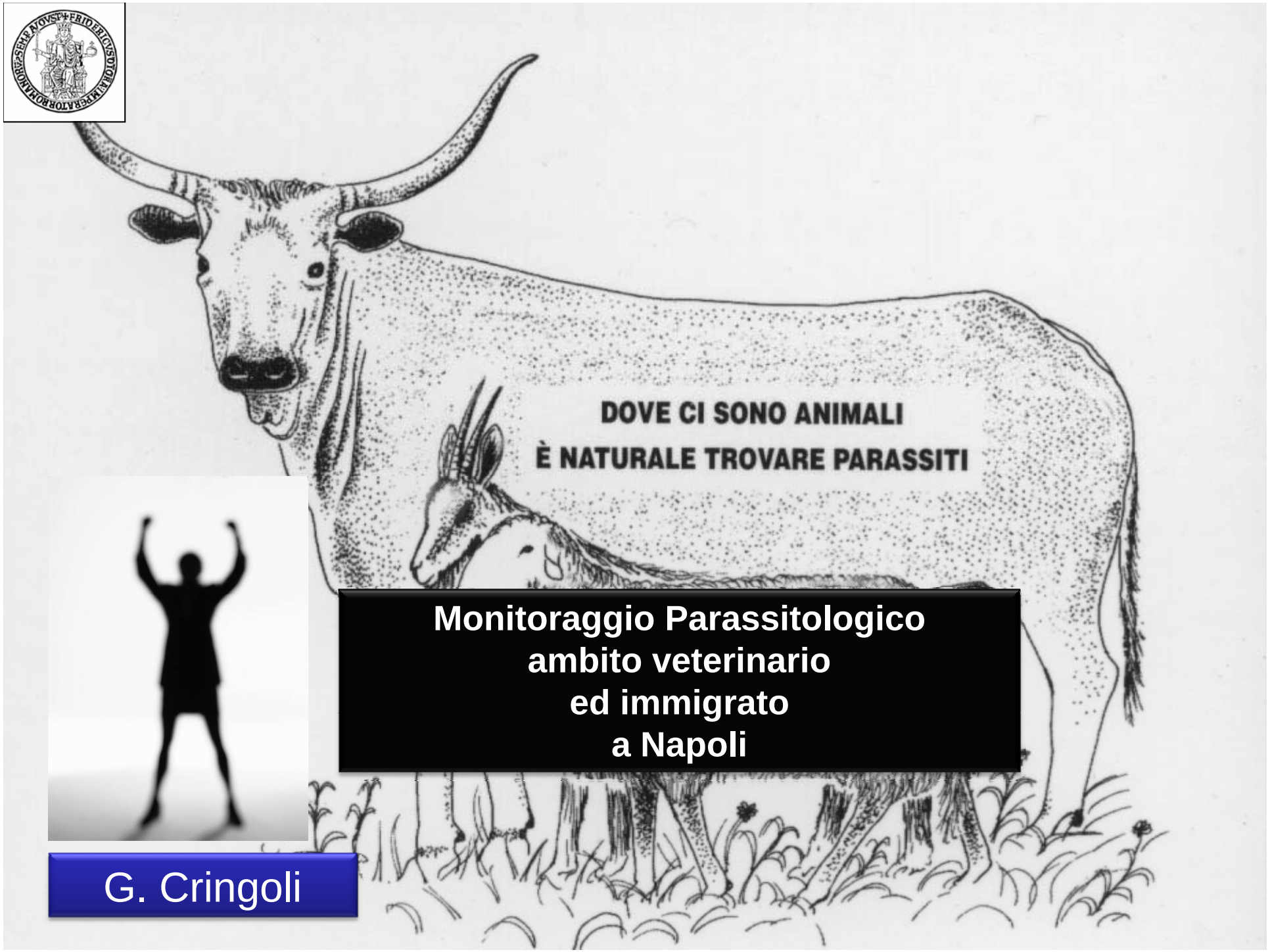


Monitoraggio Parassitologico ambito veterinario ed immigrato a Napoli

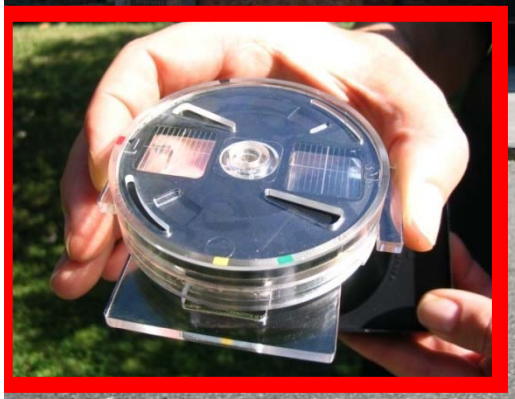
G. Cringoli

CReMoPar

2003

Regione Campania

Università di NAPOLI - Fed.II



Centro Regionale per il Monitoraggio delle Parassitosi - Regione Campania

Napoli: Monitoraggio Parassitosi Immigrati

2008

AZIENDA OSPEDALIERA COTUGNO

Ospedale Ascalesi
Ambulatorio Immigrati
(Dr. Gualdieri)

