文章编号:1000-7423(2009)-06-0455-03

【述评】

2008年全国疟疾形势

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中图分类号: R531.3 文献识别码: A

本文根据 2008 年全国有疟疾发病的 22 个省(市、区)专业单位上报的年度疟疾防治工作总结和有关疫情报表(年报系统)汇总整理,除特别注明"网络直报"外,所有疫情数据均来自年报系统。《

2008 年全国疟疾报告疫情在 2007 年基础上继续下降,22个省(市、区)858个县有疟疾病例报告,病例总数为26873 例,较上年(50148 例)下降46.4%。云南、安徽、海南、广西、辽宁、湖北、上海、四川、浙江、江苏、河南、重庆、广东、江西和山东等15省(市、区)疟疾发病均有不同程度的下降,其中云南和安徽两省降幅达50%以上;海南、广西、辽宁等3省(区)降幅达40%以上。甘肃、福建、山西、贵州、湖南、西藏、陕西等7省(区)疟疾发病有所上升,其中甘肃省升幅达116.7%;福建省升幅达86.4%。云南、安徽、浙江和湖北等4省的10县24乡(镇)93 村,约3.3万人口范围内发生疟疾局部暴发,暴发病例(266 例)占发病总数的1.0%。必

1 年报系统疟疾报告情况 ✓

2008 年全国报告疟疾发病 26 873 例,发病率为 0.21/万;报告疑似病例 108 594 例,死亡 23 例。发 病人数较多的依次有安徽、云南、河南、海南和贵州等 5 省,占全国发病总数的 88.1%(23 681/26 873)。南部云南和海南两省报告发病数占全国病例总数的 21.9%(5 871/26 873);中部安徽、湖北、河南和江苏等 4 省占 68.0%(18 276/26 873);其他省(市、区)共占 10.1%(2 721/26 873)。地区分布比例显示,南部云南、海南两省疟疾发病占全国比例约下降 16%,中部疫情不稳定地区发病比例与 2007 年基本持平,仍超过南部高传播地区,其他地区发病占全国的比例亦约上升 80%。√

全年报告恶性疟 1 034 例,占疟疾总报告病例数的 3.8%。其中当地感染的恶性疟 254 例,占恶性疟报告病例数的 24.7%,主要分布于云南的 19 个县(市)和海南的 8 个县(市),两省分别占 88.2%和 11.8%;输入性恶性疟病例 780 例,占恶性疟报告病例数的

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75.4%, 较 2007 年 (65.1%)上升 15.8%, 主要来自17 省(市、区)约 207 个县。 ✓

以县(包括县级市、区)为单位统计,发病率超过10/万的疟疾高发区主要分布在云南(3县)、海南(2县)、安徽(4县)、贵州(1县)和西藏(1县)等5省11个县568万人口地区,约占全国总人口的0.4%;发病率在1/万~10/万的有76个县的0.39亿人口地区,约占总人口的3.0%;发病率1/万以下的有777个县的5.2亿人口地区,约占总人口的39.7%;无疟疾病例报告的2000个县的7.4亿人口,约占总人口的56.9%。√

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2 网络直报疟疾疫情 ∅

来自传染病疫情信息报告系统(简称网络直报系统)疫情数据分析显示,全国30个省(市、区)共报告疟疾病例数26358例,较上述年报系统少510例,发病率为0.2/万,其中间日疟21168例、恶性疟996例、未分型4194例、死亡22例。报告病例数较多的依次为安徽(13484例)、云南(3640例)、河南(3041例)、海南(1844例)和贵州(1285例)等5个省,占全国总报告病例数的88.4%(23294/26358),其中安徽省发病数占全国总发病数的51.2%,南部云南和海南两省分别占13.8%和7.0%。两报告系统无论发病总数和死亡数,还是发病排序前5位及其占全国发病比例均较接近。

报告恶性疟病例数 996 例,主要分布于 24 个省(市、区),占疟疾总报告病例数的 3.8%,其中云南(663 例)和海南(30 例)两省占 69.6%。目前网络直报系统无法统计当地感染与输入性恶性疟病例比例。 🗸

3 疟疾流行现状 ✓

南部疟疾高传播地区:尽管南部云南和海南两省疟疾发病占全国发病比例有所下降,但两省疟疾流行依然严重。两省报告疟疾病例数 5 871 例,占全国总数的 21.9%。云南省报告病例数 4 027 例,位居全国第二,但较上年下降了 58.8%;发病率为 1.16/万,较上年(2.44/万)下降 52.5%;死亡 6 例,占全国因疟疾死亡总数的 26.1%(6/23)。该省报告恶性疟 678

