

Schistosomiasis

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Schistosomiasis (also bilharziasis, schistosomiasis or schistosomiasis) is a disease caused by the parasitic schistosome tapeworm - *Schistosoma haematobium*, *S. mansoni*, *S. japonicum*. Schistosomes live for up to 35 years and belong to the most **medically important** genus of flukes. They are small thin worms that have a separate sex. They live only in the fresh waters of the tropics and subtropics, in which their typical carriers - **snails**. More than 200,000 people die from the disease each year and it is the leading cause of pulmonary hypertension worldwide.

Forms:

- **Intestinal:** *S. mansoni*, *S. japonicum*, *S. mekongi*.
- **Urine:** *S. haematobium*.
- **Rectal:** *S. intercalatum*.

Occurrence

Schistosomes occur mainly in the **tropics and subtropics**, only in the **fresh water** where their intermediate hosts live. Worldwide, 200 million people are infected, with 85% of infections in **sub-Saharan Africa**, of which 20% are pregnant women.

- *S. mansoni*: Africa, SE America.
- *S. haematobium*: Africa, Middle East.
- *S. intercalatum*: Africa.
- *S. japonicum*: China, Philippines, occasionally Japan and Indonesia.
- *S. mekongi*: SE Asia.

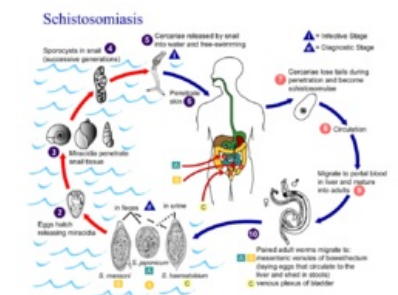


Schistosomiasis infection over the world

⚠ Risk site of infection: **Lake Malawi**, where there is more than a 75% chance of infection.

Life cycle

The egg enters the water from the host, where the **miracidium** hatches, which is a floating larva with eyebrows, which actively penetrates into **freshwater snails**. Individual species of snails are specific to individual species of schistosomes. In snails, it changes into a **sporocyst**, which multiplies many times. It then turns into **cercariae**, a forked-tailed larva that leaves the snail. These larvae penetrate the skin or mucous membranes when in contact with humans. In the blood, the cercariae then loses its tail and turns into **schistosomulae**, which nest in the lungs and continue to grow. In order to mature in adulthood, they must be transported by blood to the portal system. Here the adults come together and move together to their typical location. The female then begins to produce eggs, which either leave the stool or urinate back into the water.



Schistosomiasis life cycle

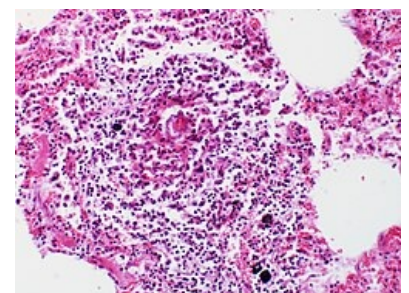
- In the wall of the **urogenital tract** nests female *S. haematobium*.
- In the **intestinal wall and liver**, there are females of *S. mansoni*, *S. japonicum* and *S. mekongi*.
- In the wall of the **large intestine** and **rectum** parasites *S. intercalatum*.

Pathogenesis

Susceptibility to infection is not affected by age or gender. The infection is not transmissible from person to person.

- **Infectious stage:** cercariae that takes minutes to penetrate the skin.
- **Pathogenic agents:** eggs.

The female parasites in the **venous system**, where she lays eggs. Eggs produce **lytic enzymes** for penetration from the veins into the wall of the GIT (mainly intestine) or urogenital tract (mainly bladder), where they accumulate and cause local obstruction. In addition, the eggs circulate to the liver, lungs and other organs (hematogenous spread), and thus the disease enters a chronic phase. Adults are able to live and produce eggs for **up to 35 years**. On the other hand, eggs have a **limited lifespan** (1 month), which is why we often find viable and dead eggs in the tissues that calcify.



