



青海省儿童棘球蚴病的地域分布

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Geographical Distribution of Echinococcosis among Children in Qinghai Province

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摘要 目的 分析2000-2010年青海省辖区内不同地形区儿童棘球蚴病的流行状况, 明确儿童棘球蚴病的地域分布。方法 对青海省青南高原、祁连山地-河湟谷地和柴达木盆地等3类地形区的6~15岁儿童采用ELISA和B超进行棘球蚴病感染和患病情况的调查。结果 共B超调查20 730名儿童, 总患病率为1.5% (320/20 730), 其中细粒棘球蚴病患病率为1.0% (206/20 730), 多房棘球蚴病患病率为0.6% (114/20 730); ELISA检测血清总阳性率为6.5% (1 024/15 762)。青南高原、祁连山地-河湟谷地和柴达木盆地的血清阳性率和患病率分别为9.5% (707/7 453)和2.3% (269/11 618)、3.8% (289/7 544)和0.6% (50/8 275)、3.7% (28/765)和0.1% (1/837)。而青南高原儿童棘球蚴病的血清阳性率和患病率明显高于其他2个地形区, 三者间的差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.01$)。儿童多房棘球蚴病仅在青南高原发现, 患病率为1.0%(114/11 618); 直线回归分析表明, 不同平均海拔与儿童棘球蚴病血清阳性率($r=0.96, P<0.05, R^2=0.93$)和患病率($r=0.82, P<0.05, R^2=0.67$)之间存在正相关关系。结论 儿童棘球蚴病的流行在青海省具有明显地域分布特征。

关键词: 青海省 儿童 棘球蚴病 地域分布

Abstract: Objective To analyze the epidemiological status of echinococcosis among children in three different zones of Qinghai Province. Methods B-ultrasound and ELISA were used in the survey to evaluate echinococcus infection among 6~15 year old children in the three zones, namely, Qinghai southern plateau, Qilian mountain-Hehuang valley and Chaidamu basin. Results The prevalence of echinococcus infection scanned by B-ultrasound and sera positive rate detected by ELISA in children were 1.5%(320/20 730)and 6.5%(1024/15 762) respectively, and the prevalence of cystic echinococcosis and alveolar echinococcosis by ultrasound were 1.0% (206/20 730) and 0.6% (114/20 730), respectively. The prevalence and sera positive rate were 9.5% (707/7 453)and 2.3% (269/11 618) in Qinghai southern plateau, 3.8% (289/7 544) and 0.6% (50/8 275) in Qilian mountain-Hehuang valley, and 3.7% (28/765)and 0.1% (1/837) in Chaidamu basin, respectively. The southern plateau showed the highest prevalence, with a significant statistical difference among the three areas($P<0.01$). The prevalence of alveolar echinococcosis was 1.0%(114/11 618)in the southern plateau, but no alveolar echinococcosis patients were found in other two areas. Correlation analysis showed that the prevalence increased with the altitude ($r_{s-e}=0.96, P<0.05, R^2=0.93; r_{p-e}=0.82, P<0.05, R^2=0.67$). Conclusion The prevalence of echinococcosis among children shows an apparent geographical difference in Qinghai Province.

Keywords: Qinghai Province Children Echinococcosis Geographical Distribution

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