

台灣原住民之寄生蟲及亞洲無鉤條蟲病

Parasitic infection among the aborigines in Taiwan with special emphasis on taeniasis asiatica

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摘要

根據我們實驗室自 1995-1998 年在 10 縣 13 山地鄉 64 所國民學校調查 4,426 位學童，發現 16% (4-29%) 感染蟯蟲。同時在 68 所國民學校檢查 5,121 學童，檢獲 12% (3-26%) 感染頭蝨。1971-1992 年在 10 縣 14 山地鄉 88 村調查原住民 27,359 人，台灣無鉤條蟲之感染率 11% (<1-16%)。感染頭蝨，蟯蟲學童及條蟲之患者，均接受藥物治療。在實驗室進行一系列性研究：關於蟲體之形態，中間宿主，實驗動物傳染，免疫，分子生物及台灣條蟲在志願者體內之發育。同時，也證明家豬為台灣條蟲及無鉤條蟲（波蘭株）之中間宿主，且大多數囊狀幼蟲寄生在肝臟。由研究結果證明台灣條蟲與無鉤條蟲不同。1995 年命名為亞洲無鉤條蟲。再者，將無鉤條蟲又命名為傳統無鉤條蟲。此論文簡述我們實驗室之發現報告，臨床現象及原住民之生吃習慣也予以討論。

Abstract

According to the results obtained by our laboratory and the Department of Parasitology, Taipei Medical College, from 1995 to 1998, the overall infection rate of enterobiasis was 16% (4-29%) among 4,426 primary school students at 64 schools in 13 mountainous districts of 10 counties, and the infection rate of head louse infestation was 12% (3-26%) among 5,121 students. A continuous series of field studies on epidemiology and chemotherapy of taeniasis asiatica have been conducted between 1971 and 1992 among 27,359 aborigines in 88 villages of 14 districts in 10 counties and 3,104 were found to be infected, giving an overall infection rate of 11 0/0. Laboratory studies have been performed on the morphology, intermediate hosts, experimental infection, immunology and molecular biology. Moreover, development of Taiwan Taenia in one of 3 volunteers has been successfully demonstrated since 1988. Moreover, the domestic pig was identified as the intermediate host of Taiwan Taenia as in the classical *T. saginata* (Poland strain). Most of cysticerci were developed in or on the parenchyma of liver. The results indicated that Taiwan Taenia is different from classical *T. saginata*. It has been named as *T. s. asiatica*.

Moreover, the classical *T. saginata* was renamed as *T. s. saginata*. This paper summarizes findings and reviews those reported by our laboratory. In addition, the clinical manifestations and eating habits of the aborigines are also discussed