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REUNIÓN CONJUNTA DE SOCIEDADES DE BIOCIENCIAS

LXII REUNIÓN ANUAL DE LA SOCIEDAD ARGENTINA DE INVESTIGACIÓN CLÍNICA (SAIC)

LIII REUNIÓN ANUAL DE LA SOCIEDAD ARGENTINA DE INVESTIGACIÓN BIOQUÍMICA Y BIOLOGÍA MOLECULAR (SAIB)

LXV REUNIÓN ANUAL DE LA SOCIEDAD ARGENTINA DE INMUNOLOGÍA (SAI)

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REUNIÓN ANUAL DE LA SOCIEDAD ARGENTINA DE FISIOLOGÍA (SAFIS)

REUNIÓN DE LA SOCIEDAD ARGENTINA DE HEMATOLOGÍA (SAH)

XXIX REUNIÓN ANUAL DE LA SOCIEDAD ARGENTINA DE PROTOZOOLOGÍA (SAP)

13-17 de noviembre de 2017
Palais Rouge– Buenos Aires

1 Mensaje de Bienvenida de los Presidentes
2 Conferencias, Simposios y Presentaciones a Premios
92 Resúmenes de las Comunicaciones presentadas en formato E-Póster

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JOINT MEETING OF BIOSCIENCE SOCIETIES

LXII ANNUAL MEETING OF ARGENTINE SOCIETY OF CLINICAL INVESTIGATION (SAIC)

LIII ANNUAL MEETING OF ARGENTINE SOCIETY OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY (SAIB)

LXV ANNUAL MEETING OF ARGENTINE SOCIETY OF IMMUNOLOGY (SAI)

MEETING OF ARGENTINE SOCIETY OF ANDROLOGY (SAA)

XLVI ANNUAL MEETING OF ARGENTINE SOCIETY OF BIOPHYSICS (SAB)

XIX ANNUAL MEETING OF ARGENTINE SOCIETY OF BIOLOGY (SAB)

XLIX ANNUAL MEETING OF ARGENTINE SOCIETY OF EXPERIMENTAL PHARMACOLOGY (SAFE)

ANNUAL MEETING OF ARGENTINE SOCIETY OF PHYSIOLOGY (SAFIS)

MEETING OF ARGENTINE SOCIETY OF HEMATOLOGY (SAH)

XXIX ANNUAL MEETING OF ARGENTINE SOCIETY OF PROTOZOOLOGY (SAP)

November 13 -17, 2017
Palais Rouge– Buenos Aires

1 Welcome Message from Presidents
2 Lectures, Symposia and Award Presentations
92 Abstracts of E-Poster Presentations

DISEASE FROM THE PROVINCE OF CORRIENTES

Maria Josefa Rea, Carlos Edgardo Borda (1), Adrianaines Fleitas (2), Mirta Liliana Mierez (2)
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Leishmaniasis, a parasitic disease transmitted by the bite of some species of sandflies affects various age groups. American tegumentary leishmaniasis (ATL) is caused by different *Leishmania* species ranging from cutaneous forms to severe mucosal lesions.

In America, the observed magnitude of ATL in children has led to the study of increased risk of exposure of this group due to the possibility of peri- and intradomiciliary transmission.

The objective of this study was to describe cases of ATL in children and adolescents in the province of Corrientes, where is endemic.

The diagnostic methods used to confirm the clinical diagnosis: Montenegro Skin Test (MST) and skin smear after MGG coloration.

Thirty-five children and adolescents were diagnosed with ATL in five leishmaniasis epidemic outbreak in the province of Corrientes from 2010-2015.

From the total number of evaluated patients (34), 65% were school-age children (6-12 y-old) and 35% adolescents, of whom 19 (56%) were boys and 15 (44%) girls,

Most of the cases proceeded from the locality of Bella Vista (38%) and from Corrientes city (38%). The rest of localities were: Paso de la Patria, Empedrado and Itatí.

These patients had a mean clinical evolution of 2.9 months of their lesions. Most patients presented just one lesion (86%), which were located mostly in extremities (45% in legs, 19% in arms,11% cases in the face, 13% were in hands). One girl of eight months of age presented one ulcer in the face.

All patients were positive by MST, and 48.8% were positive by smear.

All cases were treated successfully with Glucantime® IM.

