

# Micro-mapeamento da Filaríase Linfática e Oncocercose em áreas co-endêmicas de *Loa loa*, na província do Bengo

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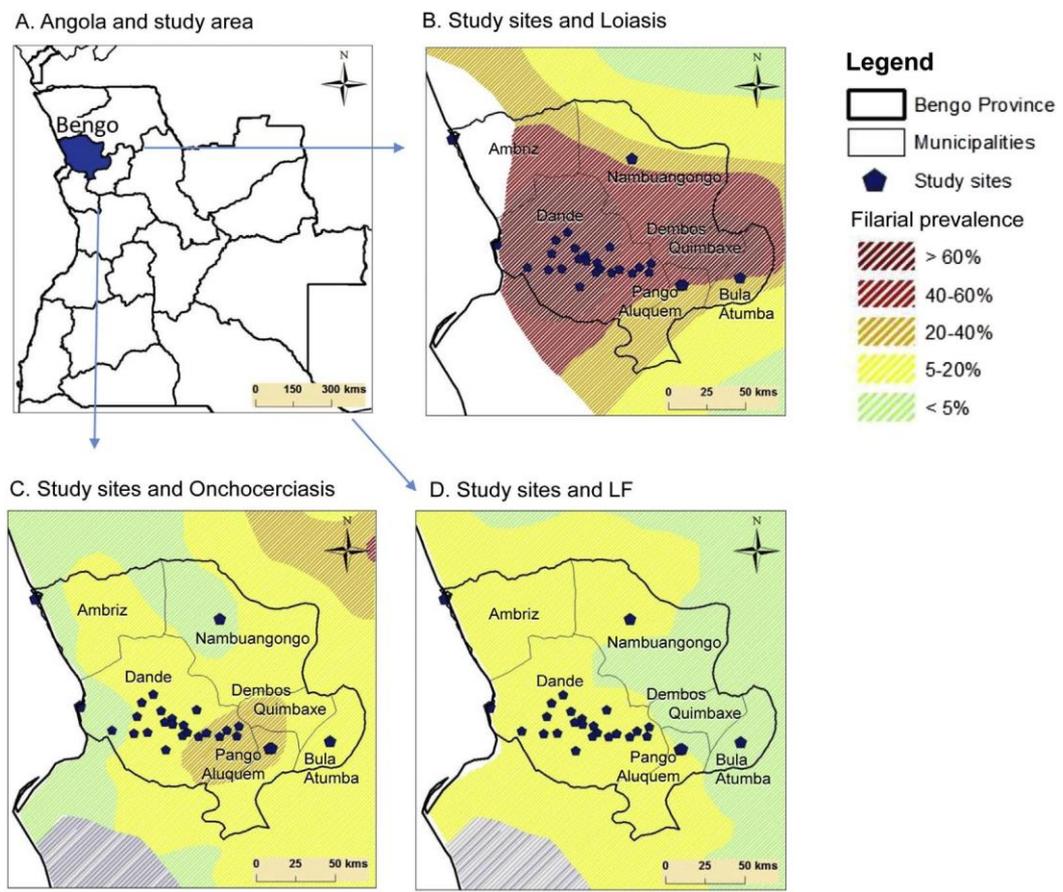
# Micro-mapeamento da Filaríase Linfática e Oncocercose em áreas co-endêmicas de *Loa loa*, na província do Bengo

## Introdução

- A co-distribuição de *Loa loa* é um impasse para o programa de eliminação da filaríase linfática e da oncocercose em Angola, devido ao potencial risco de efeitos adversos graves associados à administração de ivermectina em indivíduos com *Loa loa*.
- Isto tem implicações significativas não só para as campanhas de administração de medicamentos em massa como também para estratégias alternativas que possam ser necessárias nas áreas seleccionadas.
- Uma das áreas de maior risco de *Loa loa* é o município de Dande, província do Bengo, no norte de Angola, sendo considerada historicamente uma área com casos significativos de filaríase linfática e oncocercose.