例,占全国总数的 65.8%(678/1 030),明显低于上年;其中境外输入恶性疟病例占 67%(454/678),略高于上年。海南省报告疟疾病例 1 844 例(位居全国第四),发病率 2.18/万较上年(4.05/万)下降了 46.2%,发病率居全国第三,其中恶性疟 30 例,占全省发病总数的 1.6%,全省恶性疟比例较上年下降 56.8%,且全部为当地感染,报告疑似病例 43 393 例,无疟疾死亡报告。必

中部疫情不稳定地区:安徽、河南、湖北和江苏等4省沿黄淮流域疟疾疫情仍处于不稳定状态,但连续数年的疫情上升势头得到有效遏制。2008年4省报告疟疾病例18276例,占全国总报告数的68.0%。其中安徽省报告13476例(较上年下降50.6%),发病率为2.42/万,较上年(5.0/万)显著下降,降幅达51.6%,但其发病数和发病率仍均居全国首位;河南省报告病例数3044例,占全国总发病数的11.3%(位居全国第三),发病数和发病率(0.49/万)分别较上年下降了27.1%和25.8%;湖北省报告病例数1088例,发病数较上年下降38.5%,发病率(0.18/万)较上年下降了41.9%;江苏省报告病例数668例,较上年下降28.9%,发病率(0.092/万)较上年下降29.2%。必

疫情基本控制地区:浙江、山东、广东、四川和上海等省(市)报告疟疾病例数基本控制在数百例,疫情相对稳定。但贵州省疫情逐年回升,2008年报告1290例,发病率为0.88/万,报告病例数和发病率分别较上年上升29.3%和25.0%,其中90%(1161/1290)为当地感染病例,发病数在全国疟疾发病数排序中已由2007年的第6位上升至第5位。浙江省报告460例,发病率为0.102/万,报告病例数和发病率分别较上年下降29.0%和21.5%,其中91.1%(419/460)为输入病例;山东省报告174例,较上年下降1.7%,59%为输入病例;广东省报告152例,较上年下降24.4%,发病率0.028/万,该省65.0%为输入病例;四川省报告133例,较上年下降37.9%,其中83.5%为输入病例;上海市报告111例,较上年下降38%,其中88.3%为输入病例。

其余地区:广西、福建、重庆、湖南、江西、辽宁、陕西、山西、甘肃和西藏等 10省(市、区)均有散在病例报告,报告病例数均在 100 例以下。甘肃、福建、山西、湖南、西藏和陕西等 6省(市、区)的报告病例数均较上年有上升,其中甘肃省(13 例,2 例为当地感染)上升 116.7%,福建省(82 例,无当地感染)上

【关键词】中国; 疟疾; 报告病例

升 86.4%,山西(5 例, 无当地感染)上升 66.7%,湖南(73 例, 无当地感染)上升 12.3%,西藏区(43 例,全部为当地感染)上升 4.9%,陕西(45 例,51%为当地感染)上升 2.3%。广西、重庆、江西和山东等 4 省(市、区)报告病例数均较上年有不同程度的下降,广西区(48 例,仅 2 例为当地感染)下降 42.2%,重庆市(47 例,66%为输入病例)下降 26.6%,江西省(25 例,64%为输入病例)下降 16.7%。√

4 疫情分析 ∉

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无论年报疫情数据还是网络直报疫情数据,疟疾发病数、死亡数、地区分布和疾病构成均较接近,表明两种报告系统均能相对真实地反映我国疟疾疫情的总体情况。2008年全国疟疾疫情在2007年疫情回落的基础上继续成倍下降,疟疾发病已回落到本世纪初疫情回升前的水平,全球基金项目覆盖的云南、海南、安徽、河南、湖北和江苏等省疫情下降幅度尤为明显,表明项目实施已经取得显著成效。但综合分析疟疾疫情提示以下几方面值得关注。必

中部以安徽为中心沿黄淮流域地区疫情回升势头虽得以遏制,但疟疾发病仍处较高水平,4省(安徽、河南、湖北和江苏)疟疾病例数仍占据全国总报告数的2/3,已连续4年超过了南部疟疾高传播地区(云南和海南两省)所占的比例。安徽省发病数和发病率仍位居全国第一。

南部云南和海南两省疟疾流行虽得到了较好的控制,但云南省边境地区输入性恶性疟高于往年,境外疟疾的输入对云南省边境地区疟疾疫情产生的影响仍未改善。海南省疟疾疫情尤其恶性疟发病已降至较低水平,但其报告疑似病例达数万,提示需进一步加大培训力度,提高疟疾确诊水平。

