

ABSTRACT FORM FOR SGEI

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Title: (CAPITAL LETTERS): AN IMPROVED ELISA TECHNIQUE
TO DETECT AMOEBIC ANTIBODIES IN BLOOD

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Abstract: The confirmative diagnosis of invasive amoebiasis, particularly Amoebic Liver Abscess (ALA), is based on the serodetection of amoebic antibodies in patient's blood. Although, various immunoassays are already in use for detecting amoebic antibodies in serum, a highly sensitive and specific method to detect amoebic antibodies in the whole blood obtained by a finger prick, will be very useful. The present study was undertaken to develop an ELISA test for the serologic analysis of IgG antibodies to Entamoeba histolytica (E.h.) using antigen coated polystyrene beads as the solid phase and Protein-A bound HRPO as conjugate. By this method, amoebic antibodies were tested in the sera samples of healthy personnel (40), E.h. cyst passers (10) and the patients of ALA (46), hepatoma (15), cirrhosis of liver (15) and viral hepatitis (15). The results shown the percent positivity of antibodies to be insignificant in all the groups except ALA where it was detected in 94% cases. The method was found to be highly specific and sensitive as compared to IHA and was further standardised to use blood collected on filter paper disk of 5 mm diameter by a finger prick. The blood soaked paper disks were found to be stable at room temp. (RT) for more than one month. ~~The ELISA system described here is recommended as a~~ quick and simple test for serological diagnosis and epidemiological study of invasive amoebiasis.