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# 福建省2006-2010年土源性线虫感染的监测

福建省疾病预防控制中心, 福州350001

# Surveillance on the Prevalence of Soil-transmitted Nematode Infection in Fujian in 2006-2010

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摘要 | 参考文献 | 相关文章

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**摘要** 目的 分析福建省土源性线虫感染及变化情况，为制定该地区土源性线虫病防治策略与评价防治效果提供科学依据。 方法 2006-2010年对福建省漳州市浦南镇浦南村和邵武市鼓山镇鼓山村两个监测点，每年11月份收集3岁以上的常住居民粪便，采用改良加藤氏厚涂片法粪检肠道蠕虫卵（一送三检）；同时对同村3～12周岁儿童用透明胶纸肛拭法检测蛲虫。另外，随机选择粪检阳性者的10户家庭，每年采集其居所附近的菜地、厕所周边、庭院和厨房等4种环境类型的土壤各1份，用改良饱和硝酸钠漂浮法检测蛔虫卵污染情况，用直接镜检法判定蛔虫卵活力。 结果 2006-2010年，监测点居民土源性线虫感染率呈下降趋势，从2006年的45.3%（946/2 087）下降至2010年的15.1%（226/1 494），下降率为66.6%。其中监测点各年蛔虫和鞭虫感染者所占的比例均低于10%，而钩虫感染者则占75%～85%；钩虫感染者中，90%以上为农民，65.2%～85.5%为轻度感染。儿童蛲虫感染率呈下降趋势，从2006年的46.1%（140/304）下降至2010年的29.8%（36/121），下降率为35.4%，但仍维持在较高的感染水平。检测100户家庭不同环境类型的土壤400份，发现蛔虫卵有21份，其中1份蛔虫卵具有活力。 结论 2006-2010年2个监测点人群土源性线虫感染率呈下降趋势，但居民钩虫和儿童蛲虫仍维持在较高的感染水平。

**关键词：** 土源性线虫 疫情 监测点

Abstract： Objective To analyze the prevalent trend of soil-transmitted nematode infection in Fujian Province during the past 5 year surveillance and evaluate the control effect. Methods From 2006 to 2010, fecal samples of the inhabitants of 3 years old and above were collected every November and examined for intestinal helminth eggs by the modified Kato's thick smear technique at the 2 surveillance sites: Punan village of Zhangzhou and Gushan village of Shaowu. Cellophane tapes were used to detect pinworm eggs for children aged 3-12. Soil samples were also collected from vegetable field, lavatory, courtyard and kitchen of 20 randomly selected families (in 2 villages) each with stool egg-positive findings and examined for ascaris eggs by a modified saturated sodium nitrate floatation method. Results The prevalence of soil-transmitted nematode infection at the surveillance sites decreased from 45.3% (946/2 087) in 2006 to 15.1%(226/1 494)in 2010, with a reduction of 66.6%. Among the infected subjects, hookworm infection occupied 75%-85%, while ascaris or trichuris infections each accounted for less than 10%. In terms of infection intensity, 65.2%-85.5% of the hookworm infection was light, and majority of the infected subjects were farmers. The pinworm prevalence in children were still high although it had dropped down from 46.1% (140/304) in 2006 to 29.8%(36/121)in 2010, declined by 35.4%. In the 5 years, totally 400 soil samples from 100 families were examined and 21 samples were found ascaris egg positive with viable eggs in only one sample. Conclusion The 5 year surveillance reveals a decreasing trend of the soil-transmitted nematode prevalence but shows a relatively high hookworm infection rate in the population and pinworm infection in children.

Keywords： Soil transmitted nematode Prevalence Surveillance site

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