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转录介导扩增技术检测慢性丙型肝炎患者血清中 HCV RNA及与RT-PCR的比较

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[摘要]目的: 利用转录介导的扩增技术(transcription mediated amplification, TMA)扩增HCV RNA, 并与实时荧光定量反转录聚合酶链反应(real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction, RT-PCR)进行比较, 探讨TMA系统的稳定性及其与RT-PCR的灵敏性差异和相关性, 以及TMA临床应用的意义。方法: 利用鼠白血病反转录酶(moloney murine leukemia virus, MMLV)、T7 RNA聚合酶及2条特异性引物等建立TMA扩增体系; 通过HCV RNA的扩增曲线的相关性变化, 评价不同储存温度对TMA扩增体系的稳定性和重复性的影响; 通过扩增一组10倍梯度稀释的HCV RNA体外转录样本, 评价TMA体系与RT-PCR的灵敏性差异。收集101份临床诊断为慢性丙型肝炎患者的血清, 同时采用TMA试剂和RT-PCR试剂进行检测, 比较两种方法的阳性检出率, 并利用直线相关和回归探讨两种方法检测血清HCV RNA的相关性。结果: 成功地建立了TMA扩增体系, 该体系在室温下放置24 h, 结果影响较大, 但在4℃储存6 d, -20℃下储存6个月内扩增效果不受影响, 稳定性良好。与湖南圣湘生物技术公司RT-PCR试剂检测结果的比较显示: 31份血清标本TMA及RT-PCR均检测到阳性20例, 阴性11例, 检测一致率为100%。选取其中20例阳性标本进行定量分析, 发现两种技术有很好的相关性($r=0.91$, $P<0.01$)。与上海科华公司的RT-PCR试剂检测结果比较, 发现在70份血清标本中, TMA检出RNA阳性标本数为34例, 阴性标本数为36例, PCR检出RNA阳性标本数为32例, 阴性标本数为38例, 检测一致率为97.1%, 两种检测方法阳性检出率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。对其中29例PCR检测和TMA检测均有定量结果的血清进行分析, 两种技术也有很好的相关性($r=0.96$, $P<0.01$)。结论: TMA检测试剂在-20℃下储存, 6个月内稳定性和重复性良好。TMA与RT-PCR均能很好地检出血清中HCV RNA, 两种技术有很好的相关性, 定量检测有很好的可比性。

[关键词] 转录介导的扩增技术; 丙型肝炎; 实时荧光定量逆转录聚合酶链反应; 丙型肝炎病毒核糖核酸

Detection of serum HCV RNA in patients with chronic hepatitis C by transcription mediated amplification and real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To observe the stability and sensitivity of transcription mediated amplification (TMA) system, and to compare it with real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) in amplifying serum HCV RNA in HCV infected patients.

Methods: TMA system was established by moloney murine leukemia virus (MMLV) reverse transcriptase, T7 RNA polymerase and 2 specific primers firstly, and then its stability and repeatability were compared at different storage temperatures by the correlation change of HCV RNA amplification curve. The sensitivity difference between TMA and RT-PCR was evaluated by amplifying a group of 10-fold diluted HCV RNA samples which were transcribed in vitro. A total of 101 serums of chronic HCV infected patients were measured by TMA system and RT-PCR to observe the positive rate and their correlation. Linear correlation and linear regression were used to observe the correlation of the two methods.

Results: TMA system was successfully established. TMA system was not stable when stored at 20 °C (placed for 24 hours only), but it was stable for 6 days when stored at 4°C or within 6 months when stored at -20 °C. Compared with RT-PCR whose reagent was made by Hunan Sansure Biotechnology Corporation, TMA system showed 20 positive samples and 11 negative samples in a total of 31 samples. So was the RT-PCR kit of the Sansure Biotechnology Corporation, and the concordance rate of the two methods was 100%. Advanced quantitative study of the 20 positive samples found that the two methods had good correlation and consistency ($r=0.91, P<0.01$). Compared with the results of RT-PCR whose reagent was made by Shanghai Kehua Bio-engineering Corporation, TMA system had 34 positive samples and 36 negative samples, while the RT-PCR technology had 32 positive samples and 38 negative samples out of 70 samples. The concordance rate of the two methods was 97.1%, with no statistical difference in the positive rate of the two methods ($P>0.05$). Advanced quantitative study of 29 positive samples found that the two methods had good correlation and consistency ($r=0.96, P<0.01$).

