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Dynamic profiles of antibody response to H7N9 infection in five patients

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Background: Five human infections were caused by avian-origin influenza A (H7N9) virus in Nanchangcity during H7N9 outbreak in 2013.

Objective: To understand the dynamic profiles of antibody response to H7N9 infection in patients.

Materials and Methods: All the patients' venous blood was discontinuously (about every 2 days) collected in order to monitor the antibody response to H7N9 infection, and most blood samples were collected in acute phase as most of them had a quick recovery. Hemagglutination inhibition (HI) assay was conducted to detect the H7N9 specific antibody in accordance with laboratory procedures of World Health Organization.

Results: The antibody response to H7N9 infection varied in five human cases as the result of HI assay showed. Two patients (case 1 and 4) had an early antibody response to H7N9 infection and the HI titer rose quickly from 20 to 160 on day 11 and 10 after case confirmation, respectively. However, another two patients (case 2 and 5) had no H7N9 specific antibody response till recovery. Case 3 had a late antibody response on day 9 after case confirmation and recovered soon. There might be several factors accounting for the variety of dynamic profiles of antibody response, such as timely submission to hospital, prompt antiviral therapy with Oseltamivir and individual physical difference in many aspects. Therefore, it still needs to conduct more experiment and epidemiological investigation to clarify the dynamic profile of antibody response to H7N9 infection in patients.

Conclusion: Individual difference of antibody response to H7N9 infection was found in the present study. A long-term tracking survey on patients' serum antibody is of significant importance for future prevention and control of H7N9 infection in humans.

H7N9 infection, Antibody response, Hemagglutination inhibition assay, Antiviral therapy

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Circulating Tfh cells are involved in cystic echinococcosis infecton

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Objective: Cystic echinococcosis (CE), also known as hydatidosis, is a zoonotic parasitic disease with a high incidence in Xinjiang. CE is caused by parasitic larvae of *Echinococcus granulosus* (*Eg*) in the intermediate hosts such as human