European Federation of Parasitologists

ABSTRACTS: VIII EUROPEAN MULTICOLLOQUIUM OF PARASITOLOGY

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ranges from 1.6% to 19%. The *Leishmania* parasite, following inoculation, may cause a severe systemic disease in a varying proportion of dogs. Weight loss, skin lesions, alopecia and scaling, lymphadenopathy, elongated and deformed nails, keratoconjunctivitis, epistaxis and fever are the most common observed clinical manifestations. Forty-eight dogs, showing one or more of the clinical manifestations of CanL, were examined both serologically and parasitologically to confirm the infection. Parasite was observed in 26 (54%) of the dogs. Skin lesions were the most abundant symptom, whilst none of the symptoms alone was found to be 100% specific for CanL. However, the significantly higher proportion of positivity in this group indicated the importance of the mentioned symptoms in the diagnosis of CanL, especially in the *Leishmania* endemic regions.

**C1 14**

Autoimmune thrombocytopenia in recurrent poliethiological malaria

*Plasmodium falciparum, Plasmodium vivax*

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Thrombocytopenia frequently appear in severe malaria. The reasons of low blood platelets count are different and its results of hypersplenism, sub-clinical course of intravascular coagulation (DIC). Thrombocytopenia from „consumption” is consequence of sequestration of blood platelets in blood vessels of lungs and cerebral.

**Objectives:** We examination 29 years old man, who was as forest worker in islands on Indonesia. He was treated with recurrent, poliethiological malaria (*Plasmodium falciparum, Plasmodium vivax*) and severe thrombocytopenia (17,0 G/L) without hepatosplenomegalias.

**Methods:** Antiplatelet antibody was examined in blood serum by ELISA methods.

**Results:** In blood serum was detected IgG antibody against glicoprotein receptors on surface of blood platelets GPIb/IIa, GPIV, GPIb/V, GPV, GPII/GIIa.

**Conclusions:** Chronic infections of *Plasmodium* may conduct to autoimmune destruction of blood platelets.

**C1 15**

The study of extraintestinal amoebiasis in Tabriz district of Iran

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**Objectives:** The study of extraintestinal amoebiasis in Tabriz district of east Azerbaijan province, Iran. 114 patients suspected of being infected with extraintestinal amoebiasis were tested by using method of indirect hemagglutination test (I.H.A) in Tabriz city. The majority of patients were male, with a male to female ratio of 2:1. The age of patients ranged from 10 to 59 years.

**Results and Conclusions:** Eleven of the 114 samples tested were positive (9.7%). Of 114 patients in this group, 7 persons had amoebic liver abscess (6.14%) with I.H.A titers of ≥1:2048, three had pleural amoebiasis (2.6%) with I.H.A titers ≥1:512 and one had hepatic amoebiasis. The person with amoebic liver abscess was in poor physical condition and died shortly after admission to the study. His titer was 1:4096. The peak incidence occurred in the 15-45 years age group. The clinical presentation of amoebic liver abscess in patients were: seven (87.5%) had fever with chills and rigors, six (75%) had right hypochondrial pain, two (25%) had epigastric pain, one (12%) had diarrhoea or dysentery, two (25%) had joudane and seven (87.5%) had tender hepatomegaly.