Study of some opportunistic parasitic Infections in immunocompromised host and water pollution

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Abstract
Parasitic infections in individuals with a normal immune response are not uncommon. However, in immunocompromised patients, remarkable increase in susceptibility to infection occurs and even organisms of low pathogenicity become highly pathogenic. Patients may suffer from dissemination of reactivated latent infections, or by invading pathogens, and opportunistic infection, that produce illness varying from moderate to fatal. For that reason, directing the awareness of physicians towards these pathogens, based on data about their prevalence in the different categories of immunocompromised patients, is required for early detection and control of these pathogens. An immunocompromised state may be brought about by debilitating diseases, malnutrition and malignancy; its treatment with chemotherapy and or radiotherapy. Toxoplasma gondii infections were recognized very early in AIDS patients resulting in fatal cerebral toxoplasmosis in many cases. Massive outbreaks of diarrhea caused by cryptosporidium—the chlorine resistant parasite—have been linked to municipal drinking water supplies in North America and Europe reported that 7 cases of malnourished children out of 59 with acute diarrhea had cryptosporidiosis and 2 cases had enterocytotomy. Hyperinfection with strongyloides is a rare and severe complication, with the increase use of immunosuppressants as corticosteroids and with the presence of debilitating disease as uncontrolled diabetes, fatal overwhelming strongyloidiasis could be expected. Cryptosporidiosis was reported as a cause of chronic diarrhea in insulin-dependent diabetic patients. Isospora belli has been recognized as an opportunistic pathogen in AIDS patients with high rate of recurrence.

Keywords
Adenosine deaminase, Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, Bone marrow transplantation, Bovine serum albumin,