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## Introdução



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## Introdução

Revisão literária sobre alguns estudos feitos em território nacional em relação às filaríases:

Década	Região/Localidade	Prevalência/Casos	Observação	Referências
1950	Indefinido	3761 casos	Mortalidade causada por filaríases	OMS (1961)
1960	Cabinda	Casos	elefantíase e hidrocelo	Casaca (1966)
	Zaire	Casos	elefantíase e hidrocelo	
	Uíge	Casos	elefantíase e hidrocelo	
	Cabinda	10% da população	<i>Loa loa</i>	
	Cuanza Norte	10% da população	<i>Loa loa</i>	
	Cabinda	4,85%	Filaríase linfática	
2010	Todo território	1,2 M	Oncocercose endémica em 50% das províncias	OMS (2011)
	Bié, Huambo, Cunene, Cuando Cubango	≥1% da população	filaríase linfática	
	Bengo, Bié, Cuando Cubango	20%-60% da população	História do verme do olho de acordo com o RAPLOA	
	Uíge, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Moxico, Benguela, Huíla, Cuando Cubango	≥ 10 nódulos	# de nódulos por indivíduo causados pela oncocercose	Sicato (2013)

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## Objectivo

- Elaborar o perfil epidemiológico das filaríases com base no mapeamento integrado, inquérito RAPLOA & REMO, teste rápido e biologia molecular.

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## Métodos

- 22 bairros em áreas peri-urbanas e rurais, foram amostrados entre Agosto-Setembro de 2014.
- Inquérito REMO e RAPLOA
- Testes rápidos para diagnóstico da filaríase linfática (BinaxNOW Filariasis) – *W. bancrofti*
- Colecta de sangue venoso para detectar *W. bancrofti* e *L.loa* por PCR em tempo real e nested PCR respectivamente
- Conservação do sangue em papel de filtro para determinar a seropositividade do *O. volvulus* por ELISA.





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## Resultados

### Questionário:

- ≈ 69 entrevistas por bairro
- ↓ níveis de endemicidade (<20%).
- T=1613, 38% H e 62% M.
- Bairros urbanos:  
≈30-42, R de 4-9 anos
- Bairros rurais:  
≈43-53, R de 6-13 anos
- Historial do verme do olho: 42 casos (2.6%)
- Testemunho de loíase: 80 indivíduos (5%)



- Hidrocelo: 19 casos (1.2%)
- Nódulos subcutâneos: 49 casos (3%)
- Testemunho de oncocercose: 6 pessoas (0,4%)

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## Resultados

### Biologia Molecular:

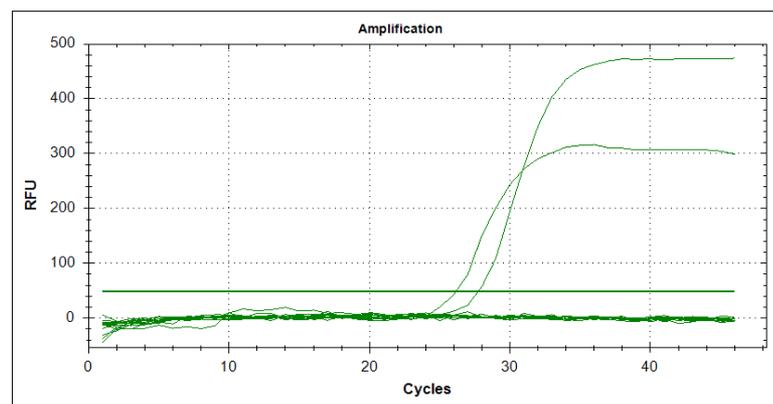
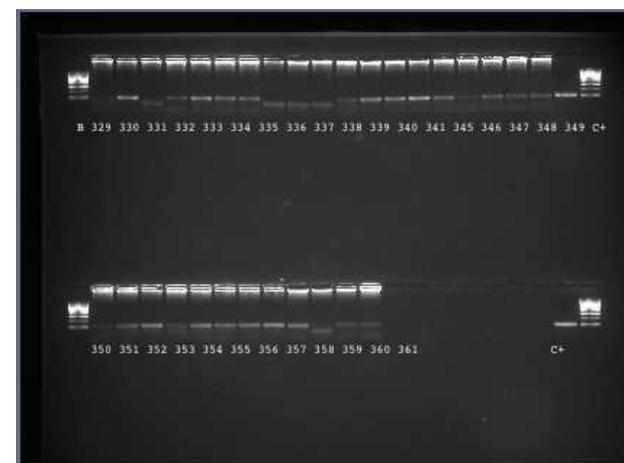
- PCR Tempo Real  
FL = 0 casos

