

Worm of anti-Worm?

?



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AIOS Medische Microbiologie
MUMC +

!



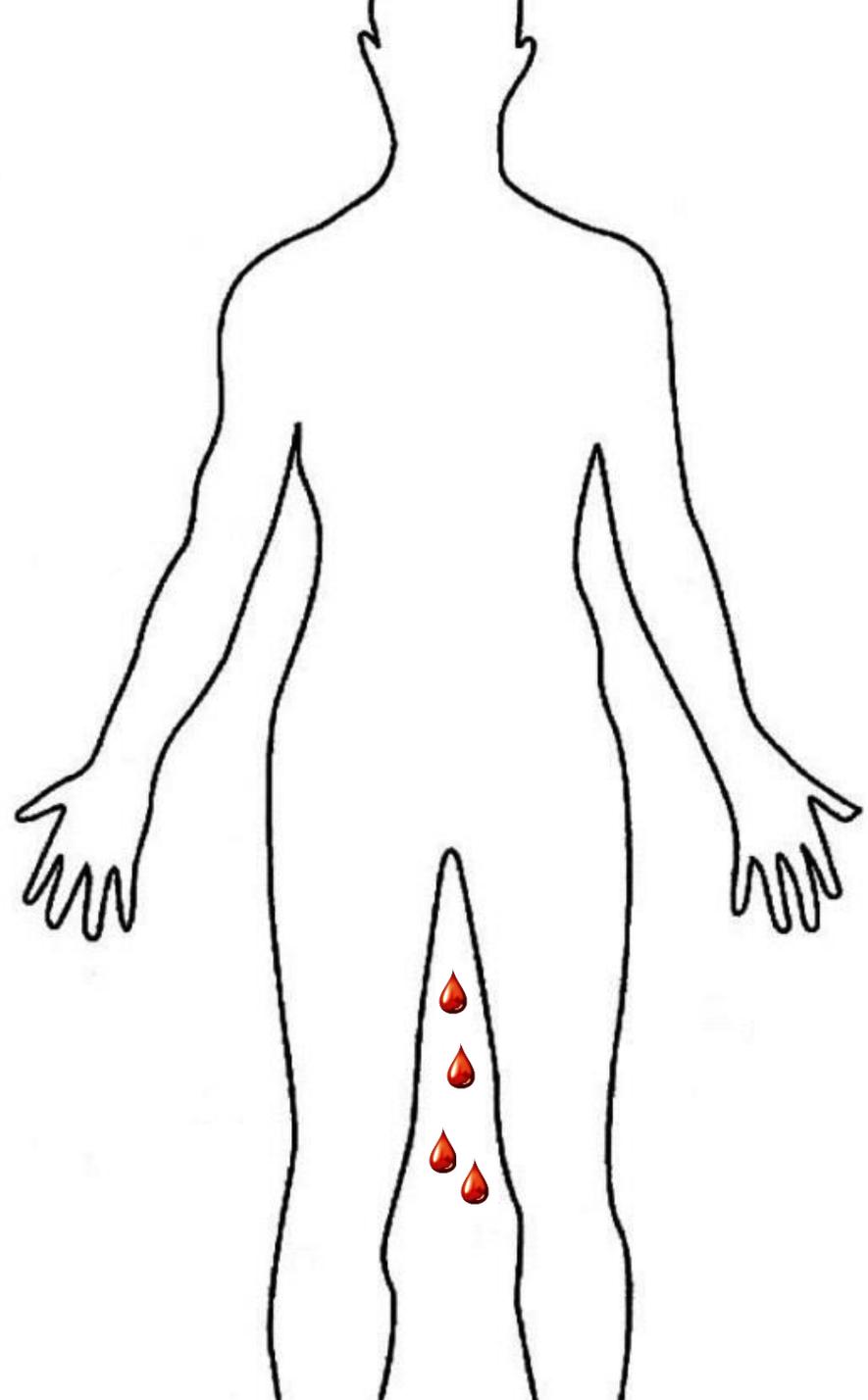


21 jaar
Sierra Leone
8 maanden NL

6 maanden
Intermitterend hematurie

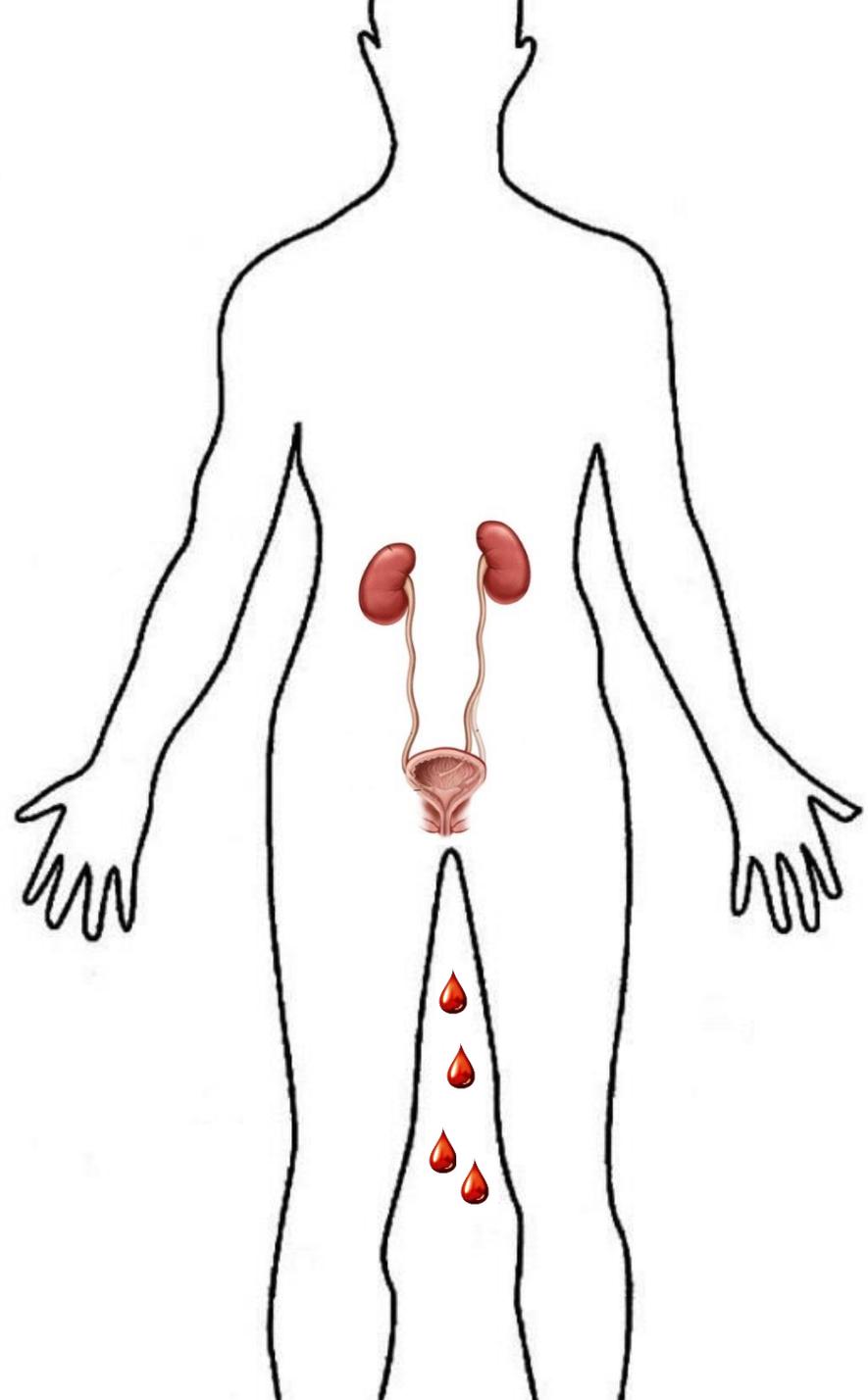
Oriënterend
laboratoriumonderzoek

Urinesediment, urinekweek



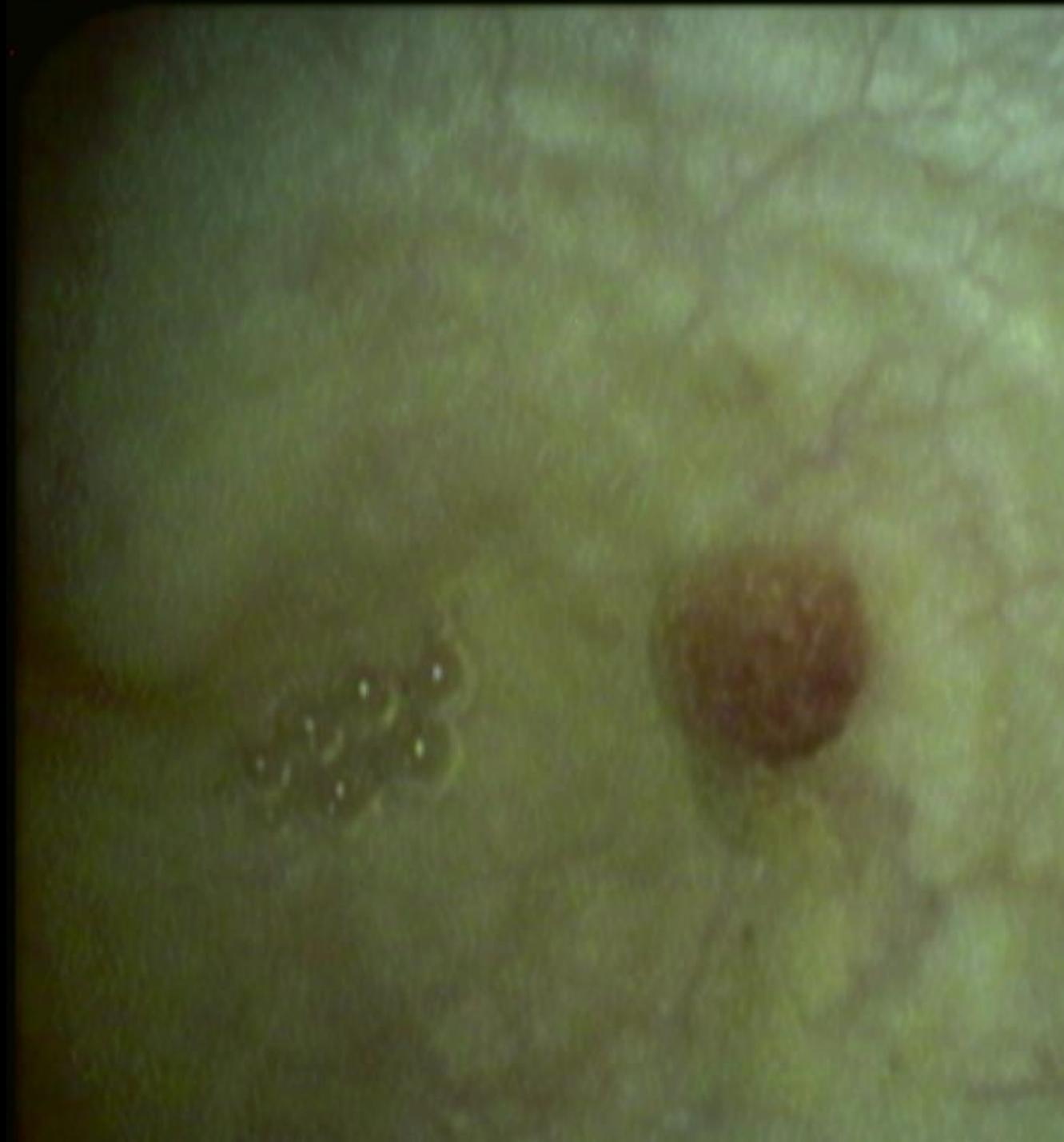
Echo urinewegen

