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[摘要]

目的比较分析常规方法与恒温扩增技术 (SAT) 检测结核分枝杆菌·膜反向斑点杂交技术 (RDB) 检测结核耐药性的技术特点·评估SAT联合RDB技术在快速诊断肺结核及耐药检测的应用价值。方法对225例确诊肺结核患者和32例非肺结核患者痰样本分别进行抗酸染色镜检、SAT、MGIT
960快速液体培养及药敏检测·对其中53例确诊为肺结核患者的痰样本进行RDB、DNA测序·统计分析比较其方法学特点。结果SAT的阳性率 (64.9%) 明显高于培养法 (55.1%)，二者的符合率为83.9%。SAT检测肺结核的灵敏度和特异性分别为66.7%和100%，培养法分别为53.9%和84.2%。RDB对于鉴定药敏基因及突变位点具有高度的灵敏度和特异性·RDB与药敏和DNA测序的符合率分别为92.5%
和98.1%。结论SAT联合RDB技术应用于临床快速检测肺结核和筛查结核分枝杆菌耐药性具有良好前景。