贵州省近几年疟疾发病呈持续上升态势,且绝大 多数为当地感染病例,表明该省的疟疾防治难点已不 再是单纯的流动人口疟疾管理,应密切监测该地区疫 情,采取相应手段控制当地疟疾传播与流行。

随着世界经济的全球化发展和国际交往的增多,近年来劳务输出数量也逐年增加,输入性疟疾病例也逐渐增多,呈逐年上升的趋势,输入病例大多为来自缅甸、非洲等恶性疟高发区从事劳务输出归国人员,2008年我国疟疾死亡病例全部为境外劳务回国人员。因此,关注恶性疟疫情特别是输入性恶性疟的监测十分重要。

Malaria Situation in the People's Republic of China in 2008

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In total, 26 873 malaria cases and 108 594 suspected cases with 23 deaths were reported by the annual case reporting system in 858 counties of 22 Provinces/Municipalities/Autonomous Regions (P/M/A) in 2008, and the annual incidence was 0.21/10 000. Through the internet reporting system 26 358 malaria cases were reported from 994 counties of 30 P/M/A. The number of malaria cases and the rank of P/M/A were basically in concordance in the two systems.

Among the 858 counties with reported malaria cases, 11 counties with an incidence more than 10/10 000 distributed in Yunnan (3 counties), Hainan (2), Anhui (4), Guizhou (1) and Tibet (1). There were 76 counties in which the malaria incidence was between 1/10 000 and 10/10 000.

1 034 falciparum malaria cases accounted for 3.8% of the total cases, of which 75.4% (780) were imported cases from 207 counties/cities of 17 P/M/A. Indigenous falciparum malaria was found in 27 counties/cities of Yunnan and Hainan Provinces, of which 19 counties/cities were in Yunnan (5 less than that of 2007), and 8 counties/cities in Hainan (also 5 less than that of 2007). ✓

Focal outbreaks occurred in 93 villages of 10 counties in Yunnan, Anhui, Zhejiang and Hubei Provinces. 266 malaria cases resulted from the outbreaks, which accounted for 1.0% of the total reported cases.

Although a considerable decrease in malaria incidence contributed to the implementation of the National Malaria Control Program and the Global Fund Programme, Yunnan and Hainan Provinces were still the relatively high transmission areas. Yunnan ranked No.2 in the country in terms of the case number, while Hainan ranked down to No.3 by malaria incidence in 2008. 5 871 malaria cases were reported from the two provinces in 2008, accounting for 21.9% of the total reported cases in the country. There were 4 027 cases with 6 deaths reported from Yunnan, the incidence was 1.16/10 000, a reduction of 52.5% than that in the last year. Among the reported cases, 678 were falciparum malaria with 67% imported cases. The number of reported cases in Hainan was 1 844, with an incidence of 2.18/10 000, a reduction of 46.2% than the last year.

In central China, the re-emergence of malaria was considerably rolled back in 2008, but Anhui Province was still the No. 1 in the country either in the number of malaria cases or the incidence. 13 476 malaria cases were reported from Anhui in 2008, accounting for 50.1% of the total cases in the country, with an incidence of 2.42/10 000, decreased by 51.6% in comparison to that of 2007. The number of reported cases in Henan Province was 3 044, decreased by 25.8% in incidence. Hubei Province reported 1 088 malaria cases with an incidence of 0.18/10 000, decreased by 41.9%. 668 cases were reported from Jiangsu Province, decreased by 28.9% in comparison to that of 2007. $\mathscr L$

Cases reported from other P/M/A occupied about 10.1% of the total. Over a hundred cases were reported from each of Guizhou, Zhejiang, Shandong, Guangdong, Sichuan, and Shanghai. Less than 100 cases were reported in each of Guangxi, Fujian, Chongqing, Hunan, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Gansu, and Tibet in 2008.

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In summary, the re-emergence of malaria has been basically rolled back through several years' efforts, but malaria has still been an important problem of public health in China, especially in the southern and central parts. Yunnan and Hainan still faced a critical situation of malaria endemics with the persistence of *Plasmodium falciparum*, especially imported malaria in the border areas. In the central parts of the country, particularly in Anhui, the malaria incidence was pressing with the highest incidence and majority of malaria cases in 2008. In addition, provinces not covered by the Global Fund Program, such as Guizhou, Zhejiang and Shandong, are confronting an increasing malaria burden, which may become a new challenge to the National Malaria Control Program.

[Key words] China; Malaria; Reporting case /