

Xth European Multicollloquium Of Parasitology

Paris - France
August 24th-28th, 2008

PROGRAM & ABSTRACT BOOK

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

The abstracts included in this book are the proceedings of the "Xth European Multicollloquium Of Parasitology", as provided by the authors, without modification or copy-editing. The organizers of the congress are, therefore, in any way responsible for abstract presentation or scientific content".

P-199

PARASITES OF NON-INDIGENOUS FISH SPECIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA: TWO CASE REPORTS

MERELLA P.(1), FARJALLAH S.(2), PAIS A.(3), FOLLESA M.C.(4), GARIPPA G.(1)

(1) Università di Sassari, Dipartimento di Biologia Animale, SASSARI, ITALY ; (2) Institut Supérieur de Biotechnologie de Monastir, Unité de Recherche: Génétique, Biodiversité et Valorisation des Bioressources, MONASTIR, TUNISIA ; (3) Università di Sassari, Dipartimento di Scienze Zootechniche, SASSARI, ITALY ; (4) Università di Cagliari, Dipartimento di Biologia Animale ed Ecologia, CAGLIARI, ITALY

Biological invasions are considered global phenomena that may threaten biodiversity. In particular, the entry of non-indigenous species (NIS) in the Mediterranean Sea, from both the Atlantic and the Indo-Pacific, is by now a well documented phenomenon. According to CIESM, in 2007 fish NIS in the Mediterranean Sea included 33 Atlantic and 65 Indo-Pacific species. Host-parasite interactions play a key role for the success of NIS. In fact, the absence of a co-evolutionary equilibrium between hosts and parasites, and consequently the chance of NIS to enter only with a sub-set of natural parasites (i.e. the enemy release hypothesis, ERH), may result in a fitness advantage. The parasites of 2 fish NIS from the Mediterranean, the Lessepsian *Fistularia commersonii* (7 specimens) and the Atlantic *Gaidropsarus granti* (1 specimen), were examined. The parasite assemblages of both fish showed a relatively high richness and were mainly characterized by native generalist species, but also included some specific parasite (i.e. *Allolepidapedon fistulariae* and *Neoalolepidapedon hawaiiense* in *F. commersonii*, and *Anisakis simplex* s.s. in *G. granti*). The results suggested that both NIS entered the Mediterranean as adults, and indicated that NIS may carry part of natural parasites and/or acquire native parasites in the new habitat, suggesting caution in the uncritical acceptance of the ERH.

Research supported by Fondazione Banco di Sardegna 2006

P-200

FIRST CASES OF HUMAN SUBCUTANEOUS DIROFILARIASIS (DIROFILARIA REPENS) IN POLAND

ŻARNOWSKA-PRYMEK H., CIELECKA D., SALAMATIN R.
Medical University of Warsaw, WARSAW, POLAND

The area of endemic occurrence of *D. repens* (DR), in Europe includes mainly Mediterranean countries and until recent time it had not crossed the border drawn by Alps. However, in some regions of Central Europe (HUN, UKR, SVK, CZE) dirofilariasis becomes the autochthonic infection. In this part of Europe, the infections of dogs as well as the cases of humans, most frequently in HUN and UKR, and recently also in SVK have been recorded. In POL, we had the case of infection with DR in patient, who had been to GRC 4 years before (Cielecka *et al.* 2007, Wiad Parazytol 53, suppl.:165) described for the first time. Since that time, i.e. in the period of 03-2007 to 03-2008 three new cases of subcutaneous dirofilariasis have been diagnosed. All four patients live in Warsaw or Warsaw suburbs. Three of them had visited the areas of endemic dirofilariasis before the appearance of subcutaneous bumps. These were travels to GRC (1), ITA and UKR (1) and ZAF (1) in the period from several months to several years before the symptoms were identified. For one person the only visit abroad was spending holidays on the river around Prague (CZE), 10 years ago. Since

there were no records on occurrence of DR in animals in POL, we are not sure that the 4 cases of dirofilariasis described are the domestic infections. However, the presence of parasites, even those acquired abroad, in Polish patients is another argument that confirms that human dirofilariasis expands in Europe.

P-201

TRENDS IN THE INCIDENCE OF PARASITIC INFECTIONS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC OVER 1990-2007

TOLAROVA V.(1), PYSOVA I.(2), NOHYNKOVA E.(2)

(1) Regional Institute of Public Health, Department of Parasitology and National Reference Laboratory for Diagnostics of Intestinal Parasitoses, PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC ; (2) Teaching Hospital Na Bulovce, Department of Tropical Medicine and National Reference Laboratory for Diagnostics of Tropical Parasitic Diseases, PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC

Here we report the results of the cooperation among two National Reference Laboratories and 75 field diagnostic laboratories to monitor trends in the incidence of parasitic infections in the Czech Republic over the last 18 years. The analysis has been possible due to the consistency in using of the diagnostic methods over this period. Whereas, in spite of the increasing travelling all over the world, a significant decrease in cases of common intestinal parasitoses, namely of giardiasis (from 3075 cases in 1990 to 204 in 2007) and taeniasis (from 200 to 25 cases per year over the same period), was observed, the incidence of other intestinal parasitic diseases, such as schistosomiasis, diphyllobothriasis and cyclosporiasis, remained sporadic. Annual incidence of asymptomatic intestinal infections with *Entamoeba histolytica*/*E. dispar* was nearly the same during the observed period with 40 cases per year in average (only 5% represented infection with *E. histolytica*). The number of imported malaria did not show any increasing tendency either in contrast to a slightly growing number of cases of visceral leishmaniasis and extraintestinal amebiasis. Interestingly, though amebic abscess is usually an imported infection from an endemic country, several cases of the disease occurred recently in patients without any travel history.

P-202

INTRODUCTION A SIMPLE AND RAPID MODIFIED BLOOD AGAR MEDIA FOR MASS CULTIVATION OF LEISHMANIA SPP.

HABIBI P., MOTAZEDIAN M.H.

Shiraz medical school, SHIRAZ, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Introduction:

Since identification of *Leishmania* based not only on external characteristics, use of some internal characteristics including molecular structure of organism, like isoenzymes. It is necessary to perform these tests 1010 organisms. In vitro mass cultivation needs different rich liquid culture media with FCS (fetal calf serum) at 22°-26° are used. Thus presentation of cheap media which can guarantee the growth of parasite seems necessary.

Materials and Methods:

40-sample taken from patients suspicious of cutaneous leishmaniasis were cultivated on NNN media. Ten sample growth. Four sample mass cultivation both broth and modified solid Media were use after 2-3 times cultivations in modified media 1010 promastigots were obtained. compared Schisodeme pattern of RFLP (Restriction fragment length