CT urinewegen, cystoscopie

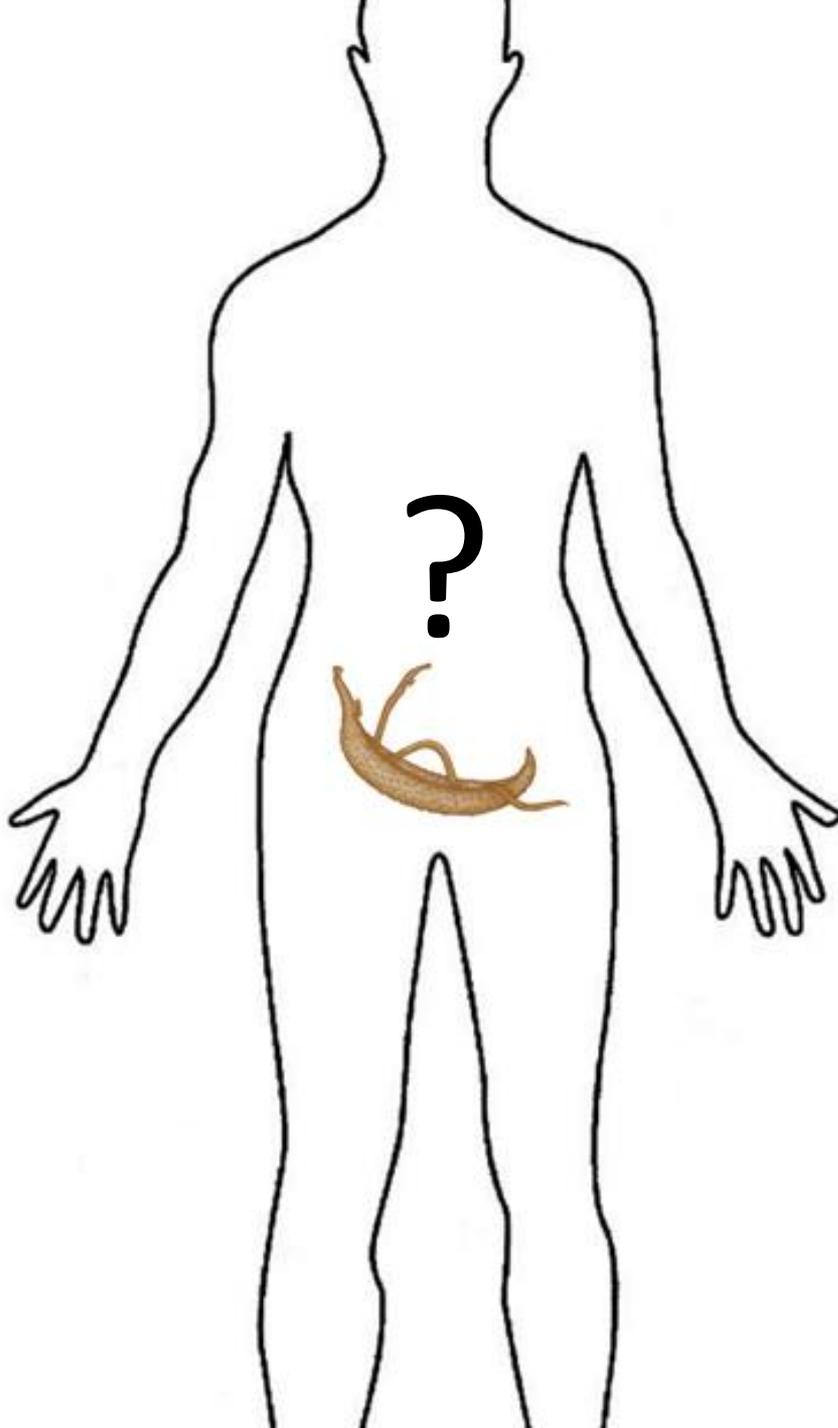








*Schistosoma
haematobium?*



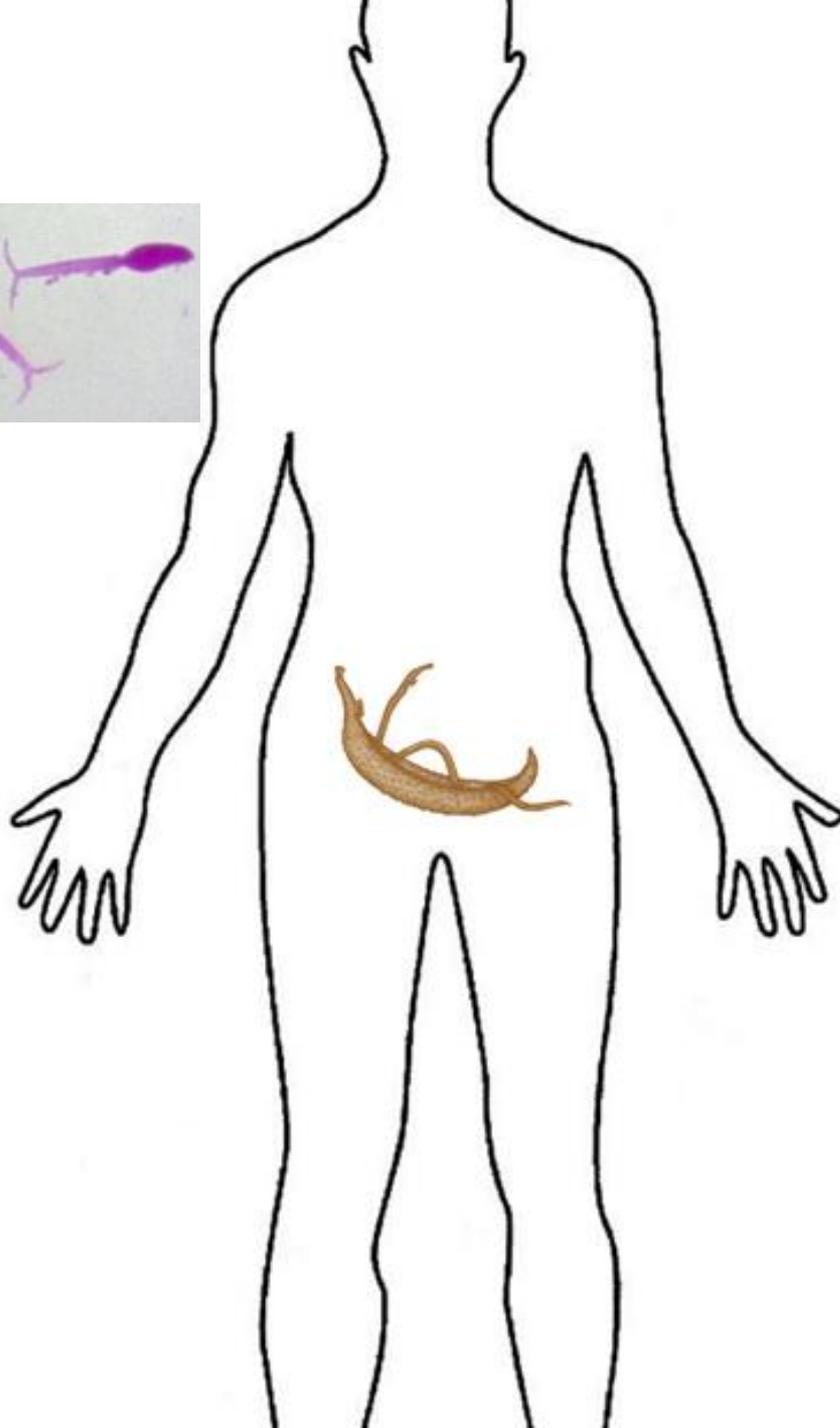


Bulinus



Acuut

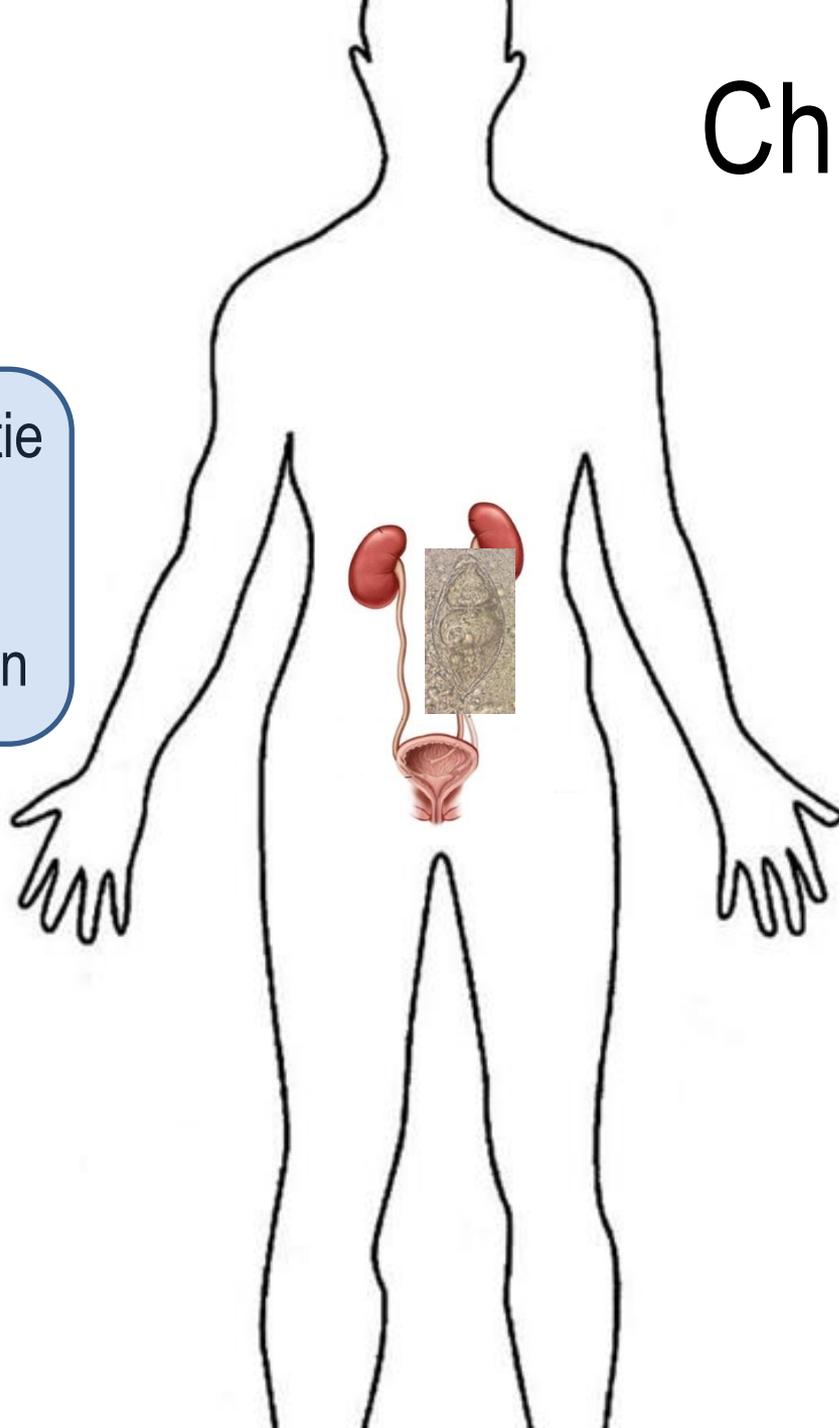
“Swimmers itch”
“Katayama fever”



Chronisch

Symptomen door reactie
op eieren

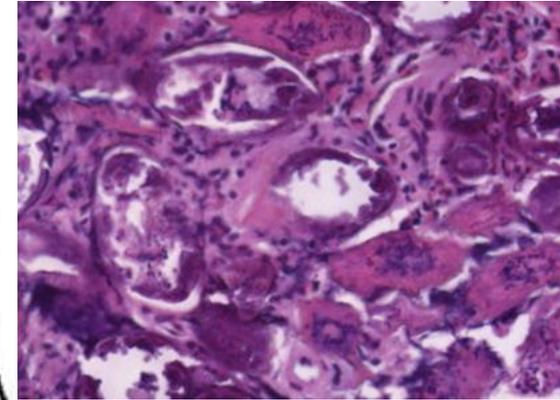
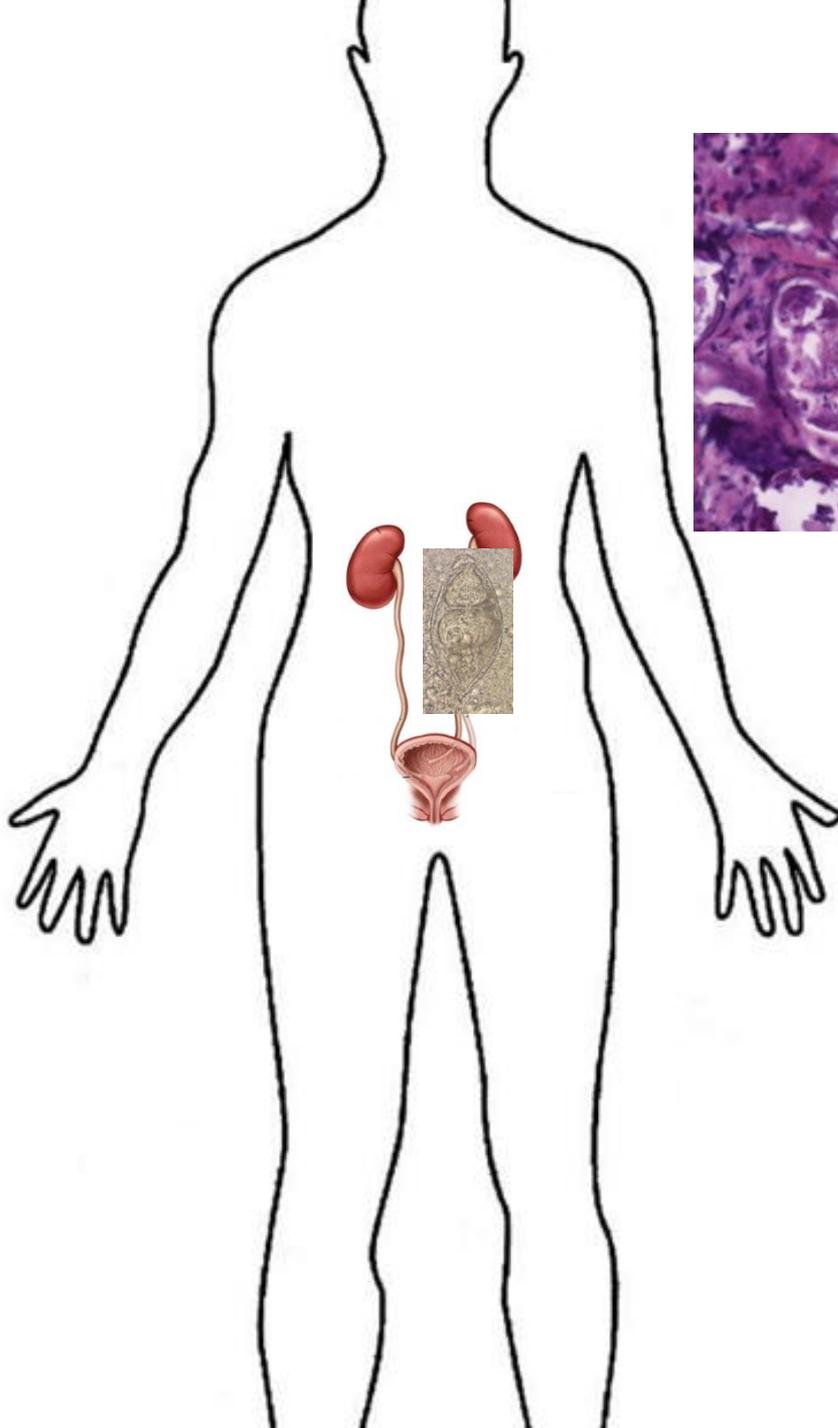
Proteolytische enzymen



