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# 蚊虫对微生物和昆虫生长调节剂杀幼剂的抗药性及其管理

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**摘要:**微生物和昆虫生长调节剂杀幼剂因具有相对靶生物特异性与环境保护理念越来越广泛用于蚊虫控制。该文回顾了这些杀虫剂的作用原理、在蚊虫控制方面的使用概况、抗药性发展及管理的策略与措施。涉及到的杀虫剂包括天然微生物杀虫剂苏云金杆菌以色列变种、球形芽孢杆菌、刺糖多孢菌多杀菌素,以及人工合成的昆虫生长调节剂如烯虫酯、吡丙醚和除虫脲。抗药性发展的预防和控制是可持续性蚊虫综合治理成功的关键之一。

**关键词:**微生物杀幼剂;昆虫生长调节剂;蚊虫控制;抗药性发展;抗药性管理

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## Resistance development and management in mosquitoes to microbial and insect growth regulator larvicides

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**Abstract:** Mosquito larvicides derived from microbial organisms and insect growth regulators (IGR) have been increasingly used to control mosquito larvae. Their relative target specificity, non-target safety and environmentally friendly profile have been well documented. The current paper was intended to review and analyze the relevant information regarding resistance development and management strategies and measures. The biorational larvicides discussed include *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* de Bajac (*B.t.i.*), *Bacillus sphaericus* Neide, spinosad derived from *Saccharopolyspora spinosa* Mertz and Yao, as well as IGRs such as methoprene, pyriproxyfen and diflubenzuron. The prevention of resistance and restoration of susceptibility in mosquitoes to these biorational larvicides are crucial to the success of sustainable integrated mosquito management.

**Key words:** Microbial larvicide; Insect growth regulator; Mosquito control; Resistance development; Resistance management

传统的虫媒传染病如疟疾、淋巴丝虫病、登革热、流行性乙型脑炎等在某些地区仍然存在,较新的虫媒病如西尼罗病毒脑炎、基孔肯雅热、裂谷热等传播范围正在不断扩大。全球化快速经济发展、人口增长、气候变迁及环境变化又加剧了虫媒及虫媒传染病对人类健康的威胁。在过去的一个多世纪里,杀虫剂的研究开发和使用在保护人类健康上起到了不可替代的作用,其间从早期的无机杀虫剂发展到随后的有机合成杀虫剂,以及目前正在大力推广使用的生物理念杀虫剂。纵观历史,几乎所有的杀虫剂都面临抗药性产生与扩展的风险。蚊虫个体可通过减少摄取,强化代谢,作用位点改变及增加排泄而获得在一定杀虫剂剂量下的生存能力。由于杀虫剂的不当使用、靶生物的适应以及

杀虫剂本身的理化特性所造成的抗药性后果非常严重。在大规模使用某种杀虫剂之前制订预防抗药性产生的策略、采取适当的措施实为上策。在抗药性产生后采取力所能及的补救措施旨在恢复种群的敏感性也为时未晚。本文综合分析了蚊虫对微生物和昆虫生长调节剂杀幼剂的抗药性及其管理的历史和现状,希望对目前和未来的蚊虫控制有所裨益。

### 1 微生物杀虫剂

#### 1.1 苏云金杆菌以色列变种 (*Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* de Bajac, *B.t.i.*)

1.1.1 细菌、毒素及作用原理 苏云金杆菌(*Bacillus thuringiensis*)于1901年由日本的生物学家 Shigetane Ishiwata首次在罹患 sotto 病的家蚕幼虫体内发现,并命名为 sotto 病杆菌(*Bacillus sotto*),此命名后来未被科学界认同和接受。10年后科学家 Ernst Berliner 于德国

