

# Schistosoma antibodies

## 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 mansonii antibodies**

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 7-10 days\*

Method: HA

Units: Titer

Ref.- range: <1:80

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

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 7-10 days\*

Method: EIA

Units: MONA

Ref.- range: <6.0

- **Schistosoma mansonii (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/>