

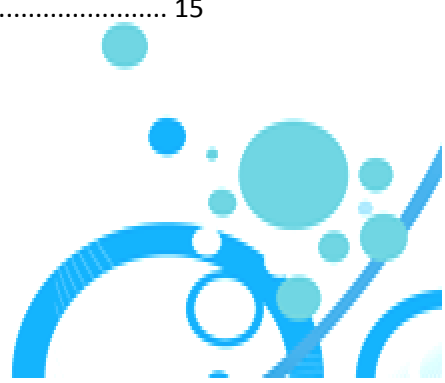
热带病学术热点追踪报告

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一、国际热带病热点研究

1. 疟疾相关

(1) *Simple,rapid,inexpensive platform for the diagnosis of malaria by loop mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP)*

Abstract*

We attempted to improve the loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) method for malaria diagnosis by using a simple DNA extraction procedure, and a portable device performing both the amplification and detection of LAMP in one platform. Additionally, the device served as a heating block for the DNA preparation. This method has the great potential as a field usable molecular tool for the diagnosis of malaria and is an alternative to conventional PCR-based diagnostic methods for field use^[1].

(2) *HIV Treatments Have Malaria Gametocyte Killing and Transmission Blocking Activity*

Abstract

The alamarBlue assay was used to determine the effects of drugs on gametocyte viability, and exflagellation was assessed to determine the effects of drugs on gametocyte maturation. The effects of drug on transmission were assessed by calculating the mosquito oocyst count as a marker for infectivity, using standard membrane feeding assays. Specific HIV treatments have gametocyte killing and transmission-blocking effects. Clinical studies are warranted to evaluate these findings and their potential impact on eradication efforts^[2].

* 为了给读者提供更简明扼要的信息，本报告中的英文摘要均经过编辑和精简。

(3) *SHIV Antigen Immunization Alters Patterns of Immune Responses to SHIV/Malaria Coinfection and Protects against Life-Threatening SHIV-Related Malaria*

Abstract

We showed that vaccination of macaques with recombinant *Listeria* Δ actA prfA* expressing simian/human immunodeficiency virus (SHIV) gag and env elicited Gag- and Env-specific T-cell responses, and protected against life-threatening SHIV-related malaria after SHIV/*Plasmodium fragile* coinfection. The findings suggest that vaccination against AIDS virus can alter patterns of immune responses to the SHIV/malaria coinfection and protect against life-threatening SHIV-related malaria [3].

(4) *pLDH level of clinically isolated Plasmodium vivax and detection limit of pLDH based malaria rapid diagnostic test*

Abstract

The method: Three RDTs, OptiMAL test, SD BIOLINE Malaria Ag P.f/Pan test, Humasis Malaria Pf/Pan antigen test, and the Genedia pLDH antigen ELISA were performed with blood samples from 152 febrile patients and 100 healthy controls. The pLDH levels of *P. vivax* are the main explanation for the variations in the performance of pLDH-based RDTs. Therefore, comparing sensitivities of RDT may need to include targeted biomarker value of patients [4].

(5) *Hypervariable antigen genes in malaria have ancient roots*

Abstract

Using a novel hidden Markov model-based approach and var sequences assembled from additional isolates and species, we are able to reveal elements of both the early evolution of the var genes as well as recent diversifying events. Revealing a common structure as well as conserved sequence among two species also has implications for developing new primate-parasite models for



studying the pathology and immunology of falciparum malaria, and for studying the population genetics of var genes and associated virulence phenotypes ^[5].

2. 血吸虫相关

(1) Dual Targeting of Insulin and Venus Kinase Receptors of Schistosoma mansoni for Novel Anti-schistosome Therapy

Abstract

Chemotherapy of schistosomiasis relies on a single drug, Praziquantel (PZQ) and mass-use of this compound has led to emergence of resistant strains of *Schistosoma mansoni*, therefore pointing out the necessity to find alternative drugs. Our results demonstrate that inhibiting the kinase potential and function of these receptors by a single chemical compound AG1024 at low concentrations, leads to death of schistosomula and adult worms. Thus, AG1024 represents a valuable hit compound for further design of anti-kinase drugs applicable to anti-schistosome chemotherapy ^[6].