Conclusion: The stability and repeatability of TMA system are good within 6 months when stored at -20 °C storage temperature. Both TMA and RT-PCR HCV RNA can detect serum HCV RNA well, and the two methods have good correlation and consistency.

KEY WORDS

transcription mediated amplification; hepatitis C; real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction; hepatitis C virus ribonucleic acid

丙型肝炎病毒(hepatitis C virus, HCV)属于黄病毒科, 其基因组为单股正链RNA。HCV感染呈世界范围内分布, 各年龄段、性别、种族及各区域的人群均有HCV感染。最新研究表明全世界约有2.35%即1.6亿的人群感染HCV^[1]。我国曾经的血清流行病学的调查表明: 总人群抗HCV的阳性率为3.2%, 以此推算, 我国HCV感染患者约达4500万^[2]。HCV感染后, 有75%~85%的患者发展为慢性感染, 而慢性感染的患者有60%~70%将发展为慢

性肝病, 其中包括肝硬化及肝癌^[3]。虽然全世界约有1.6亿的人群感染HCV, 然而大部分的感染者并未意识到自己有HCV感染的情况^[4], 使得这部分人群未得到及时的诊断和治疗, 更为重要的是由于这部分传染源未得到及时有效的控制, 可能导致HCV在人群中继续传播和蔓延。及时发现无症状的HCV感染者并进行HCV RNA的检测显得尤为重要。

目前, 敏感的HCV RNA的检测方法主要

有转录介导的扩增技术(transcription mediated amplification, TMA)和与实时荧光定量反转录聚合酶链反应(real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction, RT-PCR)^[5], 这两种技术都具备特异性强, 灵敏度高, 扩增效率高等优点^[6-7]。但国外一些研究结果表明RT-PCR和TMA检测技术的检出率、灵敏性差异并不一致, 如Grant等^[8-12]研究显示Gen-Probe公司TMA技术和Roche公司的PCR检测技术, 在HCV RNA检测的灵敏度、特异度及早期诊断方面有良好的可比性, 而Krajden等^[13-14]的研究则认为TMA技术对低至极低病毒载量的血液标本病毒检出率要优于实时定量PCR技术。此外, 在上述研究中PCR和TMA技术的病毒核酸提取过程都是相互独立的, 因此并不能排除两者核酸提取效率的差异, 因而并不能真正体现它们检测核酸含量的灵敏性。国内尚未见TMA检测HCV RNA的报道, 更未见TMA与RT-PCR检测HCV RNA的对比研究, 因而对RT-PCR及TMA检测方法的灵敏性及检出率作进一步研究很有必要。本研究首先建立TMA体系, 并利用湖南圣湘公司HCV体外转录体6个梯度样本对该体系进行稳定性、重复性及灵敏性分析, 并进一步利用磁珠法核酸提取试剂提取慢性丙型肝炎患者血清中HCV RNA模板, 然后在同一模板的基础上, 利用两种不同RT-PCR试剂分别和TMA体系进行HCV阳性检出率、相关性比较, 在排除核酸提取效率的基础上, 评价两种方法学的相关性和一致性。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 血清样本

101份慢性丙型肝炎患者的血清均取自于2008年至2010年中南大学湘雅医院医院感染科门诊诊断为慢性丙型肝炎的患者, 诊断符合2004年我国丙型肝炎防治指南^[15]。空腹留取新鲜患者血清标本2 mL, -80 °C冰箱保存备用。

1.2 HCV RNA的提取

采用湖南圣湘公司磁珠法HCV RNA提取试剂提取HCV RNA。在1.5 mL 灭菌离心管中加入600 μ L 提取试剂-1和200 μ L 血清样本, 震荡混匀10 s后瞬时离心, 再加入100 μ L 提取试剂-2, 震荡混匀10 s后室温静置30 min, 瞬时离心后将离心管置于磁场分离器上, 3 min后缓慢将溶液吸出, 后加入600 μ L RNA提取溶液-3和200 μ L RNA提取溶液-4, 震荡混匀5 s, 瞬时离心后将离心管再次置于磁场分离器上; 3 min后, 将液体完全吸出丢弃, 静

