

论文

辽宁省华支睾吸虫病感染状况分析

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摘要:

目的 了解辽宁省华支睾吸虫病的流行趋势、分布规律及人群的感染状况和感染因素,为科学制定防治华支睾吸虫病有效控制和评价防控效果提供依据。方法 于2007年5-10月在辽宁省华支睾吸虫病流行地区采集易感人群粪便标本对华支睾吸虫感染情况和中间宿主进行监测,并随机入户调查感染因素。结果 辽宁省华支睾吸虫感染率为3.48%;不同年龄人群的华支睾吸虫感染率不同,71~80岁人群感染率最高(6.33%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=19.99, P=0.010$);不同民族人群华支睾吸虫感染率不同,朝鲜族感染率最高(5.04%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=24.85, P<0.001$);不同文化程度人群华支睾吸虫感染率不同,感染率最高的为文盲(17.39%),差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$);第二中间宿主中麦穗鱼感染率最高(54.36%);人群的不同健康行为对人群感染患病率也有影响,差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$)。结论 华支睾吸虫感染患病率与年龄、民族、文化程度和健康行为密切相关;中间宿主中麦穗鱼感染率最高。

关键词: 华支睾吸虫病 流行地区 感染状况

Prevalence of clonorchiasis in endemic areas of Liaoning province

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Abstract:

Objective To explore the distribution and prevalent trend of clonorchiasis and their influencing factors among residents living in endemic areas of Liaoning province for making effective measures to control the disease. Methods The stool specimens were collected among susceptible people in endemic areas of Liaoning province to assess infection of *Clonorchis sinensis* (*C. sinensis*) and monitoring on intermediate host of *C. sinensis* and a face-to-face questionnaire survey was also conducted simultaneously in May to October, 2007. Chi-square test and Fisher's exact test were adopted in data analyses. Results The infection rate of *C. sinensis* was 3.48% among 1 754 residents participating in the survey and the infection rate was significantly different among the residents of different age ($\chi^2=19.99, P=0.010$), with the highest rate in the residents aged 71-81 years. There were significant differences in the infection rate among the residents of different nationality ($\chi^2=24.85, P<0.001$) and different education level ($P<0.01$). The highest infection rate of intermediate host was observed in *Pseudorasbora parva* (54.36%). The residents with different health behavior had different infection rate ($P<0.001$). Conclusion The results show that the infection rate of *C. sinensis* is closely related to age, nationality, and education level and *Pseudorasbora elongate* is the intermediate host with the highest infection rate in endemic areas of clonorchiasis in Liaoning province.

Keywords: *Clonorchis sinensis* epidemic area infection condition

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