

现场研究

我国广州管圆线虫自然疫源地分布首次调查

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摘要

目的 调查我国广州管圆线虫自然疫源地的分布。方法 运用地理信息系统(GIS)技术,借用主要中间宿主螺类有效累积温度模型参数,预测和绘制我国主要中间宿主螺类及广州管圆线虫在我国的潜在分布地图。根据绘制的预测地图,以区域抽样法,按栅格总数5%比例进行随机抽样。随机抽取55个调查点于2006年9~10月开展主要中间宿主分布及感染率调查。结果 我国大陆潜在分布小管福寿螺的有19个省(市、区),其中福建、江西、浙江、湖南、广东、广西、海南和云南等8个省(区)已证实有小管福寿螺自然分布。福建、江西、浙江、湖南、广东、广西和海南等7个省(区)有广州管圆线虫自然感染,其中,福建建瓯、江西兴国、浙江瑞安、湖南汝城、广东化州、广西上思和海南五指山等地的小管福寿螺自然感染率较高,分别为36.6%、19.9%、16.0%、5.0%、6.3%、39.1%和25.0%。结论 证实小管福寿螺自然感染有广州管圆线虫的7个省(区)均存在广州管圆线虫自然疫源地。

关键词 [广州管圆线虫](#) [小管福寿螺](#) [自然疫源地](#) [地理信息系统](#)

分类号

The First National Survey on Natural Nidi of *Angiostrongylus cantonensis* in China

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Abstract

Objective To reveal the natural distribution of *Angiostrongylus cantonensis* in the mainland of China. Methods The potential areas of *A. cantonensis* and its main intermediate host *Pomacea canaliculata* were predicted based on degree-day models using GIS technique. A grid sampling was performed on the prediction map and 5% grids were randomly sampled. A total of 55 sampled sites were selected for the survey on *A. cantonensis* and its hosts in September-October of 2006. Results Nineteen Provinces/Municipalities/Autonomous Regions were found as potential habitats for *P. canaliculata* in the mainland of China. It was then confirmed that the snails distributed in the provinces of Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, and Yunnan. Higher prevalence of *A. cantonensis* in *P. canaliculata* was detected in Jianou of Fujian (36.6%), Xingguo of Jiangxi (19.9%), Rui'an of Zhejiang (16.0%), Rucheng of Hunan (5.0%), Huazhou of Guangdong (6.3%), Shangsi of Guangxi (39.1%) and Wuzhishan of Hainan (25.0%). Conclusion Natural nidi of *A. cantonensis* have been found in seven provinces where natural infection in *P. canaliculata* has been detected.

Key words [Angiostrongylus cantonensis](#) [Pomacea canaliculata](#) [Natural nidus](#) [GIS](#)

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