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公共卫生与管理

2012年济南市手足口病病原学及流行特征

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摘要:

目的 分析2012年济南市手足口病的病原学及流行特征。方法 采用实时荧光定量PCR方法(real-time PCR), 同时检测肠道病毒71型(HEV71)、柯萨奇病毒A组16型(CVA16)及肠道病毒其他型(PE)。结果 2012年济南市各医院所送手足口病样本859例(包括重症46例), 阳性662例, 总阳性率为77.1%; 其中HEV71占22.1%(190/859), CVA16占41.9%(360/859), HEV71和CVA16混合感染占0.9%(8/859), 非HEV71和CVA16的肠道病毒其他型(PE)占12.1%(104/859)。病例多发生于6岁以下儿童, 普通病例中以CVA16感染为主; 重症多发生于3岁以下儿童, 以HEV71感染为主。结论 2012年济南市手足口病病原以CVA16为主, 并存在HEV71和CVA16混合感染; 重症病例以HEV71为主, 多发生于3岁以下儿童。

关键词: 手足口病; 人肠道病毒; 实时荧光定量PCR; 济南市

Etiology and epidemiological characteristics of hand-foot-mouth disease in Jinan in 2012

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Abstract:

Objective To analyze epidemiological features and etiological characteristics of hand-foot-mouth disease (HFMD) in Jinan in 2012 and provide scientific data for HFMD prevention and control. Methods The real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR was used to detect human enterovirus type 71 (HEV71), Coxsackievirus A16 (CVA16) and other enterovirus (PE) simultaneously. Results Of the 859 specimens with hand-foot-mouth disease collected from hospitals (including 46 severe cases), the positive of human enterovirus was 662, accounting for 77.1%. Children infected with HEV71 and CVA16 accounted for 22.1% (190/859) and 41.9% (360/859), respectively. 8 cases (0.9%) were found to have a mixed infection with HEV71 and CVA16, and 104 cases were infected with other enterovirus (12.1%). These cases were mostly occurred in children less than 6 years old. The common cases were mainly infected with CVA16, while HEV71 was the main pathogen in severe cases, and the ages of the severe cases were mostly below 3 years old. Conclusion In 2012, the major pathogen causing HFMD in Jinan was CVA16, and the co-infection of HEV71 and CVA16 existed; while HEV71 was more common in severe cases and the children who suffered were less than 3 years old.

Keywords: Hand-foot-mouth disease; Human enterovirus; Real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR; Jinan city

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