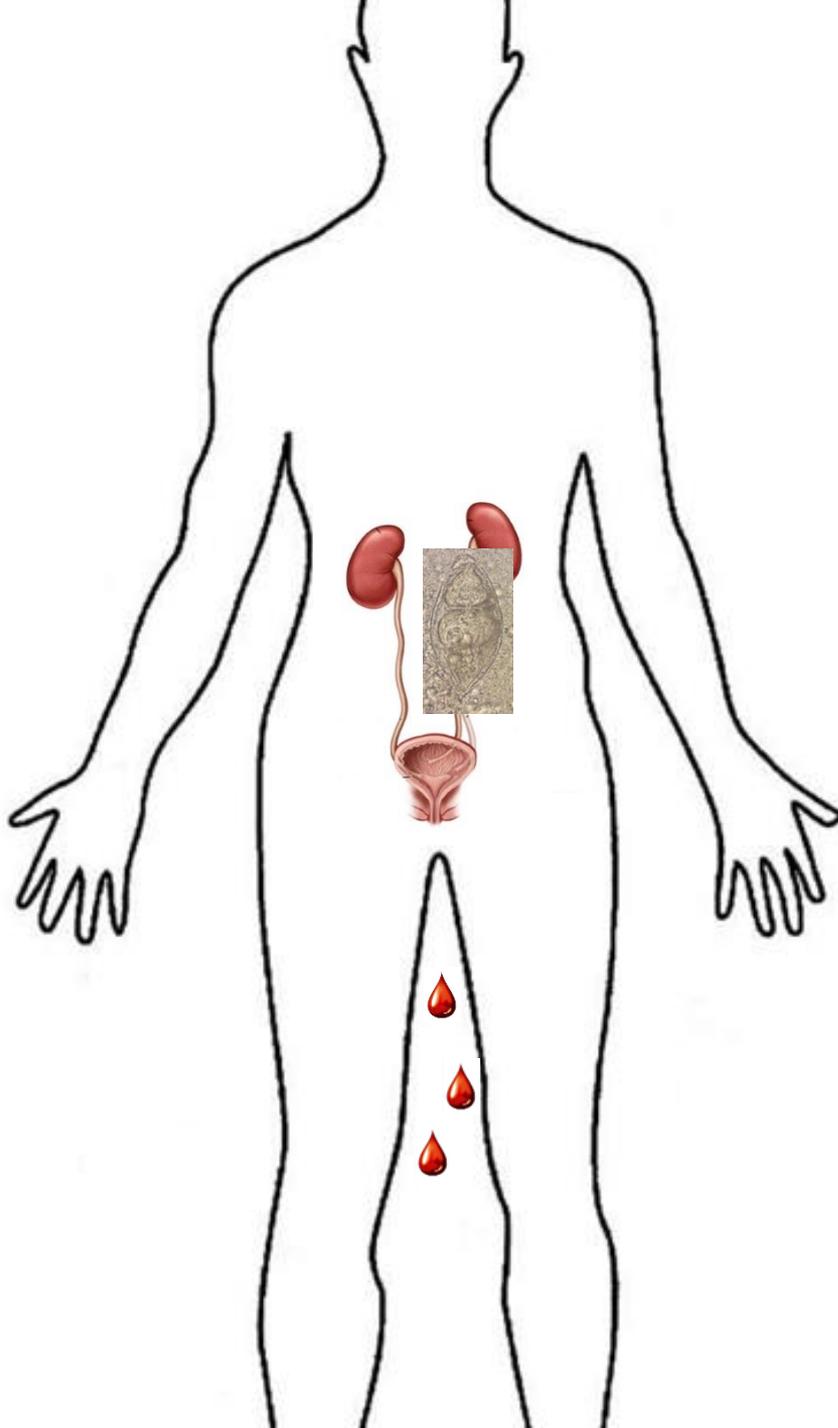
Inflammatoir respons

Granulomateuze
reactie

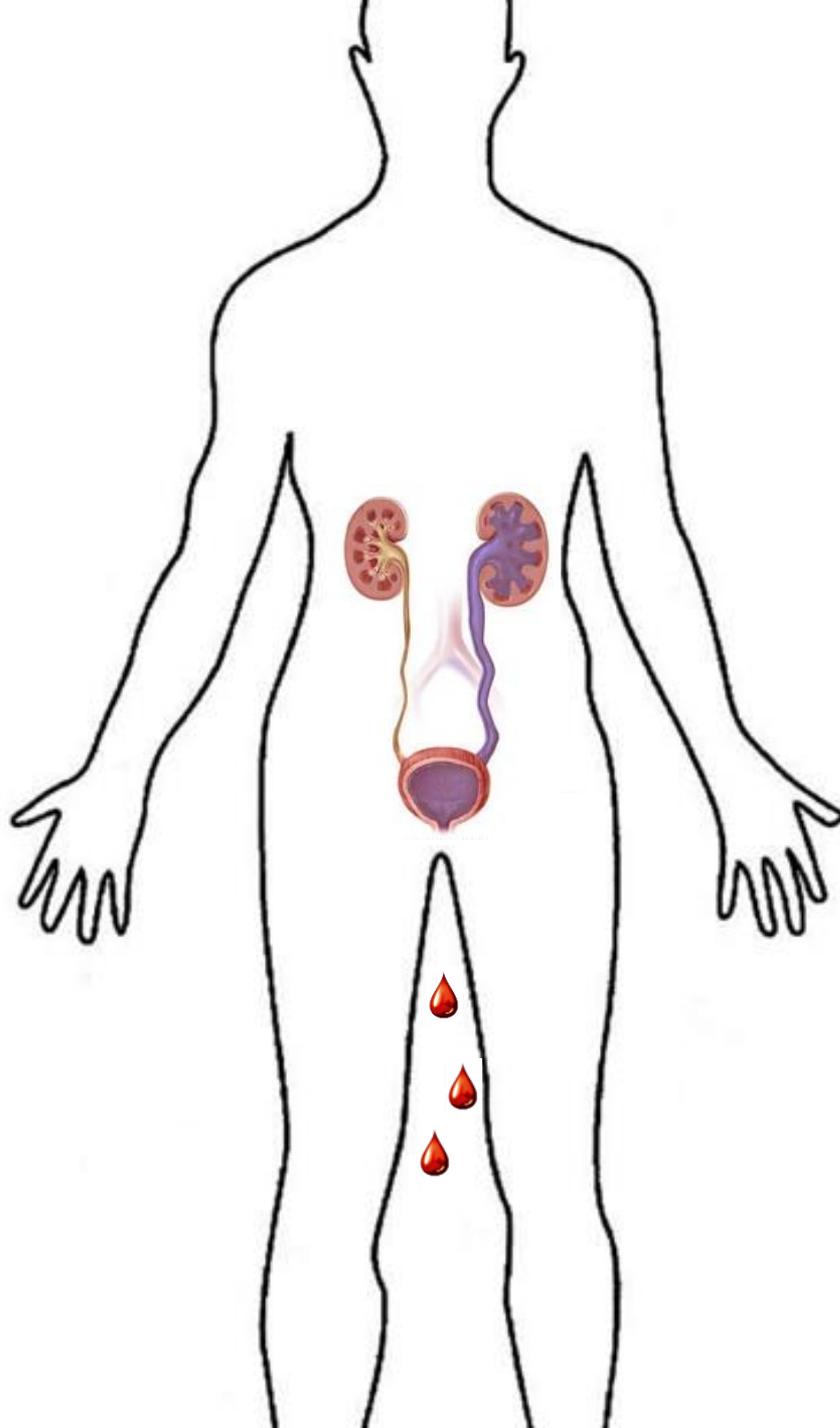
Fibrotische deposities



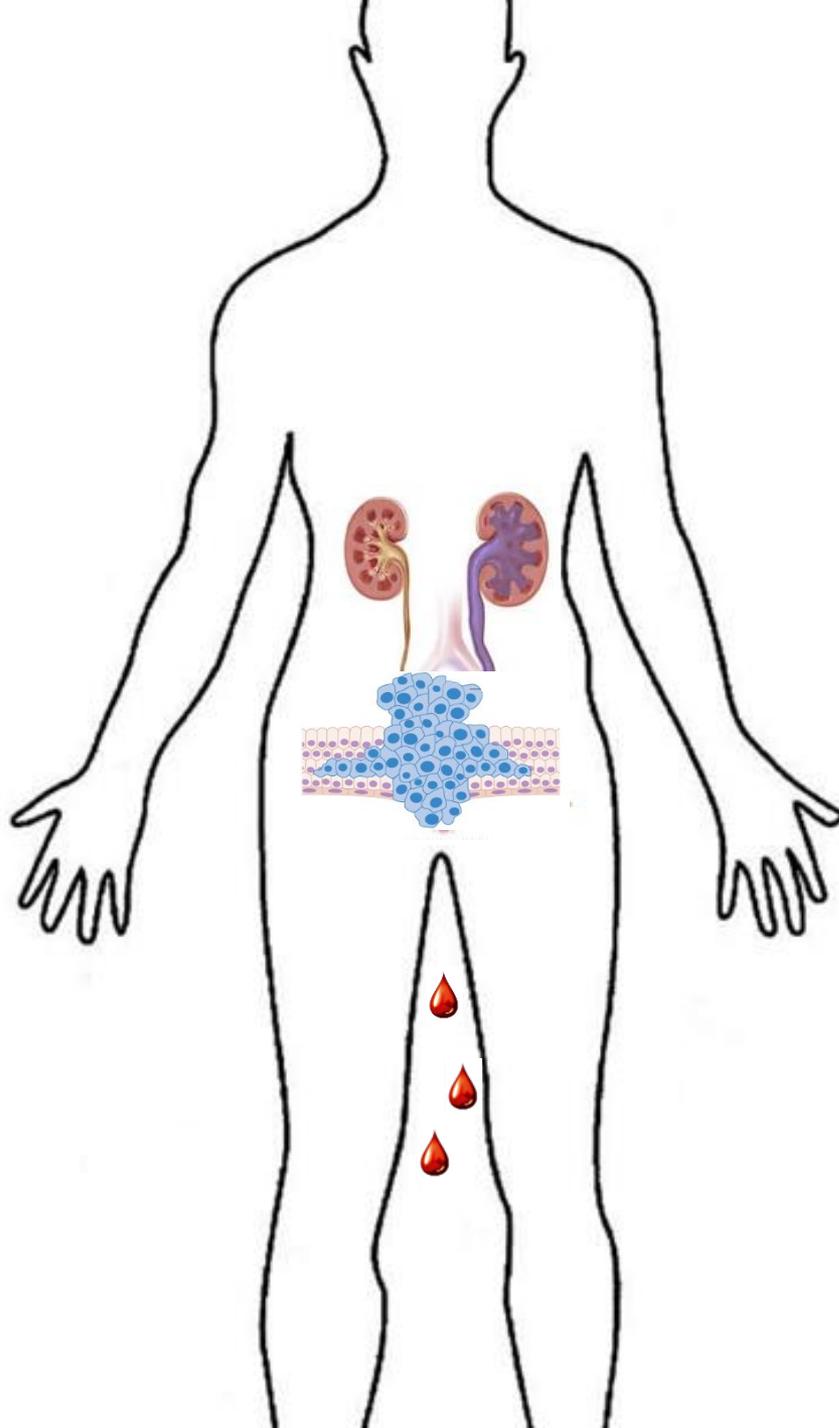
Hematurie



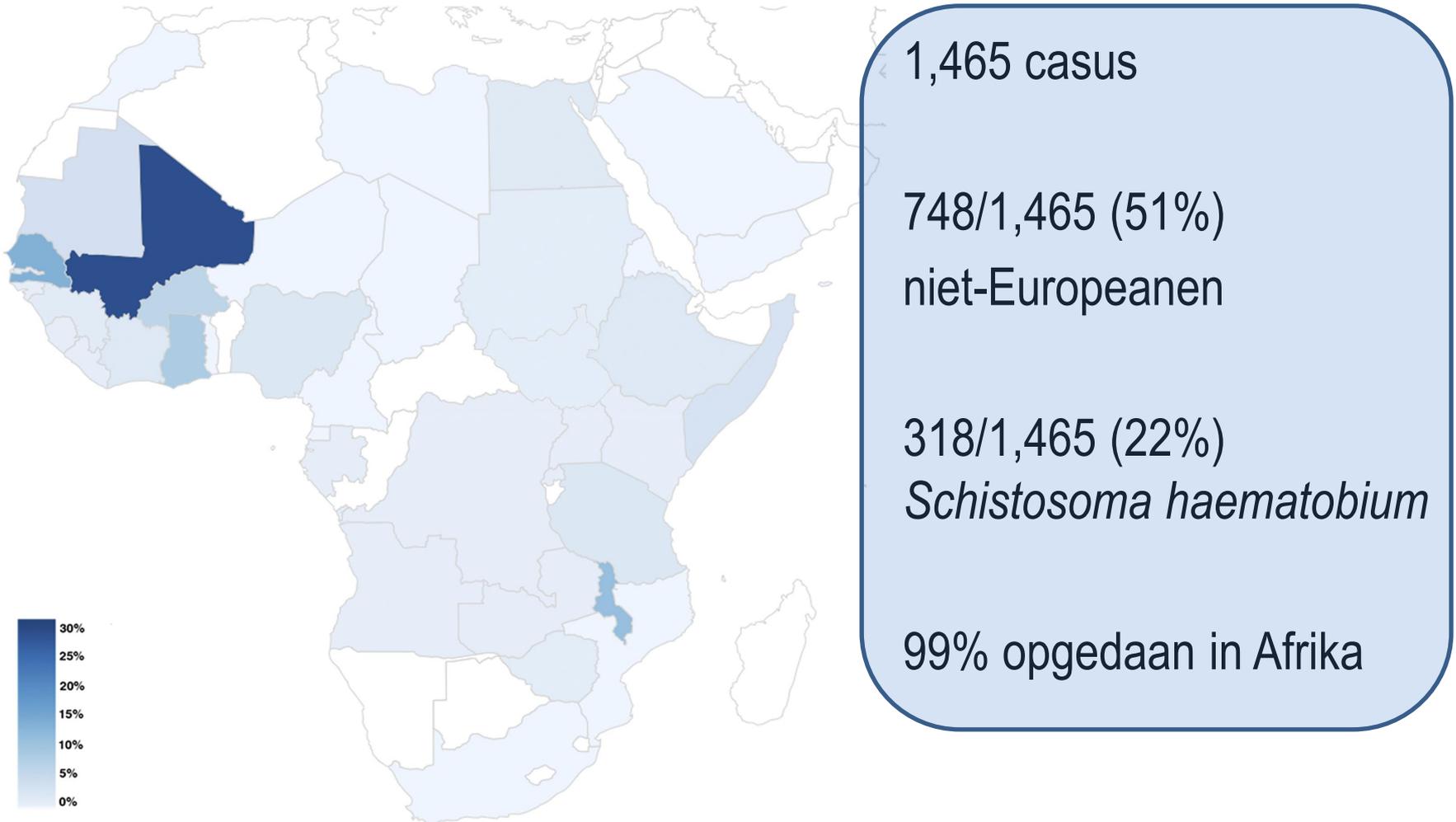
Hematurie
Hydronefrose



Hematurie
Hydronefrose
Plaveiselcelcarcinom



TropNet Surveillance Data 1997-2010



TropNet Surveillance Data 1997-2010

Klachtenpresentatie

Chronic symptoms in cases of schistosomiasis urogenitalis (*Schistosoma haematobium*, N = 318)

Specific chronic symptoms	Total N = 318	European (%) N = 100	Expatriates (%) N = 15	Non-Europeans (%) N = 203
Chronic/urogenital symptoms	166 (52%)	40 (40%)	3 (20%)	123 (61%)

