

王娅芳,周亚娟,朱姝,杨蕙.2004—2013年贵州省毒蕈中毒事件流行病学特征分析[J].中国食品卫生杂志,2015,27(1):49-53.

## 2004—2013年贵州省毒蕈中毒事件流行病学特征分析

Analysis of the epidemiological characteristics of mushroom poisoning events in Guizhou Province from 2004 to 2013



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**中文关键词:** 毒蕈中毒 流行病学特征 贵州 死亡 食品安全 食物中毒

**Key Words:** [Mushroom poisoning](#) [epidemiological characteristics](#) [Guizhou](#) [fatality](#) [food safety](#) [food poisoning](#)

**基金项目:**贵州省科技厅社攻关项目(黔科合SY字[2008]3041号)

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**中文摘要:**

通过对2004—2013年贵州省毒蕈中毒事件流行病学特征分析,为毒蕈中毒的预防控制策略提供科学依据。方法 通过“中国疾病预防控制中心突发公共卫生事件管理信息系统”和“食源性疾病暴发报告系统”查询2004—2013年期间贵州省上报的毒蕈中毒事件,并进行描述性分析。结果 2004—2013年贵州省共报告毒蕈中毒事件118起,中毒698人,死亡85人,病死率为12.18%。事件类别以“未分级”事件居多,占62.71%;“较大”事件占35.59%。夏秋季是毒蕈中毒多发季节,发生场所以农村家庭为主。结论 误采误食是毒蕈中毒的主要原因,应加强宣传教育力度,提高广大群众的自我防范意识,加强医生的诊治培训,提早预警通报,防止毒蕈中毒事件的发生。

**Abstract:**

To analyze the epidemiological characteristics of mushroom poisoning events in Guizhou Province from 2004 to 2013, and provide scientific evidence for the control and prevention strategy. Methods The descriptive analysis was conducted on the incidence data of mushroom poisoning events in Guizhou Province reported through "Public Health Emergency Reporting System of China Disease Prevention and Control System" and "Foodborne Disease Outbreak Reporting System" from 2004 to 2013. Results A total of 118 mushroom poisoning events were reported with 698 poisoning cases and 85 deaths in Guizhou Province from 2004 to 2013. The case fatality was 12.18%. Sporadic cases were the majority (62.71%), and cluster cases were 35.59%. The majority of the mushroom poisoning events occurred in summer and autumn, and most of them occurred in rural families. Conclusion The main cause of mushroom poisoning was eating by mistake. Measures should be taken to prevent mushroom poisoning, including strengthening the publicity and education, improving self-awareness of the public, training the doctors for diagnosis and treatment and early warning.

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