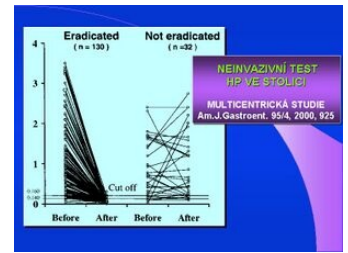


Detekce antigenu *Helicobacter pylori* ve stolici

Detekce antigenu *Helicobacter pylori* ve stolici je alternativou k dechovému testu, jako základní metoda průkazu infekce *H. pylori*. Metoda byla vypracována jako klasická ELISA, a provádí se na běžných mikrotitračních destičkách pro 96 vzorků. Vzorek stolice je připraven v koncentraci 200 mg/ml a centrifugován 5 minut při 7000×g. Další postup je běžnou ELISA technikou, s tetrametylbendindinem jako substrátem a fotometrickým vyhodnocením při 450 nm. Existuje několik modifikací ELISA metody, které dosahují specifity i senzitivity 98 %. Původní metoda (HpSag) používala polyklonální protilátky, novější metody s monoklonální protilátkou vykazují vyšší diagnostické parametry. Z hlediska odběru vzorku je metoda pro pacienta nenáročná, laboratoře mají odběrové nádoby s plastickým jádrem v podobě lžičky, kterou je vzorek stolice odebrán a uzavřen. Vzorky stolice je možno uchovávat při -20 °C i několik měsíců.

V poslední době se objevují i rychlé rapid testy na imunochromatografickém detekčním principu, určené pro jednotlivé vyšetření. Spolehlivost těchto rapid testů je však ve srovnání s ELISA metodou nižší, výsledky rapid testů mohou být ovlivněny odběrem stolice.



Neinvaзивní test Hp ve stolici

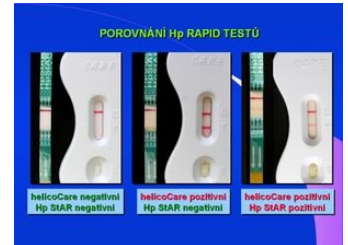
Odkazy

Zdroj

- se svolením autora převzato z KOCNA, Petr. *GastroLab : MiniEncyklopedie laboratorních metod v gastroenterologii* [online]. ©2002. Poslední revize 2011-01-08, [cit. 2011-03-04]. <<http://www1.lf1.cuni.cz/~kocna/glab/glency1.htm>>.

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Porovnání Hp rapid testů

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