



福建省土源性线虫感染流行现状分析

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Prevalent Trend of the Infection of Soil-transmitted Nematodes in Fujian Province

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摘要

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摘要 目的 了解福建省土源性线虫人群感染现状。方法 2007-2009年对全省9个地市采用分层整群随机抽样的方式确定调查点, 调查对象为3周岁以上常住居民。用Kato-Katz法(一粪一检)粪检蛔虫、钩虫和鞭虫虫卵, 分别计算3种虫卵的每克粪便虫卵数(EPG), 同时收集调查者的性别、年龄和受教育程度等。并将本次调查结果与1992年和2003年的调查结果进行比较分析。结果 本次共调查了9地市49县(市、区)185乡(镇)610村的93 833人。土源性线虫总感染率为10.14% (9 511/93 833), 与1992年和2003年的比较, 分别下降了86.88%和71.84%。蛔虫、钩虫和鞭虫的感染率分别为1.32% (1 234/93 833)、7.31% (6 863/93 833)和1.73% (1 622/93 833)。蛔虫、钩虫和鞭虫感染者的平均EPG分别为9 556、526和156。男性和女性感染率分别为9.48% (4 385/46 246)和10.77% (5 126/47 587), 性别间差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=42.84, P<0.01$); 各年龄组间感染率差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=1 626, P<0.01$); 不同教育程度的人群感染率不同, 教育程度越高, 感染率越低 ($\chi^2=1 107, P<0.01$)。结论 福建省土源性线虫感染率呈下降趋势, 但是在经济欠发达地区感染率仍然较高, 钩虫感染率仍高于全国平均水平。

关键词: 福建省 土源性线虫 感染 调查

Abstract: Objective To understand the endemic situation of soil-transmitted nematodes in Fujian Province. Methods According to the national guidelines, the survey spots were determined by clustered random sampling in nine prefectures (cities) of Fujian Province from 2007 to 2009. Residents of 3 years old and above were investigated. The eggs of roundworm, hookworm and whipworm in feces were checked by Kato-Katz method. Eggs per gram (EPG) in feces were calculated. The gender, age and education status of the investigated subjects were recorded. The results were evaluated in comparison to those in 1992 and 2003. Results Altogether 93 833 residents in 610 villages of 184 towns from 49 counties were investigated. The overall infection rate of soil-transmitted nematodes was 10.14% (9 511/93 833), decreased by 86.88% and 71.84% compared to that in 1992 and 2003, respectively. The prevalence of roundworm, hookworm and whipworm was 1.32% (1 234/93 833), 7.31% (6 863/93 833) and 1.73% (1 622/93 833), respectively. The average EPG of roundworm, hookworm and whipworm was 9 556, 526 and 156, respectively. The prevalence in males and females was 9.48% (4 385/46 246) and 10.77% (5 126/47 587), respectively, with a statistical difference ($\chi^2=42.84, P<0.01$). There was also a statistical difference among the age groups ($\chi^2=1 626, P<0.01$). The higher education level of the people, the lower prevalence ($\chi^2=1 107, P<0.01$). Conclusion The prevalence of soil-transmitted nematodes is on a downward trend in Fujian Province, but remained high in the underdeveloped areas. The hookworm infection rate is higher than the average of the nation.

Keywords: Fujian Province Soil-transmitted nematode Infection Investigation**引用本文:**

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