Tehran University of

Medical Sciences

top 🔺

2	Current Issue
	Browse Issues
P	Search
6	8
2	About this Journal
1	Instruction to Authors
0	Online Submission
⊜	Subscription
Ö	Contact Us
6	~
	RSS Feed

COMPARISON OF IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE AND, ELISA IN THE DETECTION OF MALARIAL ANTIBODIES IN SOUTHERN IRAN

Gh. H. Edrissian , A. Voller , Z. Zovein

Acta Medica Iranica 2009;47(4) : 103-110

Abstract:

In order to compare the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and indirect fluorescent antibody technique (IFAT) in detection of malarial antibodies, 652 sera samples collected in the Health Survey Project (1975) in a random sampling method from about 10% or residents of selected villages in Bandar Abbas and Minab areas of Southern Iran, were tested with the above two serological methods. In microscopical examination of blood films malaria parasite (P. vivax) was found in 12 cases. Malarial antibodies were detected with Aotus P. falciparum and P. vivax malaria antigens in titers ≥ 40 in 2"4.3% find 34.9% respectively. The ELISA values with Aotus, P. falcifJCIrum antigen in 15.6% were more than 0.2 In general, the IF AT showed a considerably higher positively rate than the ELISA. The result of both types of serological assay indicated a progressive incoming of positivity rate and antibody level with the age. In the present study malaria antibody was not detected by ELISA. In some P. vivax parasitologically proved cases; perhaps due to the using of heterologus P. falciparum antigen. The use of mixed polyvalent P. falciparum and P. fieldi malaria antigens was more efficient in detecting highest titres of malaria antiboies.

Keywords:	
IFAT	
TUMS ID: 1707	

Fall Text HTML 🧾 Fall Text PDF 🖄 249 KB

Home - About - Contact Us

TUMS E. Journals 2004-2009 Central Library & Documents Center Tehran University of Medical Sciences

Best view with Internet Explorer 6 or Later at 1024*768 Resolutions