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论文

深圳市2006-2009年疟疾疫情监测分析

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摘要:

目的 了解广东省深圳市近年来的疟疾流行现状,为疟疾防控措施的制订和调整提供科学依据.方法 总结2006— 2009年深圳市"三热"病人血检、输入性疟疾主动监测和媒介监测的数据资料,分析病例的地区、虫种、职业、时间 等分布特征和和蚊媒分布情况.结果 2006-2009年全市的血检阳性率平均为0.24%,2008年因输入性恶性疟的增加 使血检阳性率出现明显上升,病例出现最多的地区为罗湖、龙岗和宝安区;恶性疟占总病例数的18.91%,间日疟主要 集中于工人群体,高发于6月,恶性疟主要为涉外工作的干部职员;高发月份为2月和10月;主动监测点检出的输入性病 例均为恶性疟;媒介监测未发现按蚊种群.结论 深圳市的疟疾疫情和媒介传播环节控制良好,但输入性恶性疟的预防 和控制应引起足够重视.

关键词: 疟疾监测 输入性疟疾 蚊媒

Malaria epidemic in Shenzhen city from 2006 to 2009

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Abstract:

Objective To study malaria epidemic in Shenzhencity from 2006-2009 and to provide scientific basis for I 杨冬燕 malaria control. Methods The information of blood test for three types of fever patients and active monitoring for imported malaria were summarized as well as the distribution of mosquito. Then the distribution characteristic of malaria cases and mosquito was analyzed. Results The average rate of blood test for three types of fever patients was 0.24% during 2006 to 2009. Due to the increase of importedm alaria cases, the positive rate of malaria went up obviously in 2008. Most of the malaria cases were distributed in Luohu, Longgang and Bao an district. The ratio of malignantm a laria cases was 18.91% for all cases. Vivax malaria cases were mainly distributed in worker group with high density time in June. While malignant malaria cases were mainly distributed in officer group with high density time in February and October.Imported cases found by active monitoring system were all malignant malaria.No anopheline was found in Shenzhen during the period. Conclusion The epidemic of malaria and itsmedia was properly controlled. But imported case of malignantmalaria should be considered.

Keywords: malaria monitoring imported malaria mosquito vector

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