置1 min后将管底残余液体完全吸出丢弃。用50 μ L 洗脱液洗脱后直接用于HCV RNA扩增。

1.3 TMA扩增血清HCV RNA

取RNA标本 2 μ L, 加含鼠白血病反转录酶、T7 RNA聚合酶及特异性引物和探针[上游引物: 5'-aattctaatacactcactataggggtctcgcgaaccgggtgagt ac-3'; 下游引物: 5'-cactcgc aagcaccctatcag-3'; 探针(下游): 5'-cgcgaccc aacactactcggct-3']的TMA体系缓冲液 36 μ L, 及10 μ L石蜡油, 充分混匀后瞬时离心, 置核酸扩增仪MX 3000P(美国Stratagene公司), 60 °C 10 min, 42 °C 5 min后, 开盖在42 °C恒温仪上每管加入12 μ L酶混合液, 42 °C 43 s, 80个循环。扩增仪自动采集扩增荧光信号。

1.4 RT-PCR扩增血清HCV RNA

1.4.1 上海科华公司的RT-PCR试剂盒

取2 μ L RNA模板+10.5 μ L TE(Tris-EDTA)+12.5 μ L混合PCR反应液(PCR主反应液: 7 μ L, 酶混合物: 5 μ L, 探针: 0.5 μ L), 按照试剂盒说明进行HCV RNA扩增。该试剂盒检测下限为500 U/mL。

1.4.2 湖南圣湘公司的磁珠法高敏感RT-PCR试剂盒

取2 μ L RNA模板+23 μ L混合PCR反应液, 按照试剂盒说明进行HCV RNA扩增。该试剂盒检测下限为25 U/mL。

1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS 18.0软件进行统计学分析, TMA与RT-PCR HCV技术阳性率比较采用校正配对资料的 χ^2 检验; 相关性分析采用直线相关与直线回归分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 TMA定量检测HCV RNA的稳定性、重复性及敏感性

湖南圣湘生物技术公司为本研究提供一组10倍梯度稀释的体外转录HCV RNA样本, HCV RNA载量分别是(5E+07), (5E+06), (5E+05), (5E+04), (5E+03), (5E+02) U/mL ($mE+0n = m \times 10^n$, 如5E+07 = 5×10^7), 共6种浓度梯度。选取其中5种梯度[HCV RNA载量分别是(5E+07), (5E+06), (5E+05), (5E+04), (5E+02) U/mL]研究新配TMA体系在同储存温度下稳定性和重复性时发现: 室温(20 °C)下保存24 h, 样本的扩增曲线不光滑, 荧光值高低不一, 结果有明显的影 响; 4 °C下储存1~6 d, 试剂稳定性和重复

性好, 6次检测扩增曲线基本一致, 标准曲线线性相关系数为0.990~0.998, 4 °C 下储存7 d的结果有所改变, 即曲线线性相关性降低至0.977, 低浓度样本扩增曲线有下掉的趋势; 6个月内, -20 °C 下的TMA试剂稳定且重复性好, 每1个月检测1次, 共检测6次, 扩增曲线基本一致, 标准曲线相关系

数为0.993~0.998(图1)。选择全部6种浓度梯度的体外转录HCV RNA样本研究TMA技术和湖南圣湘RT-PCR的灵敏性发现: TMA技术和RT-PCR技术都能检测到500 U/mL以上的标本, 两者的灵敏度有很好的可比性, 但TMA技术扩增效率相对较高(图2)。

