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【简报】

许昌市 48 年疟疾防治工作回顾

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河南省许昌市辖 2 市 3 县 1 区,共 96 乡镇(办事处) 2 433 行政村(居委会)。面积 4 996 km²,人口约 437.3 万。年平均气温为 14.4℃,年平均降雨量为 658 mm。交通便利,经济繁荣,人口流动较大。1980 年前,疟疾长期位居我市报告传染病发病之首。市、县、乡经过疟疾专业人员连续不懈地努力,逐步得到控制。

据疫情资料记载,我市 1953~2000 年 48 年间疟疾平均年发病率为 1 163.71/10 万,1964、1970 年两次大流行,发病率分别为 7 454.81/10 万和 8 355.78/10 万。1980 年前,按发病情况划分高、中、低 3 类疟疾发病区分类管理。在一般防治措施基础上,集中人力、物力选择高、中度疟区突击开展疟疾防治措施:高疟区全民服药,药物灭蚊和休止期全民治疗;中疟区疟疾流行休止期全民服药治疗和药物灭蚊。很快改变了疟区的性质,控制了疟疾流行趋势。80 年代后期至今,发病率控制在 1/10 万左右,逐步实现了全市基本消灭疟疾的目标。

我市疟疾传播媒介为中华按蚊,流行间日疟,属于有传播休止期的可变性低疟区,居民抗体水平低,外来传染源高于本地传染源。1986 年达到消灭疟疾标准。1987~2000 年疟疾患者 293 例(其中,症状诊断 46 例,血检确诊 247 例),年平均发病率为 0.48/10 万,其中 1993~1995 年发病 178 例,形成一个发病小高峰,主要原因是当时我市及邻近市、县相继组建了献血站,献血员及受血者通过血液传染的病例增多。1996 年以后,县级血站撤销,疟疾血传感染很快得到控制,全市疟疾呈现偶发状态。我市及时调整控制策略,将工作重点转入加强监测、重点人群管理和对偶发病例所在地的“疫点”处理上,有效地制止了疟疾回升趋势。

在监测管理阶段,针对外来人口多、流动性大的特点,对流动人口中的发热病人进行疟原虫检查,与市公安、民政等部门配合,重点对 5~9 月份来自疟疾疫区的建筑、煤炭、陶瓷、花卉等行业流动人口,由各乡镇卫生院防疫保健所负责清查登记,预防性服药,严防输入性疟疾发生,保持和巩固了消灭疟疾的成果。

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