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EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION ON AN OUTBREAK OF ANGIOSTRONGYLIASIS CANTONENSIS IN WENZHOU

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Abstract [Objective] To find out the cause and transmission factors of an outbreak of eosinophilic meningoradiculitis in Wenzhou City during October to November in 1997. [Methods] In addition to a retrospective cohort study on 182 persons who had dined at a same restaurant of the city, etiological and immunoserological investigations were conducted. [Results] Among 105 cases who had eaten the undercooked *Ampullaria gigas* in that restaurant, 47 cases were infected, the incidence rate was 44.8%; whereas none of the persons who did not eat the under-cooked *Ampullaria gigas* in that restaurant got the infection, the difference between the two groups being significant ($P < 0.001$). The incidence rate of the cases who had eaten 4 and more pieces of the undercooked *Ampullaria gigas* was 86.2% (25/29), while that of those who had eaten less than 4 pieces was 28.9% (22/76), the difference between the two being very significant ($\chi^2 = 27.83, P < 0.001, RR = 2.98$). The third stage larvae of the *Angiostrongylus cantonensis* were found out from *Ampullaria gigas* living in the same locality, and the adult worms of *Angiostrongylus cantonensis* were found out from the rats living in the locality else. The positive rate of serum anti-*Angiostrongylus cantonensis* antibody in the patients was 84.0%. [Conclusion] On the basis of the clinical, epidemiological, immunoserological and etiological investigations, an outbreak of the angiostrongyliasis cantonensis caused by eating undercooked *Ampullaria gigas* was confirmed.

Key Words: Angiostrongyliasis cantonensis, fulminating epidemic, *Ampullaria gigas*, eosinophilic meningoradiculitis, epidemiological study.

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尿中检出曼氏血吸虫虫卵一例

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中图分类号: R532.210.4

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曼氏血吸虫 (*Schistosoma mansoni*) 仅见于非洲、南美洲和西南亚。作者近年在非洲马达加斯加医疗队工作期间, 从一患者尿中检出其虫卵。

患者, 男, 13岁, 因腹痛、尿频月余、发热、便血1d就医。查 WBC $13.4 \times 10^9/L$, N 0.24, L 0.34, E 0.37, B 0.05, Hb 115 g/L, 尿镜检 RBC 2~11/HP, WBC 1~10/HP, 曼氏血吸虫卵 0~2/HP, 尿复查结果相同, 嘱咐病人清洗后重新留尿, 又检出虫卵 (0~1/HP)。连查两天中段尿, 均检出虫卵。患儿后在首都医院做膀胱镜检查, 诊断为直肠

膀胱癌。

曼氏血吸虫多寄生在门静脉与肠系膜下静脉, 虫卵可在粪中检出。检出虫卵即可诊断该病。从尿中检出曼氏血吸虫虫卵少见, 但如果曼氏血吸虫成虫异位寄生于膀胱静脉丛, 虫卵也可在尿中检出, 文献已有报道。该患者有肠道曼氏血吸虫感染及直肠膀胱癌, 因此虫卵可经直肠膀胱进入膀胱, 尿中出现虫卵。

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