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Thuringia省的一家面粉厂内采得死亡地中海面粉蛾幼虫(*Anagasta kuehniella*),并在其体内发现相关的致病菌,命名为苏云金杆菌<sup>[1]</sup>。迄今,已有70个鞭毛抗原血清型、80多个亚种的苏云金杆菌被分离鉴定。其中有14个血清型、16个亚种对蚊幼具有不同程度的毒性。*B.t.i.*于1976年发现于以色列沙漠的一个自然蚊虫孳生地<sup>[2-3]</sup>,属于H-14血清型。此菌在形成孢子的过程中能产生4种具有协同作用的内毒素(Cry4A、Cry4B、Cry11A和Cyt1A)<sup>[4-7]</sup>,经蚊幼虫摄取后与肠上皮细胞的相应受体结合,造成肠组织崩解和幼虫死亡。这些毒素对蚋的幼虫也有较高毒性<sup>[8]</sup>,在高浓度下也常用于杀灭摇蚊幼虫<sup>[9]</sup>。*B.t.i.*毒素具有广谱、速效等优点,被杀虫剂抗药性执行委员会(Insect Resistance Action Committee, IRAC)列为第11类杀虫剂,即昆虫中肠上皮干扰物。在过去30年里,多种*B.t.i.*剂型例如液体悬浮剂、颗粒剂(多种不同载体)、水扩散微粒剂、块剂等已在世界范围内广泛地应用于蚊、蚋和摇蚊的控制。

1.1.2 抗药性发展 迄今为止,靶生物对于*B.t.i.*天然毒素复合体的抗药性报道极为罕见<sup>[10-11]</sup>。在德国的莱茵河流域,不同的*B.t.i.*剂型长期用于刺扰伊蚊(*Aedes vexans*)的现场控制,未见其敏感性有显著下降<sup>[10]</sup>。采集于美国纽约州的尖音库蚊(*Culex pipiens*)在实验室生物测定中显示出低水平抗药性,但其测定结果并未得到进一步证实<sup>[11]</sup>。在实验室尖音库蚊种团或埃及伊蚊(*Aedes aegypti*)经过11~60代选择后只建立起2~17倍的抗药性,且抗药性在多数情况下欠缺稳定性<sup>[12-17]</sup>。然而,致倦库蚊(*Cx. quinquefasciatus*)经用*B.t.i.*个别毒素或者个别毒素的组合选择后,在溶细胞毒素缺失的前提下则可产生高达91~900倍的抗药性,其水平的高低取决于毒素复合体中所含毒素种类的多寡。当所含毒素种类较多时,抗药性发展较为缓慢,所达到的水平也较低<sup>[18-19]</sup>。这种对个别毒素易产生抗药性而对天然毒素复合体几乎不产生抗药性的现象也存在于苏云金杆菌其他亚种如*B.t. jegathesan*<sup>[20]</sup>。*B.t.i.*晶体毒素之间存在交叉抗药性<sup>[21]</sup>,这种交叉抗性有时甚至从*B.t.i.*延伸到其他杀蚊幼的亚种。例如,对*B.t.i.*个别晶体毒素已经产生抗药性的致倦库蚊对源自*B.t. jegathesan*的晶体毒素Cry11B有交叉抗药性<sup>[22]</sup>,但对源自同一菌株的Cry19A则仍然敏感<sup>[23]</sup>。*B.t.i.*毒素中的溶细胞毒素Cyt1A本身并不具有显著的杀蚊幼活性<sup>[24]</sup>,但其在克服、预防、推迟蚊虫对其晶体毒素的抗药性上起着关键作用<sup>[25-33]</sup>。最近报道,源自某些球形芽孢杆菌的杀蚊毒素(mosquitocidal toxin, Mtx)不但可以提高*B.t.i.*晶体毒素的效力,也能抑制对晶体毒素抗药性的水平<sup>[34-35]</sup>。即使致倦库蚊已经对苏云金杆菌以

色列变种个别毒素或者个别毒素的组合产生了抗性,它对其他杀蚊幼苏云金杆菌亚种例如*B.t. jegathesan*、*B.t. kyushuensis*和*B.t. fukuokuensis*则仍然敏感<sup>[19]</sup>。

