

Short Oral Presentation I.2

Evaluation of the compliance to congenital Chagas disease treatment: results of a randomized trial in Bolivia

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Introduction: Chagas disease treatment is frequently interrupted due to its length and the number of daily doses.

Objectives: The study intends to determine if the simplification and reduction of treatment could lead to a better compliance.

Material and methods: The authors carried out a randomized unblinded clinical trial comparing two regimens of benznidazole. The study was conducted in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Serologic screening was carried out in pregnant women and parasites were sought in the blood of newborns from seropositive mothers. Infected infants were randomly assigned into two groups. Recovery was assessed by parasitological seeking at 1 and 2 months, and serological tests at 9 months. Assessment of treatment adherence was based on weekly home visits and use of electronic monitors.

Results: Benznidazole was given to 63 newborns (5 mg·kg⁻¹ in 2 daily doses for 60 days) and 61 newborns (7.5 mg·kg⁻¹ in a single daily dose for 30 days). There was no difference in compliance between the two groups. All but one evaluated infants cured at 9 months.

Conclusions: Our results showed that compliance is not significantly improved by the simplification or shortening the treatment. However, they both could allow reducing the dose with equal efficiency. The study confirmed efficacy and good tolerance of benznidazole in the treatment of congenital Chagas disease.

II

WORKSHOP INTERNACIONAL DE LA ENFERMEDAD DE CHAGAS, VECTORES TRIATOMINOS, *Trypanosoma cruzi* Y TRIATOMA VIRUS



LIBRO DE RESÚMENES

Del 17 al 20 de SEPTIEMBRE DEL 2012

COCHABAMBA - BOLIVIA

**II International Workshop on Chagas Disease,
triatomine vectors,
Trypanosoma cruzi, and Triatoma virus**



II International Workshop on Chagas Disease, triatomine vectors, *Trypanosoma cruzi*, and Triatoma virus

In memoriam of Dr François Noireau

Facultad de Medicina, IIBISMED-CUMETROP, Universidad Mayor de San Simón,
Cochabamba, Bolivia

September 17-20, 2012

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Workshop objectives

- To inform interested stakeholders about the current Chagas disease burden and control strategies.
- To discuss current and future methods and technologies oriented to control triatomines and other insect vectors.
- To get feedback from associations, industry sector, and research organizations about using *Triatoma* virus as biological control agent.
- To assess research needs and cooperation opportunities between scientists working on human and animal trypanosomiasis, insect vectors and viruses.

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