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2011年我国网络直报棘球蚴病病例分析

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Analysis of Larval Echinococcosis Cases from the National Web-based Infectious Diseases Report System in China in 2011

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摘要 目的 分析2011年中国疾病预防控制中心疫情监测信息管理系统中棘球蚴病报告病例的相关信息。 方法 运用SPSS 16.0软件,对2011年中国疾病预防控制中心疫情监测信息管理系统的棘球蚴病报告病例进行统计学分析。 结果 2011年我国棘球蚴病报告病例3 225例,其中,死亡病例1例,有效病例3 013例。发病居前3位的是新疆(41.5%,1 251/3 013)、甘肃(16.9%,509/3 013)和青海(12.0%,363/3 013)。各年龄组均有发病,31~40岁组报告病例数所占比例最高(20.7%,625/3 013),男女病例之比为1 : 1.01。高发职业为农牧民。 结论 2011年中国棘球蚴病网络直报病例主要分布在新疆、甘肃、青海、宁夏、四川、内蒙古和西藏等7省(区),棘球蚴病在中国西部地区依然流行较广。

关键词: 棘球蚴病 病例 分布 中国

Abstract: Objective To analyze the relevant information of echinococcosis cases from the National Web-based Infectious Diseases Report System in China in 2011. Methods Data of echinococcosis in 2011 were collected from the Report System of the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention. SPSS 16.0 software was used to analyze the data. Results A total of 3 225 cases were reported in 2011, including 1 death and 3 013 effective cases. The three provinces (autonomous region) with high incidence were Xinjiang (occupying 41.5%, 1 251/3 013), Gansu (16.9%, 509/3 013) and Qinghai (12.0%, 363/3 013). Cases distributed in all age groups, with the highest incidence in the group of 31-40-year-old. Male to female ratio was 1 : 1.01. The incidence of farmers and herdsmen was highest. Conclusion In 2011, the reported cases are mainly distributed in Xinjiang, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Ningxia, Sichuan and Tibet. Echinococcosis is mainly prevalent in western China.

Keywords: Larval echinococcosis Case Distribution China

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