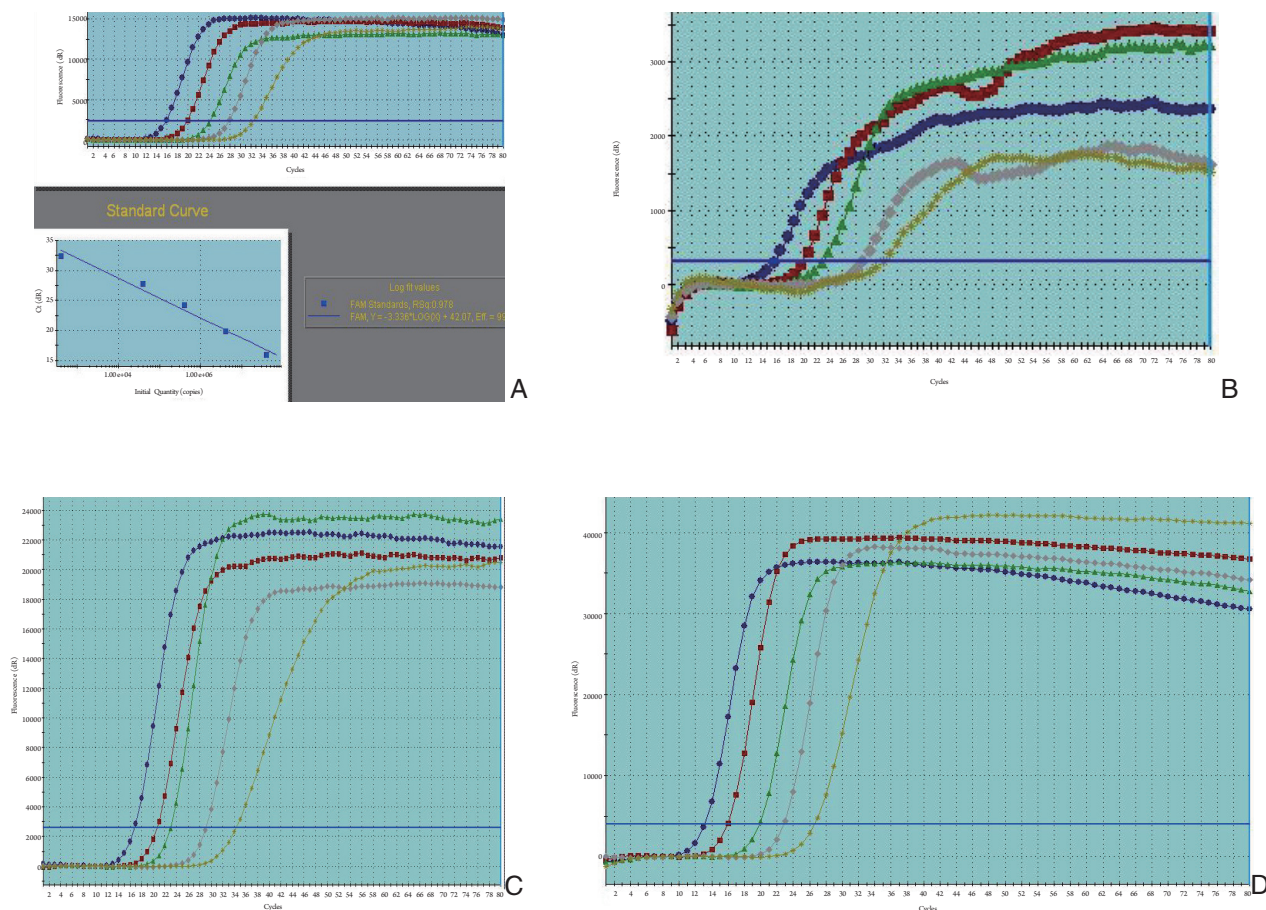


图 1 TMA 体系在不同温度保存后的 HCV RNA 扩增图

Figure 1 Amplification plot of HCV RNA with TMA system at different storage temperatures

A: Amplification plot of HCV RNA with freshly prepared TMA system; B: Amplification plot of HCV RNA with TMA system when stored at 20 °C for 24 hours; C: Amplification plot of HCV RNA with TMA system when stored at 4 °C for 7 days (the amplification plots of HCV RNA when stored for 1 to 6 days aren't shown); D: Amplification of HCV RNA with TMA system when stored at -20 °C for 6 months (the amplification plots of HCV RNA when stored for 1 to 5 months aren't shown)

