

论著

## 脑型血吸虫病发病危险因素的病例-对照研究

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摘要

目的 探讨脑型血吸虫病发病的危险因素。方法 选取1999-2004年安徽省的37例脑型血吸虫病患者, 分别与健康者、慢性血吸虫病及急性血吸虫病患者对照, 对脑型血吸虫病发病相关的危险因素进行分析。结果 脑型血吸虫病病例组与健康组的劳动强度、病前体质、病前经济、病前营养等4个因素; 与急性血吸虫病组的癫痫史、过敏史、感染度等7个因素; 与慢性血吸虫病组的感染度、感染次数、治疗次数等10个因素的差异具有统计学意义 ( $P<0.05$ )。3组多因素分析至少有两组相同的因素进入logistic回归模型, 差异具有统计学意义的变量分别为感染次数、感染度、癫痫史、过敏史和家庭挫折等5个因素。结论 血吸虫感染程度、治疗状况是脑型血吸虫病发病的主要危险因素, 患者的体质和社会心理因素对该病有一定影响。

关键词 [脑型血吸虫病](#) [日本血吸虫](#) [危险因素](#) [病例-对照研究](#)

分类号

## A Case-Control Study on the Risk Factors of Cerebral Schistosomiasis Japonica

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Abstract

Objective To explore the risk factors of cerebral schistosomiasis japonica. Methods A total of 37 confirmed cases, diagnosed during 1999-2004 in Anhui Province, were involved in the study as case group. Three controls for each case were selected from the general population either without schistosomiasis, with chronic schistosomiasis or with acute schistosomiasis. The relevant risk factors on the disease were analyzed. Results Four factors with labour intensity, physical, economical and nutritional conditions before illness between case group and normal control group, 7 factors including epilepsy history, hypersensitivity, intensity and times of infection between case group and acute schistosomiasis control group, 10 factors including intensity of infection, times of infection and treatment between case group and chronic schistosomiasis control group, all showed statistical significance ( $p<0.05$ ). Five factors showed statistical significance ( $p<0.05$ ) between case group and the 3 control groups. Conclusion The intensity of schistosome infection and treatment history are the main risk factors for cerebral schistosomiasis, and the physical and psychosocial conditions of the patients show some effect on the disease.

Key words [Cerebral schistosomiasis](#) [Schistosoma japonicum](#) [Risk factor](#) [Case-control study](#)

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