Centro Regionale Monitoraggio
Parassitosi Immigrato
(Dr.ssa Coppola)

514

Protozoi **Elminti**

Parassitologia e Malattie Parassitarie
Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

Università degli Studi di
Napoli Federico II

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Intestinal parasites in immigrants in the city of Naples (southern Italy)

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Ott. 2008 – nov 2009 - Esaminati 514 immigrati 1- 69 anni-

Table 1
Number of positive immigrants and prevalence (%) for each helminth or protozoa detected either by the FLOTAC or the ethyl ace

Parasites	FLOTAC technique		Ethyl acetate concentration technique	
	No. positives	%	No. positives	%
Helminths				
Ascaris lumbricoides	7	1.4	2	0.4
Trichuris trichiura	20	3.9	2	0.4
Hookworms	19	3.7	3	0.6
Trichostrongylus spp.	4	0.8	0	0
Strongyloides stercoralis	2	0.4	0	0
Enterobius vermicularis	2	0.4	0	0
Schistosoma mansoni	5	1.0	0	0
Dicrocoelium dendriticum	4	0.8	1	0.2
Hymenolepis nana	8	1.6	0	0
Taenia spp.	1	0.2	1	0.2
Protozoa				
Giardia duodenalis	23	4.5	18	3.5
Endolimax nana	79	15.4	68	13.3
Dientameba fragilis	4	0.8	4	0.8
Entamoeba hartmanni	45	8.7	35	6.8
Entamoeba coli	101	19.6	84	16.3
E. hystolitica/E. dispar/E. moshkovskii	61	11.9	55	10.7
Balantidium coli	1	0.2	0	0
Iodamoeba butschlii	3	0.6	3	0.6
Blastocystis hominis	253	49.2	211	41.1
Enteromonas hominis	1	0.2	1	0.2
Chilomastix mesnili	4	0.8	1	0.2
Total	305	59.3	252	49.0

