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### 巢式PCR技术在输入性疟疾监测中的应用

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### Application of Nested PCR in Diagnosis of Imported Malaria

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**摘要** 目的 评价巢式PCR技术在高疟区回国人员疟疾监测中的应用价值。方法 收集2007-2009年自非洲、东南亚等疟疾流行区回国人员中疟疾现症患者及其他无症状高危人群的滤纸血,采用巢式PCR技术检测疟原虫ssRNA基因,并与血片镜检结果进行比对。结果 巢式PCR检测53例血检确诊的疟疾现症患者均为阳性,两法的阳性符合率为100%,其中PCR检出恶性疟、间日疟混合感染6例,高于镜检检出的3例。检测疟疾流行区返回的高危人群157人,镜检阳性3例,阳性率1.91%;巢式PCR阳性5例,阳性率为3.18%;其中,镜检阳性、巢式PCR阴性的1例,镜检阴性、巢式PCR阳性的3例,两种方法的阳性符合率为66.7%,阴性符合率为98.1%,两法检测结果一致的血样占检测血样的97.5%。结论 巢式PCR技术对输入性疟疾的监测具有实用价值。

**关键词:** 输入性疟疾 巢式PCR 回国人员

**Abstract:** Objective To evaluate the usefulness of nested PCR method in the diagnosis of imported malaria. Methods A total of 210 blood smears and blood samples on filter paper were taken from persons returned from highly malaria endemic countries. The results of both nested PCR and microscopy for 210 samples were compared. Results Among the 210 persons, 43 were hospitalized due to malaria, and positive by nested PCR test. Among the rest 157 people at high risk of getting malaria, 3 were found plasmodium-positive by microscope (1.91%), and 5 were positive by nested PCR (3.18%). In four samples with discrepancy between the two methods, 1 was microscopy positive and PCR negative, and 3 were microscopy negative and PCR positive. Positive and negative coincidence rate between the two tests was 66.7% and 98.1%, respectively. The coincidence between the two methods was 97.5%. Conclusion Nested PCR is useful for monitoring, identification and diagnosis of imported malaria.

**Keywords:** Imported malaria; Nested PCR; Returned person

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