



中国9省（区、市）儿童蛲虫感染调查

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Enterobius vermicularis Infection Status among Children in 9 Provinces/Autonomous regions/Municipalities of China

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摘要

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摘要 目的 了解中国9省（区、市）城乡儿童蛲虫感染情况，分析蛲虫病感染的危险因素，为蛲虫病的防治提供指导。方法 于2011年4~12月分别选取广东、广西、海南、重庆、四川、浙江、福建、安徽和贵州等9省（区、市）的省会（或地级市）和1个县（市、区）共18个调查点，采用圆底试管透明胶纸肛拭法调查2~12周岁的幼儿园儿童和小学一、二年级学生蛲虫感染情况。通过问卷调查受检儿童及其家庭的基本情况、卫生习惯和学校环境等相关情况，分析蛲虫感染的影响因素。结果 本次共调查了9省（区、市）18个调查点儿童14 964名，回收合格问卷14 582份。儿童蛲虫总感染率为17.8%（2 659/14 964），其中海南省感染率最高，为51.1%（869/1 701），安徽省最低，为0.8%（13/1 589）。农村儿童的蛲虫感染率（28.5%，2 107/7 383）高于城市儿童（7.3%，552/7 581）（ $\chi^2=1156.69$, $P<0.01$ ），其中城市和农村感染率最高的分别为海南省海口市（38.0%，322/847）和万宁市（64.1%，547/854）。男童感染率为17.4%（1 410/8 128），女童感染率为18.3%（1 249/6 834），两者差异无统计学意义（ $\chi^2=2.192$, $P>0.05$ ）。其中海南省万宁市的男童和女童蛲虫感染率均为9省（区、市）最高，分别为61.2%（300/490）和67.9%（247/364）。蛲虫感染的主要影响因素为儿童的居住地、父亲文化程度、父亲职业、母亲文化程度、母亲职业、教室地面情况和儿童寄读境况。结论 中国儿童蛲虫感染情况依然十分严重，应该针对蛲虫感染的危险因素采取相应的预防控制措施。

关键词： 儿童 蛲虫 感染率 调查 中国

Abstract: Objective To investigate the infection status of *Enterobius vermicularis* among children in 9 Provinces/Autonomous regions/Municipalities (P/A/M) of China, and analyze its risk factors. Method From April to December 2011, one provincial capital (prefecture-level city) and one county (city, district) were chosen as investigation spots from Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Chongqing, Sichuan, Zhejiang, Fujian, Anhui and Guizhou, respectively. Children aged 2 to 12 were examined by using adhesive cellophane anal swab with round-bottom tube. Information of children's family condition, health behavior and school environment were collected by questioning. Results 14 964 children were examined, and 14 582 qualified questionnaires were collected. The total prevalence was 17.8% (2 659/14 964). Of the 9 P/A/M, the prevalence was highest in Hainan Province (51.1%, 869/1 701) and lowest in Anhui Province (0.8%, 13/1 589). The prevalence in urban areas (7.3%, 552/7 581) was lower than that of rural areas (28.5%, 2 107/7 383) ($\chi^2=1156.73$, $P<0.01$). The highest prevalence in urban and rural areas was found in Haikou City (38.0%, 322/847) and Wanning City (64.1%, 547/854) of Hainan Province. The prevalence rate in males and females was 17.4% (1 410/8 128) and 18.3% (1 249/6 834), respectively ($\chi^2=2.192$, $P>0.05$). The highest prevalence in males (61.2%, 300/490) and females (67.9%, 247/364) was found in children of Wanning City. Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that residence, education level of parents, occupation of parents, nail biting, types of classroom ground and type of boarding were the risk factors on *E. vermicularis* infection. Conclusion The prevalence of enterobiasis in children is still high in many areas of China, and the prevention and control measures should be taken according to the risk factors.

Keywords: Children *Enterobius vermicularis* Prevalence Investigation China

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