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• 论著 •

3种ELISA试剂盒检测片形吸虫病的效果评价

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[摘要] 目的 评价3种人体片形吸虫病ELISA试剂盒的检测效果。方法 采用本研究室大片吸虫抗原、肝片吸虫成虫可溶性抗原包被的人体片形吸虫病ELISA试剂盒(Fg-ELISA和Fh-ELISA)及德国DRG公司生产的人体片形吸虫IgG抗体ELISA试剂盒(DRG-ELISA),分别检测26份大片吸虫患者血清、180份其他寄生虫病患者血清和26份健康人血清,评价3种检测试剂盒的检测效果。结果 Fg-ELISA、Fh-ELISA和DRG-ELISA3种检测盒的敏感性分别为100.0%、80.8%(95% CI:65.7%~95.9%)和100.0%,特异性分别为87.9%(95% CI:83.5%~92.4%)、85.0%(95% CI:80.1%~89.9%)和83.5%(95% CI:78.4%~88.6%),约登指数分别为0.88、0.66和0.84。其中,Fg-ELISA检出率(100%)明显高于Fh-ELISA(80.8%)($P < 0.05$);Fg-ELISA检测26例大片吸虫病患者血清的吸光度(A)绝对值(A/CO)为1.70,明显高于Fh-ELISA的1.18($P < 0.0001$)。结论 Fg-ELISA试剂盒检测效果较好,且成本相对较低,比Fh-ELISA和DRG-ELISA两法更适宜用于我国西南大片吸虫病流行区临床样本检测及大规模筛查。

[关键词] 片形吸虫病;大片吸虫;肝片吸虫;酶联免疫吸附试验;敏感性;特异性;约登指数;评价

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Effect evaluation of three ELISA kits in detection of fascioliasis

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[Abstract] **Objective** To evaluate the effect of 3 ELISA kits on detection of human fascioliasis. **Methods** Twenty-six serum samples from patients with fascioliasis, 180 serum samples from patients with other parasitic diseases as well as 26 serum samples from healthy people were detected by ELISA kits which using soluble antigen of *Fasciola gigantica*, *Fasciola hepatica* (Fg-ELISA and Fh-ELISA) as well as IgG antigen ELISA detection kits made by DRG company in Germany. The effects of the 3 kits were evaluated. **Results** The sensitivities of Fg-ELISA, Fh-ELISA, and DRG-ELISA were 100.0%, 80.8% (95% CI: 65.7%-95.9%) and 100.0%, respectively; the specificities of the three were 87.9% (95% CI: 83.5%-92.4%), 85.0% (95% CI: 80.1%-89.9%) and 83.5% (95% CI: 78.4%-88.6%), respectively, and Youden indexes of them were 0.88, 0.66 and 0.84, respectively. The detection rate of Fg-ELISA (100%) was significantly higher than that of Fh-ELISA (80.8%) ($P < 0.05$). The A absolute value (A/CO) of Fg-ELISA was 1.70, which was also significantly higher than the value of Fh-ELISA (1.18) ($P < 0.0001$). **Conclusion** Fg-ELISA has a good detection effect and low cost, and is more suitable than Fh-ELISA and DRG-ELISA for clinical sample tests as well as massive screening in fascioliasis endemic areas in southwest China.

[Key words] Fascioliasis; *Fasciola gigantica*; *Fasciola hepatica*; Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA); Sensitivity; Specificity; Youden index; Evaluation

片形吸虫病是重要的人兽共患寄生虫病。该病主要由片形科(Fasciolidae)片形属(*Fasciola*)的肝片吸虫和大片吸虫寄生于人或动物的肝胆管所引起^[1-3]。

肝片吸虫呈全球性分布,而大片吸虫主要分布在亚洲和非洲的热带地区^[4-5]。但在亚洲、非洲的一些地区也可能混合存在肝片吸虫和大片吸虫两种片形吸虫^[5-6]。近年来,人片形吸虫病在世界各地多次暴发流行^[7-11]。最近一次较严重的暴发发生于我国云南大理宾川县,共计报告26例大片吸虫感染病例^[12]。人体片形吸虫病患者肝、胆管损伤严重,临床表现为急性期(肝脏期)和慢性期(胆管期),在感染初期由于虫体发育或感染程度等问题,很难从粪便中找到虫卵,极易被误诊为肝癌^[5,12]。因此,可靠的免疫学辅助诊断尤为重要。目前,全球已研制的人片形吸虫病免疫

