



巴马瑶族自治县人芽囊原虫感染情况调查

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Investigation on the Infection of Blastocystis hominis in Populations in Bama Yao Autonomous County of Guangxi

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摘要 为了解桂西北地区巴马瑶族自治县不同人群人芽囊原虫感染情况,于2011年12月随机抽取巴马瑶族自治县5个行政村(巴马镇盘当村、凤凰乡德纳村、西山乡福厚村、燕洞乡龙威村和甲篆乡兴仁村)为调查点,收集当地居民的新鲜粪便497份,采用改良酸醚离心沉淀法,镜检定性诊断,分析不同调查点、性别、职业、年龄和民族人群芽囊原虫感染情况。结果显示,调查的497人中,人芽囊原虫感染者215例,总感染率为43.3%(215/497)。不同调查点中,巴马镇盘当村的感染率最高,达55.7%(68/122),明显高于其它行政村(P<0.05),其余4行政村的感染率间差异无统计学意义(P>0.05);不同性别、职业、年龄和民族间的感染率差别均无统计学意义(P>0.05)。

关键词: 人芽囊原虫 感染率 巴马瑶族自治县

Abstract: 497 fecal specimens were collected from 5 randomly selected villages of Bama County in December 2011, and tested for Blastocystis hominis infection using improved centrifugal sedimentation with hydrochloric acid-ether. Data were analyzed by villages, gender, occupation, age groups and ethnic populations. The results showed that 215 people of 497 were positive, with a prevalence of 43.3% (215/497). Pandang village had the highest infection rate of 55.7% (68/122), significantly higher than the other villages (P<0.05). There was no significant difference in genders, occupations, age groups and ethnic populations (P>0.05).

Keywords: Blastocystis hominis Infection Bama Yao Autonomous County

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