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## Involvement of Central Nervous System in the Schistosomiasis

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The involvement of the central nervous system (CNS) by schistosomes may or may not determine clinical manifestations. When symptomatic, neuroschistosomiasis (NS) is one of the most severe presentations of schistosomal infection. Considering the symptomatic form, cerebral involvement is almost always due to *Schistosoma japonicum* and the spinal cord disease, caused by *S. mansoni* or *S. haematobium*. Available evidence suggests that NS depends basically on the presence of parasite eggs in the nervous tissue and on the host immune response. The patients with cerebral NS usually have the clinical manifestations of increased intracranial pressure associated with focal neurological signs, and those with schistosomal myelodysraphy (SMR) present rapidly progressing symptoms of myelitis involving the lower cord, usually in association with the involvement of the cauda equina roots. The diagnosis of cerebral NS is established by biopsy of the nervous tissue and SMR is usually diagnosed according to a clinical criterion. Antischistosomal drugs, corticosteroids and surgery are the resources available for treating NS. The outcome is variable and is better in cerebral disease.

**Key words:** schistosomiasis - neuroschistosomiasis - central nervous system/parasitology - *Schistosoma mansoni* - *Schistosoma japonicum* - *Schistosoma haematobium*

## ETIOLOGY AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

The term neuroschistosomiasis (NS) refers to the symptomatic or asymptomatic involvements of the central nervous system (CNS) by schistosomes. When associated with clinical symptoms, it is one of the most severe presentations of schistosomal infection. NS can be caused by *Schistosoma japonicum*, *S. mansoni*, and *S. haematobium*. Considering the symptomatic form, the last two species are almost always associated with a myelodysraphic syndrome and the first species, with cerebral disease.

Symptomatic cerebral NS has been recorded in about 2-4% of individuals infected with *S. japonicum* (Watt et al. 1986). On the other hand, this form of presentation is very rare in association with the other two species. Schistosomal myelodysraphy (SMR) is less frequent than cerebral disease. There are around 500 cases reported since the description of the entity in 1930. Although SMR is considered a rare form of NS, its prevalence is unknown and some authors believe that this entity has been underdiagnosed (Joubert et al. 1990, Haribhai et al. 1991, Ferrari 1997, Silva et al. 2003). This possibility is reinforced by the greater number of cases published as knowledge of the disease spreads and by the relatively large number of patients seen by some investigators during a short time (Asano 1992, Ferrari 1997, Peregrino et al. 2002). *S. mansoni* is the species responsible for the great majority of the reported cases of SMR (Ferrari 1999).

As demonstrated by necropsy studies (Scrimgeour & Gajdosik 1985, Gonçalves et al. 1995), asymptomatic depo-

sition of schistosomal eggs in the more highly vascular cerebral structures is more frequent than the symptomatic forms of NS.

## PATHOGENESIS

Several aspects of the pathogenesis of NS are unknown, although available evidence suggests that the lesions seen in the CNS depend basically on the presence of parasite eggs in the nervous tissue and on the host immune response. The eggs can reach the CNS at any time of the infection; however, in the great majority of the cases associated with neurological symptoms, the involvement of the CNS occurs during the evolution of the infection to its chronic phase or concomitantly with the less severe chronic forms (i. e., intestinal and hepatointestinal forms - for *S. mansoni* and *S. japonicum*, and urinary forms without obstructive uropathy - for *S. haematobium*). On the other hand, asymptomatic NS is much more common in association with the more severe chronic forms of *S. mansoni* and *S. haematobium* infection (i. e., hepatosplenic and cardiopulmonary forms for the first species and obstructive uropathy for the latter) (Pittella 1991, 1997, Ferrari 1999).

It is believed that in symptomatic NS the eggs reach the CNS through retrograde venous flow into the Batson vertebral epidural venous plexus, which connects the portal venous system and venae cavae to the spinal cord and cerebral veins. This route permits either anomalous migration of the adult worms to sites close to the CNS

followed by in situ oviposition, or massive embolization of eggs from the portal mesenteric-pelvic system. The small round eggs of *S. japonicum* travel all this way and reach the brain; on the other hand, *S. mansoni* and *S. haematobium* eggs, which are larger and bear protruding spines, are retained in the lower spinal cord. Once deposited in the nervous tissue, the mature embryo secretes and excretes antigenic and immunogenic substances that account for the periovular granulomatous reaction. A large

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## A STUDY OF THE POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF GINGER (ZINGIBER OFFICINALE) LOADED NANOPARTICLES ON MURINE SCHISTOSOMIASIS MANSONI

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**Abstract**  
Chemotherapy is the most widely advocated method of antischistosomal control. Repeated chemotherapy has resulted in the emergence of drug-resistant schistosome strains. In the last few years, such resistance has drawn the attention to alternative drugs especially from natural sources (ginger). Nanoparticles have received special attention because they act as potent drug delivery systems. This study evaluated the antischistosomal effect of ginger extract loaded on chitosan nanoparticles on *Schistosoma mansoni* experimentally infected mice. The present study was conducted on sixty eight female BALB/C mice. Mice were exposed to 80x10<sup>3</sup> cercariae per mouse and divided into 3 main groups (G1) negative control, (G2) positive control, (G3) infected treated, either by ginger extract (GE), chitosan nanoparticles (CN), praziquantel (PZ) or ginger extract loaded on chitosan nanoparticles (G4). All groups were evaluated by parasitological and biochemical parameters. The results showed that worm burden and the egg density in liver were significantly reduced with P value<0.001 in G4. The serum aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) activities were significantly decreased in group G4 with a value<0.05 which indicated recovery of the liver tissue.