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诊断方法和试剂很多^[13-18],其中包括德国DRG公司的片形吸虫IgG抗体ELISA检测商品化试剂盒。为了解片形吸虫病检测方法或试剂在我国片形吸虫病流行区的应用价值,我们选择本研究室用大片吸虫抗原、肝片吸虫成虫可溶性抗原包被的人体片形吸虫病ELISA检测法(Fg-ELISA和Fh-ELISA)及德国DRG公司生产的人体片形吸虫IgG抗体ELISA试剂盒检测法(DRG-ELISA),对其检测效度、信度相关指标进行了评价。

材料与方法

1 吸虫

大片吸虫成虫采自广西壮族自治区南宁市。肝片吸虫成虫采自黑龙江省哈尔滨市。

2 血清

2.1 大片吸虫病患者血清 共26份,均采自云南省大理白族自治州。其中1份为经病原学诊断的确诊患者血清,其余25份为2011-10-2012-02同期暴发感染的临床诊断患者血清。

2.2 其他寄生虫病患者血清 共180份,华支睾吸虫病、肺吸虫病、血吸虫病、蛔虫病、钩虫病、鞭虫病患者血清分别30、16、27、17、17、10份,均为本所血清库中病原学检测阳性患者血清;旋毛虫病患者血清21份(其中5份为病原学确诊患者血清,16份为临床诊断患者血清)、囊虫病患者血清22份(其中21份为病理学切片阳性患者血清,1例为临床诊断患者血清)、裂头蚴病患者血清20份(均通过外科手术病原学确诊)均来自本所血清库。

2.3 健康人血清 共26份,来自本所血清库。

3 试剂和仪器

3.1 试剂 96孔酶标板购自美国CORNING公司,辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)标记的羊抗人IgG(HRP-IgG)、牛血清白蛋白(BSA)购自美国SIGMA公司,TMB显色液购自中国TIANGEN公司,DRG-ELISA检测试剂盒购自德国DRG公司。

3.2 仪器 Multiskan MK3酶标仪购自美国THERMO公司,DHP-9052型电热恒温培养箱购自上海益恒实验仪器有限公司;微量移液器购自德国EPPENDORF公司。

3.3 抗原 抗原的制备参照文献[19]。将大片吸虫、肝片吸虫成虫分别用PBS洗涤3次,加入少量PBS,用匀浆器将虫体匀浆,再用超声波细胞粉碎仪超声,置4℃过夜后,用低温高速冷冻离心机4℃

10 000 r/min离心30 min,取上清即为大片吸虫(或肝片吸虫)成虫可溶性抗原,用Lowry法测定蛋白浓度^[20],分装置-80℃冰箱保存备用。

4 实验方法

4.1 Fg-ELISA和Fh-ELISA Fg-ELISA和Fh-ELISA的操作方法参照文献[21],将大片吸虫、肝片吸虫成虫可溶性抗原分别用0.05 mol/L碳酸盐缓冲液(pH 9.6)稀释成10 μg/ml,每孔100 μl包被96孔酶标板,4℃过夜,用含0.05%吐温20的PBS(PBST)洗板3次,用含1% BSA的PBST(BSA-PBST)的封闭液300 μl/孔37℃封闭2 h。拍干,加待检血清100 μl(用1:100 BSA-PBST稀释),37℃1 h,用PBS/T洗涤3次,加HRP-IgG 100 μl(用1:100 BSA-PBST稀释),37℃0.5 h,PBST洗涤3次,加TMB显色液37℃孵育5 min,2 mol/L H₂SO₄液终止反应,用酶标仪测定吸光度(A₄₅₀)。同时设空白和健康人血清对照。以样品孔A值>阴性对照均数+3倍标准差($\bar{x}+3s$)作为阳性结果的阈值(CO),并计算A绝对值(A/CO)来评价漏检情况,A/CO值越大,表示检测的漏检率越低。

4.2 DRG-ELISA 严格按照德国DRG公司说明书操作,每板设空白对照、阴性对照、阳性对照、质控对照。

4.3 样本检测 分别用Fg-ELISA、Fh-ELISA和DRG-ELISA 3种试剂盒检测26份大片吸虫病患者血清(P1~P26)、180份其他患者血清和26份健康人血清。其中,P1为精密度样品。此外,采用3种试剂盒对漏检的大片吸虫患者血清样本进行检测以评价其漏检情况。

4.4 数据分析 采用Microsoft Office Excel 2007进行统计分析,计算3种检测试剂的A/CO值,以及精密度、敏感性、特异性、阳性预测值、阴性预测值和约登指数等相关指标^[22]。

结 果

1 精密度比较

Fg-ELISA、Fh-ELISA和DRG-ELISA 3种检测方法检测大片吸虫病患者血清A值的均数、标准差、变异系数见表1,其批内变异系数(CV)均<15%,表明精密度较好,符合参考品要求。

