文章编号:1000-7423(2018)-05-0495-04

【论 著】

棘球蚴病野外犬科类传染源网格化干预与评价

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目的 在棘球蚴病高度流行区评价基于网格化规划投放驱虫药饵控制野外犬科类传染源的初步效 方法 2016年4-10月,选择四川省甘孜州石渠县野外犬科类动物活动频繁的格孟乡和呷依乡分别作为干 预组及对照组。依据现场地形走势,采用网格化设计,格孟乡按照 $20~\mathrm{m} \times 100~\mathrm{m}$ 和 $30~\mathrm{m} \times 100~\mathrm{m}$ 的规格划定投 药区,采用手持 GPS 记录各投药点的地理位置,期间每2个月(即4、6、8和10月)在各投药点投放8~10粒 驱虫药饵(吡喹酮含量 50 mg/粒),同步采集各投药点 1 m 半径范围内的野粪;于呷依乡选择 1 处 200 m × 1 000 m的 环境区域,不实施投药操作与干预,期间每2个月同步采集区域内野粪(每次不少于50份)。通过形态辨析法初 步辨别采集的粪便类型, ELISA 检测棘球绦虫粪抗原。分别于 2016 年 4 月和 8 月, 在格孟乡和呷依乡开展小型啮 齿类中间宿主(高原鼠兔)的密度调查。解剖捕获的高原鼠兔,检查其脏器的棘球蚴感染情况。 4-10 月、于格孟乡共完成 240 个点、15 000 余粒驱虫药饵的投放。格孟乡粪便出现率为 35.4%~56.3%、狐狸 粪、犬粪和狼粪的构成比分别为 51.9%、31.5%和 16.6%; 呷依乡狐狸粪、犬粪和狼粪的构成比分别为为 5.5%、 94.5%和0。格孟乡共采集野粪464份、粪抗原阳性率为1.08%;呷依乡共采集野粪418份、粪抗原阳性率为 1.20%,两者差异无统计学意义 (P > 0.05)。中间宿主调查结果显示,格孟乡冬季、夏季高原鼠兔的密度分别为 273 和 498 只/hm² (1 hm²=10 000 m²), 棘球蚴感染检出率为 6.8% (3/45); 呷依乡冬季、夏季高原鼠兔的密度分 别为 784 和 632 只/hm², 棘球蚴感染检出率为 3.7% (13/354)。 结论 网格化规划可用于棘球蚴病中间和终末 宿主分布的调查与评估,网格化规划下的定点投药措施效果还需延长观察时间。

【关键词】 棘球蚴病;野外犬科类宿主;网格化;效果

中图分类号: R532.32 文献标识码: A

Evaluation on the measures by a grid-based design for wildlife control in hyper-endemic areas for echinococcosis

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[Abstract] Objective To evaluate the preliminary effect of a grid-based design of anthelmintic bait delivery on wild canines control in echinococcosis hyper-endemic areas. Methods Gemeng and Gayi Townships with frequent wild canine activities, of Shiqu County in Garze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan Province were selected as experimental and control groups, respectively. During April and October in 2016, areas of 20 m × 100 m and 30 m × 100 m were in Gemeng Township to deliver anthelmintic baits based on the grid-based design. The depositing locations were recorded by a handheld GPS system. Eight to 10 pellets of anthelmintic baits (each containing 50 mg praziquantel) were deposited every two months (i.e. in April, June, August and October), meanwhile wild feces within a radius of 1 m from the depositing location were collected. In Gayi Township, an area of 200 m × 1 000 m was selected to collect no less than 50 samples of wild feces simultaneously. No baits were deposited there. The collected feces were identified preliminarily by morphological discrimination, and the fecal

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antigen positive rate was tested by ELISA. In addition, the density of small rodent intermediate hosts was measured in the two townships in April and August 2016. The density of plateau pika (*Ochotona curzoniae*) in Gemeng Township was estimated based on the presence of pika holes, while that in Gayi Township was based on the number of pikas captured within a 50 m × 50 m area. The plateau pikas were sacrificed to examine hydateid cyst infection in organs. **Results** During April and October 2016 in Gemeng Township, 240 spots were recorded with delivery of more than 15 000 baits (including loss). The occurrence rate of feces in Gemeng Township was 35.4%–56.3%, comprising 51.9%, 31.5% and 16.6% from foxes, dogs and wolves, respectively, while the constitution ratio in Gayi Township was 5.5%, 94.5% and 0.0%, respectively. A total of 464 and 418 wild feces were collected in Gemeng and Gayi Townships, respectively, with an antigen-positive rate of 1.08% and 1.20% respectively (*P* > 0.05). The densities of plateau pika in Gemeng Township were 273/hm² (1 hm² = 10 000 m²) in winter and 498/hm² in summer, with a hydateid cyst infection rate of 6.8% (3/45). The densities of plateau pika in Gayi Township were 784/hm² in winter and 632/hm² in summer, with a hydateid cyst infection rate of 3.7% (13/354). **Conclusion** The grid-based design can be used to survey the distributions of intermediate and terminal hosts of echinococcosis. However, more time is needed to examine the real effect of baits delivery in recorded spots.

