

## 食物中毒

## 奥米粉褶蕈中毒事件调查分析

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**摘要:**目的 通过对福建省邵武市误食毒蕈引起的两起中毒事件进行现场流行病学调查及实验室毒蕈物种鉴定, 为此类中毒事件的及时处置提供科学依据。方法 收集事件病例资料、现场流行病学调查资料和可疑毒蕈样品, 进行形态学和内转录间隔区(ITS)分子生物学鉴定, 并对事件进行分析处置。结果 2018年9月1~2日, 福建省邵武市发生两起毒蕈中毒事件, 大埠岗镇1名村民和肖家坊镇2名村民采食毒蕈, 于餐后0.5~1.5 h出现恶心、呕吐、大量出汗、头晕、腹痛、腹泻等症状, 送医后诊断为毒蕈中毒, 以胃肠炎及胆碱中毒为主要表现。入院后及时给予对症支持治疗, 3~4 d出院。毒蕈样品经形态学和分子生物学鉴定, 确认为奥米粉褶蕈(*Entoloma omiense*)。结论 两起毒蕈中毒事件均因误食奥米粉褶蕈导致, 应加强对此类毒蕈的研究, 预防中毒事件发生。

**关键词:** 奥米粉褶蕈; 毒蕈中毒; 流行病学调查; 分子生物学鉴定

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Investigation and analysis on the poisoning of *Entoloma omiense*WU Chunlei<sup>1</sup>, HUANG Xinyou<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Zhiping<sup>1</sup>, LIN Feng<sup>1</sup>, GAO Jianlong<sup>2</sup>, HUANG Minghui<sup>2</sup>, YANG Mingjian<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Yongkai<sup>1</sup>

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**Abstract: Objective** To provide the basis scientific evidence for the timely response of this kind of poisoning incident by field epidemiological investigation and the identification of poisonous mushroom of two poisoning incidents in Shaowu, Fujian Province. **Methods** Case data, field epidemiological investigation data and suspected poisonous mushroom samples were collected for morphological and internal transcribed spacer molecular biological identification, and the event was analyzed and managed. **Results** On September 1 and 2, 2018, two mushroom poisoning incidents occurred in Dafugang town and Xiaojiafang town, Shaowu City, 3 villagers ate wild mushrooms and suffered from nausea, vomiting, dizziness, excessive sweating, abdominal pain, diarrhea and other symptoms within 0.5 to 1.5 hours after meals. They were sent to the hospital for treatment and diagnosed as mushroom poisoning. Gastroenteritis and choline poisoning were the main poisoning manifestations. After admission, patients were given symptomatic support treatment and discharged from the hospital at 3-4 d. The sample of poisonous mushroom was identified as *Entoloma omiense* by morphology and molecular biology. **Conclusion** Two poisoning incidents were caused by eating *Entoloma omiense* by mistake. The research on this kind of mushroom should be strengthened to prevent the occurrence of this kind of poisoning.

**Key words:** *Entoloma omiense*; toxic mushroom poisoning; epidemiological investigation; molecular biological identification

毒蕈又称为毒蘑菇,是指大型真菌的子实体被人或畜禽食用后能使其产生中毒反应的物种,少数属于子囊菌,绝大部分属于担子菌。据不完全统计,我国目前已确认的毒蕈有435种,全世界毒蕈达1000余种<sup>[1]</sup>。南平市地处福建省北部,山区森林覆盖率高达77.99%,生物种类繁多,野生蕈资源丰富,农村群众素有采食野生蕈的习惯,导致误食有毒野生蕈中毒事件时有发生,2017年8月底福建省南平市一周内连续发生3起毒蕈中毒事件,导致3

人死亡,引起当地居民普遍关注<sup>[2]</sup>。2018年9月福建省邵武市2天内连续发生两起毒蕈中毒事件,南平市疾病预防控制中心接报后迅速开展现场流行病学调查,采集可疑毒蕈样品,通过形态学和内转录间隔区(internal transcribed spacer, ITS)分子生物学鉴定,确定两起毒蕈中毒事件均因误食奥米粉褶蕈(*Entoloma omiense*)导致。本研究对奥米粉褶蕈形态特征、中毒后临床症状及其救治进行总结,为今后该类毒蕈中毒事件处置提供科学依据。

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## 1 材料与方法

## 1.1 材料

## 1.1.1 样品

编号为SW20180901-2的毒蕈样品来自中毒事件1[2018年9月1日,邵武市大埠岗镇某村村民黄