ABSTRACT

In 1992, a cluster sample of 1004 villagers from 2 natural villages in hyper-endemic area, Sichuan was examined abdominally by B-ultrasound according to the "Meeting on ultrasonography in schistosomiasis proposal for a practical guide to the standardized use of ultrasound in the assessment of pathological changes, Cairo, Egypt" held by WHO/TDR for exploring the practical value on B-ultrasound liver damage and schistosomiasis epidemiology.

The results showed that specific liver parenchyma changes were detected in 639 cases (63.6%) in which 454 cases (45.2%) belonged to Grade I changes, 131 cases(13.0%) Grade II and 54 cases (5.4%) Grade II .623(74.1%) out of 841 cases with positive findings in stool, or serodiagnosis or rectal examination and only 16(9.8%) out of 163 cases negative in all examinations showed significant differences(P < 0.01) in specific B-ultrasound findings. In control group containing 200 matched-pair cases from non-endemic villages, no specific findings were detected. In addition, the B-ultrasound measurement of liver, spleen and portal vein internal diameter indicated that the normal value for assessing the damage remained to be studied.

The study confirmed that B-ultrasound examination could be applied for epidemiological survey in schistosomiasis japonica endemic areas.

Key words: B-ultrasound, schistosomiasis japonica, epidemiological survey

1996 年江苏省血吸虫病防治简况

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1996 年是全省实行"九五"计划的第一年, 疫区各地紧紧围绕农业和社会发展抓血防, 全年除钉螺面积增加外, 其它几项防治指标基本完成。

- 1 螺情 本年度共计查出有螺面积 4754.81 万㎡,较去年同期增加 70 万㎡,其中阳性钉螺面积 519.93 万㎡。解剖钉螺 72898 只,阳性 253 只,阳性率为 0.35%。灭螺面积 2292.38 万㎡,占有螺面积的 48.21%,结合农业经济发展进行环改灭螺(植树、垦种、鱼池)521.89 万㎡。
- 2 病情 本年度以血清学查病为主。共计查病70.77 万人,查出病人2443 人,其中新病人447 人,急性感染14人(南京12人,扬州2人)。去年未治愈病人757 人,全年实有病人3200人。期内抗虫治疗2533人,占实有病人的79.16%,扩大化疗46566人。查出病牛221头,治疗184头,治疗率为83.26%,扩大化疗牛2271头。

表 1. 1995 年与 1996 年螺情比较

	有螺 面积 万㎡)	灭螺 面积 (%)	阳性螺 面积 (万 ㎡)	灭阳性 螺面积 (%)	环改 解剖 灭螺 钉螺 (万㎡)(只)	钉螺感 杂率 (%)
1995 4	692.49	55.66	540.67	99.41	912.68 75006	0.36
1996 4	754.81	48.21	519.93	72.28	521.89 72898	0.35

表 2. 1995 年与 1996 年病情比较

年 份	实有病 人 (人)	治疗病人 (%)	糞粒阳性 (人)	急性感染 (人)	扩大化疗 (人)	检出病牛 (头)	治疗病牛 (%)
1995	3815	72.19	23	58	53950	55	100
1996	3200	79.16	34	14	46566	221	83.26

- 4 小结 上述数据可以看出 1996 年急性感染明显减少,但阳性钉螺面积下降不明显(主要在南京的沿江地区),实有钉螺面积有上升趋势,成批感染的隐患并未消除,所以仍应在降低钉螺面积,特别
- 3 与1995年几项主要指标的比较。包表了Surnal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved.