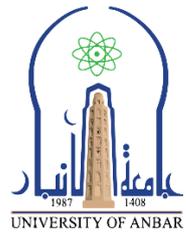




جامعة الأنبار - مركز دراسات الصحراء



العلوم	الكلية
التقنيات الطبية	القسم
Medical Microbiology	المادة باللغة الانجليزية
الاحياء المجهرية الطبية	المادة باللغة العربية
الثانية	المرحلة الدراسية
سمية اياد عبدالرزاق	اسم التدريسي
<i>ECHINOCOCCUS GRANULOSUS</i>	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة الانجليزية
Diagnosis	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة العربية
<i>ECHINOCOCCUS GRANULOSUS</i> تشخيص	رقم المحاضرة
7	المصادر والمراجع
https://www.cdc.gov/dpdx/echinococcosis/index.html	
/https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK539751	
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Echinococcus_granulosus	

محتوى المحاضرة

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ECHINOCOCCUS GRANULOSUS

Diagnosis

The presence of a cyst-like mass in a person with a history of exposure to sheepdogs in an area where *E. granulosus* is endemic suggests :

- 1- Radiological examinations and other imaging techniques such as ultrasonography and CT scan reveal the diagnosis in most cases.
- 2- .After a cyst has been detected, serologic tests may be used to confirm the diagnosis.
- 3- Blood eosinophilia is often present, but is not constant or diagnostic. Exploratory puncture of the cyst yields hydatid fluid and demonstration of scolices. But this procedure is risky and not recommended as it may cause escape of hydatid fluid and consequent anaphylaxis.
- 4- Immunological methods employed include the Casoni's intradermal test and serological tests.
- 5- The Casoni's test is an immediate hypersensitivity test originally introduced by Casoni in 1911. The antigen is hydatid fluid collected from animal or human cysts and sterilised by membrane filtration and is injected (0.2 ml) intradermally on one arm and an equal volume of saline as control on the other arm.
- 6- In positive cases a large wheal, about 5 cm in diameter, with multiple pseudopodial projections appears within 20 to 30 minutes at the test site and

- 7- fades in an hour. A secondary reaction consisting of oedema and induration appears after 8 hours.
- 8- The test is very sensitive, but not specific and false-positive reactions may appear in a number of other conditions.
- 9- Casoni's test is little used now and has been supplanted by serological tests. An active cyst is associated with the presence of circulating antibodies, which increase in titre when there is a leak of hydatid fluid.
- 10- The serological tests used are CFT, IHA(indirect hemagglutination test for the detection of antibodies) , latex agglutination, immunofluorescence, immunoelectrophoresis and ELISA.

***The test is based on the Laboratory Branch Complement Fixation (LBCF) Test procedure.** The principal of the CF test is that antibodies present in patient sera, when mixed with the corresponding antigens will "fix", or bind, complement (a component of fresh serum). his "fixation" of complement is determined by using an assay system consisting of sheep red blood cells (SRBC) sensitized with anti-SRC (hemolysin) and measuring the percentage of lysis of the SRBC (unbound complement initiates lysis). If all complement has been "fixed" the indicator SRBC's will not be lysed.

The CF test is interpreted as follows :

- Antibody present = no hemolysis
- Antibody absent = hemolysis