Subgroep urogenitale schistosomiasis meer niet-Europeanen

Significant vaker presentatie chronische/urogenitale symptomen

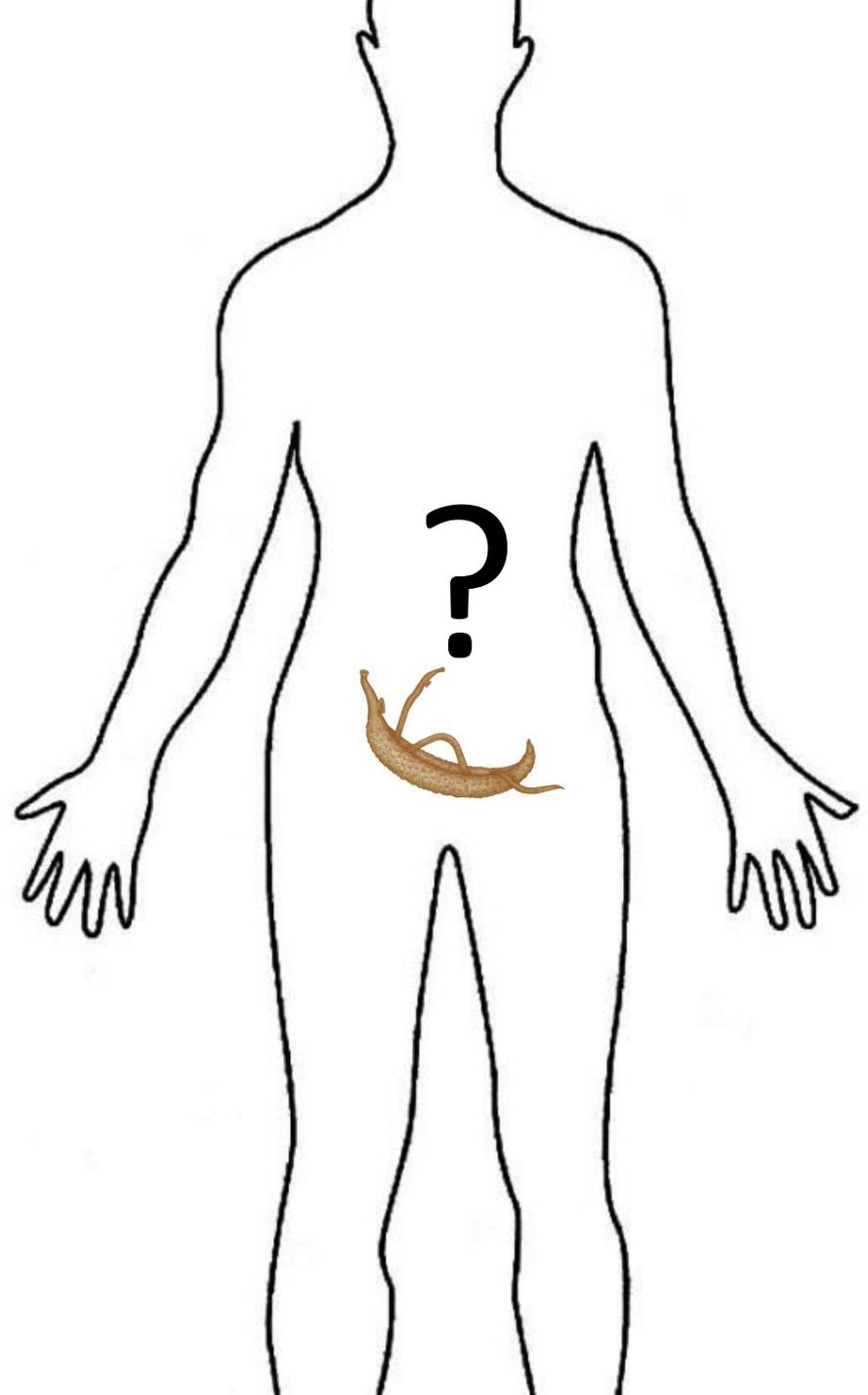
TropNet Surveillance Data 1997-2010

Methode van diagnostiek

Directe pathogeen detectie
Niet-Europeanen 55.5%
Europeanen 43.3%

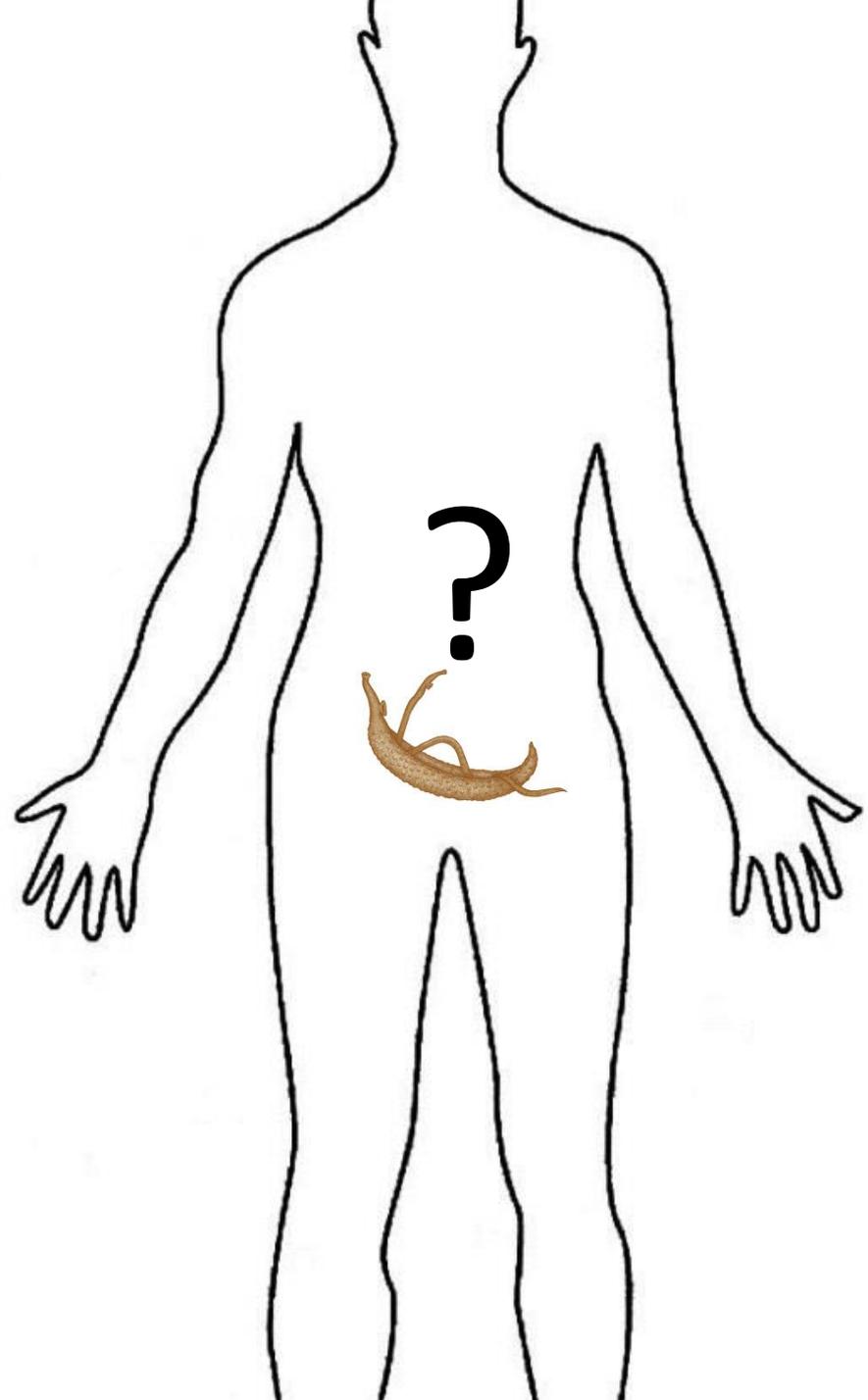


Asymptomatische patiënten (N = 623)	Non-Europeanen (N = 287)	Expatriates (N = 144)	Europeanen (N = 192)
Microscopie	62.4% (179/287)	52.1% (75/144)	21.3% (41/192)
Serologie / antigeen detectie	29.3% (84/287)	47.9% (69/144)	57.8% (111/192)