[Key words] Echinococcosis; Wild canids; Grid design and management; Effect

棘球蚴病 (又称包虫病),是一种人兽共患寄生虫病,世界各地均有分布。据报道,全球可能有超过100万人患病,未经治疗的多房棘球蚴病患者10年内的病死率高达94%,故有"虫癌"之称[1-3]。中国是细粒棘球蚴病和多房棘球蚴病的主要流行国家,尤以青藏高原地区最为严重。2012-2016年全国棘球蚴病抽样调查分析结果显示,我国是多房棘球蚴病流行最为严重的国家,多房棘球蚴病患者数量占棘球蚴病患者数量的比例高达19.64%^[4]。多房棘球蚴病传播主要在野生动物循环中发生,高原鼠兔和田鼠等小型啮齿类动物是中间宿主,犬、狐狸和狼等野生犬科类动物是终末宿主,这两类宿主数量和种类多、分布广,防治难度极大,目前缺乏有效的防控措施^[5-7]。

本研究旨在评估网格化规划下的定点投放驱虫药饵^[8]对青藏高原(棘球蚴病重度流行区)野外犬科类传染源控制的可行性。选择的格孟乡和呷依乡均位于石渠县,隶属四川省甘孜藏族自治州,地处四川、青海、西藏三省(自治区)交汇处。全县幅员面积25 000 km², 平均海拔4 500 m,辖23个乡(镇)、169个行政村,总人口数为9.7万人。石渠县是多房和细粒棘球蚴病混合流行的重度地区,2012年调查显示,当地人群患病率高达12.09%,犬粪棘球绦虫抗原阳性率为4.06%^[4]。

1 材料与方法

1.1 现场选择及网格化规划 经咨询当地居民与现场观察,于2016年选择四 川省甘孜藏族自治州石渠县犬科类动物出没频繁的格孟乡和呷依乡,分别设置为本研究的干预组及对照组区域。格孟乡覆盖面积为 $48~hm^2~(1~hm^2=10~000~m^2)$,呷依乡覆盖面积为 $20~hm^2$,两乡地理位置相距50~km以上。

依据现场地形走势,选择格孟乡2处野外环境,采用网格化规划,分别按照 $20~m \times 100~m$ 和 $30~m \times 100~m$ 设置定点投药区域,手持GPS(型号:629SC)记录各投药点的经纬度。同步于呷依乡选择1处 $200~m \times 1~000~m$ 环境区域作为对照组。

1.2 投药实施

2016年4-10月,每2个月(即4、6、8和10月)于格孟乡划定的定点投药区域内各个GPS记录点投放8~10粒驱虫药饵(吡喹酮含量50 mg/粒,中国疾病预防控制中心寄生虫病预防控制所与南京制药厂研制,供试验用)进行干预,呷依乡作为对照组,不实施投药干预。

1.3 粪便采集与粪抗原阳性率检测

采集格孟乡各投药点1 m半径范围内出现的野粪 (每点采集1份),同步随机采集呷依乡选定环境区域内的粪便 (不少于50份)。采用形态辨析法对各粪便类型进行初步辨别,所有粪样经-80 ℃灭活96 h后,使用ELISA试剂盒 (珠海海泰生物制药有限公司)进行粪抗原检测。

1.4 小型啮齿类中间宿主密度及其棘球蚴感染情 况调查

2016年4月和8月,基于一定范围内捕捉到的小型啮齿类中间宿主(主要为高原鼠兔)数量,对格

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孟乡和呷依乡高原鼠兔的密度进行估算。解剖捕获 的高原鼠兔,检查其脏器的棘球蚴感染情况。

1.5 统计学分析

采用 Microsoft Excel 2013 软件建立数据库, SPSS 19.0软件进行数据分析。组间比较采用 χ^2 检验、检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结 果

2.1 格孟乡和呷依乡犬科类动物粪便出现情况

2016年4-10月,于格孟乡共完成240个点、15 000余粒驱虫药饵的投放。格孟乡粪便出现率为35.4%~56.3%,狐狸粪、犬粪和狼粪的构成比分别为51.9%、31.5%和16.6%。呷依乡狐狸粪、犬粪和狼粪的构成比分别占5.5%、94.5%和0 (表1)。

2.2 格孟乡和呷依乡犬科类动物粪抗原阳性率

2016年4-10月,格孟乡共采集野粪464份,ELISA检测结果显示,粪抗原阳性率为1.08%;呷依乡共采集野粪418份,粪抗原阳性率为1.20%,差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05) (表2)。

2.3 高原鼠兔密度及其棘球蚴感染情况调查

中间宿主调查结果显示,格孟乡冬季、夏季高原鼠兔的密度分别为273和498只/hm², 棘球蚴感染检出率为6.8% (3/45); 呷依乡冬季、夏季高原鼠兔的密度分别为784和632只/hm², 棘球蚴感染检出率为3.7% (13/354) (表3)。

