

论著

西藏林芝地区墨脱县疟疾流行情况调查

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摘要

目的 调查西藏林芝地区墨脱县疟疾流行情况。方法 2006年7月选择墨脱县的墨脱、德兴和背崩等3个重点乡(镇)各2自然村进行居民2年内疟史调查, 采耳垂血制厚薄血片和滤纸血滴进行血检、间接荧光抗体试验(IFAT)和葡萄糖-6-磷酸脱氢酶(G6PD)缺乏的检测; 用疟疾快速诊断卡对发热病人进行检测。夜间人和畜房诱蚊灯诱捕、白天在按蚊栖息场所诱捕和半通宵室内外人饵诱捕进行媒介按蚊调查, 捕获的蚊虫经分类鉴定后, 计算蚊虫种类构成比和叮人率; 并用ELISA检测部分按蚊唾液腺子孢子感染情况。结果 调查点居民2年内有疟史率平均为8.98%(118/1 314); 居民血检阳性率为3.13%(38/1 216), 发热病人血检阳性率为7.14%(3/42), 均为间日疟原虫感染; IFAT抗体阳性率为40.24%(472/1 173); G6PD缺乏检出率为1.74%(21/1 208)。共捕获4种按蚊513只, 分别为多斑按蚊(474只)、带足按蚊(35只)、可赫按蚊(3只)和中华按蚊(1只), 其中多斑按蚊为优势蚊种, 占92.40%(474/513)。多斑按蚊的人房和畜房平均密度分别为4.75和69.5只/夜, 室外半通宵叮人率为22.75只/人, 多斑按蚊唾液腺子孢子阳性率为0。结论 墨脱县存在间日疟流行。

关键词 [墨脱县](#) [疟疾](#) [流行病学](#) [调查](#) [西藏](#)

分类号

Epidemiological Survey on Malaria Situation in Motuo County of Tibet, China

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Abstract

Objective To make an epidemiological investigation on malaria in Motuo County, Linzhi Prefecture of Tibet. Methods In July of the year 2006, the following activities were conducted in 2 selected villages from each of the three townships, i.e., Motuo, Dexing and Beibeng: malaria history survey among inhabitants in recent 2 years; collection of blood samples of inhabitants for examining malaria parasites, IFAT and detecting G6PD, respectively; mosquito collection in human dwellings and cattle shelters at night and various resting sites at day-time; mosquito collection by outdoor human baiting capture; classification and composition calculation of mosquito species and manbiting rates; ELISA for detecting sporozoite infection of *Anopheles*. Results The mean rate of two-year malaria history was 8.98% (118/1 314) and the parasite rate was 3.13% (38/1 216, all *P. vivax*) in the inhabitants. The parasite positive rate among the feverish patients was 7.14% (3/42). IFAT revealed a malaria antibody rate of 40.24% (472/1 173). The G6PD deficiency rate was 1.74% (21/1 208). Five hundred and thirteen anopheline mosquitoes were caught. They were *An. maculatus* (474) which occupied 92.4% (474/513), *An. peditaeniatus* (35), *An. kochi* (3) and *An. sinensis*

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(1) . The mean indoor density of *An. maculatus* was 4.75/night in human houses, and 69.5/night in cattle shelters. The outdoor human biting rate was 22.75/half-night/person, and the sporozoite rate of *An. maculatus* in anopheline saliva glands was 0 by ELISA. Conclusion Motuo County is an endemic area of vivax malaria with *An. maculatus* as the potential vector.

Key words [Motuo County](#) [Malaria](#) [Epidemiology](#) [Survey](#) [Tibet](#)

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