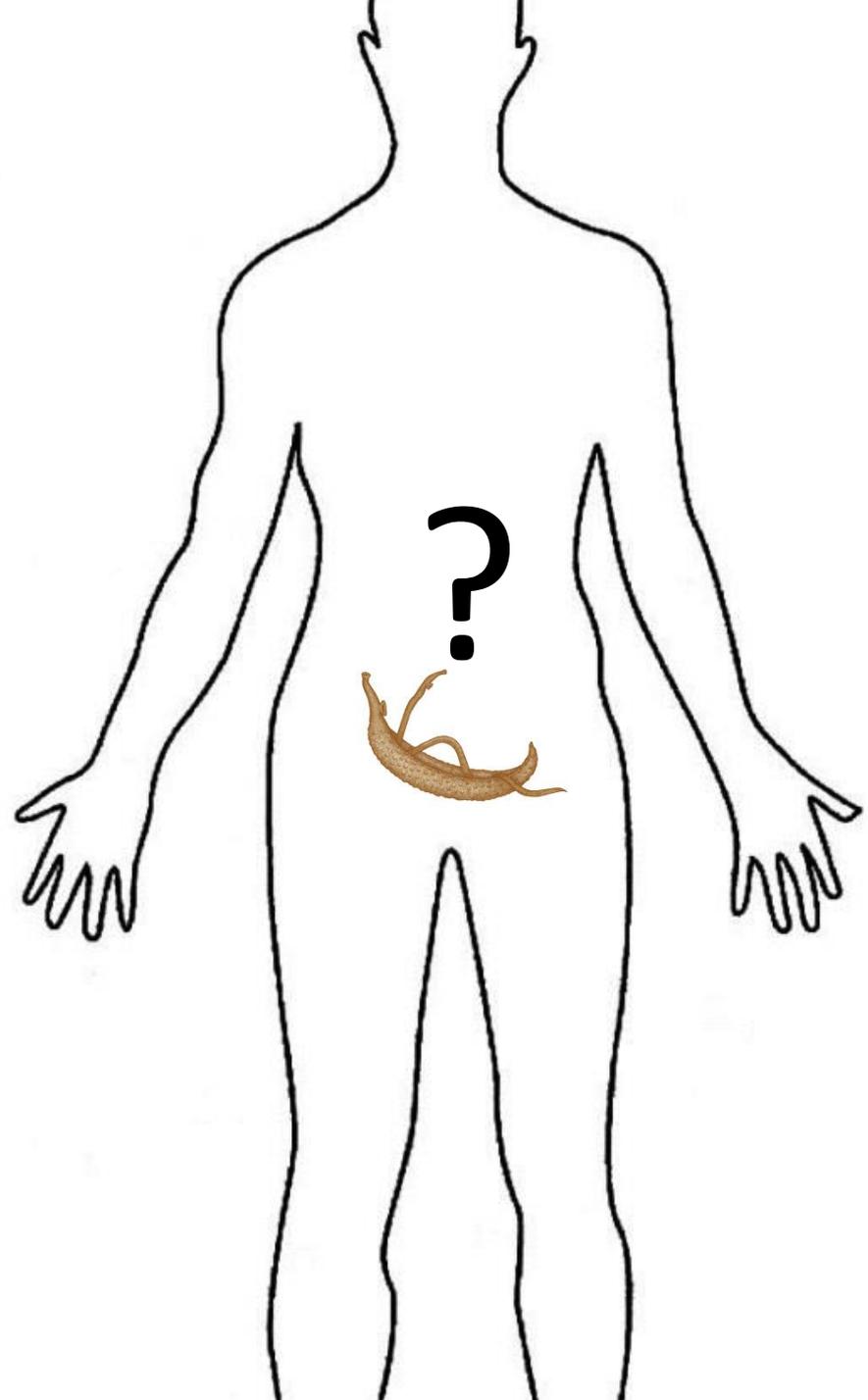
24 uurs urine: geen wormeieren





24 uurs urine: geen wormeieren

Variërende uitscheiding
Infectie met lage parasiet
aantallen



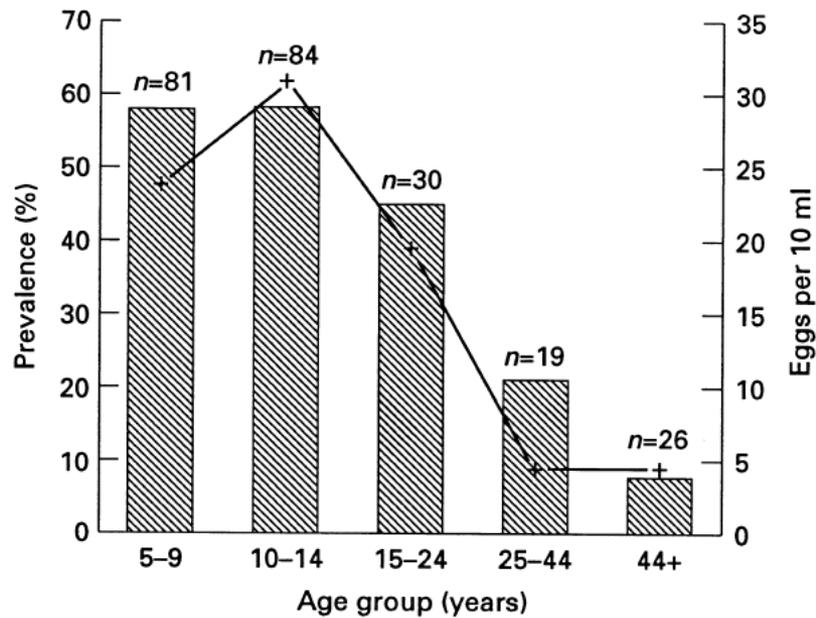
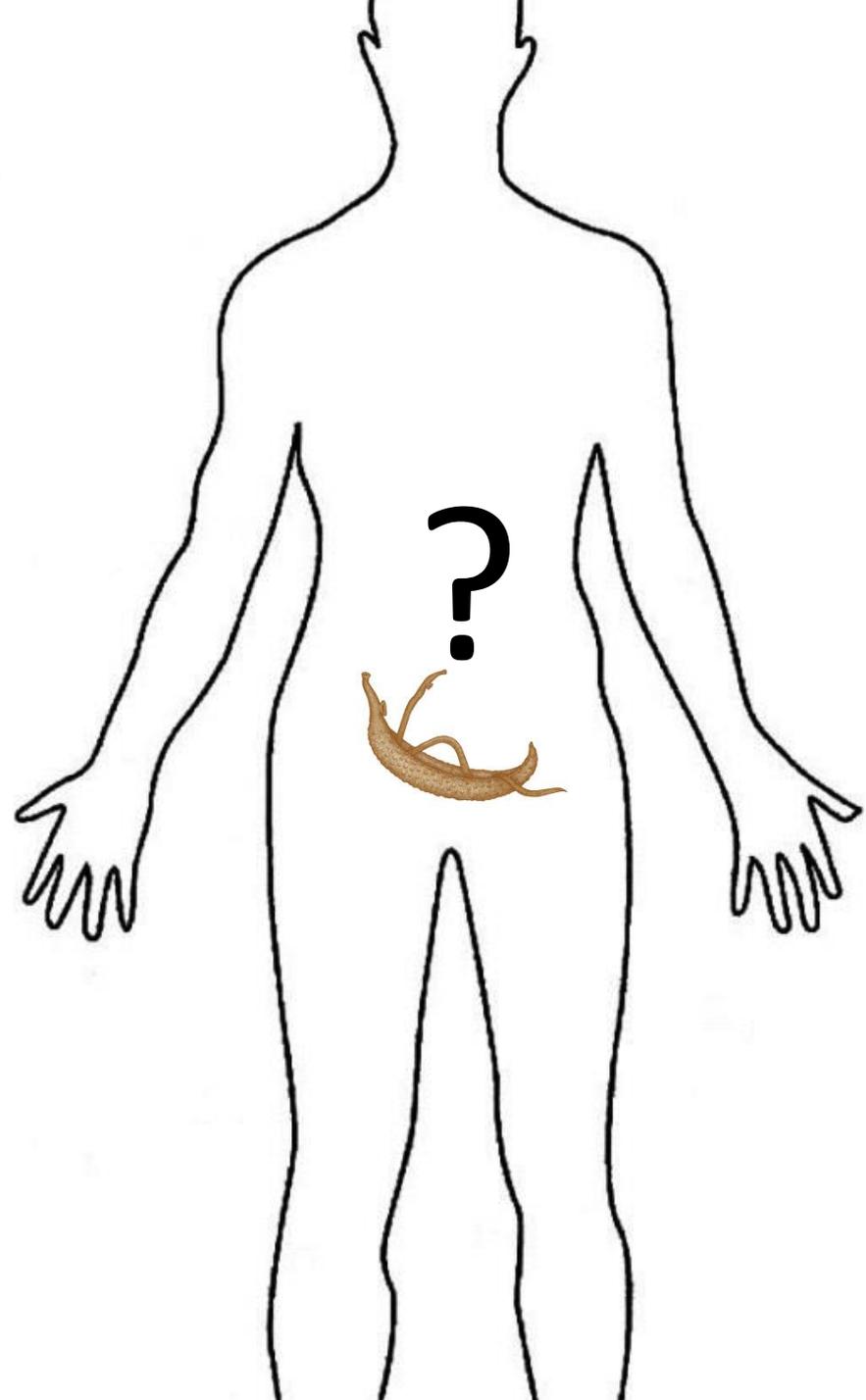
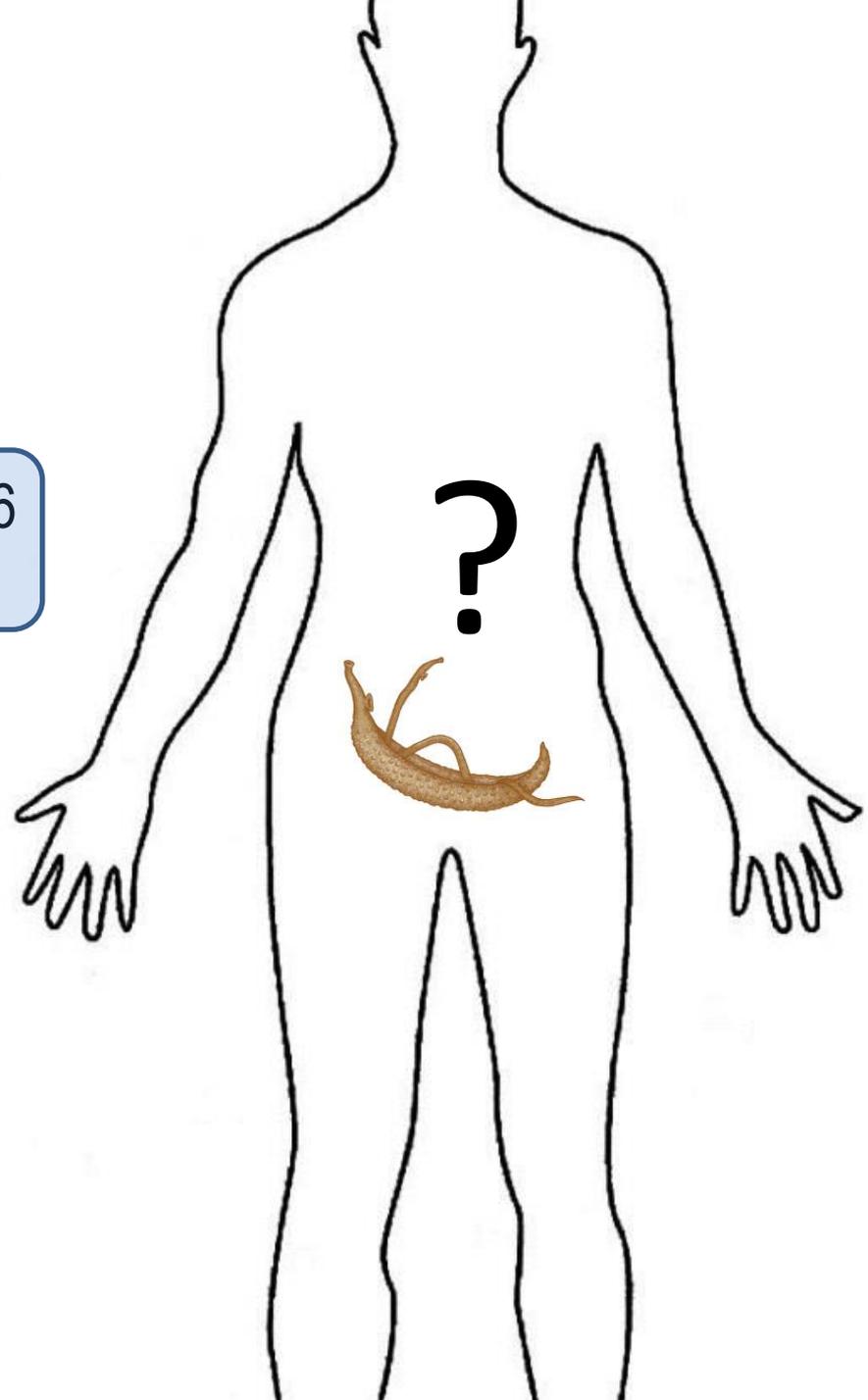


Figure 1 Age-related prevalence and intensity (geometric mean egg counts, positives only) of *Schistosoma haematobium* infection in the Dzvetve village study population ($n = 240$). ▨ Prevalence; + Egg count.





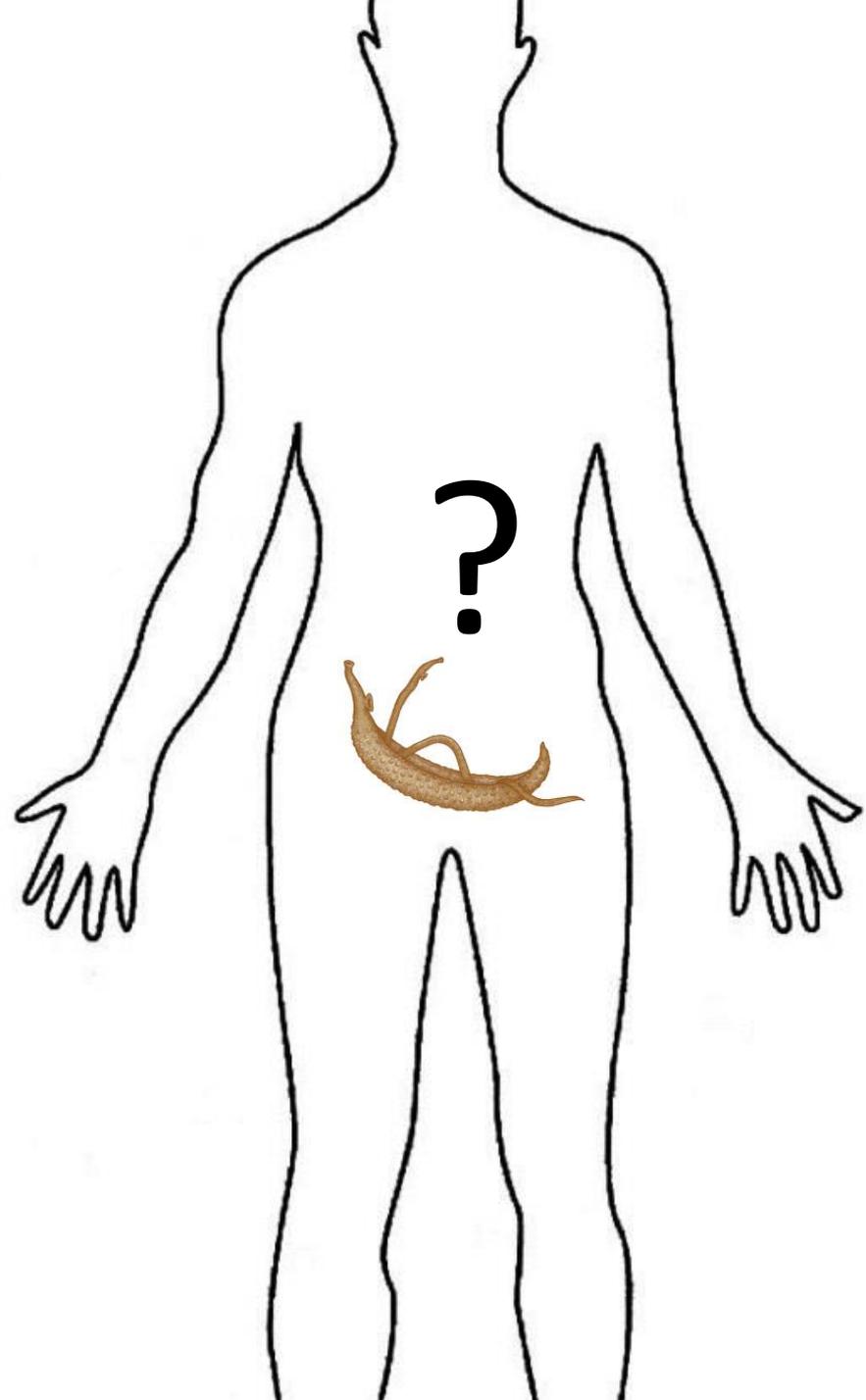
IFA IgM Schistosoma Worm-Ag <1:16
ELISA IgG Schistosoma Ei-Ag <1:32





IFA IgM Schistosoma Worm-Ag <1:16
ELISA IgG Schistosoma Ei-Ag <1:32

Auteur	Van Gool et al. 2002	Kinkel et al. 2012
N	25	14
Worm-Ag	92% IHA	21.5% (5.7-51.2%) ELISA
ELISA Ei-Ag Sensitiviteit	92%	57.1% (29.6-81.2%)