1.1.3 抗药性管理 基于上述对*B.t.i.*的抗药性研究结果,避免使用单一晶体毒素或者少数晶体毒素的组合对于预防抗药性的产生极为重要。使用天然毒素复合体则可显著降低抗药性发生的机会。如果应用天然毒素复合体受到某些条件的限制,例如当利用转基因技术在水藻中表达杀蚊毒素时,溶细胞毒素Cyt1A加上1~2种晶体毒素则为较为理性的选择。更重要的是含天然毒素复合体的*B.t.i.*菌株还可作为其他生物理念杀虫剂抗药性管理强有力的工具(见下文)。

## 1.2 球形芽孢杆菌(*Lysinibacillus sphaericus* Meyer 和 Neide,过去称为*Bacillus sphaericus* Neide)

1.2.1 细菌、毒素及作用原理 到目前为止,在已发现的49个鞭毛血清型中有9个血清型、16个菌株对蚊幼有一定的毒杀作用。自从1970年代以来,下述菌株例如2362、1593、2297、C<sub>3-41</sub>、IAB-59等在研究和开发方面受到高度重视。球形芽孢杆菌最近被修订为*Lysinibacillus sphaericus* Meyer 和 Neide<sup>[36]</sup>。活性菌株在形成孢子的过程中能产生晶体二元毒素(binary toxins),其中包括结合亚体( $51 \times 10^3$ )和毒杀亚体( $42 \times 10^3$ ),两者共存方能达到理想的杀蚊幼效果。有些菌株在其生长期也能产生可溶性的Mtx。二元毒素作用原理与*B.t.i.*毒素相似。二元毒素的受体被鉴定为一种α-葡萄糖苷酶。这一受体借助于GPI(glycosylphosphatidylinositol)载体被锚定在中肠上皮细胞的刷状缘。二元毒素对有些蚊种如某些伊蚊效果较差,源自*B.t.i.*的毒素特别是溶细胞毒素Cyt1A通过促进二元毒素在蚊幼中肠黏膜上皮细胞的结合和嵌入而显著增加其对埃及伊蚊的毒性。当球形芽孢杆菌毒素与Cyt1A以10:1的比例混合时,对于埃及伊蚊幼虫的毒性提高了3600倍<sup>[29,37]</sup>。球形芽孢杆菌具有持效长和耐有机污染等优点。该菌及其毒素与*B.t.i.*同属IRAC第11类杀虫剂。自1990年代以来球形芽孢杆菌已被开发成多种剂型例如颗粒剂(多种不同载体)、水扩散微粒剂、水溶性袋剂、块剂等。这些剂型已在世界范围内广泛地应用于库蚊及其他蚊种的现场控制。

1.2.2 抗药性发展 尖音库蚊种团对不同球形芽孢杆菌菌株的抗药性自1994年以来已在多个国家有报道。实验室种群经球形芽孢杆菌2362菌株选择8~80代后,抗药性达到27~162 000倍<sup>[38-46]</sup>;经B101菌株选择6代后,抗药性达到52 000倍<sup>[47]</sup>;经1593菌株选择7代后,抗药性超过6000倍<sup>[41,48-49]</sup>;经C<sub>3-41</sub>菌株选择13代后,抗药性达到144 000倍<sup>[44,50]</sup>;经IAB-59菌株选择