(2) The iron distribution and magnetic properties of schistosome eggshells: implications for improved diagnostics

Abstract

We investigated iron localization in parasite eggs, specifically in the eggshells. We determined the magnetic properties of the eggs, studied the motion of eggs and egg-microsphere conjugates in magnetic fields and determined species specific affinity of parasite eggs to magnetic microspheres. Our results suggest that the interaction of magnetic microspheres and parasite eggs is unlikely to be magnetic in origin. Instead, the filamentous surface of the eggshells may be important in facilitating the binding. Modification of microsphere surface properties may therefore be a way to optimize magnetic fractionation of parasite eggs ^[7].

(3) Hybridisation between the two major African schistosome species of humans



Abstract

It is generally accepted that Schistosoma mansoni and Schistosoma haematobium, causing intestinal and urinary schistosomiasis, respectively, are not able to hybridise, due to the high phylogenetic distance between them. Cloning of nuclear internal transcribed spacer rDNA and partial mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase 1 fragments revealed two internal transcribed spacer rDNA genotypes within single eggs and miracidia, one identical to S. mansoni and the other identical to S. haematobium, suggesting hybrid ancestry. The cytochrome c oxidase 1 clones always belonged to only one of the parental species. This demonstrates that offspring of heterologous pairing between these two species is not (always) parthenogenetic^[8].

(4) Modulation of innate antigen-presenting cell function by pre-patent schistosome infection

Abstract

We found that pre-patent schistosome infection is associated with a loss of T cell responsiveness to other antigens and is due to a diminution in the ability of innate antigen-presenting cells to stimulate T cells. Diminution of stimulatory capacity by schistosome worms specifically affected CD11b(+) cells and did not require concomitant adaptive responses. Finally, we show that loss of T cell stimulatory capacity may in part be due to suppression of IL-12 expression during pre-patent schistosome infection. Modulation of CD4(+) T cell and APC function may be an aspect of host immune exploitation by schistosomes, as both cell types influence parasite development during pre-patent schistosome infection^[9].

(5) Schistosome infection is associated with enhanced whole-blood IL-10 secretion in response to cercarial excretory/secretory products

Abstract

We report that in infected participants, stimulation of whole-blood cultures with cercarial E/S material (termed 0-3 hRP) caused the early (within 24 h) release of



greater quantities of regulatory IL-10, compared with uninfected controls. Elevated levels of IL-10 but not pro-inflammatory TNF α or IL-8 were most evident in participants co-infected with *S. mansoni* and *S. haematobium* and were accompanied by a higher 0-3 h RP-specific IL-10: TNF α ratio. We also report that glycosylated components within 0-3 h RP appear to be important factors in the stimulation of IL-8, TNF α and IL-10 production by whole-blood cells^[10].

3. 其他寄生虫相关

(1) *Opisthorchis viverrini*-like liver fluke in birds from Vietnam: morphological variability and rDNA/mtDNA sequence confirmation

Abstract

Computation of the phylogenetic trees on the partial sequences of the second internal ribosomal spacer (ITS2) of the ribosomal DNA and cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI) markers of the mitochondrial DNA showed close similarity of the 'bird' *Opisthorchis* sp. with *O. viverrini*. We speculate that these bird flukes are *O. viverrini* that show intraspecies morphological and molecular variability compared to isolates from mammals. This demonstrates the complex epidemiological situation of opisthorchiasis in Vietnam and urges investigations on the potential of birds as a reservoir host of this zoonotic fluke^[11].

(2) *Post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis* developing in *miltefosine-treated visceral leishmaniasis*

Abstract

Post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis (PKDL) is an unusual dermatosis occurring following an attack of *visceral leishmaniasis* (VL). There are only few reports of PKDL after successful treatment with miltefosine. We report two cases of PKDL that developed after successful treatment of VL with miltefosine^[12].

(3) Water from Ambient to Supercritical Conditions with the AMOEBA Model

Abstract

The flexible polarizable AMOEBA force field for water is tested with classical molecular dynamics simulations from ambient up to supercritical conditions. Good results are obtained for the heat of vaporization, dielectric constant, self-diffusion constant, and radial distribution functions provided densities are fixed at the experimental values. If instead the densities are allowed to relax to those characteristic of the liquid-gas equilibrium for the model, then satisfactory results are obtained near ambient conditions, whereas at high temperatures the liquid densities are generally underestimated and the gas densities overestimated. As a consequence, the critical point of the model is reached at significantly too low temperature, although it occurs at approximately the correct density^[13].