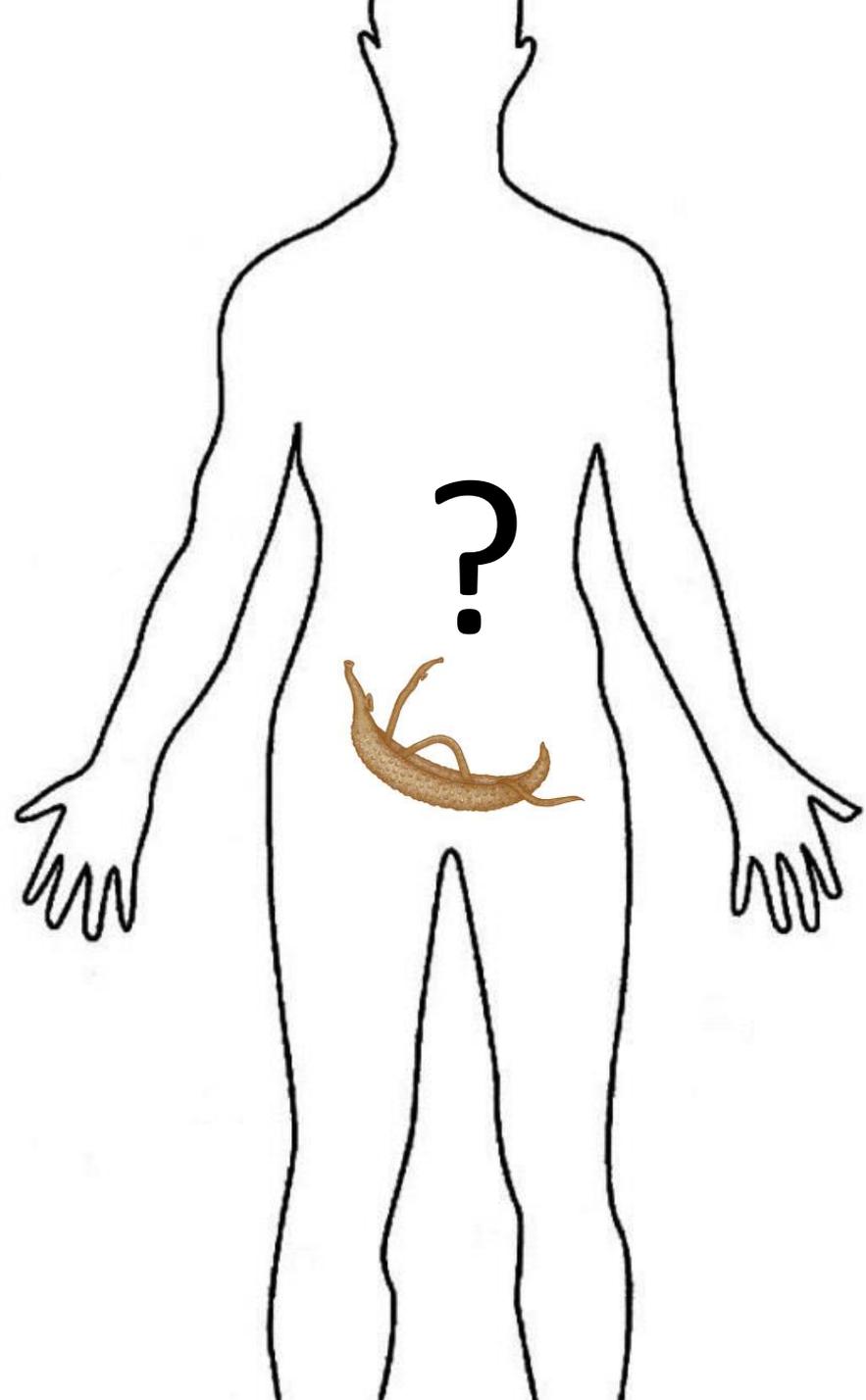


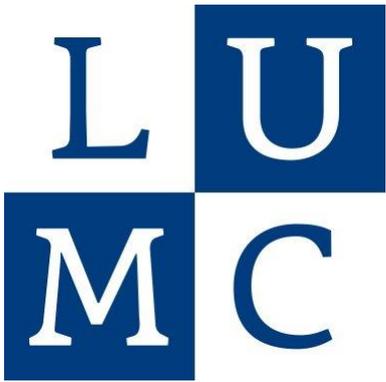


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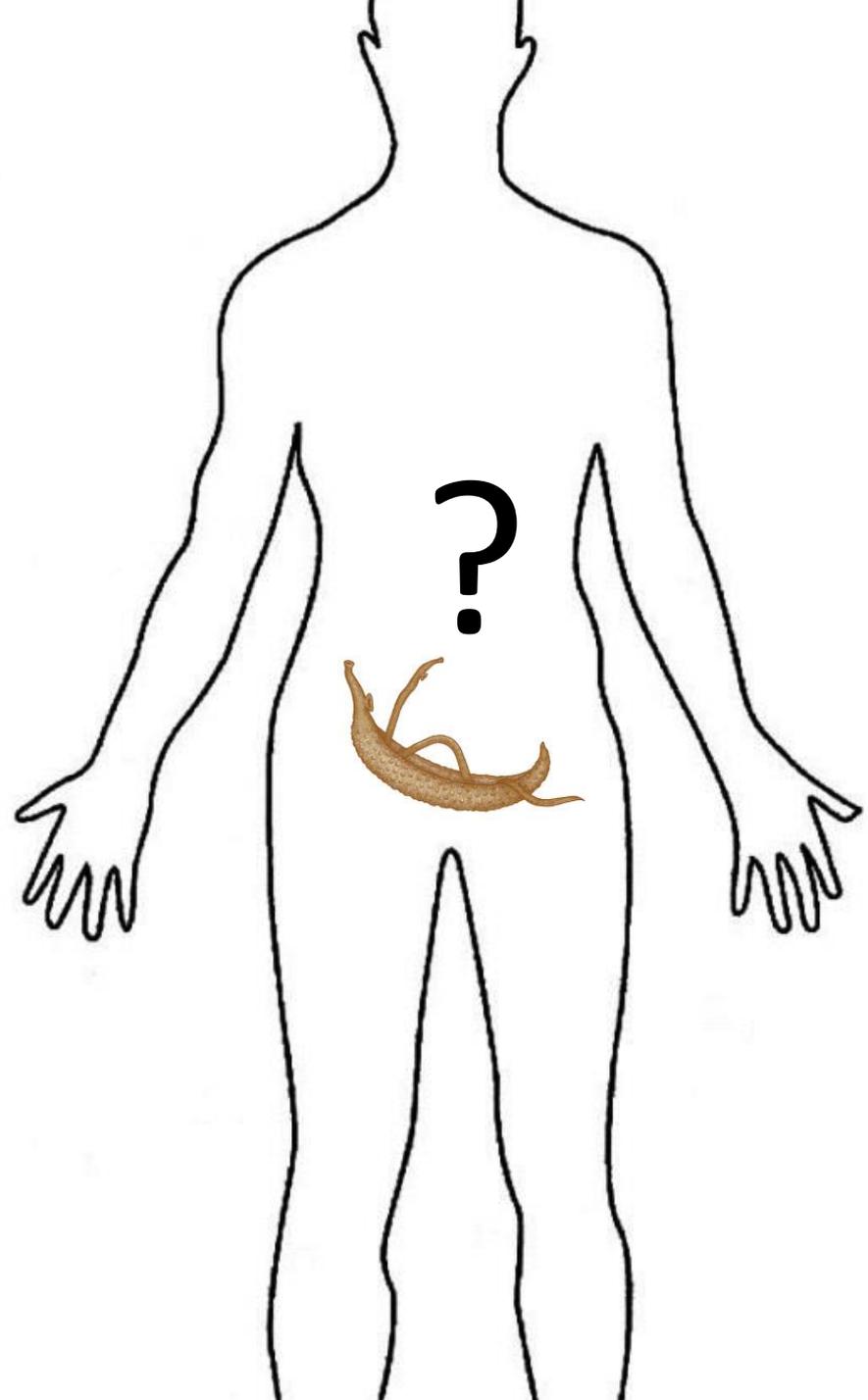
Reizigers!

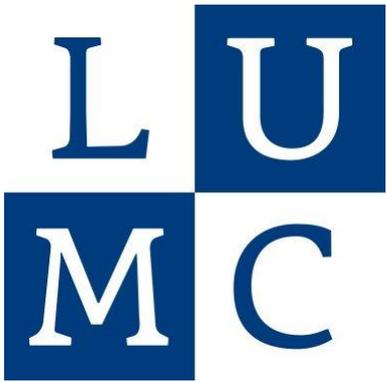




IFA IgM Schistosoma Worm-Ag <1:16
ELISA IgG Schistosoma Ei-Ag <1:32

HIV?
Expositie maternale antilichamen?
Shift naar IgE respons?
Uitgedoofde immuunrespons?

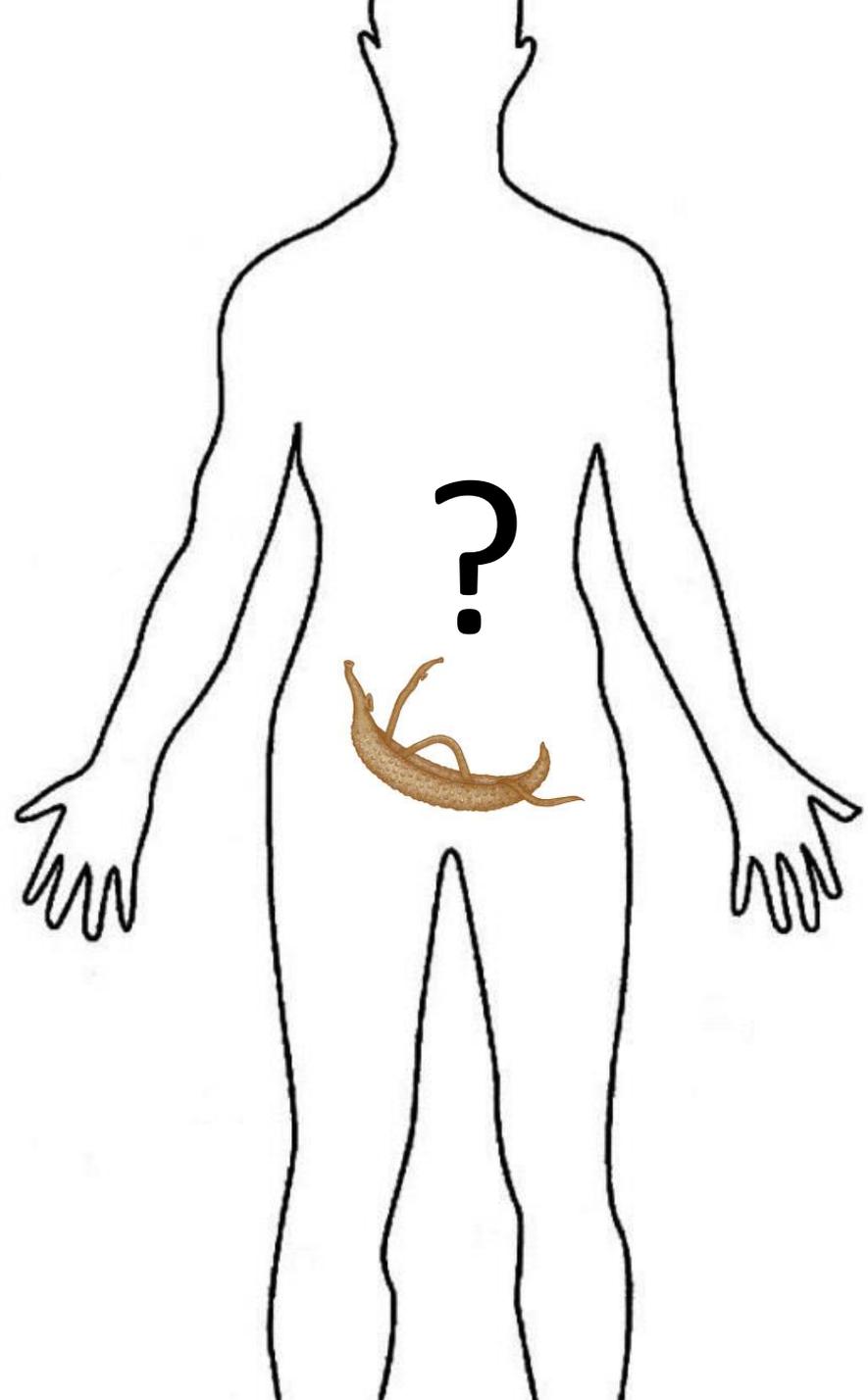




IFA IgM Schistosoma Worm-Ag <1:16
ELISA IgG Schistosoma Ei-Ag <1:32

Marchese et al. 2018
2010-2014
N = 272 (234 endemisch)

Positieve microscopie N = 103
18/103 (17.5%) serologie negatief
11/18 *S. haematobium*