12~72代后,抗药性达到6~40 000倍<sup>[44,51]</sup>。对于实验室选择压力的不同反应则与所用蚊虫种群的遗传背景、种群的大小、选择使用的压力水平等有关。另外,抗药性水平的估计也与所用参考种群密切相关。尖音库蚊种群自然种群对于球形芽孢杆菌毒素的抗药性首次报道于1994年<sup>[52]</sup>,发生在法国南部对2362菌株70倍的抗药性。之后,2362菌株产品现场应用数月至2年后,不同水平(10~187 000倍)的抗药性先后在巴西<sup>[53]</sup>、法国<sup>[54]</sup>、突尼斯<sup>[55]</sup>和泰国<sup>[56-57]</sup>被发现。同时,蚊虫对其他球形芽孢杆菌菌株的抗药性也有报道,例如在印度对B101菌株7倍<sup>[47]</sup>和1593菌株150倍的抗药性<sup>[48]</sup>以及在中国对C<sub>3-41</sub>菌株超过20 000倍的抗药性<sup>[50]</sup>。自然种群对于产品使用后抗药性发展的程度差别迥异,究其原因可能与蚊虫在自然界与球形芽孢杆菌的接触、种群的遗传背景、与未处理种群间的基因流动以及产品使用的策略等有关。更有甚者,鉴于不同球形芽孢杆菌菌株二元毒素间的相似性,一旦蚊虫对球形芽孢杆菌2362、1593、C<sub>3-41</sub>和IAB59菌株产生抗药性,蚊虫同时常常对其他球形芽孢杆菌菌株也产生交叉抗药性。菌株间交叉抗药性在产生Mtx的菌株间则较为温和,而且Mtx与二元毒素间不存在交叉抗药性<sup>[58]</sup>。有幸的是无论蚊虫对球形芽孢杆菌任何菌株产生抗药性以及抗药性的水平,其对B.t.i.的敏感性基本不受影响<sup>[41-49,51,56-57,59-61]</sup>,或者仅显示有限的耐受性<sup>[62]</sup>。

蚊虫对球形芽孢杆菌抗药性受控于隐性遗传<sup>[54,63]</sup>,其原理是多方面的。多数研究倾向于基因突变导致蚊幼肠上皮毒素受体载体转录的提前终止,致使载体缺乏完整性。也有研究表明受体基因中19个核苷酸的缺失导致受体合成的不完整性<sup>[46,53,64-66]</sup>。无论是受体载体或者受体本身的问题均会导致二元毒素在蚊幼虫肠呈游离状态而无法发挥毒理作用。其他因素例如行为抗药性导致毒素的摄取减少<sup>[38]</sup>和其他尚未知道的因素<sup>[40,55]</sup>也在抗药性发展上起到一定作用。

**1.2.3 抗药性管理** B.t.i.在球形芽孢杆菌抗药性管理上是一个强有力的工具。实验研究证明,如果对球形芽孢杆菌的抗药性已经发生,B.t.i.或者其与球形芽孢杆菌的混合物(比例1:1)则可恢复抗药性种群对于球形芽孢杆菌的敏感性,但这一过程往往需要数十代<sup>[43,57]</sup>。B.t.i.与球形芽孢杆菌的混合物因其毒素间的相互增效作用<sup>[7,19,67]</sup>特别是溶细胞毒素Cyt1A<sup>[32]</sup>的存在可有效地推迟和预防对球形芽孢杆菌抗药性的产生<sup>[68-69]</sup>,然而两者的交替使用可加快对球形芽孢杆菌抗药性的产生<sup>[45]</sup>,这一点似乎违背了常用的抗药性管理策略。近年来B.t.i.和球形芽孢杆菌毒素通过生物融和技术的复配以及通过基因重组技术构建能同时产

生2种细菌所有毒素的菌株<sup>[70-72]</sup>都为球形芽孢杆菌的抗药性管理开辟了新蹊径。另外,球形芽孢杆菌制剂与植物杀虫剂例如苦楝素(azadirachtin)的复配也不失为一种抗药性管理的新尝试<sup>[73]</sup>。