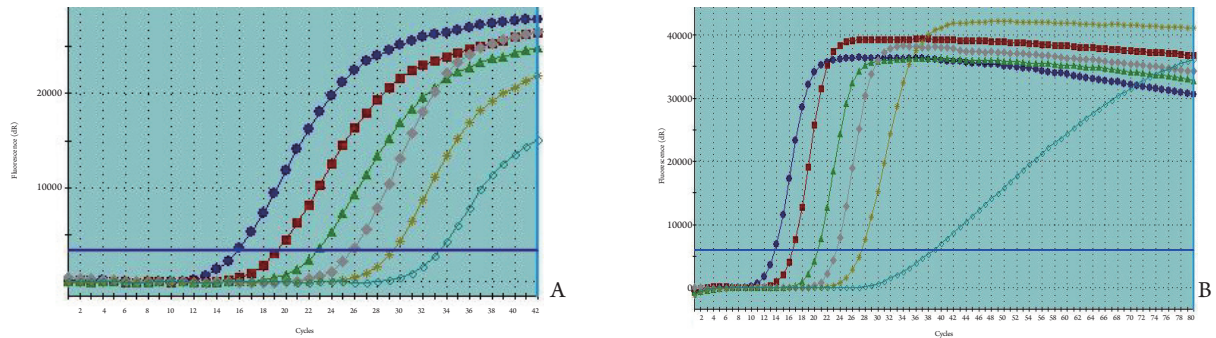


图2 TMA与RT-PCR检测HCV RNA的敏感性比较

Figure 2 Comparison of sensitivity between the TMA and the RT-PCR in the detection of HCV RNA

The concentrations of HCV RNA samples are $(5E+07)$, $(5E+06)$, $(5E+05)$, $(5E+04)$, $(5E+03)$, and $(5E+02)$ U/mL. A: Amplification plot of RT-PCR; B: Amplification plot of TMA

2.2 TMA与RT-PCR检测血清HCV RNA的相关性分析

2.2.1 TMA与湖南圣湘RT-PCR试剂的相关性分析

31份慢性丙型肝炎患者血清同时用TMA试剂和湖南圣湘生物技术公司生产的RT-PCR试剂进行检测, 其中RT-PCR及TMA同时扩增阳性的标本20份, 阳性率均为64.5%, 同时阴性的11份, 没有检测结果不一致的标本, 检测一致率为100%。20份检测阳性HCV RNA定量结果转化为Lg值(表1),

RT-PCR检测的Lg值为 6.87 ± 0.87 , TMA检测的Lg值为 7.06 ± 0.69 , 经SPSS18.0检验, 两组Lg值满足正态分布及方差齐性, 经直线相关分析发现两种检测技术明显相关($r=0.91$, $P<0.001$)。曲线估计得出 $Y=2.076+0.725X$, 决定系数 $r^2=0.829$, $P<0.001$ (图3A)。进一步分析TMA和PCR定量Lg值差值发现, Lg值差值范围为 $-0.44 \sim 0.77$, Lg差值平均值为0.19(图3C), 说明TMA和PCR技术有很好的的一致性和可比性。

表1 湖南圣湘公司RT-PCR与TMA定量检测HCV RNA阳性结果*

Table 1 Positive results of HCV RNA quantitative determination with RT-PCR reagent made by Hunan Sansure Biotechnology Corporation and TMA system

样本编号	PCR定量/(U/mL)	TMA定量/(U/mL)	Lg值(PCR)	Lg值(TMA)	Lg差值
1	3.07E+07†	3.20E+07	7.49	7.51	0.02
2	2.22E+06	1.51E+06	6.35	6.18	-0.17
3	8.70E+07	5.80E+07	7.94	7.76	-0.18
4	6.77E+07	1.44E+08	7.83	8.16	0.33
5	1.27E+07	4.45E+07	7.10	7.65	0.54
6	2.94E+06	8.40E+06	6.47	6.92	0.46
7	3.04E+07	4.79E+07	7.48	7.68	0.2
8	1.68E+07	1.20E+07	7.22	7.08	-0.14
9	8.25E+05	3.28E+06	5.92	6.52	0.6
10	1.52E+07	5.09E+07	7.18	7.71	0.53
11	3.50E+07	2.94E+07	7.54	7.47	-0.08
12	4.14E+07	1.54E+07	7.62	7.19	-0.43
13	3.54E+07	4.97E+07	7.55	7.70	0.15
14	7.32E+05	1.26E+06	5.86	6.10	0.24
15	6.49E+05	2.05E+06	5.81	6.31	0.5
16	3.85E+07	2.46E+07	7.59	7.39	-0.19
17	2.19E+06	5.87E+06	6.34	6.77	0.43
18	2.20E+07	7.97E+06	7.34	6.90	-0.44
21	6.01E+04	2.95E+05	4.78	5.47	0.69
25	8.56E+05	4.99E+06	5.93	6.70	0.77

* 定量检测阴性标本未列出; † $mE+n=m \times 10^n$ (如 $3.07E+07=3.07 \times 10^7$)