61%

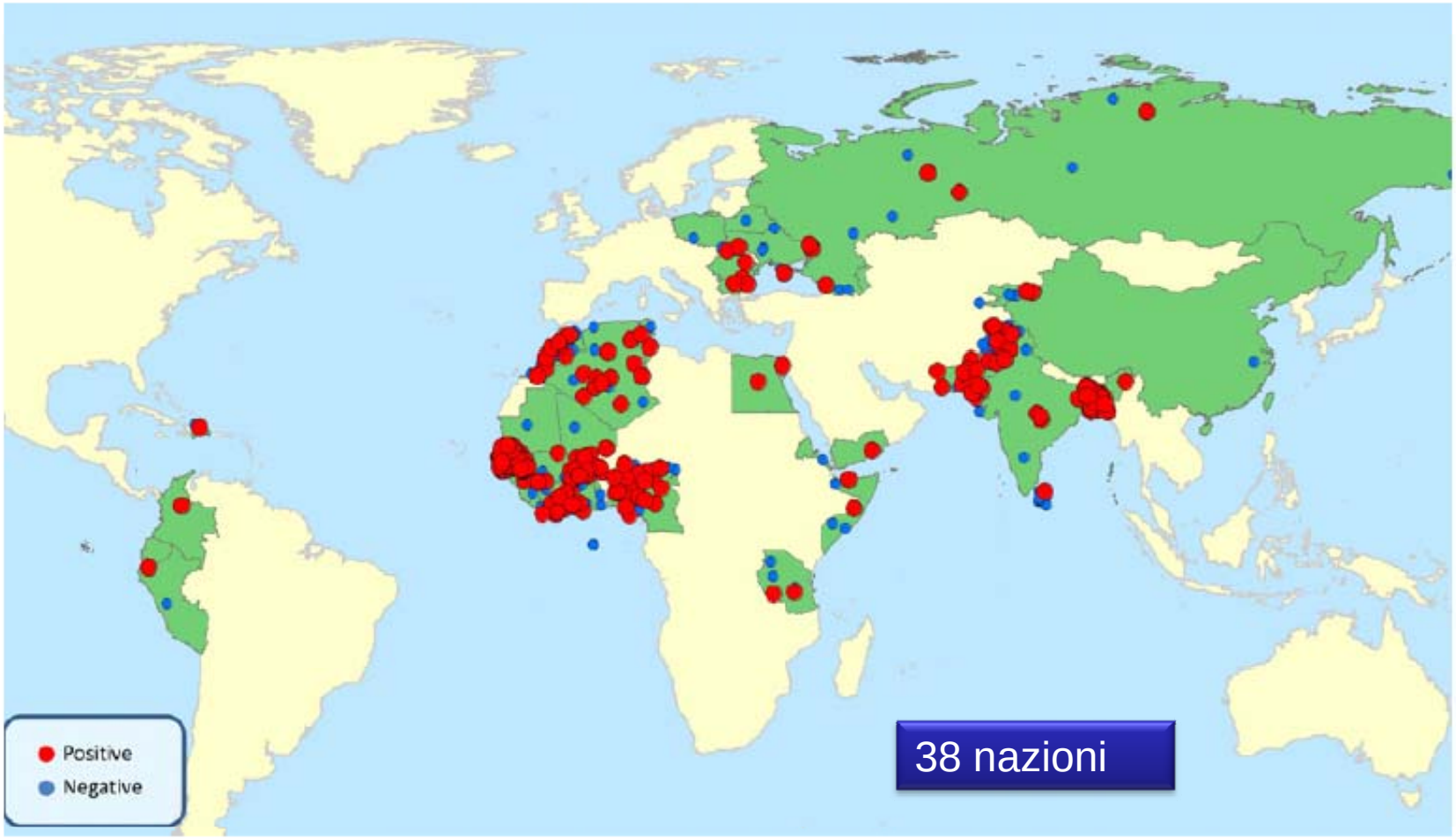


Fig. 2. Geo-referenced parasitological results of the 514 immigrants tested for intestinal parasites in Naples, southern Italy.

	Numero esaminati = 1046			
	FLOTAC		SEDIMENTAZIONE	
PARASSITA	POSITIVI	%	POSITIVI	%
Nematodi: Ancylostoma duodenalis	39	3,73	12	1,15
Nematodi: Ascaris lumbricoides	8	0,76	3	0,29
Nematodi: Trichostrongylus spp.	5	0,48	0	0,00
Nematodi: Strongyloides stercoralis	6	0,57	0	0,00
Nematodi: Trichuris trichiura	47	4,49	11	1,05
Nematodi: Enterobius vermicularis	4	0,38	0	0,00
Trematodi: Schistosoma mansoni	11	1,05	0	0,00
Trematodi: Dicrocoelium dendriticum	9	0,86	3	0,29
Cestodi: Hymenolepis nana	18	1,72	8	0,76
Cestodi: Taenia spp.	2	0,19	1	0,09
Protozoi: Balantidium coli	1	0,09	0	0,00
Protozoi: Dientamoeba fragilis	5	0,48	4	0,38
Protozoi: Blastocystis	381	36,42	328	31,36
Protozoi: Entamoeba hartmanni	56	4,30	45	5,35
Protozoi: Entamoeba coli	153	14,63	127	12,14
Protozoi: Entamoeba histolytica/dispar	85	8,13	75	7,17
Protozoi: Endolimax nana	126	12,05	117	11,18
Protozoi: Giardia duodenalis	42	4,02	32	3,06
Protozoi: Enteromonas hominis	1	0,01	1	0,09
Protozoi: Chilomastix mesnli	7	0,67	3	0,29
Protozoi: Iodamoeba butschlii	9	0,86	10	0,96
Protozoi: Isospora belli	2	0,19	0	0
TOTALE	**508**	**48,6**	**404**	**38,6**

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REVIEW

Regulation of type 1 diabetes, tuberculosis, and asthma by parasites

Zhugong Liu · Qian Liu · David Bleich · Padmini Salgame · William C. Gause

New Jersey Medica school

Intriguingly, geographic regions with a high burden of helminth infection have a lower incidence of many inflammatory disorders such as asthma, rheumatoid arthritis (RA), type 1 diabetes (T1D), multiple sclerosis (MS), and inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD) [4]. Alternatively, helminth infection increases the severity of certain infectious diseases such as *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* [12] and reduces the potency of Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination [13].