

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1186196
UDC: 616.995.132-053.2



Evolution of the toxocariasis monoinvasion in comparison with the toxocariasis associated with other parasites in children

*Placinta Gheorghe^{1,2}, MD, PhD, Associate Professor;
Stirbu Tatiana^{1,3}, MD, Assistant Professor; Tovba Lidia⁴, MD, Assistant Professor

¹Department of Infectious Diseases, ⁴Department of Infectious, Tropical Diseases and Medical Parasitology
Nicolae Testemitsanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy

²Consultation and Diagnostic Center of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Diseases
Toma Ciorba Republican Hospital of Infectious Diseases

³Clinical Municipal Hospital of Infectious Diseases in Children, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

*Corresponding author: gheorghe.placinta@usmf.md. Received January 11, 2018; accepted February 26, 2018

Abstract

Background: Toxocariasis is a parasitic infection with a major risk to children, especially because of their incompletely developed immune system, high risk of infection or frequent re-infection, all correlated with living standards and personal hygiene. Toxocariasis occurs most frequently occult. However, evident clinical manifestations may be found, due to the migration of larvae in the second stage of development, the degree of toxocara invasion and the immune system of the child.

Material and methods: The study presents the evolution peculiarities in a group of 94 children with toxocara monoinvasion compared to a group of 73 children with the presence of two or more parasitoses. Clinical particularities, representative laboratory indices, treatment and its influence on clinical and paraclinical indices were examined.

Results: The presented article compared the most common clinical signs and paraclinic changes in both studied groups. Was examined the specific treatment for each group of patients and its action on the laboratory indices and especially the influence of treatment on the antibody titer to *T. canis*.

Conclusions: The most common clinical signs were asthenia, weight loss. An increase in eosinophil level is recorded only in the 13.5% in the cases of Toxocara monoinvasion and in 15.1% of the cases with Toxocariasis associated with other parasites. Anti-toxocara specific therapy proved to be much superior to other medications with a significant reduction in the percentage of eosinophils and total IgE.

Key words: toxocariasis in children, larva migrans visceralis.