2 检测结果

2.1 交叉阳性率 Fg-ELISA、Fh-ELISA和DRG-ELISA 3种检测法与华支睾吸虫病患者血清交叉阳性率分别为33.3%(10/30)、40.0%(12/30)和36.7%(11/30),

表1 3种ELISA试剂盒检测大片吸虫病患者血清精密度
Table 1 Precision of 3 ELISA kits in detection of serum samples from patients with fasciolasis

试剂盒 Reagent	均值 (\bar{x})	标准差 (s)	变异系数 (CV)(%)
Fg-ELISA	0.306	0.025	8.17
Fh-ELISA	0.226	0.021	9.29
DRG-ELISA	1.914	0.109	5.69

与肺吸虫病患者血清交叉阳性率分别为75.0% (12/16)、81.3% (13/16)和81.3% (13/16) (表2)。

2.2 敏感性和特异性 Fg-ELISA、Fh-ELISA 和 DRG-ELISA 3种检测法的敏感性分别为100.0%、80.8% (95% CI :65.7% ~ 95.9%)和100.0% ,特异性分别为87.9% (95% CI :83.5% ~ 92.4%)、85.0% (95% CI :80.1% ~ 89.9%)和83.5% (95% CI :78.4% ~ 88.6%) ,

阳性预测值分别为51.0% (95% CI :37.3% ~ 64.7%)、40.4% (95% CI :27.1% ~ 53.7%)和43.3% (95% CI :30.8% ~ 55.8%) ,阴性预测值分别为100.0%、97.2% (95% CI :94.8% ~ 99.6%)和100.0% ,约登指数分别为0.88、0.66和0.84(表3)。其中,Fg-ELISA的检出率为100% (26/26) ,明显高于Fh-ELISA的检出率(80.8% , 21/26) ,二者差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$) ,通过酶标仪进行A值结果判读分析,Fg-ELISA检测26例大片吸虫病患者血清的 A/CO 值为1.70 ,明显高于Fh-ELISA的1.18 ($P < 0.000 1$)(图1)。

2.3 漏检样本 A/CO 值比较 3种人片形吸虫病ELISA检测试剂检测5份大片吸虫病患者血清(P5、P8、P10、P16、P24)漏检样本 ,其 A/CO 值比较情况见表4。Fg-ELISA和DRG-ELISA的 A/CO 值均 > 1 ,表明这两种试剂盒漏检率均较低。

表2 3种ELISA试剂盒检测大片吸虫病、其他寄生虫病患者及健康人血清结果

Table 2 Results of 3 ELISA kits in detection of serum samples from patients with fasciolasis ,other parasitic diseases and healthy people

血清样本 Serum sample	受检份数 No. detection	阳性份数 No. positives		
		Fg-ELISA	Fh-ELISA	DRG-ELISA
大片吸虫病患者 Patients with fasciolasis	26	26	21	26
华支睾吸虫病患者 Patients with clonorchiasis	30	10	12	11
肺吸虫病患者 Patients with paragonimiasis	16	12	13	13
血吸虫病患者 Patients with schistosomiasis	27	2	3	3
裂头蚅病患者 Patients with sparganosis	20	0	1	2
蛔虫病患者 Patients with ascariasis	17	0	0	1
钩虫病患者 Patients with ancylostomiasis	17	0	0	0
鞭虫病患者 Patients with trichuriasis	10	0	0	0
旋毛虫病患者 Patients with trichinelliasis	21	1	1	2
囊虫病患者 Patients with cysticercosis	22	0	1	1
健康人 Healthy people	26	0	0	1

表3 3 种 ELISA 试剂盒检测大片吸虫病患者血清的敏感性、特异性、阳性预测值、阴性预测值和约登指数
Table 3 Sensitivities ,specificities ,positive predictive values ,negative predictive values ,and Youden index of 3 ELISA kits in detection of serum samples from patients with fascioliasis

指标 Index	Fg-ELISA	Fh-ELISA	DRG-ELISA
真阳性数 No. true positives	26	21	26
假阳性数 No. false positives	25	31	34
真阴性数 No. true negatives	181	175	172
假阴性数 No. false negatives	0	5	0
敏感性 Sensitivity(% ,95% CI)	100.0	80.8 (65.7 ~ 95.9)	100.0
特异性 Specificity(% ,95% CI)	87.9 (83.5 ~ 92.4)	85.0 (80.1 ~ 89.9)	83.5 (78.4 ~ 88.6)
阳性预测值 Positive predictive value(% ,95% CI)	51.0 (37.3 ~ 64.7)	40.4 (27.1 ~ 53.7)	43.3 (30.8 ~ 55.8)
阴性预测值 Negative predictive value(% ,95% CI)	100.0	97.2 (94.8 ~ 99.6)	100.0
约登指数 Youden index	0.88	0.66	0.84

