

Angiostrongyliasis in Brazil – an emerging disease, distribution and spread

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Brazil

• The largest country in South America

• The world's fifth largest country, both in terms of geographical area and population, with over 190 million people

•26 States plus a Federal District

Intermediate hosts









Achatina fulica Bowdich, 1822

Subulina octona (Brugüière, 1789)

Rat Lung Worm disease in Brazil

- First two cases: January 2007, two male individuals aged 21 and 39 years from Cariacica, State of Espírito Santo, with eosinophilic meningitis and a history of ingestion of raw terrestrial slugs (Caldeira et al. 2007).
- Twenty seven out of 45 Sarasinula marginata specimens were highly infected (approximately 500 L₃/slug. From 157 Subulina octona specimens analyzed, 120 were infected. Thirty Achatina fulica and all Bradybaena similaris specimens were also found highly infected (approximately 1,000 L₃/A. fulica, and 300 L₃/B. similaris) (Caldeira et al. 2007).
- Two other cases: April 2008, a female from Olinda and a child from Escada, state of Pernambuco. In Escada 5 specimens of the freshwater snail Pomacea lineata were infected and larvae of Aelurostrongylus abstrusus (Railliet, 1898) were identified from 7 A. fulica.
- In Olinda only terrestrial molluscs were collected, including A. fulica. Out of the 33 snails collected, all 14 A. fulica (42%) were found heavily infected with A. cantonensis (Thiengo et al. 2010).

Survey of molluscs in Escada, PE, near the house of a patient with eosinophilic meningitis



Survey of molluscs in Escada, PE, northeast Brazil



Sarasinula marginata (Semper, 1885)



Achatina fulica Bowdich, 1822



Pomacea lineata (Spix in Wagner, 1827)

Survey of *Angiostrongylus* spp. and other nematode larvae of medical-veterinary importance by artificial digestion of molluscs











After infection of rodents with the L3 larvae, adult *A. cantonensis* were identified by morphology and...



Adult worms



L3 larvae



.... Molecular techniques: PCR-RFLP analysis of the ITS2 rDNA



...<u>Confirmed</u> the identity of all adult worms and L_5 obtained from the brain and lungs of *Rattus norvegicus* and infective larvae recovered from *A. fulica* as *A. cantonensis*

Another nematode found in *A. fulica* from many Brazilian states: *Aelurostrongylus abstrusus* (Railliet, 1898), parasite of the lungs of Felidae



20 Mm



The giant African snail Achatina fulica as natural intermediate host of Angiostrongylus cantonensis in Pernambuco, northeast Brazil

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First report of Angiostrongylus cantonensis (Nematoda: Metastrongylidae) in Achatina fulica (Mollusca: Gastropoda) from Southeast and South Brazil

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Current Distribution of A. fulica in Brazil

Brazil is experiencing an explosive phase of the invasion of *A. fulica*.

Although it has not been considered a potentially serious large-scale agricultural pest, it is a concern in small-scale agriculture.

It is also a public health concern as well as being a major public nuisance.



What has been done?

- Because of its now wide distribution and the great size of Brazil, it is impossible to eradicate *A. fulica*.
- However, local control remains possible, although it will entail great financial and labor costs.
 - Health and Environmental education: to inform people instead of alarm.





CARAMUJO GIGANTE AFRICANO

 O caratrup griparile eliticana è um metucco que não fazos partis do nesso ambiente. Nos: de Alace e foi vitorazion como uma versão mais lacatelas do "escargal", que é muto apreciado na cubrativa exceptio.
 São anemas lismativa e pocon ser

encontrados sob pedagos de tranco, tertas, permas e kos. Deixam um estre brithante por onde passam, o que facilita a localitivição. • Tomaramente umo passa em queme todo Rose.

• Socialité de la page en parte toto tribuie leudere punches partes destreses plantações e são una amoça à suple e as reve antenio. Não há casos notificados de deseças causadas pelo caramujo africano no Basil, ma esses caramujo africano no Basil, ma esses caramujo africano transmitir verminoses que stacam o adestros e o sústema necesso.

 O casanajo grgante alfvares se reproduc repidamente. Colocarri decarez de ovos smedordectes, tranco-ameridados, do casanto de sementes de mando, que ficam tema entercados no solo.

 As verificar locals intestados, colocula isoan como: casoas do legunos universidas ou prese secureo e únicido, se luito de pañas grossa e de teñas emborcadas. De matrugada, os canamujos vilo se esconder nesses locals. Coloto os casamujos pola marva.

3 MANEIRAS DE ELIMINAR OS CARAMUJOS

Após calar on construiços e testa over, com as milios prolegidas por Asias, descartaveis da suces planteos, escolha uma das três escriteiros para matá-las

 1. INCINERAÇÃO Ponha os casamujos e seus oras em aminha os tambor reelativo e queime os utilizando silcost, guarasene au pasolna, Faça a incineração com muto cuidado, para evilar acidantas, 2. SAL GROSSO

Coloque os caramijos capturados num recipiente com ague e sul pata exitátos (6 colheres de sopa para cada litro de água). Em seguida quetire num conchas untes de coaras inte. O uso do sal de coaristia refinado ou do sal gresso direto no solo não deve ser praticado para evitar a salinzação de solo. Utilize-o apenas em barreiras exentuals. 3. CLORO

Coloque os caramajos em solução formada com umo parte de cleno para três de agua e deten-os submenso por conto de 24 noras, antes de descarátos no liso, com an tonohas quebradas



COMO É O CARAMUJO AFRICANO ?

- Ele pode medik, em méstra, arié 12 cm de comprehento.
- Sue centre (casca) lien dor marton, con listeas detait, 4 alongade a posse atientura costan
 Cesalmente aparece em grande quantitade.

 Noe confunda com os canamaços da fasos besiñana, como a Megsiabilimas, que apesar da serigrande o las a conche manom e bem mais largo a postur abenira giostal.

CONCLUSION

- New intermediate host for *A. cantonensis* : *Pomacea lineata* in northeast Brazil
- Infection is mostly accidental as Brazilians are not used to eating raw molluscs, fish or crabs
- Spread of the parasite and the disease is strongly associated with the increasing and wide distribution of *A. fulica* in Brazil, as it leads to more interaction between people and snails



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And also to: 2016: OLYMPIC GAMES

2014: WORLD CUP



