论著

日本血吸虫病患者尿液中循环抗原和抗体联合检测的诊断价值

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摘要

[目的]探讨尿液中血吸虫循环抗原和抗体检测对日本血吸虫病的诊断价值。[方法]用单克隆抗体夹心 ELISA法检测日本血吸虫病患者尿液中循环抗原,间接ELISA检测尿液中特异性抗体。[结果]10例急性血吸虫病和 6 1例慢性血吸虫病患者尿液中循环抗原的阳性率分别为 6 0 %和 40 %,特异性抗体的阳性率分别为 80 %和 6 1 7%。两者联合检测的总阳性率分别为 10 0 %和 71 7%。 10 0例健康对照者尿液中仅 3%出现假阳性。[结论]检测尿液中日本血吸虫循环抗原和特异性抗体简便、实用,为一种非损伤性的血吸虫病诊断方法。

关键词 <u>日本血吸虫病</u> 循环抗原 特异性抗体 分类号

THE DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF COMBINED DETECTION OF CIRCULATING ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES IN URINE OF PATIENTS WITH SCHISTOSOMIASIS JAPONICA

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Abstract

Objective] To assess the value of detecting circulating antigens and antibodies in urine as a noninvasive method for the diagnosis of schistosomiasis. [Methods] A sandwich ELISA and ELISA using McAb were applied to detect circulating schistosomal antigens and specific antibodies in the urine of patients with acute and chronic schistosomiasis. [Results] When the urine samples from 10 cases of acute schistosomiasis and 61 cases of chronic schistosomiasis were examined, the positive rates of circulating antigens and specific antibodies were 60%,40%, and 80%, 60 1%, respectively; when both detection was combined, the positive rates were 100% and 71 7% respectively, whereas a false positive rate of 3% of CAg or CAb was detected in the urine of 100 normal controls. [Conclusion] The detection of circulating antigen in urine is a practicable and noninvasive method for the diagnosis of schistosomiasis. Key words Schistosomiasis japonica circulating antigen specific antibody.

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