

防治经验

肠道线虫病防治效果纵向观察

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摘要

[目的]探索短期内有效控制钩虫、蛔虫及鞭虫等肠道线虫病流行和长期巩固其防治效果的措施。[方法]1986~1988年全民普查,对钩虫、蛔虫和鞭虫卵阳性者予以治疗。1989~1992年重点人群治疗。1993~2000年不采取任何主动干预措施。[结果]阿苯达唑每年治疗两次,连续3年,钩虫、蛔虫和鞭虫感染率分别降至32%、37.3%和3.5%,达到短期内基本控制其流行的目的。采取重点人群治疗,钩虫感染率降至0.5%。1993~2000年不采取任何主动干预措施,钩虫感染率降至1%以下,感染度降至10/LPG以下,且持续8年无回升,土壤中分离不到钩蚴。[结论]钩虫、蛔虫及鞭虫等肠道线虫病的传播已达到有效控制

关键词 [肠道线虫病](#) [防治](#) [纵向观察](#)

分类号

LONGITUDINAL OBSERVATION ON THE CONTROL OF INTESTINAL HELMINTHIASIS

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Abstract

[Objective] To search suitable measure for rapid control intestinal helminthiasis and long-term strengthen efficacy. [Methods] The treatment was taken in egg-positive population of intestinal helminthiasis in 1986~1988. The treatment was carried out only in the selected population in 1989~1992. No measure was taken in 1993~2000. [Results] (1) The prevalence rate of hookworm, Ascaris and Trichuris decreased to 32%, 37.3% and 3.5% respectively after administration of albendazole twice a year for 3 years. (2) The prevalence rate of hookworm continued to decrease to 0.5% after treatment on selected population. (3) The prevalence rate and the intensity of hookworm has been less than 1% and 10/LPG for 8 years. No hookworm larvae had been isolated from the soil. [Conclusion] The hookworm transmission was effectively controlled in the study site.

Key words [intestinal helminthiasis](#) [longitudinal observation](#) [control](#)

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