### 1.3 刺糖多孢菌(*Saccharopolyspora spinosa*)

**1.3.1 细菌、毒素及作用原理** 刺糖多孢菌于1980年代早期发现于加勒比地区的维京群岛<sup>[74]</sup>。该菌产生大约20种刺糖菌素。刺糖菌素为神经毒素,主要经口摄入,以变构调节剂作用于昆虫神经系统突触后膜烟碱乙酰胆碱(nACh)受体。刺糖菌素也在某种程度上也激活γ氨基丁酸(GABA)受体,致使靶生物过度兴奋而死亡<sup>[75-77]</sup>。刺糖菌素A和D的混合物称为多杀霉素,被IRAC列为第5类杀虫剂。作为非选择性杀虫剂,其对非靶生物的安全性常常通过调整剂量而得以保证。自从1980年代以来,多杀霉素、乙基多杀霉素(spinetoram)和其他刺糖菌素得到了广泛深入的研究和开发,多种产品用于农业及林业害虫的治理。最近,用于蚊幼控制的系列多杀霉素产品已获美国环保署(USEPA)注册。

**1.3.2 抗药性发展** 对于多杀霉素的抗药性自2000年以来多次发生在实验室和自然种群的双翅目、鳞翅目、缨翅目农业害虫,甚至膜翅目的有益昆虫<sup>[76]</sup>。当某些鳞翅目昆虫对溴氰菊酯(deltamethrin)、阿维菌素(abamectin)、甲氨基阿维菌素苯甲酸盐(emamectin benzoate)、茚虫威(indoxacarb)、氟啶脲(chlorfluazuron)和氟虫腈(fipronil)产生抗药性时,同时也对多杀霉素具有交叉抗药性。但多数情况下,当昆虫对有机磷类(organophosphates)、氨基甲酸酯类(carbamates)、拟除虫菊酯类(pyrethroids)、阿维菌素类(avermectins)、恶二嗪类(oxadiazines)、新烟碱类(neonicotinoids)、氟虫氰类(fiproles)产生抗药性时,其对多杀霉素的敏感性则不受影响。迄今为止的多数研究表明,多杀霉素抗药性与其作用位点即神经突触后膜的nACh受体变化有关,特别是D $\alpha$ 6和Px $\alpha$ 6等亚单位<sup>[76-77]</sup>。蚊虫对多杀霉素的抗药性研究直到最近才有报道<sup>[78-80]</sup>。虽然蚊幼在水体中暴露于多杀霉素与陆生昆虫相比带有强迫性,接触和摄取亚致死量的机会似乎比陆生昆虫较少,但抗药性产生的风险依然存在。当实验室致倦库蚊3~4龄幼虫经LC<sub>70~90</sub>浓度处理45代后,抗药性在LC<sub>50</sub>水平达到了2845~2907倍、在LC<sub>90</sub>水平达到了11 948~22 928倍。抗药性的发展在选择过程中呈现指数曲线<sup>[80]</sup>,似乎提示抗药性受控于隐性基因的调控。只有携带抗药性等位基因的纯合子才表现为抗药性个体,而带有单个抗性基因的杂合子则仍然敏感。在选择的过程中,种群中抗药性纯合子的频率呈指数曲线增

加。当蚊幼对多杀菌素产生抗药性时,同时也对胃毒微生物杀虫剂球形芽孢杆菌2362菌株毒素、多杀霉素类似物乙基多杀霉素、氯通道激活剂阿维菌素(abamectin)、GABA门控氯通道拮抗剂氟虫氰(fipronil)产生交叉抗性。但对其他常用的杀虫剂例如胃毒微生物杀虫剂B.t.i.、保幼激素类似物烯虫酯(methoperene)和吡丙醚(pyriproxyfen)、几丁质合成抑制剂除虫脲(diflubenzuron)和氟酰脲(novaluron)、有机磷类双硫磷(temephos)、nACh受体激动剂吡虫啉(imidacloprid)和电位依赖性钠离子通道阻滞剂茚虫威仍然敏感<sup>[80]</sup>。

