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云南省腾冲县中小學生肠道线虫感染状况调查

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Survey on Intestinal Nematode Infections among School Students in Tengchong County

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摘要

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摘要 采取分层整群随机抽样的方法, 于2013年7月抽取腾冲县固东镇、腾越镇和蒲川乡各1所中学和小学, 收集每位学生的粪样。使用碘液直接涂片法和改良加藤厚涂片法对肠道寄生虫卵进行检测。共调查1 134名中小學生, 肠道寄生虫总感染率为12.4% (141/1 134)。蛔虫、鞭虫和钩虫的感染率分别为9.4% (106/1 134)、2.8% (32/1 134)和0.3% (3/1 134)。其中城镇中小學生的感染率 (2.2%, 8/363) 低于乡村的 (17.3%, 133/771) (P<0.01)。固东镇中小學生的感染率 (29.9%, 123/412) 高于腾越镇的 (2.2%, 8/363) 和蒲川乡的 (2.3%, 8/35) (P<0.01), 中學生的感染率 (13.7%, 59/432) 高于小學生的 (11.7%, 82/702) (P<0.01)。和2003年相比, 腾冲县中小學生总体肠道线虫感染率显著下降。

关键词: 肠道寄生虫 感染率 调查 中小學生 腾冲县

Abstract: One primary school and one middle school were selected from Gudong Town, Tengyue Town and Puchuan Township of Tengchong County, respectively, by using the lamination stochastic group sampling method. The intestinal parasite infections were investigated with the iodine-stained direct smear method and modified Kato-Katz thick smears method. A total of 1 134 students were investigated and the total infection rate of intestinal nematodes was 12.4% (141/1 134). The infection rate of *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichura*, and hookworm was 9.4% (106/1 134), 2.8% (32/1 134), and 0.3% (3/1 134), respectively. The prevalence of intestinal nematodes among the students of urban (2.2%, 8/363) was lower than those of rural (17.3%, 133/771) (P<0.01). The infection rate in students from Gudong Town was higher than those of Tengyue (2.2%, 8/363) and Puchuan County (2.3%, 8/35) (P<0.01), whereas the economy level of Gudong Town (29.9%, 123/412) was the best in the three towns. After all, the infection rate of the middle school students (13.7%, 59/432) was higher than that of pupils (11.7%, 82/702) (P<0.01). Compared with 2003, the prevalence of nematode infection among the school students in Tengchong County decreased significantly in 2013.

Keywords: Intestinal parasite Prevalence Survey School student Tengchong

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