Granuloma around an egg

Antigens and enzymes released from eggs **activate the host's immune system**. A **local inflammatory reaction** develops around the eggs, forming **granulomas and fibrosis**.

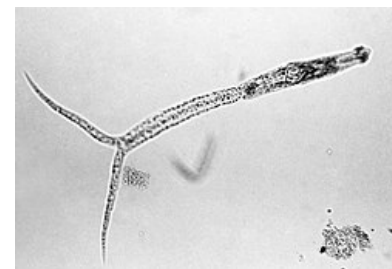
⚠ In *S. haematobium*, local reactions can result in dysplastic changes in the epithelium as well as **bladder cancer**.

Clinical signs

Clinical symptoms depend on the intensity of the infection and the stage of the infection. The onset is often **asymptomatic**, with clinical symptoms developing slowly. The disease has a **serious prognosis**. Factors affecting the severity of the infection are the duration, the number of mites, the location of the parasites, and the immune status of the individual.

Skin phase

- The so-called **cercarial dermatitis**.
- The rash occurs within **12-48 hours** after staying in high-risk waters ("bathing rash").
- The location of the rash is only at the site of skin contact with the cercariae.
- **Accompanying symptoms**: very intense itching, edema, swollen lymph nodes, fever.
- Symptom disappearance even without therapy within **14 days after infection** (for symptom relief: antihistamines).

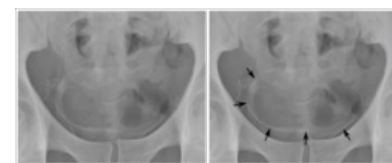


Cercaria

⚠ The skin manifestations caused by the cercariae of avian and human schistosomes cannot be distinguished from each other.

Subacute and acute schistosomiasis

- The so-called **toxic stage**.
- It appears **2-16 weeks** after infection and manifests as **Katayama syndrome** (hyperergic reaction):
 - fever, fatigue,
 - pain in the limbs, head, abdomen,
 - diarrhea,
 - eosinophilia,
 - urticaria,
 - skin edema,
 - swelling of the liver, spleen and lymph nodes. [3]



Calcification of the bladder wall

Chronic schistosomiasis

- The so-called **traumatic stage**.
- It manifests **3-6 months** to several years after infection. It is the result of the **accumulation of eggs** in the tissues, so it depends on which type of patient it has infected.
 - ***S. mansoni*, *S. japonicum*, *S. mekongi* and *S. intercalatum***: intestine + ectopic sites (liver, spleen, kidney, lungs, heart, CNS).
 - ***S. haematobium***: bladder, urethra, genitals + ectopic localization.
- **The inflammatory reaction** around the eggs can manifest itself as:
 - diarrhea (sometimes bloody), hematuria,
 - abdominal pain, hepatosplenomegaly,
 - anorexia,
 - portal hypertension,
 - neurological problems - granulomatic reactions around the eggs in the brain and spinal cord (atypical migration of adult moths to the brain has been reported in *S. japonicum*).

Diagnosis

Travel history is important. Schistosomes have a long incubation period, so several years old anamnestic data are important.

- **Microscopy**: native stool specimen (3 samples), urinary sediment.
- **Biopsy**: for cercarial dermatitis can be done within 3 days after infection, bladder and bowel biopsy can give a false negative result.
- **Serology**: ELISA.
- Detection of pathological changes on X-ray, ultrasound, colposcopy of the cervix and vaginal wall.

Therapy

- **Praziquantel** is effective against all types of schistosomes. [3]
- **Oxamnichin** effective only on *S. mansoni*. [5]

Links



Poster warning from schistosomiasis

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- Gastrointestinal parasitosis
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External articles

- Facts about schistosomiasis (<https://www.who.int/home/cms-decommissioning%7C10>)