Poster 5

Oral transmission of Chagas disease, first reported outbreak in Bolivia

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Introduction: Chagas disease outbreak occurred in Bolivia in October 2010 in the Amazon region of Guayaramerin, Beni, Bolivia.

Objectives: Epidemiological study of the origin of the transmission and characterization of Trypanosoma cruzi strains.

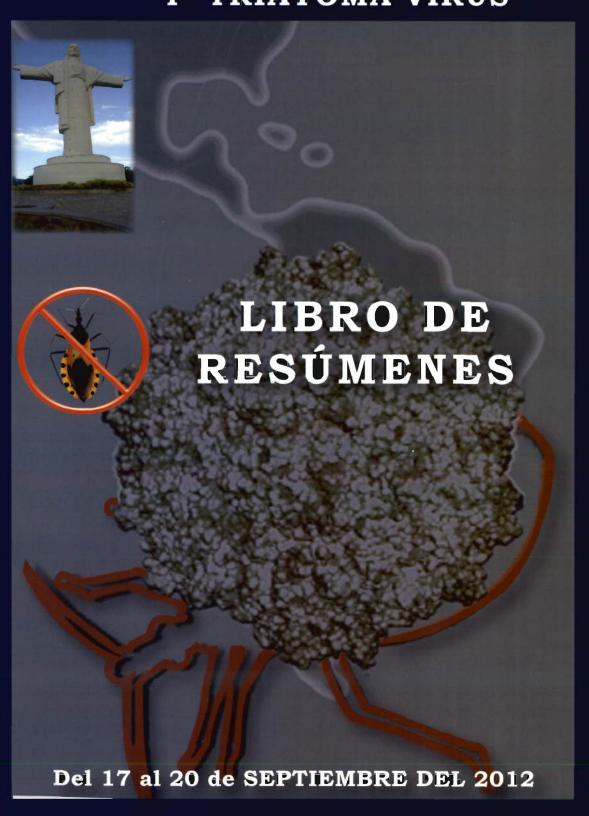
Material and methods: Cases were diagnosed from thick and thin smears samples and confirmed by PCR after parasite cultivation.

Results: The epidemiological monitoring deduced that all cases were orally infected through the consumption of juice from the fruit of Majo palm tree (Euterpe oleracera) which was the only common element in all cases. All cases showed high parasitaemia, fever> 40° C, lymphocytosis, eosinophilia, elevated transaminase levels corresponding to a characteristic clinical profile of acute infection by Trypanosoma cruzi. At about day 20 after infection, specific treatment was initiated with benznidazole for 60 days. Serological and parasitological follow up showed the clearance of circulating parasites and rising titer of IgG antibodies to Trypanosoma cruzi. The monitoring continued until September 2011 (10 months) totalizing 8 controls and ending to the decrease of antibody titers and absence of specific DNA by PCR in all cases. Isolation of parasites was obtained from the first samples through in vitro culture from which was determined by PCR the presence of DTU IV in every case.





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



COCHABAMBA - BOLIVIA

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















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In memoriam of Dr François Noireau

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

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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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