

论著

湖南省永州市华支睾吸虫病高度流行区的流行病学调查

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摘要

目的 了解湖南省永州市华支睾吸虫病的流行现状和流行因素。方法 于2006年11~12月对湖南省永州市冷水滩区和祁阳县各1个自然村的1周岁以上常住居民, 采用改良加藤厚涂片法(一粪三检)检查华支睾吸虫的感染情况, 并进行问卷调查。调查保虫宿主(狗和鼠类)和中间宿主的感染情况。结果 共调查777人, 华支睾吸虫感染率为75.4% (586/777); 平均克粪虫卵数451个, 轻、中、重度构成比分别为85.5% (501/586)、14.0% (82/586)和0.5% (3/586); 其中男性感染率为76.9% (316/411)、女性为73.8% (270/366), 两者差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.013$, $P>0.05$)。各年龄组均有感染, 感染率随年龄增长而升高, 其中以70~79岁组感染率最高, 为85.7% (30/35)。不同职业人群均有感染, 农民、医生、教师和干部分别为82.5% (447/542)、79.3% (42/53)、73.7% (28/38)和73.5% (25/34)。中间宿主和保虫宿主的调查结果显示, 纹沼螺(*Parafossarulus striatulus*)和长角涵螺(*Alocinma longicornis*)的感染率分别为17.4% (29/167)和7.4% (2/27); 鲫鱼(*Carassius auratus*)和鲤鱼(*Cyprinus carpio*)的感染率分别为69.2% (9/13)和5.3% (1/19); 剖检3只家犬均有感染。居民的问卷调查结果显示, 80%以上的居民不知晓食生鱼会感染华支睾吸虫, 95.6% (153/160)的农民和56.7% (349/616)的学生有食生鱼片史; 当地使用未经处理的粪便施肥和在鱼塘洗刷粪桶的现象较普遍。结论 湖南省祁阳县和冷水滩区为华支睾吸虫病高度流行区。居民普遍有食生鱼片和使用未经处理的粪便施肥等习惯, 是华支睾吸虫病流行的主要因素。

关键词 [华支睾吸虫病](#) [感染率](#) [中间宿主](#) [饮食习惯](#)

分类号

Epidemiological Survey on Clonorchiasis sinensis in an Endemic Area of South Hunan Province

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Abstract

Objective To make an epidemiological investigation on clonorchiasis sinensis and relevant factors in the south of Hunan Province. Methods One village from each of Lengshuitan District and Qiyang County was selected for the survey from November to December in 2006. Stool samples from villagers were collected and examined by modified Kato-Katz method. Questionnairng was performed for relevant knowledge and attitude among residents. The infection rate in animal reservoirs and intermediate hosts were detected. Results A total of 586 cases with *Clonorchis sinensis* infection were found from 777 people with a prevalence of 75.4%. The average egg density was 451 eggs per gram (EPG) feces. Light, moderate and heavy infections occupied 85.5% (501/586), 14.0% (82/586), and 0.5% (3/586) respectively. Prevalence in males and females was 76.9% (316/411) and 73.8% (270/366) respectively with no significant difference ($\chi^2=1.013$, $P>0.05$). Infections were found in all age groups, with the highest prevalence in the group of 70 to 79 years (85.7%, 30/35). By occupations, the prevalence was 82.5% (447/542) in peasants, 79.3% (42/53) in doctors, 73.7% (28/38) in teachers, and 73.5% (25/34) in local cadres. The infection rate was 17.4% (29/167) and 7.4% (2/27) in *Parafossarulus striatulus* and *Alocinma longicornis*, and 69.2% (9/13) and 5.3% (1/19) in *Carassius auratus* and *Cyprinus carpius* respectively. Adult worms were found in all 3 dogs dissected. Over 80% inhabitants did not know that this disease can be acquired by eating raw fish. 95.6% (153/160) of the farmers and 56.7% (349/616) of the students had a history of eating raw fish. The water was contaminated with *C. sinensis* eggs by using untreated feces as fertilizer for farming and by scrubbing pail latrines in the ponds. Conclusion The prevalence of clonorchiasis in human population is high in Lengshuitan District and

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Qiyang County of Hunan Province. Eating raw fish and using untreated feces as fertilizer are the most important epidemiological factors of the disease.

Key words [Clonorchiasis sinensis](#) [Prevalence](#) [Intermediate host](#) [Eating habit](#)

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