(4) Visual detection of filaria-specific IgG4 in urine using red-colored high density latex beads

Abstract

We have developed a new visual immunodiagnosis that detects urinary IgG4 using red-colored latex beads (bead test). The sensitivity was 87.2% when ICT antigen test positive people were regarded as the standard (136/156), and the specificity was 97.2% with the non-endemic people in Japan and Bangladesh, and the urine ELISA negatives in Sri Lanka (1264/1300). In a prevalence study, the bead test could detect filarial infection more effectively than ICT test among young children in Sri Lanka, indicating the usefulness of the visual test in epidemiological studies^[14].

(5) Contribution of specific anti-hydatid IgG subclasses in the diagnosis of echinococcosis primary infection and relapses

Abstract

A group of patients (n = 34) diagnosed for the first time with liver cystic echinococcosis (CE) and a group of patients with CE surgical recurrence were included.



Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay anti-hydatid antigens (HA) specific IgG1, 2, 3, and 4 subclasses were analyzed by ROC curves. Anti-HA specific IgG2 was the best marker of primary infestation whereas IgG4 was the best marker of relapse ^[15].

我们利用 ESI [†] (Essential Science Indicators) 对寄生虫领域近五年被引用较多的文章进行研究前沿分析, 得出以下结果, 仅供参考。

序号	研究前沿	高被引率 文章数	总被引 次数	篇均被 引次数	平均出 版时间
1	<i>HUMAN MALARIA PARASITE PLASMODIUM VIVAX; SEVERE PLASMODIUM VIVAX MALARIA; PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM MALARIA; PLASMODIUM VIVAX TRANSMISSION; MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT PLASMODIUM VIVAX</i>	14	1, 724	123. 14	2008. 9
2	<i>COMPACT NEMATODE GENOME; METAZOAN PLANT-PARASITIC NEMATODE MELOIDOGYNE INCOGNITA; GENOME SEQUENCE; PROMOTED PLANT PARASITISM ABILITY; FILARIAL NEMATODE PARASITE BRUGIA MALAYI</i>	5	586	117. 20	2008. 4
3	<i>HELMINTH SECRETIONS; DE-NOVO T CELL FOXP3 EXPRESSION; MODULATING HOST</i>	3	228	76. 00	2010. 3

[†] ESI 基本科学指标 (ISI Essential Science Indicators) 是 Thomson 出版的分析评估型数据库。可作为衡量科学研究绩效、跟踪科学发展趋势的基本分析评价工具, 是基于 ISI 引文数据库 SCI 和 SSCI 所收录的全球 8500 多种学术期刊而建立的统计分析数据库。



	<i>IMMUNITY; HELMINTH IMMUNOREGULATION; PARASITE SECRETED PROTEINS; TGF-BETA PATHWAY</i>				
4	<i>MALARIA PARASITE PROTEINS; MALARIA PARASITES; NEWLY DISCOVERED PROTEIN EXPORT MACHINE; HOST ERYTHROCYTE; REMODEL</i>	2	178	89.00	2009. 1

ESI 研究前沿(Research Fronts)是 ISI 通过聚类分析定义的特定领域内的高引用率论文集合，是 ISI 根据近 5 年被引用较多的文章总结的，从论文的角度来反映某研究领域的前沿。从表格中可以看出，寄生虫领域共有 21 个研究前沿，进一步分析这 21 个研究前沿，发现寄生虫领域的研究前沿主要集中在四个方面：间日疟原虫性疟疾方面的研究；线虫及其基因组方面的研究；寄生虫及其宿主免疫方面的研究；疟原虫蛋白质方面的研究。其中在间日疟原虫性疟疾方面的研究前沿总共集中了 14 篇高被引文章，总被引次数为 1724 次，篇均被引次数为 123.14 次，平均出版时间为 2008 年 9 月；线虫及其基因组方面的研究前沿总共集中了 5 篇高被引文章，总被引次数为 586 次，篇均被引次数为 117.20 次，平均出版时间为 2008 年 4 月；寄生虫及其宿主免疫方面的研究前沿总共集中了 3 篇高被引文章，总被引次数为 228 次，篇均被引次数为 76 次，平均出版时间为 2010 年 3 月；疟原虫蛋白质方面的研究前沿总共集中了 2 篇高被引文章，总被引次数为 178 次，篇均被引次数为 89 次，平均出版时间为 2009 年 1 月。

