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乙型肝炎病毒表面抗原阳性患者前-S1抗原和前-S2抗原与HBV DNA和HBV-M相关性分析

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摘要:

摘要: 目的 检测乙型肝炎病毒患者乙型肝炎病毒前-S1抗原 (HBV pre-S1-Ag)、前-S2抗原 (HBV pre-S2-Ag)、乙型肝炎病毒DNA (HBV DNA) 和乙型肝炎病毒E抗原 (HBeAg), 探讨其相关性和临床应用价值。方法 应用酶联免疫测定法 (ELISA) 分别检测HBV pre-S1-Ag、HBV pre-S2-Ag和乙型肝炎病毒标志物 (HBV-M), 荧光定量聚合酶链反应法 (FQ-PCR) 检测HBV DNA, 并对检测结果进行统计学分析。结果 HBsAg阳性者中, pre-S1-Ag、pre-S2-Ag、HBV DNA阳性者分别为594例、541例、629例, 其阳性率分别为66.29%、60.38%、70.20%。HBeAg阳性组pre-S1-Ag、pre-S2-Ag、HBV DNA的阳性率分别为90.21%、74.46%、93.32%, 显著高于HBeAg阴性组的45.28%、48.01%、49.89%, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.01$)。随着HBV DNA载量的增高, pre-S1-Ag、pre-S2-Ag、HBeAg阳性率随之增高。结论pre-S1-Ag、pre-S2-Ag与HBV DNA和HBeAg阳性检出率具有显著相关性。联合检测pre-S1-Ag、pre-S2-Ag、HBV DNA及HBV-M, 有助于HBV早期诊断、疗效观察和预后判断。

Abstract: Objective To detect pre-S1 antigen (HBV pre-S1-Ag), pre-S2 antigen (HBV pre-S2-Ag), hepatitis B virus (HBV) DNA and hepatitis B e ntigen (HBeAg) in hepatitis B patients and discuss the correlation among them and the clinical applications value. Methods Enzyme-linked immunosorbent adsorption method (ELISA) were applied to detect HBVpre-S1-Ag, HBV pre-S2-Ag and markers of hepatitis B virus (HBV-M). Fluorescence quantitative polymerase couplet reaction method (FQ-PCR) was applied to detect HBV DNA and the detection results were analyzed statistically. Results Among the HBsAg positive patients, the pre-S1 antigen, pre-S2 antigen, HBV DNA positive patients were 594 cases, 541 cases, 629 cases, respectively, with the rate of 66.29%, 60.38%, 70.20%. HBeAg positive patients' pre-S1 antigens, pre-S2 antigens, HBV DNA positie rates were 90.21%, 74.46%, 93.32%, significantly higher than that in HBeAg negative patients with 45.28%,48.01% and 49.89%, respectively. The difference were statistically significant ($P < 0.01$). Pre-S1-Ag, pre-S2-Ag and HBeAg positive rates arised with HBV DNA arising. Conclusions Pre-S1-Ag, pre-S2-Ag and HBV DNA and may contribute to hepatitis B early diagnosis and clinical observation and prognosis.

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