- Nested PCR  
*Loa loa* = 178 casos

- ELISA  
Oncocercose = 74

### Teste Rápido:

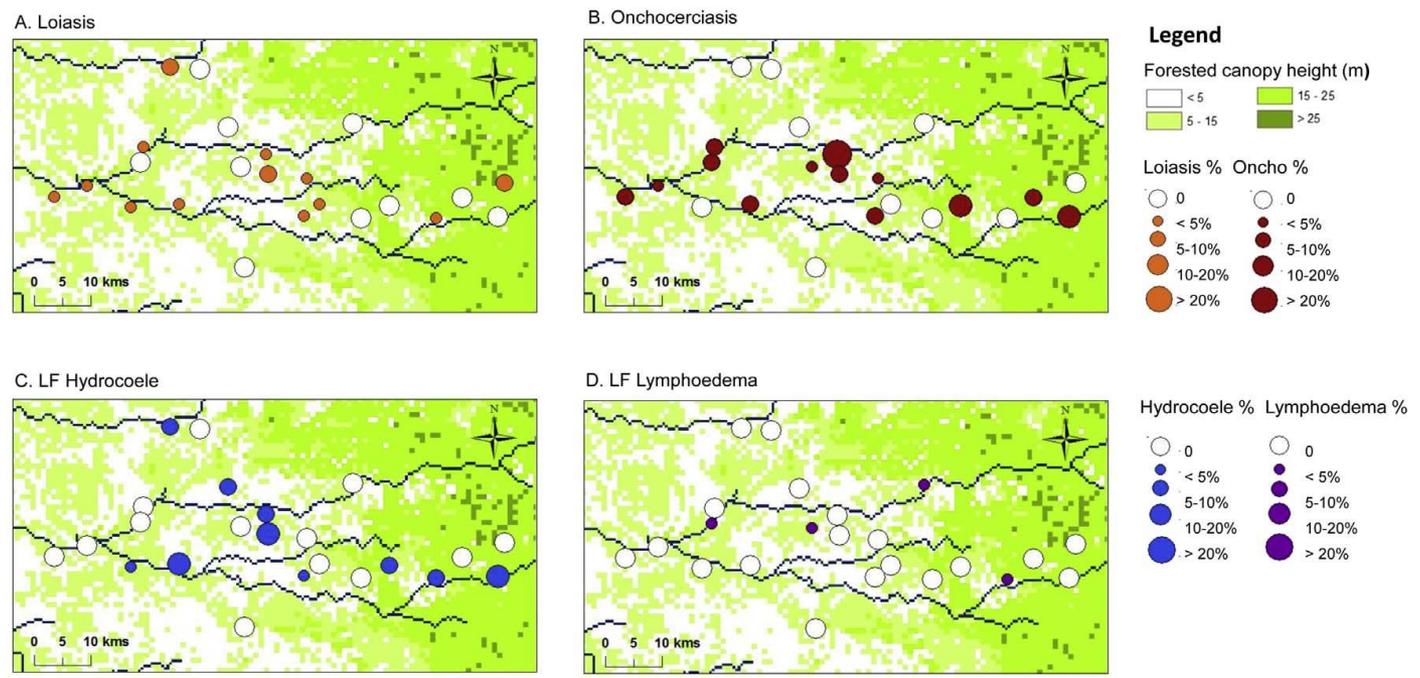
- FL = 0 casos



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## Resultados

Distribuição geográfica das áreas seleccionadas onde foram implementados os inquéritos RAPLOA e REMO na província do Bengo.



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## Discussão



- **Hipoendemicidade** das filaríases.
- Migração sazonal.
- Mudança no meio ambiente
- Avanço do tratamento de *Loa loa* com ivermectina com **chances quase nulas** de ocorrer reacções adversas.

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## Recomendações

- Uso de aparelhos de diagnóstico em campo, possíveis de gerenciar, monitorizar e controlar infecções emergentes e resistentes a medicamentos (TwistTDx)
- Avaliar o nível de estigma existente causado pelas NTDs
- Identificar casos de hidrocelo e aumentar o número de procedimentos cirúrgicos

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## Conclusão

- Espera-se, entre outros objectivos, que este estudo contribua para o maior reconhecimento da epidemiologia local, para o desenvolvimento de uma metodologia de gestão de morbilidade dos pacientes com os diferentes tipos de filaríases.

