

## 申报华夏医学科技奖项目（人）公示

我单位完成/合作的下列项目/候选人/候选组织拟申报 2023 年度华夏医学科技奖，特进行公示。公示期：2023 年 5 月 9 日至 5 月 15 日，公示期内如对公示内容有异议，请您向公共卫生学院党政办公室反映。

联系人及联系电话：

完成/合作单位（盖章）

2023 年 5 月 9 日



附：公示内容（至少包括以下方面）

**申报科学技术奖公示内容如下：**

奖项类别：科学技术奖

项目名称：发热伴血小板减少综合征病毒传播和感染重症化机制研究

主要完成人：鲍倡俊、李志锋、陈雨欣、于学杰、宋培新、焦永军、胡建利、崔仑标、邢峥、梁姝怡

**注：邢峥 2009-2021 年就职于南京大学医学院，现就职于美国明尼苏达大学**

主要完成单位：江苏省疾病预防控制中心，南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院，南京大学医学院，武汉大学公共卫生学院

项目简介（或候选人科技成就和贡献简介）：

### 项目背景

发热伴血小板减少综合征（severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome, SFTS），是 2011 年新确认的的一种出血热样传染病，以

发热、血小板减少和多脏器损伤为主要临床表现，重症病例可出现多脏器衰竭和出血倾向造成死亡，病死率可达 30%。SFTS 的病原体由中国疾病预防控制中心于 2009 年首次发现并将其命名为“发热伴血小板减少综合征病毒（SFTS virus, SFTSV）”。近年来 SFTS 传播迅速，但具体的传播机制尚不明朗。另外，SFTSV 感染人后为什么会那么高的病死率，其重症化的相关机制也缺乏研究。

### 主要科学发现点及科学价值

项目组自 2011 年应用流行病学、媒介生物、病原学、免疫学和分子生物学，对临床病例、媒介生物和宿主动物等 SFTS 防控的各个关键环节进行了系统研究，同时探索 SFTSV 感染重症化的相关机制。

1. SFTSV 传播机制研究 探明了 SFTS 的传播方式，为政府制定防控策略提供了科学依据。①首次明确了 SFTSV 可通过接触病人的血液/血性分泌物而发生人与人之间的传播特性；②首次证实 SFTSV 在自然遵循“长角血蜱-小型野生动物-长角血蜱”式的循环传播模式，以维持其存在，其中长角血蜱为传播媒介和储存宿主，小型野生动物为扩增宿主，当人类或家畜侵入该传播链的时候就偶尔会被感染。鸟类可以加速病毒的扩散，尤其在病毒长距离传播过程中发挥重要作用。本研究探明了 SFTSV 传播机制，为针对性防控措施的制定提供了理论依据。

2. SFTSV 感染重症化的相关机制 首次揭示 SFTSV 感染导致 APC 功能缺陷，致使 SFTS 死亡患者存在外周血 B 细胞亚群分化和构成异常，抗体分泌细胞未能呈现出类型转换反应，具有中和活性的

SFTSV 包膜蛋白 (Gn) 抗体缺失, 导致病情进行性加重甚至死亡。

代表性论文 (专著) 目录:

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