

Bilharziosis

General:

The infectious agents of bilharziosis are *Schistosoma haematobium* (bladder bilharziosis), *Schistosoma mansoni* (intestinal bilharziosis) and *Schistosoma japonicum* (asian intestinal bilharziosis). *Schistosoma* belong to suckworms (trematodes). Infection occurs through the skin exposed to cercariae- contaminated water. After a silent period, *Schistosoma* penetrate via lungs and liver into the vessels of the bladder.

Clinical pictures in case of bladder bilharziosis are cystitis-like disorders with hematuria, leukocyturia and micturition disorders. The intestinal bilharziosis impresses at the beginning with inflammation-like intestinal reactions and slimy diarrheas. At an advanced course the patient develops portal hypertension by fibrotic transformation of the liver tissue with caput medusae, ascites and esophageal varices. Therapy: Praziquantel.

The following tests are available:

- **Schistosoma mansoni antibodies**

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: HA

Units: Titer

Ref.- range: <1:80

- **Schistosoma mansoni (adult), IgG antibodies**

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: EIA

Units: MONA

Ref.- range: <6.0

- **Schistosoma mansoni (cercaria), IgG antibodies**
Material: 1 ml serum
TAT: 7-10 days*
Method: EIA
Units: MONA
Ref.- range: <6.0

- **Schistosoma haematobium (adult), IgG antibodies**
Material: 1 ml serum
TAT: 7-10 days*
Method: EIA
Units: MONA
Ref.- range: <6.0

- **Schistosoma haematobium (cercaria), IgG antibodies**
Material: 1 ml serum
TAT: 7-10 days*
Method: EIA
Units: MONA
Ref.- range: <6.0

- **Schistosoma spp. PCR**
Material: 1 ml serum
TAT: 7-10 days*
Method: PCR
Ref.- range: Negative

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