3 讨论

2012年全国棘球蚴病流行情况调查报告显示, 我国棘球蚴病流行区犬粪棘球绦虫抗原阳性率为 4.26%, 其中青海省刚察县犬粪棘球绦虫抗原阳性率高达30.03% [4]。野外犬科类动物(狐狸、狼和犬等)被认为是最主要的传染源 [9-11]。棘球绦虫在犬科类动物小肠中发育至成熟排出虫卵的时间为 28~45 d [12-13], 每月通过对犬科类动物进行药物驱虫, 可终止病原传播。德国和亚洲相关研究表明, 在多房棘球蚴病流行区使用含有吡喹酮药饵降低多房棘球绦虫在红狐中的流行效果明显[14-15]。我国在棘球蚴病野外传染源的干预与控制工作尚处于起步阶段, 亟需研究有效的防治措施。

表1 2016年4-10月格孟乡和呷依乡犬科类动物粪便的出现情况
Table 1 The occurrence of canine feces in Gemeng and Gayi Townships from April to October in 2016

| | 格孟乡 Gemeng Township | | | | | | | 呷依乡 Gayi Township | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------|--|
| 月份 Month | 粪便数 No. feces | 粪便构成比/% Fecal constitution ratio/% | | | 粪便出现率/% Fecal _ appearance | 粪便分布密度/ 份・(hm²) ⁻¹ Fecal distribution | 粪便数 No. feces | 粪便构成比/% Fecal constitution ratio/% | | 粪便分布密度/ 份·(hm²)⁻¹ Fecal distribution | |
| | | 狐狸 Fox | 狼 Wolf | 犬 Dog | rate/% | density/no. feces per hm² | • | 狐狸 Fox | 犬 Dog | density/no. feces per hm² | |
| 4月 April | 135 | 32.9 | 20.7 | 46.4 | 56.3 | 281 | 127 | 9.4 | 90.6 | 635 | |
| 6月 June | 128 | 46.3 | 7.4 | 46.3 | 53.3 | 266 | 98 | 11.2 | 88.8 | 490 | |
| 8月 August | 116 | 71.0 | 20.3 | 8.7 | 48.3 | 241 | 96 | 0 | 100 | 480 | |
| 10 月 October | 85 | 66.7 | 13.9 | 19.4 | 35.4 | 177 | 97 | 0 | 100 | 485 | |

注: 粪便出现率 = 投药点粪便采集总数/设置点总数 × 100%; 粪便分布密度是以当月采集粪便为基数确定的粪便估算值

Note: Fecal appearance rate = total spots with fecal collection /total recorded spots × 100%; Fecal distribution density was estimated based on the number of feces collected per month

表2 2016年4-10月格孟乡和呷依乡犬科类动物粪抗原阳性率

| Table 2 | The antigen-positive | rate in | canine | fecal | samples | in | Gemeng | and | Gayi | Townships | from |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|----|--------|-----|------|-----------|------|
| April to October in 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | 格孟乡(| Gemeng Township | 呷依乡 Gayi Township | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 月份 Month | 粪便数 No. feces | 阳性数 No. positives | 阳性率/% Positive rate/% | 粪便数 No. feces | 阳性数 No. positives | 阳性率/% Positive rate/% | |
| 4月 April | 135 | 2 | 1.5 | 127 | 3 | 2.4 | |
| 6月 June | 128 | 2 | 1.6 | 98 | 1 | 1.0 | |
| 8月 August | 116 | 1 | 0.9 | 96 | 1 | 1.0 | |
| 10月 October | 85 | 0 | 0.0 | 97 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| 合计 Total | 464 | 5 | 1.1 | 418 | 5 | 1.2 | |

表3 2016年4月和8月格孟乡和呷依乡高原鼠兔密度及其棘球蚴感染情况

Table 3 Density and hydatid infection rate of *Ochotona curzoniae* in Gemeng and Gayi Townships from April and August in 2016

| | 格孟 | 乡 Gemeng Township | | 呷依乡 Gayi Township | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--|
| 月份 Month | 捕获数 No. captured | 估算密度/只·(hm²)-1 Estimated density/ no.·(hm²)-1 | 棘球蚴感染检出率/% Rate of hydatid infection/% | 捕获数 No. captured | 估算密度/只·(hm²) ⁻¹ Estimated density/ no.·(hm²) ⁻¹ | 棘球蚴感染检出率/% Rate of hydatid infection/% | |
| 4月 April | 20 | 273 | 10.0 | 196 | 784 | 2.0 | |
| 8月 August | 25 | 498 | 4.0 | 158 | 632 | 5.7 | |

意义,可能是因为高原野外现场传染源干预易受各种因素影响,干预措施效果难以短时期内发挥作用,需要进一步延长研究时间。

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(收稿日期: 2018-06-13 编辑: 杨帆)