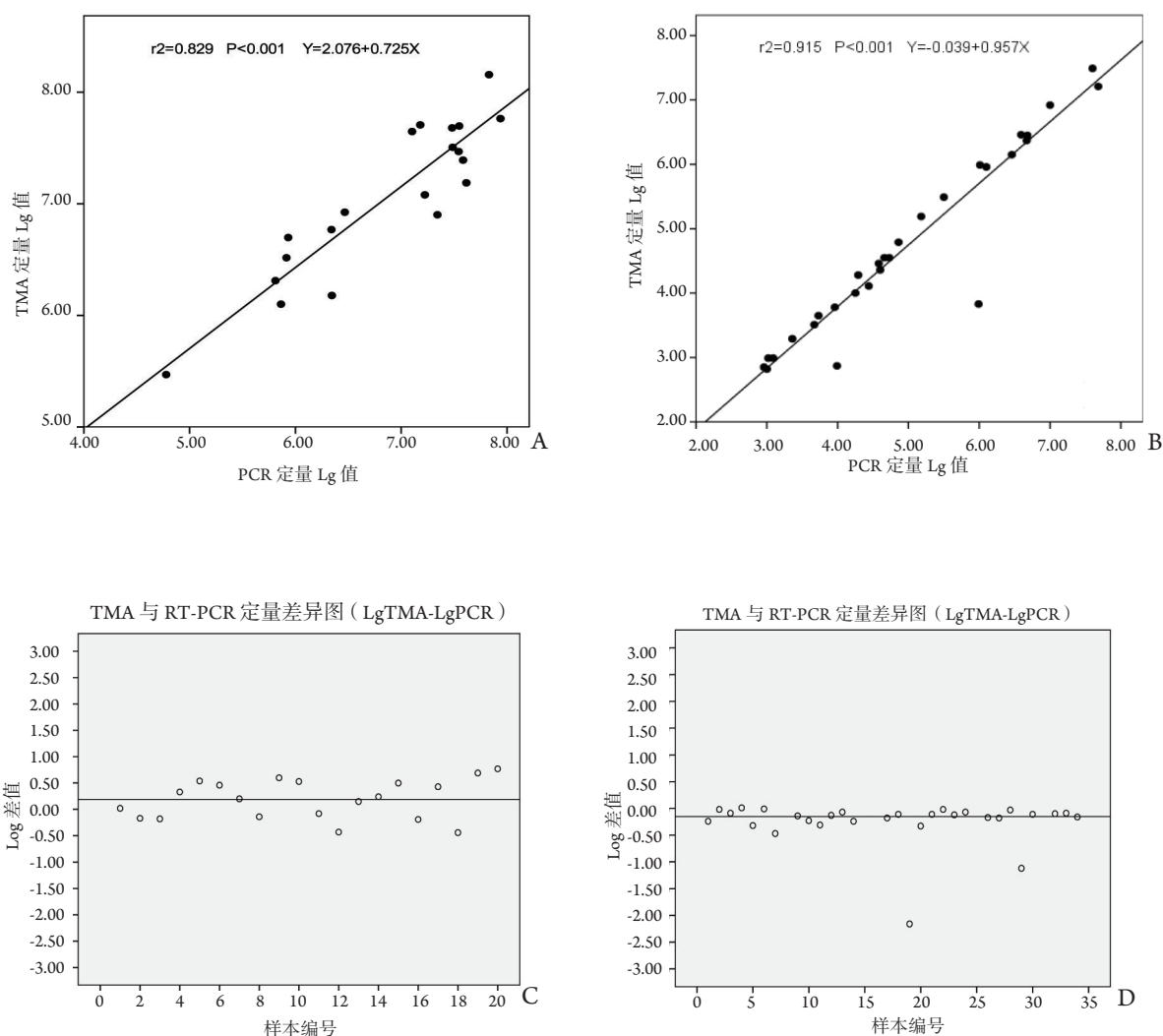


图 3 TMA 相对于不同 RT-PCR 试剂定量结果的散点、线性回归图 (A, B) 及 Lg 差值图 (C, D)

Figure 3 Scatter, linear regression(A, B) and Lg value difference plots (C, D) of quantitative determination with TMA and RT-PCR

