

论著

## 日本血吸虫病流行区人群特异抗原诱导IFN- $\gamma$ 的应答特征

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摘要

[目的]观察日本血吸虫病流行区人群血吸虫抗原 IFN- $\gamma$ 的应答特征。[方法]选择江西省鄱阳湖中的南山岛上三个毗邻的自然村作为观察试区,根据粪检结果对 14~ 41岁人群按年龄组随机抽样,选取粪检结果阴性的 65人、粪检阳性的 64人为研究对象。采用全血培养法,检测培养上清中血吸虫抗原特异性的 IFN- $\gamma$ 水平,并检测血清中特异性抗体水平。[结果]化疗后,人群 IFN- $\gamma$ 诱生水平较化疗前显著升高;未再感染组 SEA特异的 IFN- $\gamma$ 水平显著高于再感染组;SEA特异的 IFN- $\gamma$ 水平与抗 SEA的 IgG4抗体水平之间呈显著负相关。[结论]本研究结果提示 IFN- $\gamma$ 水平与对再感染的抗力有关

关键词 [日本血吸虫病](#) [再感染](#) [IFN- \$\gamma\$](#)

分类号

## HUMAN PARASITE ANTIGEN-SPECIFIC IFN- $\gamma$ RESPONSE IN SCHISTOSOMIASIS JAPONICA ENDEMIC AREA

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### Abstract

[Objective] To explore the characteristics of human schistosome antigen specific IFN  $\gamma$  response in a population in an area endemic for schistosomiasis japonica. [Methods] Three neighboring villages were chosen on Nanshan Island of Poyang Lake. 65 egg negative persons and 64 egg positive ones were selected randomly from the residents aged 14~41 years according to the egg counts by Kato Katz thick smear method. IFN  $\gamma$  was measured in the whole blood culture supernatant after stimulated by the schistosome soluble egg antigen (SEA) and soluble worm antigen preparations (SWAP). Serum isotype restricted antibody was detected by ELISA. [Results] IFN  $\gamma$  levels induced by both SEA and SWAP were increased significantly after praziquantel treatment. The SEA specific IFN  $\gamma$  level of the uninfected group was much higher than that of the reinfected group. A negative correlation between IFN  $\gamma$  level and IgG4 production was found, reflecting that IFN  $\gamma$  might be associated with the resistance to schistosome reinfection. [Conclusion] The changes in IFN  $\gamma$  level might play an important role in association with the resistance to schistosome reinfection.

**Key words** [Schistosomiasis japonica](#) [reinfection](#) [IFN- \$\gamma\$](#) .

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