

東亞地區社會文化因素及當地風俗習慣對條蟲病之關係

**Sociocultural factors and local customs related
to taeniasis in East Asia**

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摘要

條蟲病在亞洲許多國家形成公共衛生及嚴重經濟問題。根據我們之估計，台灣原住民、韓國濟州島及印尼薩摩島居民因傳染亞洲無鉤條蟲病，每年經濟損失分別為 18,673,000 美元、13,641,000 美元及 2,425,000 美元。雖然有鉤條蟲病及囊蟲病在亞洲地區也有流行，惟其傳染率較前者為低，地理分佈也較狹小。其主要原因，由於山區及邊遠地區之人民有狩獵習慣，嗜生吃或吃不熟家畜及山野動物之內臟及肌肉。因此，社會文化因素及地區風俗習慣，構成條蟲病之主要來源。

Abstract

Taeniasis is an important medical and economic problem in many countries in East Asia. According to our estimation, there is an annual loss of US\$ 18,673,495, US\$ 13,641,021, and US\$ 2,425,500 due to taeniasis in the mountainous areas of Taiwan, Cheju Island of Korea, and Samosir Island of Indonesia, respectively(1). Although taeniasis and cysticercosis due to *Taenia solium* have been reported, *T. saginata asiatica* is the dominate species in part of the world, especially in the mountainous and remote areas where the inhabitants are fond of eating raw or undercooked meat and/ or viscera of domestic or wild animals(2). Therefore, sociocultural factors and local customs are the determinants in the transmission of taeniasis. In this paper, local customs and sociocultural factors including local dishes, accidental infection during dish preparation, and treatment for anaemia of children in the countries of East Asia were reviewed.