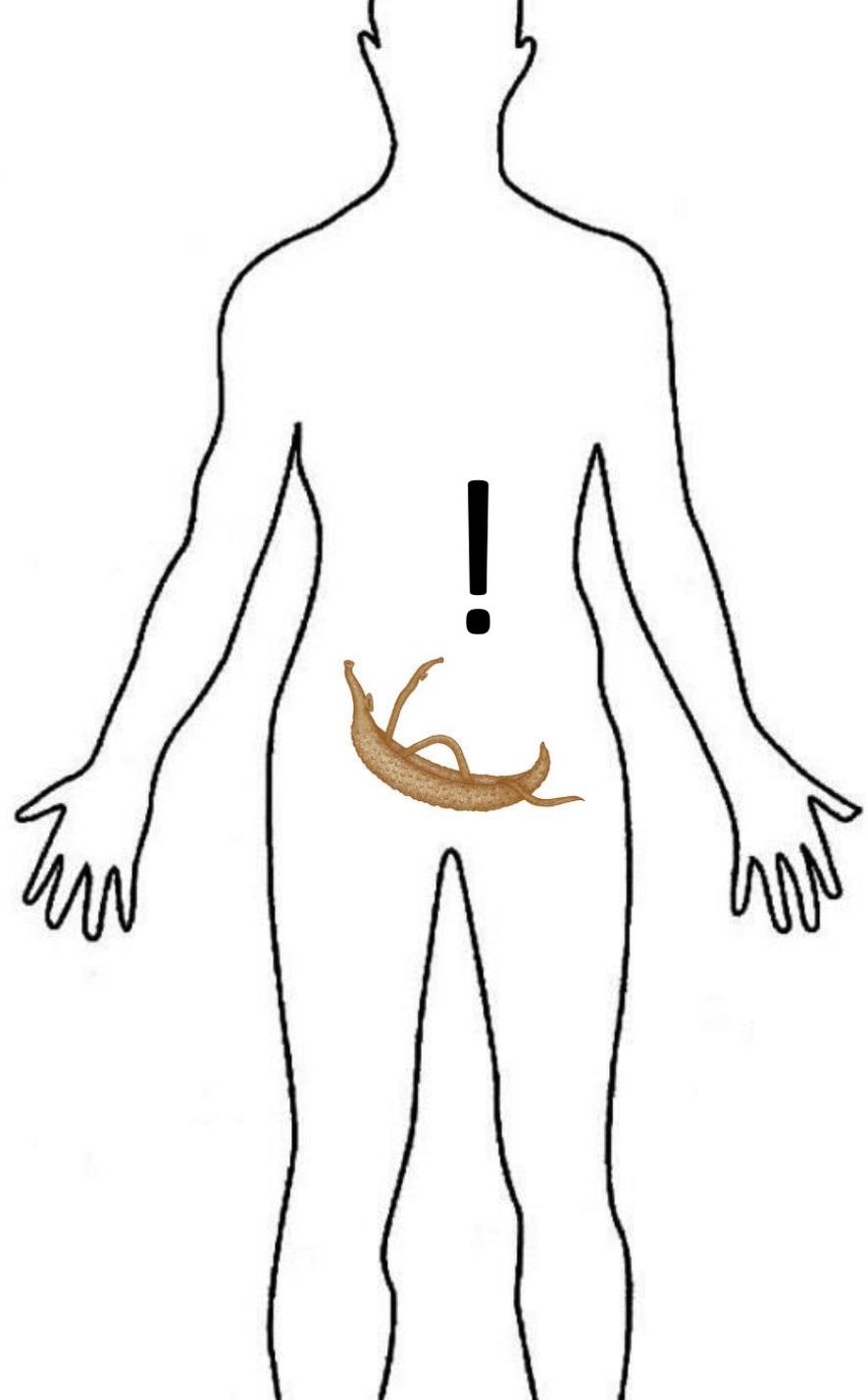




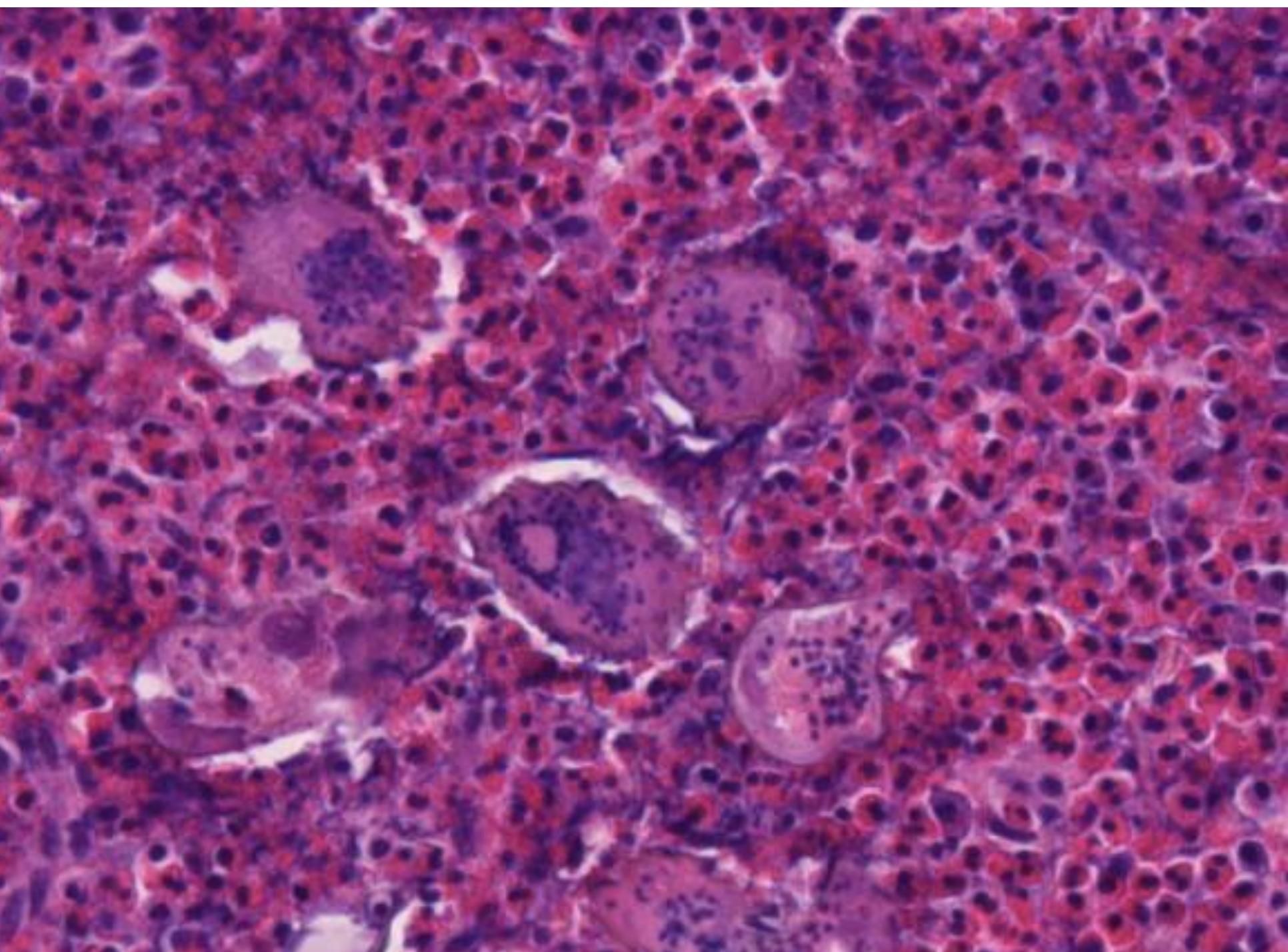
PCR urine *Schistosoma* spec.:
Positief
Ct 30

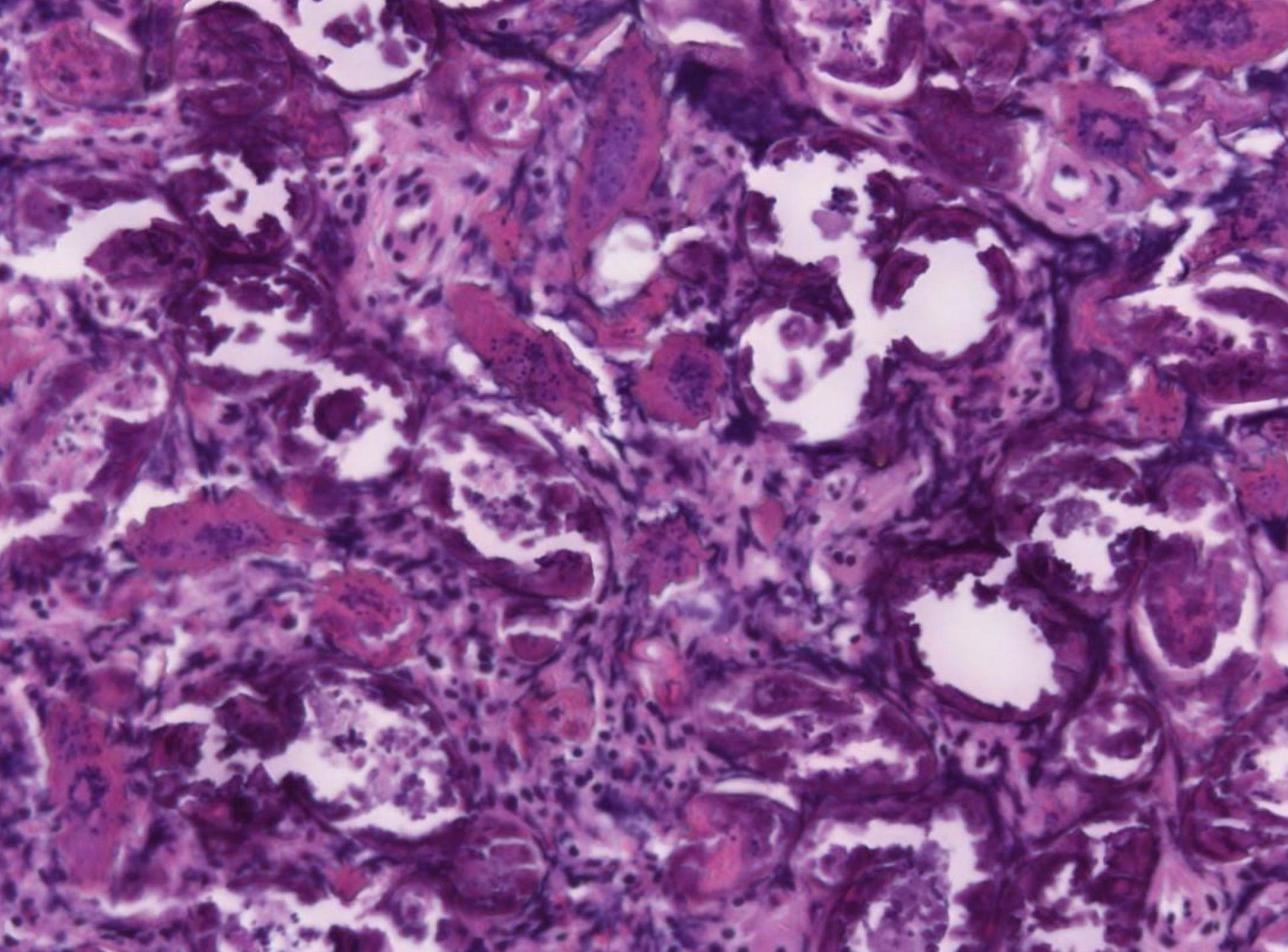
Microscopie urine:
Schistosoma haematobium, nog
levende eieren

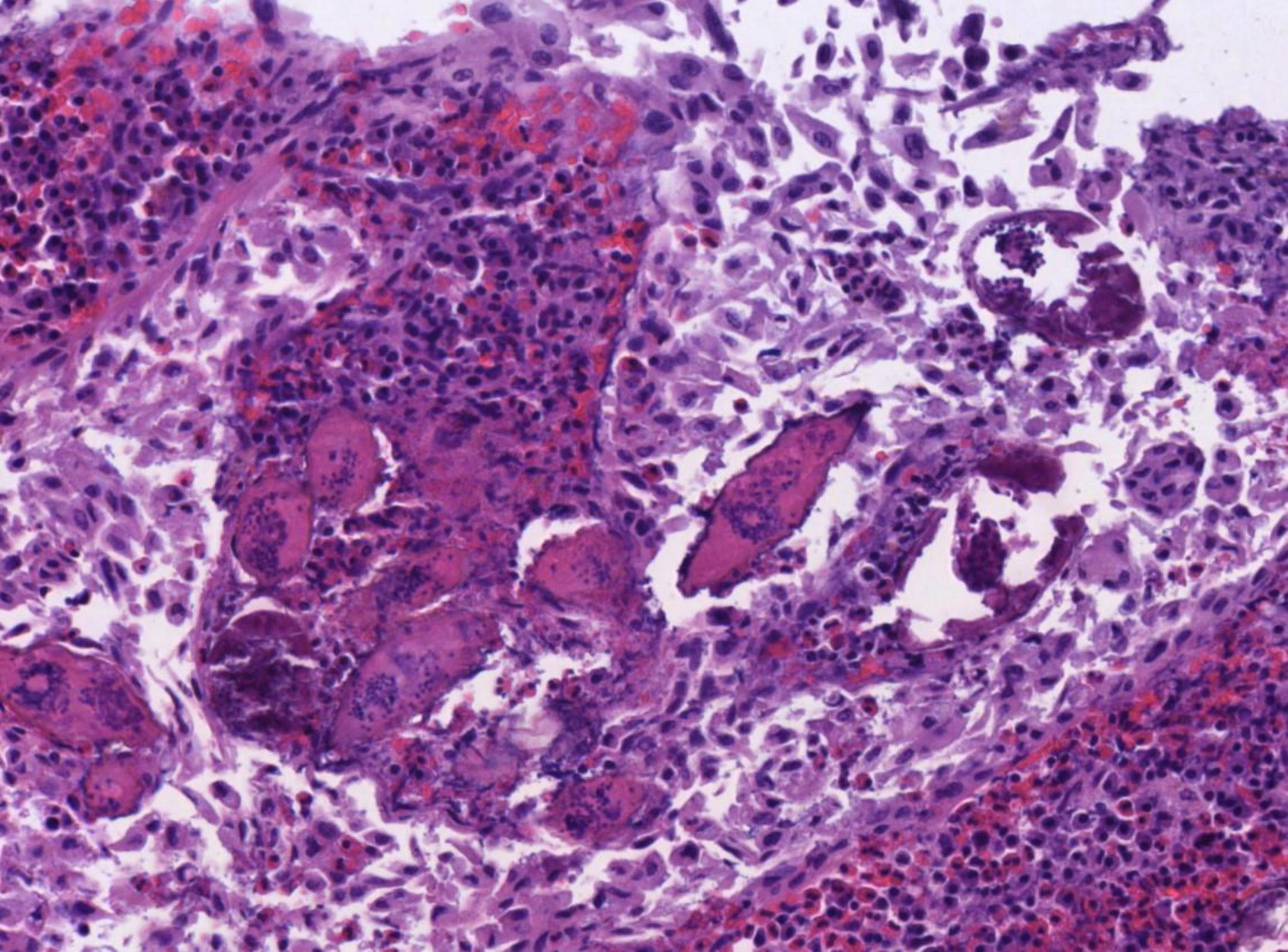
CAA urine: Positief, 10 pg/ml
CAA serum: Positief, 30 pg/ml

