

DETECTION OF SERUM ANTIBODIES IN TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS

T. Jarošíková¹, O. Y. Sow², S. Traore², M. Krestánpol¹, M. Kubín¹, M. Brůčková³

¹ Department of Mycobacterial Diseases, National Institute of Public Health, Prague

² Department of Pneumo-Phthisiology, CHU Ignace Deen, Conakry, Guinea

³ National Reference Laboratory for AIDS, National Institute of Public Health, Prague, Czech Republic

SUMMARY

Sera of 14 bacteriological confirmed pulmonary tuberculosis and 16 non-tuberculous or healthy controls were sampled in Ignace Deen University Hospital in Conakry, Guinea. Samples were examined for IgG and IgM antibodies by means of enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using sonicated *M. bovis* BCG and *M. avium* antigens and were tested for antibodies to HIV-1/HIV-2 as well. Median of IgG antibody titres to *M. bovis* BCG antigen was 1 : 445 and differed significantly from that of the control group (1 : 149). The median of IgM antibody titres was 1 : 79.1 and did not differ statistically from that of control group (1 : 69.3) as well as the antibody titres against *M. avium* antigen in the IgG and IgM classes for both analyzed serum groups. Seven of tested TB patients sera were positive for antibodies against HIV-1. The median of IgG antibody titres against *M. bovis* BCG antigen was 1 : 442 not differing significantly from values of remaining TB patients as well as the IgM antibody titre (1 : 109).

Key words: tuberculosis, IgG and IgM antibodies, ELISA test, HIV infected patients

Address for correspondence: T. Jarošíková, National Institute of Public Health, Šrobárova 48, 100 42 Praha 10, Czech Republic