

特约综述

我国内脏利什曼病的现状和对防治工作的展望

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摘要

经过几十年的努力, 我国对内脏利什曼病的防治取得了巨大成就。至20世纪70年代末, 大部分流行区的内脏利什曼病已告消除。目前, 新疆、甘肃、四川、陕西、山西和内蒙古等西部6省(区)仍有内脏利什曼病流行或散发, 防治难度较大。为巩固成果, 应进一步加强对该病的流行因素、媒介蛉种的生物学和防制、野生动物宿主、以及降低患者治疗后的复发率等方面开展调查和研究, 以提高对该病的防治水平; 同时, 对已消除该病的省(市、区)进行监测, 了解再度流行的潜在危险。

关键词 [内脏利什曼病](#) [现状](#) [展望](#)

分类号

Present Situation of Visceral Leishmaniasis and Prospect for its Control in China

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Abstract

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, considerable success was achieved in visceral leishmaniasis (VL) control. By the end of 1970s, VL was effectively controlled from most endemic areas. However, VL has still been prevalent in some areas or sporadic cases reported in some other areas of 6 provinces/autonomous regions in western China, including Xinjiang, Gansu, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi and Inner Mongolia. It is suggested that research activities be encouraged, including epidemiological factors, phlebotomine vector biology and control, wild animal hosts and disease relapse after treatment. Surveillance should be emphasized in the provinces/autonomous regions/municipalities where the disease has already been eliminated.

Key words [Visceral leishmaniasis](#) [Current status](#) [Prospect](#)

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