

## ABSTRACT

**AM:** To study the effect of oral artemether (A rt) in controlling schistosomiasis in endemic area of mountainous type **METHODS:** Eight natural villages in Yanghe District, Yongsheng County, Yunnan Province were selected as the pilots. In the pilot, the infection rate of snails and the mean infected snail density were 0.38% and 0.0086/0.11 m<sup>2</sup>, respectively, while the schistosome infection rate of the residents was 18.2%. The 8 natural villages were divided randomly into A rt group and the control group by paired method. The residents aged 3-60 who contacted with infested water frequently were selected as the study objects and the residents were treated orally with praziquantel after stool examination. A single dose of 50 mg/kg was given to the egg-positive residents and 40 mg/kg was given to those with egg-negative. In the last ten-day period of May, i.e., 15 days after the residents contacted with the infested water, the first dosing of A rt and the placebo (starch) was given at a single dose of 6 mg/kg to the residents in A rt group and the control group, respectively, according to double-blind method. Afterwards, the same dose of the 2 drugs was given once every 15 days for 10 times. Stool examination was made in the residents of the 2 groups one month after the last medication for evaluation of the prophylactic efficacy. **RESULTS:** In A rt group, the egg-positive rate was 2.9% (23/789), while in the control group it was 12.1% (87/717). The difference between the 2 groups was statistically significant. Besides, 1 case of acute schistosomiasis was seen in the control group, but no infected case was found in the A rt group. **CONCLUSION:** In heavily schistosomiasis endemic area of mountainous type, oral A rt given to the residents once every 15 days throughout the whole transmission season resulted in an apparently decrease in reinfection with schistosomiasis and effective control of schistosomiasis.

**Key words:** Schistosomiasis, control, artemether

## 华支睾吸虫病 206 例临床分析

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本文就粪检查出华支睾吸虫卵阳性住院治疗者 206 例, 进行临床分析。

### 临床资料

206 例中, 男性 121 例, 女性 85 例; 年龄 5—72 岁; 病程 6 个月至 29 年。入院时有症状体征者 173 例, 其中消化不良和肝区痛者各 51 例, 肝左叶肿大 26 例; 肝区压痛 23 例; 有肝硬化症状体征者 18 例; 脾肿大 3 例; 腹水 1 例。无症状者 33 例。154 例有食未煮熟鱼或鱼生史。肝功能异常者 78 例, 粪检虫卵数 EPG 为 200—13 982。治疗均用吡喹酮每次 20 mg/kg, 每日 3 次, 连服 2 d, 治疗后 2 wk 复查。205 例虫卵转阴, 转阴率 99.5%。1 例原 EPG 13 982 者

未阴转, 但虫卵数减少 99.9%, 再服吡喹酮一疗程后, 复查为阴性。

### 讨论

华支睾吸虫卵阳性者的症状体征, 表现为慢性过程, 症状以消化不良和肝区疼痛较多, 早期常不为患者察觉。提示在临床诊治工作中, 发现有消化不良和肝病症状体征者, 应详细询问有无食未煮熟鱼或鱼生史, 考虑患华支睾吸虫病的可能, 并进一步作粪检或血清学检查, 以及早作出诊断和治疗。

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