使用的 12% - 20% 梯度凝胶电泳分离不尽相同,可能会造成阳性率的差异。此外正在进行的纯化 Em 18 抗原的研究可能会提高该方法的敏感性和特异性,为今后实验室诊断和流行病调查检测提供更有价值的免疫诊断方法。

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1998 年 4 月 21 日收稿 1998 年 12 月 7 日修回 (编辑: 富秀兰)

EVALUATION OF DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF 18 kDa ANTIGEN IN ALVEOLAR ECHINOCOCCOSIS*

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ABSTRACT

A M: To evaluate the 18 kDa antigen in diagnosis of human alveolar echinococcosis METHODS: A total of 214 sera from patients with alveolar echinococcosis (AE, 33), cystic echinococcosis (CE, 69), cysticercosis (30) and healthy controls (82) were examined by Western blotting to detect the antibodies against 18 kDa antigen using both antigens from protoscoleces of E. granulosus (Eg) and E. multilocularis (Em). All the sera were tested simultaneously by EL ISA to detect the antibodies against hydatid cystic fluid antigens of sheep as a comparison RESULTS: The positive rate by EL ISA was 93.9% in AE, 85.5% in CE, 50% in cysticercosis and 6.1% in healthy controls, respectively, suggesting a critical cross-reaction and a certain degree of nonspecific reaction. The serum positive rates by Western blotting with the 18 kDa antigen of Eg and Em were 90.9% and 90.9% in AE, 10.1% and 13% in CE, 13.3% and 16.7% in cysticercosis, respectively. No positive was found in the sera from healthy controls CONCLUSION: The 18 kDa antigen may be used in the differential diagnosis of AE from CE

Key words: A lyeolar echinococcosis, cystic echinococcosis, 18 kD a antigen, differential diagnosis, W estern blotting

* Supported by the grant of N inth Five-Year Key Research Project of China (No. 96-906-04-08)

重度华支睾吸虫感染并发胆结石一例

中国人民解放军第二五二医院检验科 保定 071000

边红放 张利永 向 军 李玲芬 许亚辉 李 勇 王敏华

患者女性,35 岁,农民。主诉上腹部不适伴食欲不振恶心、纳差 40 d。查体:体温 36.3 ,心肺无异常,肝脾未触及,B 超显示胆囊炎,胆总管不全梗阻。实验室检查:白细胞 $7.0 \times 10^{\circ}$ L ,L 0.17 ,N 0.83 ,血红蛋白 117 g/L ,血小板 $137 \times 10^{\circ}$ L ,尿常规 (-),肝功能正常。给予抗感染及中医清热、利胆等综合治疗,症状好转。后因患者要求转入肝胆科做胆囊切除及胆道探查,见胆囊内结石多枚,大小为0.5-1.0 cm,胆总管扩张内径约1.0 cm,切开胆总管见肝外胆管有蛔虫残体,肝内胆管有大量华支睾吸虫成虫,经冲洗发现大约有200 余条成虫。于胆管处放入 T 形管引流,在引流液中有较多华支睾吸虫卵并经外院鉴定证实。经抗感染及口服吡喹酮等治疗后,引流胆汁中成虫及虫卵逐渐减少,

痊愈出院。

讨论

患者胆总管内、外存在大量华支睾吸虫成虫及虫卵。华支睾吸虫胆道感染,可引起阻塞性黄疸。该虫在胆道内经常起刺激作用引起胆囊炎和化脓性胆管炎。由于华支睾吸虫成虫及虫卵寄生在胆道内,破坏胆道上皮,有利于细菌在胆道内的生存,导致胆汁中细菌性 β 葡萄糖醛酸苷酶活性增高,有利于胆红素钙形成,并促使胆道分泌糖蛋白增多,附着于虫卵表面成为结石核心,促进胆红素钙沉积,最后导致色素类结石形成。

1999 年 1 月 7 日收稿 1999 年 4 月 20 日修回 (编辑: 富秀兰)