1.3.3 抗药性管理 多杀霉素用于蚊幼控制是较新的尝试,自然种群对多杀霉素的抗药性迄今尚未见报道。鉴于其他多杀霉素剂型已逐渐广泛用于农业害虫的治理,在蚊虫控制产品使用前,自然蚊虫种群的确有机会暴露于亚致死量的多杀霉素致使其敏感性下降乃至加剧抗药性的产生。自然种群敏感性的系统检测尤为重要,关于抗药性管理的策略与措施的研究势在必行。

## 2 昆虫生长调节剂

### 2.1 烯虫酯(methoperene)和吡丙醚(pyriproxyfen)

2.1.1 成分及作用原理 烯虫酯及其类似物烯虫乙酯(hydroperene)、烯虫炔酯(kinoperene)和烯虫硫酯(triprene)最先于1960年代早期在美国合成,属于昆虫保幼激素类似物,经口摄取和由表皮吸收后干扰蚊幼的保幼激素平衡使4龄幼虫不能化蛹及羽化。大多数个体死于蛹期或半羽化状态的成蚊,在较高浓度下也可导致幼虫死亡。烯虫酯及其类似物已广泛用于农业、林业及仓储害虫的控制。吡丙醚最先由日本住友化学株式会社于1970年代中叶合成,与烯虫酯一样同属保幼激素类似物,但其杀蚊幼的活性比烯虫酯强约百倍<sup>[80]</sup>。烯虫酯和吡丙醚同属IRAC第7类杀虫剂。保幼激素类似物属非选择性杀虫剂。

2.1.2 抗药性发展 蚊虫对烯虫酯抗药性的最早研究见于1973年,大多数实验室研究表明抗药性的发生属低至中等危险性。例如,致倦库蚊经20代选育未导致其抗药性的产生、尖音库蚊经8代选育后只产生了8~13倍的低水平抗药性和对烯虫乙酯的交叉抗药性、致倦库蚊经10代选育后导致对烯虫酯低水平抗药性(3.9~21.3倍)。中等至高水平抗药性在实验室种群中也时有发生。附斑库蚊(*Cx. tarsalis*)经62代选育后导致对烯虫酯86倍的抗药性、尖音库蚊经40代选育后导致对烯虫酯218倍的抗药性,同时对烯虫乙酯和烯虫硫酯产生交叉抗药性,但对除虫脲则无交叉抗药性。快速排除并减少烯虫酯在组织内的储存在其抗药性发展的全过程中起着重要作用,代谢解毒过程似乎只与高水

平抗药性的发展和维持有关。

有关自然种群对于烯虫酯的抗药性报道比较少见。美国佛罗里达的带喙伊蚊(*Aedes taeniorhynchus*)种群于1989—1994年间在使用烯虫酯产品后产生了大约15倍的抗药性<sup>[81]</sup>。稍后的报道显示,在使用烯虫酯产品20年后,药物耐受性和现场控制失败于1998—1999年发生在美国加利福尼亚中部牧场的黑斑伊蚊(*Aedes nigromaculatus*)种群<sup>[82]</sup>。这一种群对烯虫酯的抗药性达到了数千倍<sup>[83]</sup>,而且这一抗药性似乎与细胞色素P450单加氧酶(monooxygenase)和羧酸酯酶(carboxylesterase)的降解作用无关,因为在生物测试时加入胡椒基丁醚和其他相似增效剂并不能降低对烯虫酯的抗药性水平<sup>[83]</sup>。

根据有限的资料,蚊幼对吡丙醚产生抗药性的风险很低。对有机磷抗药性的致倦库蚊实验室种群经吡丙醚选育17代后未见对其敏感性的显著变化<sup>[84]</sup>。

2.1.3 抗药性管理 针对烯虫酯和吡丙醚抗药性管理的研究甚少。有限的现场研究资料表明,使用B.t.i.似乎可以部分恢复烯虫酯抗药性黑斑伊蚊自然种群的敏感性<sup>[83]</sup>。