**Key words:** Ginger, Praziquantel, Chitosan nanoparticles, *Schistosoma mansoni*

**Introduction**  
Schistosomiasis control strategy is based on the treatment of infected patients with selected drug as praziquantel (Mouta et al. 2011). For centuries, ginger has been used in traditional medicine for respiratory disorders, stroke, hypercholesterolemia, and schistosomiasis (Ab et al. 2008; Idani et al. 2009). It has antibacterial, antifungal, antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory effects and it increases the phagocytic activity and disease resistance against pathogens (Jentiyaz et al. 2013; El-Sayed et al. 2015). Unfortunately, the long term worldwide application of praziquantel coupled with the discovery of praziquantel-resistant schistosome has suggested concern over the development of drug-resistant *Schistosoma* strains (Agyah et al. 2000). Few investigations were done upon the antihelminthic activity of ginger and its constituents and showed that both crude powder and aqueous extract of dried ginger showed antihelminthic activity in sheep (Iqbal et al. 2008). The nanotechnology enhances pres-

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## Case Report

Cellular immunodeficiency related to chronic dermatophytosis in a patient with *Schistosoma mansoni* infection: can schistosomiasis induce immunodeficiency?

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**Abstract**  
Here, we describe a case of hepatomegaly, schistosomiasis that progressed to widespread persistent dermatophytosis. Significant T and B lymphocyte counts were confirmed. T-cell deficit is associated with normal susceptibility to fungal infections of skin and mucous membranes. The accumulation of a large amount of blood cells in the spleen could have played a crucial role in the development of lymphopenia in the present case. Alternatively, the schistosomiasis-induced immune or praziquantel 12 levels could have inhibited the production of interferon- $\gamma$ , a cytokine fundamental to fungal resistance. This case shows the potential of hepatomegaly, schistosomiasis to impair the immune response.

**Keywords:** Schistosomiasis, Immunodeficiency, Chronic dermatophytosis.

**INTRODUCTION**  
Schistosomiasis is a tropical disease caused by the flatworm *Schistosoma mansoni*. Specific freshwater snails disseminate the eggs as an intermediate host, and human contact with water contaminated with larvae (cercariae) leads to infection. Immunopathological reactions against *Schistosoma* eggs trigger tissue-local inflammatory and neuronal obstructive disease, hepatosplenic inflammation, and liver fibrosis. Portal hypertension leads ultimately to hepatosplenic and coagulopathy, mainly thrombocytopenia and neutropenia. Schistosomiasis affects over 200 million people worldwide. 20 million are symptomatic and 20 million have severe disease. Despite the severity and impact of schistosomiasis on public health, the history contains no reports relating schistosomiasis to any form of immunodeficiency. Here, we report the case of a patient with hepatomegaly, schistosomiasis who developed lymphopenia associated with chronic dermatophytosis, including secondary immunodeficiency.

**CASE REPORT**  
A 37-year-old man born in the east area of the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil, to non-consanguineous parents of Caucasian

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and African ancestry, showed normal neuro-psychomotor development and no major diseases up to the age of 21 years. At this age, extensive and chronic dermatophytosis developed on his trunk, legs, and feet and in the glabrous, rugose, and perioral regions (Figure 1).

There was moderate orotic acid, and creatinine levels, combined with mild hypercholesterolemia, with a 1.66 average cholesterol. A large elevated, and erythrocytic haemoglobin with a mild erythrocytosis that covered almost the entire upper back was particularly suggestive of a dermatophytosis. These lesions occurred intermittently, but 6 years prior, when the patient was 15 years old, the lesions became persistent, more extensive, and refractory to topical treatments. Subsequent enlargement occurred 4 years prior. He visited the Infectious Diseases Clinic, where a hepatomegaly form of *Schistosoma mansoni* infection was diagnosed. Treatment was initiated, and because of the uncertain pattern of the dermatophytosis, he was referred to the Primary Immunodeficiency Outpatient Unit for investigation of possible immunodeficiency. The present had no history of viral, parasitic, catarrhal infection, meningitis, mucocutaneous or systemic candidiasis, chronic diarrhea, or other infections. His birthplace is endemic for *S. mansoni*. He had two brothers, one of whom died because of complications of *S. mansoni* infection, while the other is healthy. His uncle was also diagnosed with hepatomegaly schistosomiasis. During our initial investigation, dermatophytosis was confirmed by direct exam of the scraped skin from three different regions, which indicated the presence of multiple branched and separate

and African ancestry, showed normal neuro-psychomotor development and no major diseases up to the age of 21 years. At this age, extensive and chronic dermatophytosis developed on his trunk, legs, and feet and in the glabrous, rugose, and perioral regions (Figure 1).

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