A: Scatter and linear regression plots of TMA system and RT-PCR which reagents were made by Hunan Sansure Biotechnology Corporation; B: Scatter and linear regression plots of TMA system and RT-PCR which reagents were made by Shanghai Kehua Bio-engineering Corporation; C: Lg value difference plot of TMA system and RT-PCR which reagents were made by Hunan Sansure Biotechnology Corporation; D: Lg value difference plot of TMA system and RT-PCR which reagents were made by Shanghai Kehua Bio-engineering Corporation

2.2.2 TMA与上海科华RT-PCR试剂的比较

70例慢性HCV感染患者血清分别采用上海科华RT-PCR试剂和TMA体系检测, TMA体系检测阳性为34例, 阳性率为48.6%, RT-PCR检测阳性32例, 阳性率为45.7%。PCR和TMA检测均为阳性32例、均为阴性36例, 两种检测技术一致率为97.1%, TMA检测阳性、PCR检测阴性2例, TMA检测阴性、PCR检测阳性0例, 配对四格表 χ^2 检验采用校正公式, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。29份检测阳性HCV-RNA定量结果转化为Lg值(3个血清标本PCR检测有明显扩增曲线但低于检测下限,

无定量值, 故剔除)(表2), PCR检测法Lg值为 4.99 ± 1.43 , TMA检测法Lg值为 4.74 ± 1.43 , 经SPSS 18.0检验, 两组Lg值满足正态分布及方差齐性, 经直线相关分析发现两种检测技术明显相关($r=0.96, P<0.001$), 曲线估计得出 $Y=-0.039+0.957X(r^2=0.915, P<0.001)$ (图3B)。进一步分析TMA和PCR定量Lg值差值发现, Lg值差值范围为 $-0.47 \sim 0.01$ (根据散点图, 剔除两个离群值), Lg差值平均值为 -0.14 (图3D), 也说明TMA和PCR技术有很好的一致性和可比性。

表 2 上海科华 RT-PCR 试剂与 TMA 体系 HCV RNA 阳性定量结果

Table 2 Positive results of HCV RNA quantitative determination with RT-PCR and TMA system which reagents were made by Shanghai Kehua Corporation

标本号	TMA 结果 / (U/mL)	TMA(log)	RT-PCR 结果 / (U/mL)	RT-PCR (log)	log 差值
01-1	2.29E+04	4.36	3.96E+04	4.60	-0.24
01-2	9.81E+05	5.99	1.03E+06	6.01	-0.02
01-3	8.25E+06	6.92	1.01E+07	7.00	-0.09
01-4	1.55E+05	5.19	1.52E+05	5.18	0.01
01-5	1.40E+06	6.15	2.90E+06	6.46	-0.32
01-7	3.12E+05	5.49	3.17E+05	5.50	-0.01
01-9	1.61E+07	7.21	4.76E+07	7.68	-0.47
01-10	2.93E+02	2.47	阴性	-	-
01-11	9.12E+05	5.96	1.27E+06	6.10	-0.14
01-12	2.84E+06	6.45	4.79E+06	6.68	-0.23
01-13	2.32E+06	6.37	4.73E+06	6.67	-0.31
01-16	2.86E+06	6.46	3.89E+06	6.59	-0.13
01-17	1.95E+03	3.29	2.27E+03	3.36	-0.07
02-2	1.01E+04	4.00	1.76E+04	4.25	-0.24
02-3	1.29E+02	2.11	低于检测下限	-	-
02-5	1.29E+02	2.11	低于检测下限	-	-
02-9	3.54E+04	4.55	5.37E+04	4.73	-0.18
02-11	2.91E+04	4.46	3.76E+04	4.58	-0.11
02-17	6.75E+03	3.83	9.67E+05	5.99	-2.16
02-19	1.28E+04	4.11	2.76E+04	4.44	-0.33
02-22	7.00E+02	2.85	9.03E+02	2.96	-0.11
02-24	1.89E+04	4.28	1.97E+04	4.29	-0.02
02-25	3.07E+07	7.49	4.02E+07	7.60	-0.12
02-29	6.16E+04	4.79	7.26E+04	4.86	-0.07
02-34	2.02E+02	2.31	低于检测下限	-	-
02-39	6.08E+03	3.78	9.03E+03	3.96	-0.17
02-40	6.56E+02	2.82	9.96E+02	3.00	-0.18
02-42	9.81E+02	2.99	1.04E+03	3.02	-0.03
02-43	7.44E+02	2.87	9.76E+03	3.99	-1.12
02-44	3.53E+04	4.55	4.56E+04	4.66	-0.11
02-45	9.97E+01	2.00	阴性	-	-
02-48	9.78E+02	2.99	1.23E+03	3.09	-0.10
02-50	4.44E+03	3.65	5.42E+03	3.73	-0.09
02-51	3.22E+03	3.51	4.63E+03	3.67	-0.16

