

现场研究

## 桃源县山丘型血吸虫病新疫区阻断传播的对策研究

方金城<sup>1</sup>, 吴昭武<sup>2\*</sup>, 刘新胜<sup>3</sup>, 易命宜<sup>1</sup>, 罗诗源<sup>3</sup>, 曾莉莎<sup>3</sup>, 赵正元<sup>2</sup>, 李以义<sup>2</sup>, 彭先平<sup>2</sup>, 姚孝民<sup>4</sup>, 周应彩<sup>4</sup>, 皮辉<sup>5</sup>

1 湖南省血防办公室, 长沙 410008; 2 湖南省血吸虫病防治所, 岳阳 414000; 3 湖南省桃源县血防办公室, 桃源县 415700; 4 湖南省常德市血防所, 常德 415000; 5 湖南省常德市血防办公室, 常德 415000

收稿日期 修回日期 网络版发布日期 接受日期

摘要

目的 探讨山丘型血吸虫病新疫区阻断血吸虫病传播的对策。方法 自1996年起, 对桃源县有疫水接触史的人群和在疫区放牧的耕牛采用吡喹酮(成人40 mg/kg、儿童50 mg/kg、耕牛30 mg/kg, 每年1次)化疗为主, 结合易感地带重点灭螺。结果 人、畜粪检阳性率从1996年的5.69%、6.76%下降到2005年的0.04%和0。人群间接血凝试验(IHA)阳性率从1996年的7.45%下降到2004年的1.61%。感染螺密度从1997年的0.0036只/0.11 m<sup>2</sup>下降到2005年的0只/0.11 m<sup>2</sup>, 从2000年起未查到感染螺。结论 在山丘型新疫区桃源县由于人畜传染源流动较少, 疫情相对比较封闭, 采取以化疗为主结合重点灭螺的对策, 可以取得消除传染源阻断血吸虫病传播的效果。

关键词 [日本血吸虫病](#) [化疗](#) [灭螺](#) [山丘地区](#) [传播](#)

分类号

## Study on the Strategy of Interrupting Schistosomiasis Transmission

### in a Hilly New Endemic Area of Taoyuan County

FANG Jin-cheng<sup>1</sup>, WU Zhao-wu<sup>2\*</sup>, LIU Xin-sheng<sup>3</sup>, YI Ming-yi<sup>1</sup>, LUO Shi-yuan<sup>3</sup>, ZENG Li-sha<sup>3</sup>, ZHAO Zheng-yuan<sup>2</sup>, LI Yi-yi<sup>2</sup>, PENG Xian-ping<sup>2</sup>, YAO Xiao-min<sup>4</sup>, ZHOU Ying-cai<sup>4</sup>, PI Hui<sup>5</sup>

Hunan Provincial Office of Schistosomiasis Control, Changsha 410008, China

Abstract

Objective To develop a strategy for interrupting the transmission of schistosomiasis japonica in a hilly new endemic area. Methods Since 1996, chemotherapy with praziquantel (adult 40 mg/kg, child 50 mg/kg, cattle 30 mg/kg, once a year) on human beings in Taoyuan County who had ever contacted with infectious water and cattle which were herded in endemic situation was the major intervention, with focal control of *Oncomelania* snails in susceptible areas as supplementary one. Results The positive rate of stool examination for schistosomiasis in human and cattle reduced from 5.69% and 6.76% in 1996 to 0.04% and 0 in 2005 respectively. The positive rate of indirect hemagglutination test (IHA) in human dropped from 7.45% in 1996 to 1.61% in 2004. Though living snails were still found in most habitats, the density of infected snails decreased from 0.0036/0.11m<sup>2</sup> in 1997 to 0 in 2005 and no infected snails were found since 2000. Conclusion Due to less movement of human and cattle populations and the hilly area relatively isolated, chemotherapy combined with focal mollusciciding have been highly effective in eliminating the infection sources and interrupting transmission of schistosomiasis.

Key words [Schistosomiasis japonica](#) [Chemotherapy](#) [Mollusciciding](#) [Hilly area](#) [Transmission.](#)

DOI:

通讯作者

作者个人主页

方金城<sup>1</sup>; 吴昭武<sup>2\*</sup>; 刘新胜<sup>3</sup>; 易命宜<sup>1</sup>; 罗诗源<sup>3</sup>; 曾莉莎<sup>3</sup>; 赵正元<sup>2</sup>; 李以义<sup>2</sup>; 彭先平<sup>2</sup>; 姚孝民<sup>4</sup>; 周应彩<sup>4</sup>; 皮辉<sup>5</sup>

#### 扩展功能

本文信息

- ▶ [Supporting info](#)
- ▶ [PDF \(287KB\)](#)
- ▶ [\[HTML全文\]\(OKB\)](#)
- ▶ [参考文献\[PDF\]](#)
- ▶ [参考文献](#)

服务与反馈

- ▶ [把本文推荐给朋友](#)
- ▶ [加入我的书架](#)
- ▶ [加入引用管理器](#)
- ▶ [复制索引](#)
- ▶ [Email Alert](#)
- ▶ [文章反馈](#)
- ▶ [浏览反馈信息](#)

相关信息

- ▶ [本刊中 包含“日本血吸虫病”的相关文章](#)
- ▶ 本文作者相关文章

- [方金城](#)
- [吴昭武](#)
- [刘新胜](#)
- [易命宜](#)
- [罗诗源](#)
- [曾莉莎](#)
- [赵正元](#)
- [李以义](#)
- [彭先平](#)
- [姚孝民](#)