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云南疟疾监测点2008年疟疾流行趋势与流行特征

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Malaria Epidemic Trend and Characteristics at Monitoring Sites in Yunnan Province in 2008

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摘要

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摘要 云南省疟疾监测点2005-2008年疟疾年平均发病率呈下降趋势, 2008年平均年发病率为11.84/万, 比2005年下降了66.1%。小学生疟疾间接荧光抗体试验 (IFAT) 抗体阳性率平均为4.61%。82%的病例初诊就诊机构为乡 (镇) 卫生院。患者病后第3天及以后就诊的比例高达83.6%。临床表现以隔日发作为主 (占72.7%)。轻度病例占98.4%, 初、复发病例分别占95.3%和4.7%。优势虫种为间日疟原虫 (占81.2%)。当地感染病例主要发生在边境接壤地带 (占97.2%)。居民蚊帐覆盖率仅占51.4%。调查表明, 监测点范围内的疟疾流行已得到有效控制, 但提高当地居民尽早就医的行为意识和探索与周边国家接壤地带的疟疾防制策略仍是今后需要考虑的任务。

关键词: 疟疾 流行趋势 流行特征 发病率

Abstract: Malaria situation in 5 monitoring sites of Yunnan showed a decline trend from 2005 to 2008. The average malaria incidence in 2008 was 11.84/10 000 with a decrease of 66.1% in comparison to 2005. The seropositive rate with immuno-fluorescence assay (IFA) was 4.61% for pupils. 82% of the cases chose town or township hospitals as the first place of seeking diagnosis and treatment. 83.6% cases were diagnosed over 3 days of symptom appearing. The main clinical manifestation was fever every other day attack (occupied 72.7%). 98.4% of the cases were with light symptoms. The proportion of primary attacks and relapses among malaria patients were 95.3% and 4.7%, respectively. Plasmodium vivax was the main malaria parasite, occupying 81.2%. 97.2% of the local infected cases were found in the bordering areas of the country. The mosquito net utilization rate was 51.4%. Results showed that malaria has been effectively controlled in the monitoring sites of Yunnan.

Keywords: Malaria Epidemic trend Epidemic characteristics Incidence

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