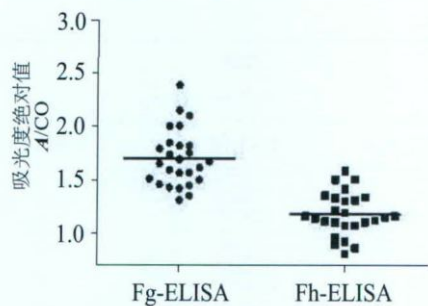


图1 Fg-ELISA 和 Fh-ELISA 两种试剂盒检测大片吸虫病患者血清结果比较
Fig. 1 Comparison of results between Fg-ELISA and Fh-ELISA kits in detection of serum samples from patients with fascioliasis

表4 3 种 ELISA 试剂盒检测 5 份大片吸虫病患者血清漏检样本 A/CO 值比较
Table 4 A/CO value comparison of 3 ELISA kits in detection of serum samples from patients with fascioliasis

试剂盒 Reagent	P5	P8	P10	P16	P24
Fg-ELISA	1.60	1.43	1.79	1.45	1.42
Fh-ELISA	0.96	0.86	0.92	0.89	0.80
DRG-ELISA	3.40	2.83	2.97	2.93	2.84

讨 论

检测试剂的批内 CV 值过大可造成板孔间均一性

不好 ,重复性不好 ,使阈值附近的样品介于阴性和阳性之间而难以区分 ,造成漏检或难以确诊。Fg-ELISA、Fh-ELISA 和 DRG-ELISA 3 种检测方法均能检测出大片吸虫病患者血清 ,批内 CV 值分别为 8.17%、9.29%和 5.69% ,均 < 15% ,符合参考品要求。但 A/CO 值差距较大 ,相对而言 ,商品化的 DRG-ELISA 试剂比 Fg-ELISA 和 Fh-ELISA 的精密度更好。

Fg-ELISA、Fh-ELISA 和 DRG-ELISA 3 种检测方法敏感性分别为 100.0%、80.8%和 100.0% ,特异性分别为 87.9%、85.0%和 83.5% ,与国内外相关片形吸虫病检测方法或试剂相比^[13-18] ,敏感性更好 ,但特异性稍差一些。Fg-ELISA 的检出率(100%)明显高于 Fh-ELISA (80.8%) ($P < 0.05$) ,且前者 A/CO 值为 1.70 ,明显高于 Fh-ELISA 的 1.18 ($P < 0.001$) ,说明 Fg-ELISA 比 Fh-ELISA 更适于在我国西南大片吸虫病流行区进行大规模的初步筛查应用。

3 种检测方法的阳性预测值分别为 51.0%、40.4%和 43.3% ,阴性预测值分别为 100.0%、97.2%和 100.0% ,表明 3 种方法检测时不易出现漏检的情况 ,但很可能出现假阳性。在与其他寄生虫病患者血清交叉反应的观察中 ,发现 Fg-ELISA、Fh-ELISA 和 DRG-ELISA 3 种检测法与华支睾吸虫病患者血清交叉阳性率分别为 33.3% (10/30)、40.0% (12/30)和 36.7% (11/30) ,与肺吸虫病患者血清交叉阳性率分别为 75.0% (12/16)、81.3% (13/16)和 81.3% (13/16)。表明这 3 种方法在区分吸虫类寄生虫感染 ,尤其是并殖

吸虫感染时意义不大。这可能与吸虫同类之间存在共同的可溶性抗原有关。但由于我国大部分华支睾吸虫病、肺吸虫病流行区与片形吸虫病流行区一般不重叠,且通过临床症状可区分并殖吸虫与片形吸虫感染,根据询问病史和饮食习惯可区分华支睾吸虫与片形吸虫感染。通过对5份漏检样本A/CO值比较,提示DRG-ELISA和Fg-ELISA试剂盒检测漏检率较Fh-ELISA更低。

综合评估Fg-ELISA、Fh-ELISA和DRG-ELISA 3种检测方法,其约登指数分别为0.88、0.66和0.84。表明Fg-ELISA和DRG-ELISA两法比Fh-ELISA具有更理想的检测效果,但进口的DRG-ELISA试剂盒检测费用较高。因此,在没有更好的片形吸虫病检测方法或试剂问世之前,Fg-ELISA较Fh-ELISA和DRG-ELISA两法更适于用于我国西南大片吸虫病流行区的临床样本检测及大规模筛查。

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