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东洞庭湖区渔民血吸虫感染相关影响因素分析

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Influence Factors of Schistosoma japonum Infection among Fishermen in Eastern Dongting Lake Region

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摘要 目的 了解东洞庭湖区专业渔民血吸虫感染状况,并探讨其相关影响因素。方法 于2009年在湖南省岳阳县抽取两个渔民聚集村的275名渔民为调查对象,进行血吸虫病病原学检查和问卷调查。对粪检阳性渔民作B超影像学检查。采用多因素非条件Logistic回归分析渔民血吸虫感染的影响因素。结果 渔民血吸虫病人感染率为40.4% (111/275),感染度几何均数为17.4±4.4;肝肿大率、脾肿大率、门脉扩张率和肝实质纤维化率分别为35.1% (39/111)、19.8% (22/111)、9.9% (11/111)和58.6% (65/111)。多因素非条件Logistic回归分析显示,影响东洞庭湖区渔民血吸虫病病情的因素有年龄 (OR=0.630)、捕捞工作年限 (OR=2.470)、化疗次数 (OR=0.425)和2008年化疗情况 (OR=0.290) (均P<0.01)。结论 东洞庭湖区渔民血吸虫感染率与血吸虫病导致的肝脾损害依然严重,需进一步加强监测和控制措施。

关键词: 血吸虫病 渔民 影响因素 Logistic回归 B超

Abstract: Objective To investigate schistosome infection among the professional fishermen in Yueyang County, East Dongting Lake Region and its influence factors. Methods A total of 275 fishermen from two fisherman villages in Yueyang County were selected in 2009. They were investigated by fecal examination and questionnairing. The stool-egg positive individuals were detected by B ultrasound. The multivariate unconditional Logistic regression analysis was used to explore the related factors of schistosome infection and liver in fishermen. Results The total infection rate in fishermen was 40.4% (111/275), and the geometric mean of EPG was 17.4±4.4. B ultrasound data showed among 111 egg positive individuals, 39 (35.1%) cases manifested as hepatomegaly, 22 (19.8%) had splenomegaly, 11 (9.9%) had portal vein expansion and 65 (58.6%) had hepatic fibrosis. Multivariate unconditional Logistic regression analysis showed that age groups (OR=0.630), fishing working years (OR=2.470), chemotherapy frequency (OR=0.425) and chemotherapy in 2008 (OR=0.290) were the influence factors on schistosome infection (P<0.01). Conclusion Schistosome infection rate is high, Schistosoma japonicum-induced liver and spleen injuries are still severe in fisherman of Eastern Dongting Lake Region.

Keywords: Schistosomiasis Fisherman Influence factor Logistic regression B ultrasound

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