### 2.2 除虫脲(diflubenzuron)

2.2.1 成分及作用原理 除虫脲由荷兰Philips-Duphar于1970年代中叶首先合成。属非选择性生物理念杀虫剂,相对快速阻断节肢动物几丁质的合成,使其身体和器官不能成型、体液外泄而死亡。除虫脲可作用于蚊虫的所有生活史阶段,以幼虫阶段最为敏感。杀蚊幼的效果已在实验室和现场得到充分证实。除虫脲属于IRAC第15类杀虫剂。目前,只有可湿性粉剂在美国注册限制性的用于蚊幼和摇蚊幼虫的控制。

2.2.2 抗药性发展 迄今为止,对除虫脲的抗药性研究多限于实验室种群。总体来讲除虫脲属低风险抗药性杀幼剂。尖音库蚊经除虫脲选育5代后导致7倍的抗药性,对多种其他杀虫剂已产生抗药性的致倦库蚊,用除虫脲选育10代后仅产生2.4~6.6倍的低水平抗药性,对DDT已产生抗药性的埃及伊蚊经除虫脲选育10代后也仅产生3.3倍的抗药性。

2.2.3 抗药性管理 对于除虫脲抗药性管理的研究目前几乎是空白。

## 3 总结与展望

对于本文所述的生物理念杀虫剂抗药性产生的可能性的确存在,其中B.t.i.抗药性发生的风险最低,这一现象有赖于完整的毒素复合体以及溶细胞毒素与晶体毒素的相互增效作用。更有幸的是这一微生物杀虫剂同时也可用作其他生物理念杀虫剂抗药性管理的有

效工具。球形芽孢杆菌二元毒素在蚊虫控制上有诸多优点,但抗药性风险水平因受到诸多因素的影响而难以估计。根据现有的实验室研究和现场评价,上述2种细菌的复配不但有相互增效作用,而且对于恢复对球形芽孢杆菌的敏感性或者预防对其抗药性的产生均为上策。蚊虫对于多杀菌素产生抗药性的风险似乎较为明显,这一现象与多杀菌素的作用原理以及靶生物接触亚致死量的机会密切相关。就蚊虫对昆虫生长调节剂的抗药性发展而言,总体风险较低。但需要强调的是保幼激素类似物烯虫酯和吡丙醚只作用于蚊虫从晚期4龄幼虫到成虫的过渡阶段,其杀虫活性的水平多取决于蚊幼体内的保幼激素水平。自然种群中往往是多个水生阶段共存,其体内保幼激素浓度各不相同,靶生物接触亚致死量的机会是显而易见的,这就明显增加了抗药性产生的机会。

抗药性产生及扩散的后果是不言而喻的,例如媒介控制的成本大增,种群密度失控,疾病暴发流行等。另一方面,抗药性产生对于蚊虫种群本身常产生负面影响,例如成蚊寿命缩短,生殖力下降等<sup>[85-86]</sup>,甚至导致媒介能量的下降<sup>[87-89]</sup>。在某些情况下媒介抗药性对虫媒病流行病学确切影响的评价可能会很复杂。在过去的几十年里,抗药性的产生与扩散导致非选择性长效有机合成杀虫剂的应用受到限制或取缔,同时也显著促进了杀虫剂毒理学和高新检测技术的长足发展,以及生物理念杀虫剂及其他害虫控制技术的研究、开发和使用。

展望未来,杀虫剂抗药性的产生总体来说可能会有增无减,甚至对于本文所述的生物理念杀虫剂亦如此。从长远利益着眼,蚊虫种群对杀虫剂的敏感性检测应该常规化和标准化。有关抗药性管理的策略与措施的研究和应用应该先于杀虫剂的大规模现场推广。学术研究与工业开发和现场应用的密切合作对于延长杀虫剂寿命,提高可持续性蚊虫控制效果和保护生态环境至关重要。

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