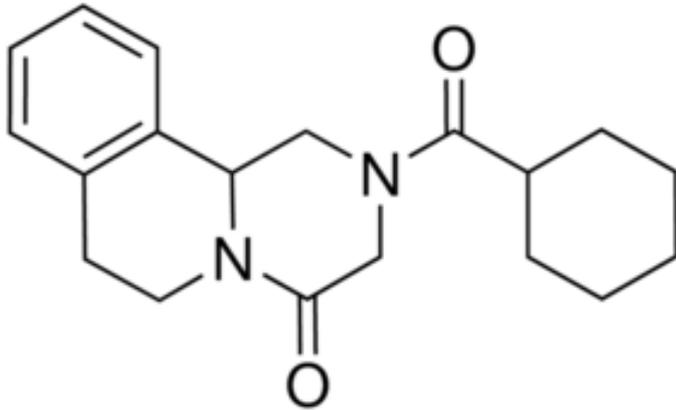




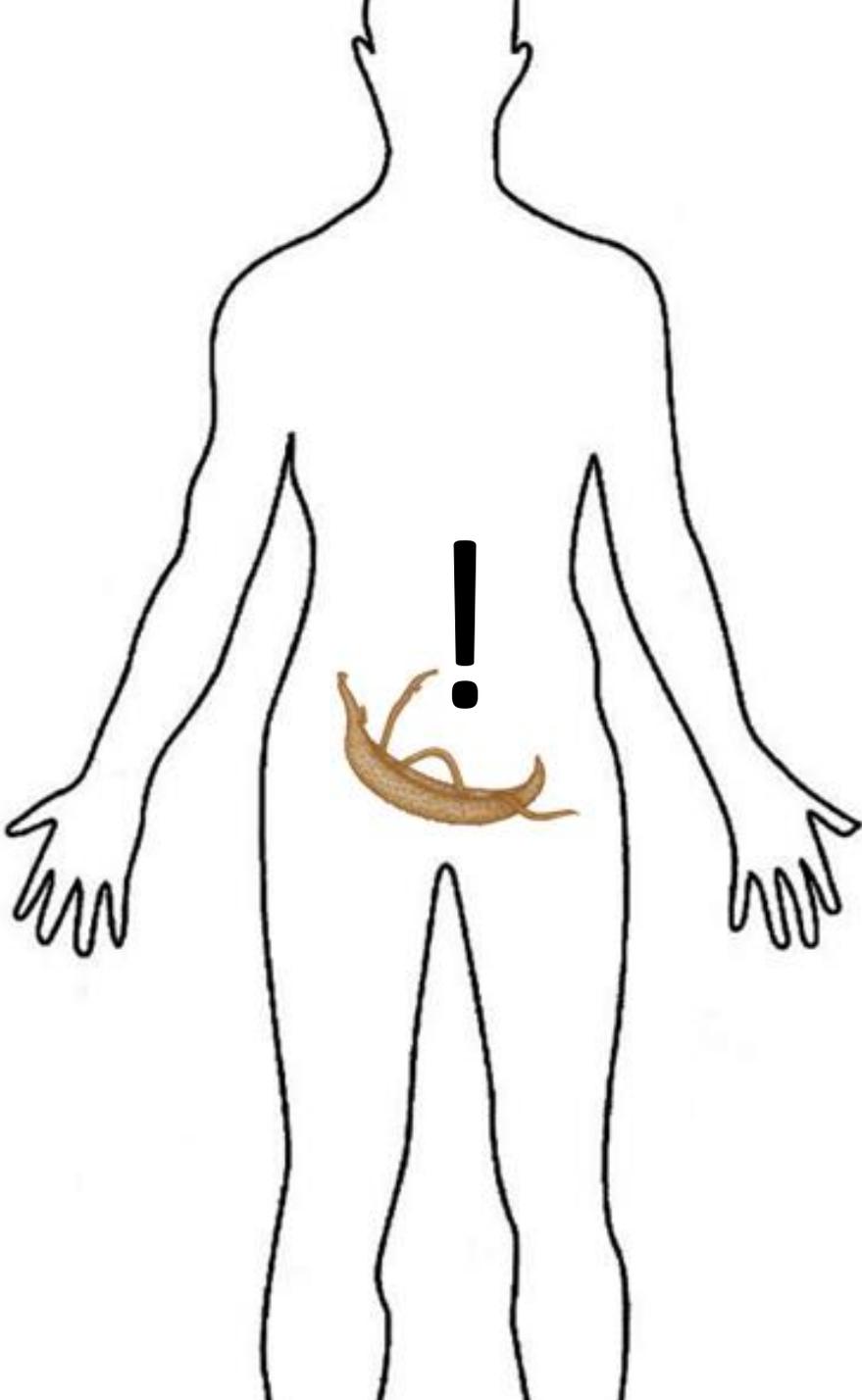








Praziquantel 60 mg/kg 3 dagen



Worm of anti-Worm? Take home messages



Chronische infectie → verminderde ei-uitscheiding



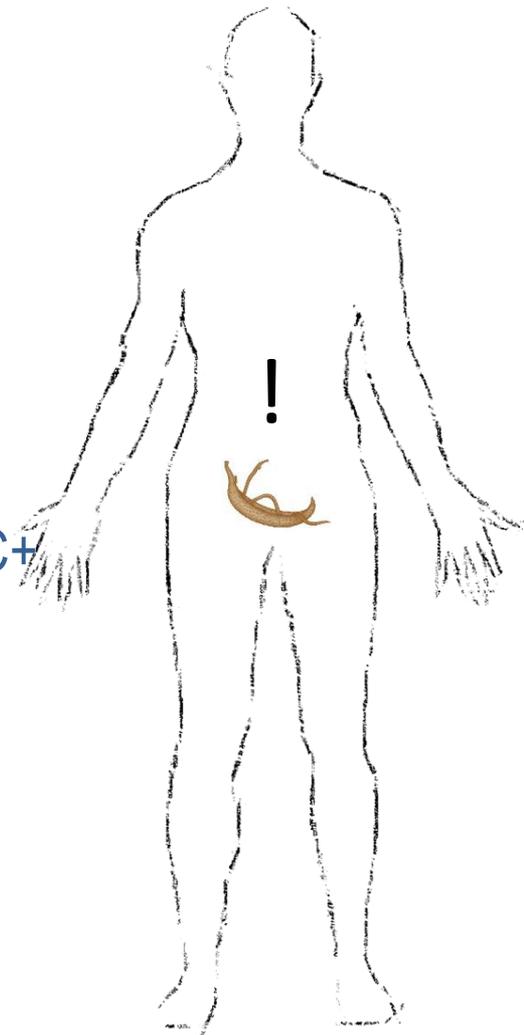
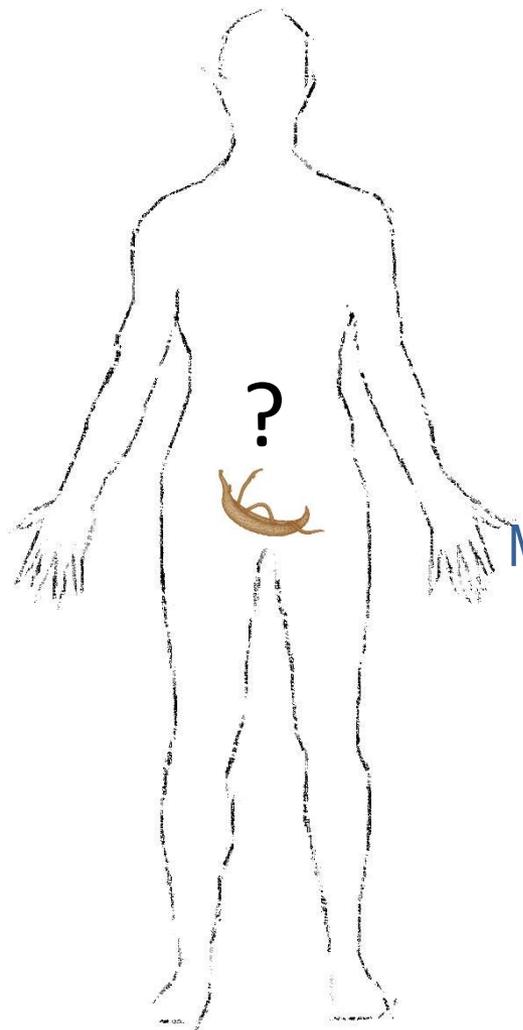
Fout negatieve serologie mogelijk



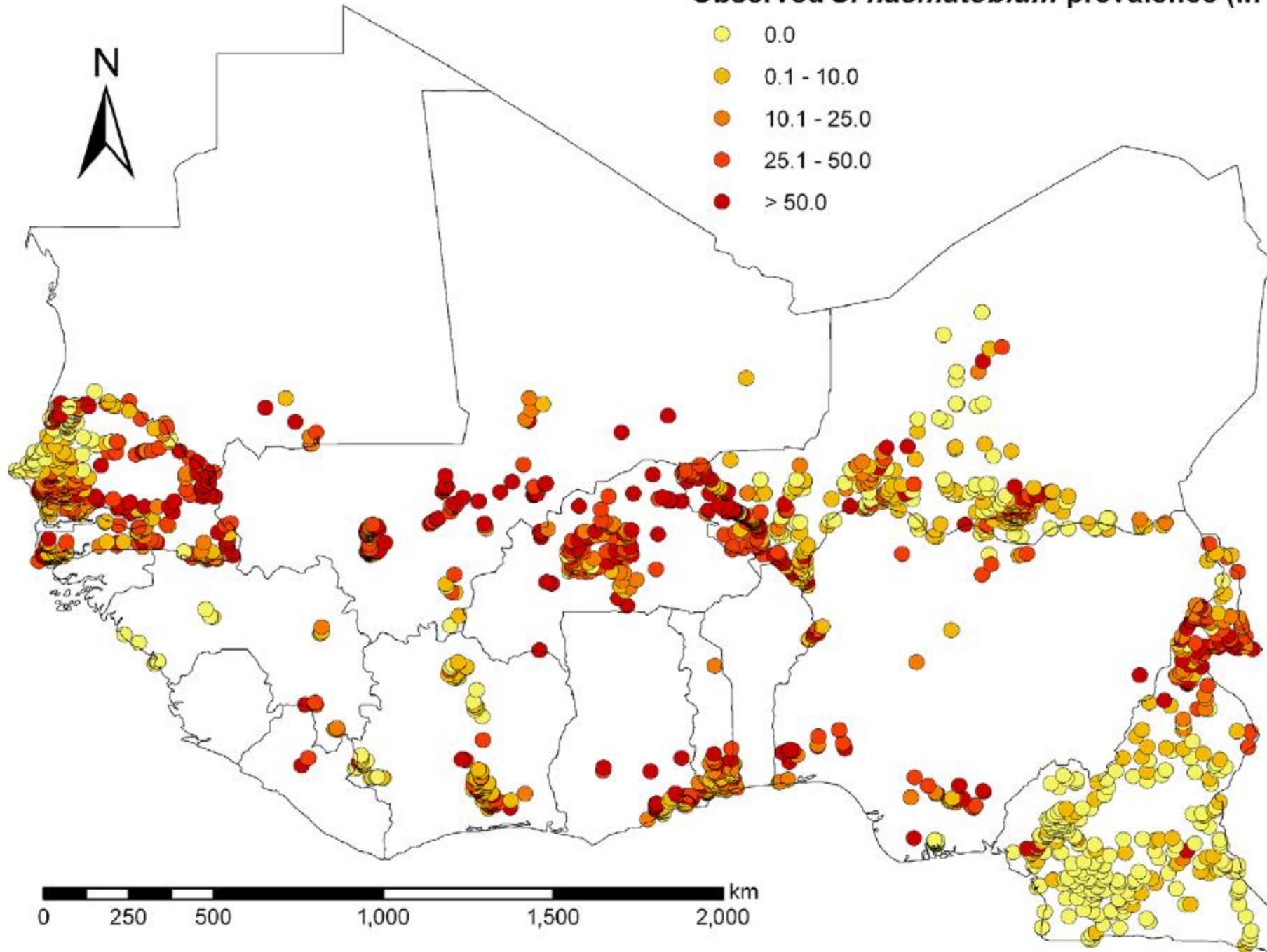
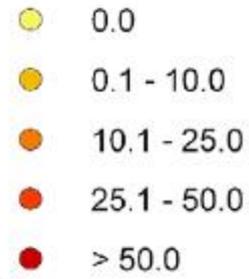
Herhaling microscopie, biopt, PCR, CAA

Met dank aan:

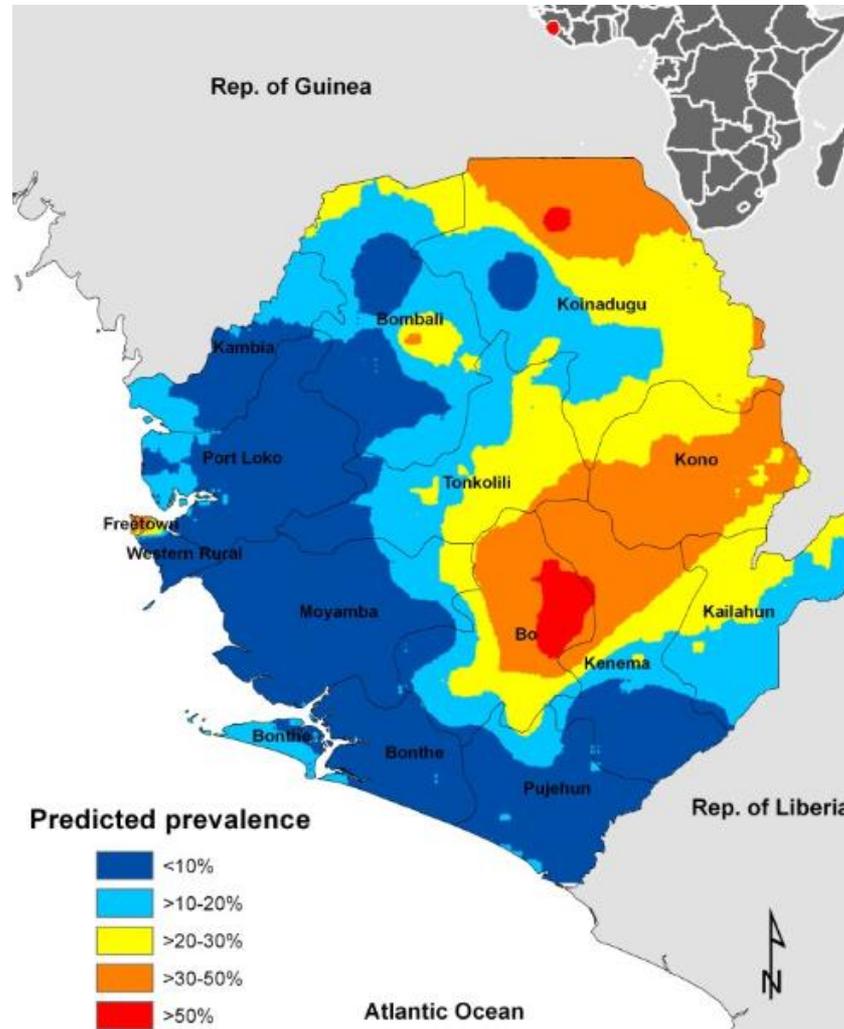
Dr. Callewaert, Uroloog MUMC+
Dr. Van den Hout, Patholoog MUMC+
Wanda Vriese, Analist MUMC+
Mariëlle Habets – Janssen, Analist MUMC+
Dr. van Lieshout, Parasitoloog LUMC



Observed *S. haematobium* prevalence (in



Prevalentie Sierra Leone



Schur et al. PLOS Negl trop Dis. 2011
&
Hodges et al. PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2012

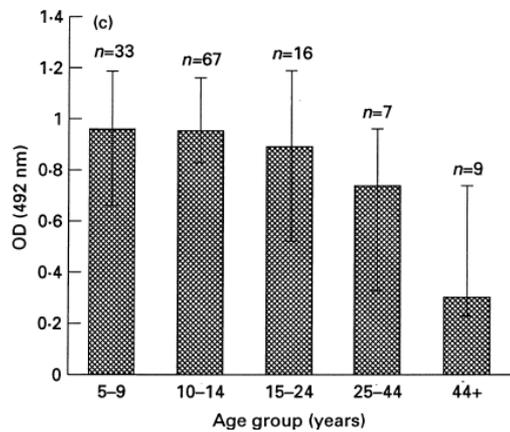
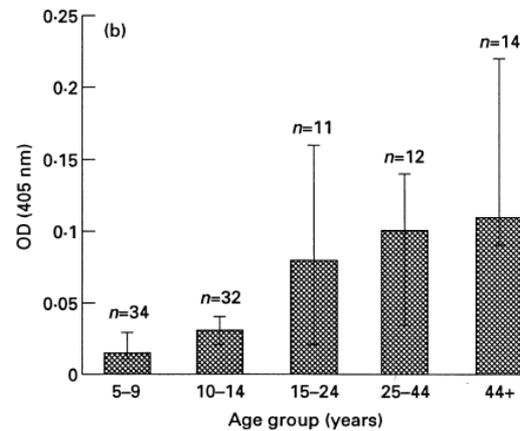
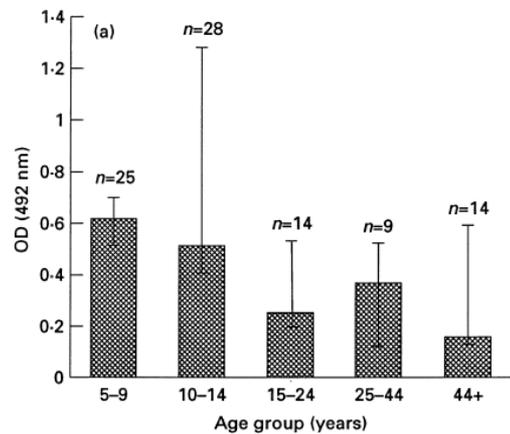


Figure 2 (a) Specific IgG4 responses (OD 492 nm), (b) specific IgE responses (OD 405 nm) and (c) specific IgM responses (OD 492 nm) to *Schistosoma haematobium* soluble egg antigens (medians, 95% CI) of different age groups of the Dzvetse village study population (n = number of individuals sampled).