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人芽囊原虫滋养体的形态及其与致病的关系

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Relationship between Morphology and Pathogenicity of Blastocystis hominis Trophozoites

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摘要

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摘要 为了解人芽囊原虫滋养体的形态及其与致病关系,于2011年3月至2012年3月采集就诊患者新鲜粪便686份(无症状者粪便标本663份,有症状者粪便标本23份),直接涂片法和碘染色法制作玻片标本,光镜下观察人芽囊原虫感染情况和形态。从阳性的无症状者粪便中分离人芽囊原虫,分别接种到洛克氏液-鸡蛋-血清培养基(LES培养基)和10只6~8周龄雌性昆明小鼠腹腔中,观察体内外不同环境中人芽囊原虫滋养体的形态变化。结果显示,686份粪便标本中阳性者103份,其中无症状者粪便标本阳性80份,有症状者粪便标本阳性23份。光镜下可见,无症状者粪便标本人芽囊原虫的颗粒型和空泡型滋养体较小,呈卵圆形,内含多个颗粒,平均直径为(13.2±0.2)μm;有症状者粪便标本人芽囊原虫的颗粒型与空泡型滋养体较大,易见分裂相虫体,可查见阿米巴型滋养体,外形多样,颗粒数十个,体积较大,平均直径为(28.0±0.3)μm。无症状者粪便标本人芽囊原虫经体外培养后,颗粒型和空泡型滋养体形态变化不大;而接种于小鼠腹腔后,两型滋养体的形态结构发生改变,虫体增大,颗粒变多,外形多样,其形态与有症状者粪便标本的人芽囊原虫相似。

关键词: 人芽囊原虫 滋养体 形态 致病

Abstract: Six hundred and eighty-six fresh fecal specimens were collected from outpatients (663 well-formed feces and 23 watery feces) during March 2011 to March 2012. All specimens were examined microscopically by direct smear and iodine stained method. B. hominis obtained from the human positive fecal specimens were cultured in LES medium, and inoculated into the abdominal cavity of 10 female mice of 6-8-week old. The abdominal fluid was examined with same methods. 103 of 686 patients were positive (80 well-formed feces and 23 watery feces). Micro-scopically, the granular form and vacuolated form of B. hominis trophozoites could be easily identified by direct smear and iodine staining in well-formed fecal specimens, showing ovoid in shape and about (13.2 ± 0.2) µm in size. The tro-phozoites cultured in LES medium showed similar feature. But in the watery fecal specimens and mice ascites specimen, they were amorphous containing more granules. And their average size was (28.0 ± 0.3) µm which was larger than the former. Moreover, the amebal form of B. hominis trophozoites was also detected in the 23 watery fecal specimen and mice ascites specimen. The trophozoites of B. hominis were varying in shape and size depending on their living environment.

Keywords: Blastocystis hominis Trophozoite Morphology Pathogenicty

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