



### 2006-2011年四川省甘孜州棘球蚴病疫情分析

许光荣<sup>1</sup>, 张丽杰<sup>2</sup>, 曾光<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 四川省甘孜藏族自治州疾病预防控制中心, 甘孜 626000; <sup>2</sup> 中国疾病预防控制中心, 北京100050

### Epidemic Analysis of Echinococcosis in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province from 2006 to 2011

XU Gang-rong<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Li-jie<sup>2</sup>, ZENG Guang<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Center for Disease Control and Prevention of Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Region, Ganzi 626000, China; <sup>2</sup> Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing 100050, China

摘要

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**摘要** 目的 了解四川省甘孜州棘球蚴病流行病学特点,为改进棘球蚴病防控策略提供科学依据。方法 使用SPSS19.0和Epi info3.5软件,对中国疾病监测信息报告管理系统中2006-2011年四川省甘孜藏族自治州棘球蚴病疫情数据和监测数据进行描述性流行病学分析。结果 2006-2011年累计报告病例8 939例,累计患病率818.7/10万,其中牧民占88.9% (7 949/8 939);全州18个县均有病例报告,病例分布乡镇占总乡镇的66.8% (217/325),以牧区和半农半牧区为主,石渠、色达2个牧业县报告病例占总病例数的84.3% (7 535/8 939);最小年龄1岁,最大99岁,平均年龄41岁,20-60年龄组占84.3% (7 534/8 939);男女性别比为1 : 1.19,女性患病率明显高于男性 (P<0.01);2011年儿童血清学阳性率3.0% (126/4 231)及牲畜内脏棘球蚴病阳性率11.1% (496/4 465)较2007年4.2% (395/9 413)、13.9% (906/6 496)均有所下降 (P<0.01),2011年犬粪抗原阳性率21.9% (3 532/16 099)与2007年阳性率21.8% (826/3 791)差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。结论 四川省甘孜州的棘球蚴病流行依然严重,须进一步加大综合防控力度,以减轻和遏制棘球蚴病的危害。

**关键词:** 棘球蚴病 监测 流行特征 防控策略

**Abstract:** Objective To provide scientific evidence for further improving of the prevention and control strategies for echinococcosis in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province, according to the epidemiological characteristics of echinococcosis surveyed in this prefecture. Methods Data of echinococcosis cases and surveillance information of Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture from 2006 to 2011 were downloaded from the National Infectious Diseases Reporting System, and statistically analyzed by using SPSS 19.0 and Epi info3.5 software. Results A total of 8939 echinococcosis cases was reported during the observed period, the prevalence rate was 818.7/100000, and 88.9% of the patients were herdsmen. Cases distributed in all the 18 counties and counted for 66.8%(217/325) of the townships in Ganzi Prefecture, pasturing and farming-pastoral areas were the highly risk areas. 84.3% cases were reported from Shiqu and Seda Counties, where were the most heavy epidemic regions for echinococcosis prevalence in Sichuan Province. The minimum, maximum and mean age of these cases was 1, 99 and 41 years old. Among them 84.3% were aged from 20 to 60 years old, and the prevalence rate of females was significantly higher than that of males (P<0.01). The serological positive rate of children (P<0.01) and the prevalence rate of livestock in 2011 (P<0.01) was significantly decreased, comparing with that of in 2007, respectively. There was no statistical difference between the positive rates of dog coproantigen in 2011 and 2007 (P>0.05). Conclusion The prevalence of echinococcosis in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan, was still high, comprehensive prevention and control strategies needed to adopt in the control program in order to reduce the infection of echinococcosis.

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