二、国内热带病热点研究

1. 疟疾相关

(1) 输入性恶性疟疾 2 例流行病学及临床分析

【摘要】*

探讨输入性恶性疟疾的流行病学和临床特征。对 2010 年 10 月至 2012 年 7 月收治住院的 2 例输入性恶性疟疾患者的流行病学资料、临床表现、实验室检查、诊治情况进行回顾性分析。结论是输入性恶性疟疾患者临床表现复杂,对输入性恶性疟疾患者应及时进行外周血涂片,认真查找疟原虫,明确诊断,抗疟治疗,避免凶险型疟疾的发生^[16]。

(2) 疟区 1508 例发热病人流行病学特征分析

【摘要】

分析疟区发热病人流行病学特征与疟疾血检阳性的关系,为早期从发热病人中筛检血检对象或服药对象提供借鉴。以《发热病人情况登记表》在疟疾传播期收集研究现场发热病人流行病学特征(年龄、性别、发病与就诊日期间隔、家属四邻近期疟疾情况等),对其采血涂制标准血片进行镜检。计算机录入资料、建立数据库,以 SPSS 软件进行统计分析。结论是发热病人的流行病学特征是筛选疟疾治疗对象的重要参考,如不使用蚊帐、有露宿习惯、其家属四邻近期患疟疾、未进行休止期服药者,其感染疟疾的可能性将大大增加,可以考虑作为血检对象或服药对象^[17]。

(3) 广西浦北县 1952—2012 年疟疾防治效果评价

【摘要】

分析评价原为疟疾高度流行区的广西南部浦北县 1952—2012 年疟疾防治效果,为该县消除疟疾提供依据。查阅收集全县历年疟疾防治资料,包括历年疟疾疫

*为了给读者提供更简明扼要的信息,本报告中的中文摘要均经过编辑和精简。

情报告、防治方案、各乡镇卫生院疟疾患者诊断和治疗资料等,采用 Excel 软件进行统计和分析。结论为该县自 1992 年达到基本消灭疟疾后,疟疾流行在当地得到有效控制,但对流动人口中的疟疾患者应该继续加强监测^[18]。

(4) 52 例疟疾血细胞分析检验结果观察

【摘要】

了解因疟原虫干扰所致血细胞分析检测结果的概况。收集 52 例经血涂片复审检出疟原虫的血样做五分类血细胞分析,对检测结果进行分析观察。结论为在做血常规检测中,如果出现血小板减低、直方图异常或出现怀疑或警示信息,同时白细胞分类或白细胞散点图也有异常或警示信息时,一定要做血涂片复审及白细胞分类;尤其是对夏、秋季节发热患者的样本,还应该仔细查找有无疟原虫寄生,严防漏诊及误诊^[19]。

2. 血吸虫相关

(1) 不同吡喹酮给药方案治疗日本血吸虫感染小鼠的结果比较

【摘要】

观察吡喹酮不同给药时间、不同给药剂量对日本血吸虫感染小鼠生存状况的影响,以及对小鼠血清中可溶性虫卵抗原(SEA)特异性抗体水平的影响 结论为小鼠感染日本血吸虫后,最佳治疗时间应不晚于感染 5 周,在感染 5 周之前给予治疗能大大降低感染小鼠的死亡数量,治疗效果最显著;对于感染 6 周后的小鼠,应该采用首次低剂量服药治疗,可明显改善感染小鼠的生存率。治疗时间提前有助于鼠血清抗体水平回落^[20]。

(2) 白头翁总皂苷对日本血吸虫糖原、蛋白质及酶的作用

【摘要】

观察白头翁总皂苷对小鼠体内日本血吸虫的糖原、蛋白质、碱性磷酸酶、酸性磷酸酶、超氧化物歧化酶、谷胱甘肽还原酶的影响。方法是小鼠感染日本血吸



虫尾蚴后 42d,尾静脉一次性注射 25mg/kg PRS 药液,24h 后灌注冲虫收集虫体,检测糖原、蛋白质的含量及 AKP、ACP、SOD、GR 的活性。结果感染日本血吸虫尾蚴的小鼠给药 24h 后,体内雌虫和雄虫的糖原含量较对照组减少 45.52%、23.2%,蛋白质含量较对照组减少 9.84%、10.66%,药物作用后,AKP、ACP、SOD、GR 的活力均明显下降,雄虫的抑制率分别为 33.89%、29.25%、17.15%、60.77%;雌虫的抑制率各为 43.5%、47.78%、36.68%、63.24%。结论为 PRS 对日本血吸虫的代谢有一定的影响^[21]。