# Publicações

Kelly-Hope et al. *Parasites & Vectors* (2017) 10:172  
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Parasites & Vectors

REVIEW

Open Access

## *Loa loa* vectors *Chrysops* spp.: perspectives on research, distribution, bionomics, and implications for elimination of lymphatic filariasis and onchocerciasis



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### Abstract

**Background:** Loiasis is a filarial disease caused *Loa loa*. The main vectors are *Chrysops silacea* and *C. dimidiata* which are confined to the tropical rainforests of Central and West Africa. Loiasis is a mild disease, but individuals with high microfilaria loads may suffer from severe adverse events if treated with ivermectin during mass drug administration campaigns for the elimination of lymphatic filariasis and onchocerciasis. This poses significant challenges for elimination programmes and alternative interventions are required in *L. loa* co-endemic areas. The control of *Chrysops* has not been considered as a viable cost-effective intervention; we reviewed the current knowledge of *Chrysops* vectors to assess the potential for control as well as identified areas for future research.

**Results:** We identified 89 primary published documents on the two main *L. loa* vectors *C. silacea* and *C. dimidiata*. These were collated into a database summarising the publication, field and laboratory procedures, species distributions, ecology, habitats and methods of vector control. The majority of articles were from the 1950–1960s. Field studies conducted in Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria and Sudan highlighted that *C. silacea* is the most important and widespread vector. This species breeds in muddy streams or swampy areas of forests or plantations, descends from forest canopies to feed on humans during the day, is more readily adapted to human dwellings and attracted to wood fires. Main vector targeted measures proposed to impact on *L. loa* transmission included personal repellents, household screening, indoor residual spraying, community-based environmental management, adulticiding and larviciding.

**Conclusions:** This is the first comprehensive review of the major *L. loa* vectors for several decades. It highlights key vector transmission characteristics that may be targeted for vector control providing insights into the potential for integrated vector management, with multiple diseases being targeted simultaneously, with shared human and financial resources and multiple impact. Integrated vector management programmes for filarial infections, especially in low transmission areas of onchocerciasis, require innovative approaches and alternative strategies if the elimination targets established by the World Health Organization are to be achieved.

**Keywords:** *Loa loa*, Loiasis, Tropical eye worm, *Chrysops*, Vector control, Lymphatic filariasis, Onchocerciasis, Neglected tropical diseases, NTDs, Africa, Integrated vector management, Bionomics



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## Rapid integrated clinical survey to determine prevalence and co-distribution patterns of lymphatic filariasis and onchocerciasis in a *Loa loa* co-endemic area: The Angolan experience



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Lymphatic filariasis  
Elephantiasis  
Mapping  
Nodules  
Hydrocoele  
Lymphoedema  
Ivermectin  
RAPLOA, REMO  
NTDs  
Neglected tropical diseases

### ABSTRACT

The Republic of Angola is a priority country for onchocerciasis and lymphatic filariasis (LF) elimination, however, the co-distribution of the filarial parasite *Loa loa* (loiasis) is a significant impediment, due to the risk of severe adverse events (SAEs) associated with ivermectin used in mass drug administration (MDA) campaigns. Angola has a high risk loiasis zone identified in Bengo Province where alternative interventions may need to be implemented; however, the presence and geographical overlap of the three filarial infections/diseases are not well defined. Therefore, this study conducted a rapid integrated filarial mapping survey based on readily identifiable clinical conditions of each disease in this risk zone to help determine prevalence and co-distribution patterns in a timely manner with limited resources. In total, 2007 individuals from 29 communities in five provincial municipalities were surveyed. Community prevalence estimates were determined by the rapid assessment procedure for loiasis (RAPLOA) and rapid epidemiological mapping of onchocerciasis (REMO) together with two questions on LF clinical manifestations (presence of lymphoedema, hydrocoele). Overall low levels of endemicity, with different overlapping distributions were found. Loiasis was found in 18 communities with a prevalence of 2.0% (31/1571), which contrasted to previous results defining the area as a high risk zone. Onchocerciasis prevalence was 5.3% (49/922) in eight communities, and LF prevalence was 0.4% for lymphoedema (8/2007) and 2.6% for hydrocoeles (20/761 males) in seven and 12 communities respectively. The clinical mapping survey method helped to highlight that all three filarial infections are present in this zone of Bengo Province. However, the significant difference in loiasis prevalence found between the past and this current survey suggests that further studies including serological and parasitological confirmation are required. This will help determine levels of infection and risk, understand the associations between clinical, serological and parasitological prevalence patterns, and better determine the most appropriate treatment strategies to reach onchocerciasis and LF elimination targets in the loiasis co-endemic areas. Our results also suggest that the utility of the earlier RAPLOA derived maps, based on surveys undertaken over a decade ago, are likely to be invalid given the extent of population

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