

2-6. Distribution of house dust mites in Yangsan, Changnyeong, Sancheong and Geochang Area

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During the period of 2000.1-2000.12, house dusts were collected from 140 houses with electric vacuum cleaners. House dust mites were isolated from 2.5g dust by applying the modified wet sieving method. Total 67,011 mites were collected and 4 suborder 8 family 9 genus 10 species were identified. Among them, *Dermatophagoides farinae*(DF) was 45,568 mites(68.00% of the total) and predominant, followed by *D. pteronyssinus*(DP) 18,776 mites(28.02%) and *Tyrophagus putrescentiae*(TP) 2,185 mites(3.26%). DF was predominant in Sancheong(53.8%), Changnyeong(64.9%) and Geochang(86.7%), whereas DP was predominant in Yangsan(50.5%). Among 140 study houses, DF, DP and TP were found in 41.4%, co-habitat of two species in 45.0% and one species in 11.4%. DF was predominant in 75.7% of total samples, DP in 19.3% and TP in 3.6%. In 2.5g of the house dust, less than 99 mites were found in 48 houses(35.0%), 100-499 mites in 51 houses(36.4%), 500-999 mites in 20 houses (14.3%) and more than 1,000mites in 17 houses(12.2%). In order to evaluate environmental factors affecting the population density of house dust mites, house type, age of house construction, size of the house and number of the family were compared with the number of mites, and none of the above factors statistically affected with the mite density.