(3) 中药黄芪防治寄生虫病研究进展

【摘要】

寄生虫病是一种严重影响人类健康和畜牧家禽产业的疾病,甚至可威胁到人类的命。现在临床上使用的治疗寄生虫病的药物作用靶点单一且反复使用可能促进抗性虫株的产生。黄芪是一种常用的中药,具有提高免疫力、抗氧化、抗肿瘤等作用,一些研究表明黄芪可能对寄生虫病的防治具有一定的效果。该文就近年来对黄芪抗寄生虫病的研究进展进行综述,为后续研究提供参考^[22]。

(4) 东方田鼠感染日本血吸虫后的病理与相关基因表达改变

【摘要】

研究东方田鼠感染日本血吸虫后肝、肺组织病理改变及相关基因表达差异,为进一步研究东方田鼠抗血吸虫机制提供依据。方法是东方田鼠感染日本血吸虫尾蚴(2000 条/只),取对照组东方田鼠和感染血吸虫后第 6、10、15、20、30 天肺、肝组织样品,HE 染色后进行病理观察,并提取肺和肝总 RNA,对 Lyz、RT1-Db1、Cd74、C1qa、Thra、Igfl 基因进行实时荧光定量 PCR 检测,比较其在肝脏和肺脏的动态表达水平。结论为在东方田鼠抗血吸虫感染的过程中,嗜酸性粒细胞发挥了非常重要的作用,相关基因在东方田鼠抗血吸虫感染的过程中可能发挥一定的作用^[23]。

3. 其他寄生虫相关



(1) 棘球绦虫感染犬粪抗原检测研究新进展

【摘要】

棘球绦虫(*Echinococcus* spp.)感染的犬目前是人畜棘球蚴病主要传染源,因此对感染犬的动态监测、合理驱虫治疗是预防和彻底消灭包虫病流行的关键性措施之一。近年来,为了克服槟榔碱导泻法鉴定虫种和虫卵以及检测血清特异性循环抗原及抗体等方法的不足,各实验室开始应用 ELISA 双抗夹心法,试图建立棘球绦虫感染犬粪抗原的快速检测系统。本文对犬感染棘球绦虫的特异性粪抗原检测技术的最新进展作一综述^[24]。

(2) 黑热病患者血液及骨髓细胞形态学变化

【摘要】

探讨黑热病患者血液及骨髓象异常改变,结合临床特点做到早发现、早诊断、早治疗。方法是对 2003 年 1 月~2012 年 10 月收住新疆喀什地区第二人民医院的 30 名黑热病患者血象及骨髓象进行回顾性分析。结果为全血细胞减少 25 例,血小板计数正常 3 例,白细胞计数正常 2 例,重度贫血 7 例,中度贫血 18 例,轻度贫血 5 例,骨髓穿刺检出利什曼原虫,确诊黑热病。结论为喀什地区是黑热病流行区,基层工作人员了解了血液及骨髓细胞形态学特点,结合临床表现和病史,对疑似病例应注意镜下寄生虫的检查,可避免或减少误诊和漏诊^[25]。

(3) 肝吸虫病导致临床生化指标改变的探讨

【摘要】

目的是探讨单项 γ -谷氨酰转移酶(GGT)升高与肝吸虫病的关系。方法: 130 例单项 GGT 升高患者为本院 2011 年 1~3 月份的门诊和住院患者,GGT 测定采用欧林巴斯 5400 型生化分析仪,肝吸虫卵的检出采用粪便直接涂片法。结果: 130 例单项 GGT 升高患者中肝吸虫的阳性率为 40%,但 GGT 活性水平在肝吸虫卵检测阳性和阴性的患者之间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论: 肝肾生化或肝功能

测定中单项 GGT 升高与肝吸虫病存在一定的关系,可提示临床医生注意肝吸虫病的检查^[26]。

(4) 秀丽隐杆线虫在植物提取物抗氧化活性研究中的应用

【摘要】

氧化应激损伤普遍存在,人类的大部分疾病伴随着氧化应激损伤过程,因此研究氧化应激损伤及其防护策略已成为生命科学领域的热点,防治各种氧化应激相关疾病的药物研发也迫在眉睫。秀丽隐杆线虫(*Caenorhabditis elegans*)作为一种简单的模式生物,具有生长周期短、遗传背景清晰、表型容易观察等优点,在生命科学研究领域中发挥了重要作用,并在用于植物提取物的抗氧化损伤方面的研究中具有重要的应用价值。本文将从氧化应激和植物提取物的抗氧化角度来阐述线虫在该领域中的研究进展及应用前景^[27]。

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