

论文

通辽市少数民族地区碘缺乏病监测结果调查

包丽红, 张晓春, 孙贺

内蒙古民族大学医学院, 内蒙古 通辽 028000

摘要:

目的 了解内蒙古少数民族地区碘缺乏病发生动态、防治现状、探索碘缺乏病消长趋势、变化规律及其影响因素。方法 采取概率比例抽样方法对3 963名8~10岁儿童甲状腺肿大率、尿碘水平进行监测,并对居民户及相关企业盐碘合格率、覆盖率等指标进行流行病学调查。结果 随机抽样检测居民食用盐2 328份,碘盐中位数为31.4 mg/kg,非碘盐率为0.41%,碘盐覆盖率为99.59%,碘盐合格率为99.11%,合格碘盐食用率为98.71%;重点抽样检测食用盐600份,合格585份,碘盐覆盖率为98.17%,合格率为99.32%,合格碘盐使用率为97.50%;月监测各级盐业公司生产的碘盐96批次864份,批质量合格率为100%,碘盐均数为(30.4±5.02) mg/kg,变异系数为16.51%;尿碘监测400份,尿碘中位数为328.3 ug/L;抽检3 963名儿童甲状腺肿大率为2.67%。结论 内蒙古少数民族地区碘盐合格率、碘盐覆盖率、合格碘盐使用率,甲状腺肿大率均达到国家标准,尿碘水平趋于理想,人群碘营养状况逐步改善,但还存在非碘盐 and 不合格碘盐,应加强监管。

关键词: 碘缺乏病 碘盐 尿碘 甲状腺肿

Prevalence of iodine deficiency disorders among residents in minority areas of Tongliao city

BAO Li-hong, ZHANG Xiao-chun, SUN He

Medical College, Inner Mongolia University for Nationalities, Tongliao, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region 028000, China

Abstract:

Objective To examine prevalence, status of prevention and their change trend and influence factors of iodine deficiency disorder (IDD) among residents living in Inner Mongolia minority areas. Methods Probability sampling method was adopted for the epidemiological investigation: Goiter and urine iodine were determined among 3 963 children aged 8-10 years. Qualification rate and coverage rate of iodized salt were also measured. Results For 2 328 table salt samples randomly collected from the producers or wholesalers, the median content of iodine was 31.4 mg/kg, with an iodized salt coverage rate of 99.59%, a qualified rate of iodized salt of 99.11%, and a consumption rate of qualified iodized salt of 98.71%. 600 table salt samples collected randomly from households, the iodized salt coverage rate was 98.17%, the qualification rate of iodized salt was 99.32%, and the consumption rate of qualified iodized salt was 97.50%. For 864 iodized salt samples of 96 batches monthly collected from the producers, the mean content of iodine was 30.4 mg/kg, with a standard deviation of 5.02, a variable coefficient of 16.51%, and a qualification rate of 100%. The median content of iodine was 328.3 µg/L for 400 urine samples of the children and the prevalence rate of goiter was 2.67% among the 3 963 children. Conclusion The qualification rate, coverage rate, consumption rate of iodized salt, and the prevalence rate of goiter were all met the requirements to national standards, with a gradually improved iodine nutrition status among the residents in the areas. However, the consumption of unqualified iodized salt and non-iodized salt should be concerned.

Keywords: iodine deficiency disorder iodized salt urinary iodine goiter

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