防治经验

2004-2007年我国内脏利什曼病流行情况

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收稿日期 修回日期 网络版发布日期 接受日期

摘要

目的 了解2004-2007年我国内脏内脏利什曼病的疫情状况。 方法 使用SPSS 12.0软件,对2004-2007年中国疾病疫情监测信息网的内脏利什曼病报告数据进行统计分析。 结果 2004-2007年全国内脏利什曼病累计报告病例1 334例,各年分别为351、320、281和382例。发病率居前3位的是新疆(47.5%,633/1 334)、甘肃(33.2%,443/1 334)和四川(16.9%,226/1 334)。全年各年龄组均有发病,以10岁以下儿童为主(51.27%,684/1 334),3~8月份居多。男女病例之比为1.65 : 1。报告病例的流行县由2004年的43个扩大到2007年的64个。 结论 我国内脏利什曼病的流行区范围呈扩大趋势。

关键词 <u>内脏利什曼病 疫情</u> <u>分布</u> <u>中国</u> 分类号

Visceral Leishmaniasis in China during 2004-2007

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Abstract

Objective To analyze the trend of visceral leishmaniasis incidence in China from 2004 to 2007. Methods Data of leishmaniasis in 2004-2007 were collected from the National Web-Based Infectious Diseases Report System, and statistically analyzed by using SPSS 12.0 software. Results A total of 1 334 leishmaniasis cases was reported in the 4 years. The three provinces (autonomous region) with higher incidence were Xinjiang (occupying 47.5% of the total, 633/1 334), Gansu (33.2%, 443/1 334) and Sichuan (16.9%, 226/1 334). Cases distributed in all age groups, with the highest incidence in the group of under 10-year-old (51.3%). More cases occurred from March to August. Male to female ratio was 1.65: 1. The number of counties with leishmaniasis cases increased from 43 in 2004 to 64 in 2007. Conclusion The endemic area of visceral leishmaniasis shows an increasing trend.

Key words <u>Visceral leishmaniasis</u> <u>Epidemic status</u> <u>Distribution</u> <u>China</u>

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