

Fasciola hepatica antibodies

General:

Fascioliasis is caused by helminths of the trematode type: *Fasciola hepatica*, *Fasciola gigantica*. The worldwide known “large liver fluke” a leaf-formed bile duct parasite among mammals and humans, is 2-3 cm thick and approx. 8-13 mm long.

Epidemiology: *Fasciola hepatica* – worldwide, particularly in sheep breeding areas, *Fasciola gigantica* – Middle East, Africa, Asia. Infection: Duration of the incubation: variable, at least 6 weeks.

Symptoms: There are two clinical phases. During penetration of the larvae through the intestinal wall and the liver parenchyma the patients suffer from pain in the right upper abdomen, which is frequently accompanied by fever and hepatomegaly. Some weeks after this acute episode, when the adult worms have migrated into the gall ducts, all complaints usually disappear completely. Cases with massive obstruction of gall ducts and following cir-rhosis were rarely described. In infections with fasciola gigantica ectopic lo-calizations were described. The patients constantly complain about “moving” skin irritations, particularly at the body trunk. Most infections, however, proceed asymptotically.

Indication: Suspicion of parasite affection of the liver, suspicion of fascioliasis.

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 10-14 days*

Method: EIA

Ref.- range: Negative

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit <http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/>