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## REGULATIONS OF USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN REGARD TO VACCINES AND SERA

By order of the Ministry of Public Health USSR, the following nomenclature has been confirmed for bacterial diagnostic preparations supplied by the institutes of vaccines and sera:

### I. DIAGNOSTICA

1. Typhoid
2. Typhoid somatic (O).
3. Paratyphoid A.
4. Paratyphoid B.
5. Breslau.
6. Gaertner.
7. Suipestifer.
8. Dysentery, Grigor'yev-Shiga.
9. Dysentery, Hiss-Flexner.
10. Dysentery, Kruse-Sonne.



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11. Dysentery, Schmitz-Schtutzer.
12. Dysentery, Newcastle.
13. Proteus $OX_{19}$, $OX_{2}$, $OX_{K}$.
14. Cholera.
15. Tularemia.
16. Tularemia, for the blood-drop reaction.
17. Brucellosis, for the Wright reaction.
18. Brucellosis, for the Huddleston reaction.
19. Leptospirosis of the I, II, III, IV, V, VI type.
20. Rickettsiae, Prowazek.
21. Rickettsiae, Mooser.
22. Rickettsiae, tick-transmitted.
23. Rickettsiae, smallpox (vescular) type.
24. Influenza A, $A_1$, and B.

II. ANTIGENS AND HAPTENS FOR THE PRECIPITATION REACTION

25. Typhoid.
26. Paratyphoid A and B.
27. Dysentery, Grigor'yev-Shiga.
28. Dysentery, Hiss-Flexner.
29. For precipitation reactions in tests for syphilis.

III. ANTIGENS FOR THE REACTION OF COMPLEMENT FIXATION

30. Influenza A, $A_1$, and B.
31. Choriomeningitis.
32. Tick encephalitis.
33. Japanese encephalitis.
34. Gonococci.
35. For the Wassermann reaction.

IV. ANTIGENS FOR SKIN TESTS

36. Toxin for the Schick reaction.

37. Toxin for the Dick reaction.

38. Tuberculin.

39. Tularin.

40. Brucellin.

V. SERA FOR THE REACTION OF AGGLUTINATION AND PRECIPITATION

41. Typhoid H, O, Vi, and polyvalent.

42. Paratyphoid A.

43. Paratyphoid B.

44. Gaertner.

45. Breslau.

46. Suipestifer.

47. Salmonellae monoreceptor O-antisera and H-antisera according to the generally accepted classification.

48. Cholera O and H.

49. Morgan's polyvalent.

50. Dysentery, Grigor'yev-Shiga.

51. Dysentery, Hiss-Flexner, polyvalent serum and type-specific sera.

52. Dysentery, Kruse-Sonne.

53. Dysentery, Schmitz-Schtutzer.

54. Dysentery, Boyd, 103 and 119.

55. Dysentery, Novgorodskaya, II and III.

56. Meningococci (A, B, C, D)

57. Streptococci according to Lancefield, A, B, C, D.

58. Streptococci according to Griffiths, basic types.

59. Pneumococci I, II, III, and mixed (IV).

60. Brucellosis.

61. Tularemia.

62. Whooping cough.

63. Botulinus A, B, C, and polyvalent.

64. Plague somatic.

65. Plague capsular.

66. Anthrax, precipitating.

67. Hemolytic, active against ram erythrocytes.

68. Influenza A, $A_1$, B

VI. TYPE-SPECIFIC Vi PHAGES

69. Typhoid.

70. Paratyphoid.

In accordance with a decision of the Collegium of the Ministry of Public Health USSR and the Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, an investigation of the epidemiological effectiveness of live virulent anti-influenza vaccines and of the therapeutic effectiveness of combined anti-influenza serum has been organized and is being carried out on wide scale. The work is being conducted under participation of sanitary-epidemiological institutions at some large cities. The activities in question are headed by the Institutes of Virology and of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, and th Moscow Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni I. I. Mechnikov. A preliminary study of the preparations mentioned has demonstrated their effectiveness in the prophylaxis and therapy of influenza. The results of this study have been reported at a meeting of institutes of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and of the Ministry of Public Health USSR, held in the summer of 1952.

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