论著

应用聚合酶链反应在海南检测间日疟原虫的效果

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摘要

目的: 建立适合疟疾流行区现场应用的PCR 检测间日疟的方法, 并在现场与常规涂片镜检法进行比较。方法: 通过改良血样的采集及模板处理, 设计引物及优化反应条件等, 建立简便、敏感与特异的PCR检测间日疟原虫的方法, 并在海南省疟疾流行区对310例间日疟患者与镜检法进行比较。结果: PCR 检测间日疟原虫具有特异性, 其敏感性为10个原虫/µl。PCR检测和镜检法的阳性率分别为34.2%和31.9%, 与PCR比较, 镜检法有5例误诊或漏诊。结论: 此PCR法可用于现场检测间日疟患者。

关键词 <u>间日疟原虫</u> 聚合酶链反应 <u>检测</u> 分类号

DETECTION OF PLASMODIUM VIVAX BY POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION IN HAINAN

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Abstract

AIM: To establish a modified polymerase chain reaction(PCR) method for the detection of Plasmodium vivax in the endemic areas of malaria and compare the method with the conventional light microscopy in the field.METHODS: A PCR method was modified by improving the collection procedures of blood samples, template extraction, primer design and optimizing the reaction condition. The method was evaluated by examining blood samples from 310 patients with vivax malaria and compared with the conventional light microscopy in endemic areas of Hainan Province. RESULTS: The positive rates of the modified PCR method and microscopic method were 34.2% and 31.9%, respectively. CONCLUSION: The modified PCR method is simple, sensitive and specific for the detection of vivax malaria patients in endemic areas. \;

Key words Plasmodium vivax PCR detection

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