

论著

福建省人体重要寄生虫感染调查分析

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摘要

目的 了解福建省人体重要寄生虫病流行现状。方法 按照全国统一制定的调查方案,按病种以分层整群随机抽样的方法确定调查点。以Kato-Katz法检查肠道蠕虫卵,试管滤纸培养法鉴定钩蚴,透明胶纸肛拭法检查12岁以下儿童蛲虫卵。并殖吸虫病调查,采用问卷、皮试和血清学检测以及嗜酸粒细胞检查。带绦虫/囊尾蚴病调查,采用问卷调查和血清学检测,对血清阳性者再用Kato-Katz法检查带绦虫卵。通过对门诊及住院档案检索,回顾性调查寄生虫病例。结果 本次共抽样调查24县(市、区)73个点(村)4类病种45 736人,检出14种寄生虫。肠道蠕虫总感染率为36.15%。其中,蛔虫、钩虫、鞭虫感染率分别为9.55%、19.73%和11.48%,蛲虫感染率为22.06%,华支睾吸虫感染率为0.60%。并殖吸虫病人皮试阳性率为7.07%,血检阳性率为9.23%,病史及嗜酸粒细胞检查符合并殖吸虫感染者占81.70%。带绦虫/囊尾蚴病共调查16 371人,检出带绦虫病3例,血检阳性率为2.28%。回顾性调查3 210例,查出蛔虫病等21种寄生虫病。人体感染埃及棘口吸虫和东方次睾吸虫均为国内外首次报告,广州管圆线虫病、颚口线虫病、阔节裂头绦虫病及牛带绦虫病为福建省新纪录。结论 福建省土源性寄生虫感染率总体呈下降趋势,但经济不发达及以种植经济作物为主的地区仍居高不下,应关注食源性寄生虫病的危害。

关键词 [福建](#) [人体寄生虫](#) [感染](#) [调查](#)

分类号

Survey on the Current Status of Important Human Parasitic Infections in Fujian Province

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Abstract

Objective To understand the prevalence of important human parasitic diseases in Fujian province. Methods According to the national guidelines, clustered random sampling was made for the survey. Modified Kato-Katz thick smear was applied to examine helminth eggs for soil-transmitted nematodes and *Clonorchis sinensis*. Cellophane and swab technique was applied for detecting *Enterobius vermicularis* eggs in children under 12. Questionnaire, skin test, serological test and eosinophil examination were carried out for *Paragonimus* infection. Questionnaire and serological test were used for *Taenia* infection and cysticercosis. Retrospective investigation was conducted with the data on outpatient and hospitalized cases with parasitic diseases. Results 45 736 people at 73 spots of 24 counties were investigated and 14 species of parasites were found. The overall infection rate of intestinal helminth infections was 36.15%. The prevalence of *Ascaris lumbricoides*, hookworms and *Trichuris trichiura* was 9.55%, 19.73% and 11.48% respectively. The infection rate of *Enterobius vermicularis* and *Clonorchis sinensis* was 22.06% and 0.60% respectively. The positive rate of skin test and serological test among skin test positives for *Paragonimus* infection was 7.07% and 9.23% respectively. The serology positive rate for cysticercosis was 2.28%, only 3 cases of taenia infection were found from 16371 persons investigated. Human infections with *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*, *Diphyllobothrium latum*, *Taenia saginata*, and *Gnathostoma spinigerum* were found for the first time in the Province. *Metorchis orientalis* and *Echinostoma aegyptica* infections in human were first recorded. Conclusion The overall prevalence of soil-transmitted nematodes has decreased significantly in the province, although still highly prevalent in social-economically less developed areas. Meanwhile, attention should be paid to the food-borne parasitic infections in human population.

Key words [Fujian](#) [Human Parasite](#) [Infection](#) [Investigation](#)

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