RT-PCR 与 TMA 定量检测均为阴性结果未给出

3 讨论

HCV RNA 可用多种病原体核酸检测技术 (nucleic acid testing, NAT) 检测, 其中以 RT-PCR 和 TMA 敏感性最高, 从而成为了普遍应用的 NAT 技术。本研究成功建立了 TMA 体系, 同时分析了 3 个

不同储存温度下 TMA 体系的稳定性, 研究发现室温下 (20 °C) 保存 TMA 体系不稳定, 24 h 结果有明显的影响; 4 °C 下 TMA 体系保存 6 d, 稳定性和重复性好, 第 7 天稳定性有所下降; -20 °C 下保存 6 个月, 试剂的稳定性和重复性较好。此外, 作者利用一组 10 倍浓度稀释的体外转录的 HCV 标准样

本, 分析了TMA体系和湖南圣湘公司RT-PCR试剂的灵敏性发现: TMA技术和RT-PCR技术都能检测到低至500 U/mL滴度的标本, 两者的灵敏度有很好的可比性, 但TMA技术扩增效率相对较高, 提示TMA技术灵敏性可能会优于PCR技术, 但这有待进一步研究证实。

本研究除了建立TMA体系、分析TMA体系在不同温度的稳定性和重复性、初步分析TMA体系的敏感性外, 并对101例慢性乙型肝炎患者血清分为两组, 分别比较湖南圣湘RT-PCR试剂与TMA体系的阳性检出率和相关性以及上海科华PCR试剂与TMA体系的阳性检出率和相关性。在湖南圣湘PCR试剂与TMA体系的对比研究中发现, PCR扩增阴性为11例, 阳性为20例, TMA扩增阴性也为11例, 阳性为20例, 阴性、阳性符合率均为100%, 在定量检测方面两者相关系数为0.91, Lg差值平均值为0.19; 在上海科华PCR试剂与TMA体系的对比研究中发现RT-PCR扩增阳性32例, 阴性38例, TMA扩增阳性34例, 阴性36例, PCR扩增阴性而TMA扩增阳性2例, PCR扩增阳性而TMA扩增阴性0例, 阴性、阳性符合率97.1%, 经配对资料 χ^2 检验, 阳性检出率差异无统计学意义, 在定量检测方面两者相关系数为0.96, Lg差值平均值为-0.14。综合上述两部分实验结果可以发现, TMA检测结果与两种RT-PCR检测的结果有微小的差别, 和湖南圣湘RT-PCR试剂一致率为100%, 而与上海科华RT-PCR试剂的一致率为97.1%, 检出阳性率TMA高出RT-PCR, 这主要与两种试剂的能检测到的下限敏感性有关, 湖南圣湘RT-PCR检测HCV RNA的含量下限为25 U/mL, 而上海科华RT-PCR试剂得检测下限为500 U/mL, 尽管本研究在测试TMA敏感性试验时, 最低稀释度为500 U/mL, 但从与两种不同检测下限敏感度的RT-PCR试剂的对比研究结果来看, 本文建立的TMA检测系统的检测下限应低于500 U/mL, 是否和湖南圣湘RT-PCR检测HCV RNA的含量下限为25 U/mL一致, 有待进一步研究。曾有研究发现慢性丙型肝炎患者经干扰素联合利巴韦林抗病毒治疗后经常规的RT-PCR检测为阴性的标本中, 用TMA检测仍能检测标本中仍残存低滴度的HCV RNA, 而这些残存的病毒可能成为治疗停药后复发的来源^[14, 16]。因此, 高敏感性、低检测下限的HCV RNA检测试剂对慢性丙型肝炎患者接受抗病毒治疗的病毒学应答评估或者病毒学复发监测非常重要, 而被国际上慢性丙型肝炎防治临床实践指南所推荐^[4, 17-18]。由此可见, TMA和高敏感性、低检测下限的RT-PCR技术一样, 也是慢性丙型肝炎诊断和治疗疗效监

测的工具之一。

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