Leishmania braziliensis was identified as the main etiological agent of mucosal leishmaniasis in all epidemic outbreak. Infection of *Lutzomyia longipalpis* by *L. amazonensis* was observed in Corrientes city.

Although study participants came mostly from an endemic area, mucosal compromise was rare. A high frequency of LTA was shown in young age groups and cases clustered in urban neighborhoods of Corrientes.

(1835) **COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ENTEROPARASITOSES AMONG IMMIGRANT AND NON-MIGRANT POPULATIONS LIVING IN PERIURBAN OF GRAN LA PLATA (BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA)**

Andrea Celina Falcone (1), Andrea Servián (1), Paola Cociancic (1), María Lorena Zonta (1), Juan Manuel Unzaga (2), Graciela Teresa Navone (1)
(1) Centro de Estudios Parasitológicos y de Vectores (CEPAVE-CONICET-UNLP). (2) Laboratorio de Inmunoparasitología (LAINPA-FCV-UNLP).

The mass movement of people creates opportunities for the spread and establishment of infectious diseases, such as enteroparasitoses. For both geographical and historical reasons, Gran La Plata is receiving an increasing number of immigrants. We aimed to compare the prevalence of intestinal parasites in immigrant populations (IP) from Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru, and non-migrant populations (NMP**)** resided in periurban of Gran La Plata. A cross-sectional study was conducted between April 2016-July 2017 in two groups of 127 individuals matched for age (0-59 years old) and sex (47.2% males and 52.8% females). Coproparasitological samples were analyzed by Willis and Ritchie concentration methods, anal swabs and conventional PCR. Furthermore, socio-environmental factors were surveyed through semi-structured questionnaires. The overall prevalence of intestinal parasites was 82.7% in IP and 66.1% in NMP (χ^2=9.1,p<0.05). However, the Sørensen's Coefficient showed a similar parasite species composition in both groups (90%). In IP, *Blastocystis* sp. was significantly more prevalent than NMP (66.9% vs 40.1%) (χ^2= 18.3,p<0.05). We also identified a higher prevalence of *Giardia lamblia* (23.6% vs 17.3%) and *Enterobius vermicularis* (29.9% vs 25.2%) in IP respect to NMP. *Chilomastix mesnili* only was observed in IP and *Ascaris lumbricoides* only was presented in NMP. The multiple infections was more common in IP (21.3% vs 15.0%). In both, socio-environmental data revealed that the most of population did not have access to public services; most of adults had incomplete primary education and did not have stable employment. In contrast, most of IP were not house owners, raised animals for consumption and had hygienic practices more adequate. Although the prevalence of intestinal parasites in IP was higher than NMP, the species composition was similar. Thus, the socio-environmental conditions in both populations adversely affect the parasite transmission.

Keywords: Immigrants, non-migrants, intestinal parasites, La Plata.

(916) **DEVELOPMENT OF A TAQMAN MULTIPLEX REAL TIME PCR ASSAY FOR THE DETECTION OF TRYPANOSOMA CRUZI IN BLOOD SAMPLES OF WILD AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

Diana Wehrendt (1), Andrea Gómez Bravo (2), Sebastián Cirignoli (2), Marcelo Abril (2), Felipe Guhl (3), Alejandro Schijman (1)
(1) INGEBI, (2) Fundación Mundo Sano, (3) Centro de Investigaciones de Microbiología y Parasitología Tropical

Chagas disease affects about 7 million people worldwide and is caused by the protozoan parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi.* In the argentine Chaco, an endemic area of Chagas disease, little is known about *T. cruzi* domestic and wild transmission cycles. Therefore, a field trial in rural areas near Añatuya, Santiago del Estero, for eco-epidemiological purposes, is under way. Due to the large number of samples we estimate to obtain in the trial, our goal was to develop a TaqMan multiplex PCR assay that simultaneously allowed *T. cruzi* detection and DNA integrity control. To achieve this, we choose the interphotoreceptor retinoid-binding protein (IRBP) gene, because it is highly conserved in all mammals and its use as a DNA integrity control in a conventional PCR was previously described. Based on an IRBP sequence alignment of several domestic and wild species, we designed a TaqMan probe to a highly conserved region within the amplified zone. The detection of satellite *T. cruzi* DNA was performed with the primers and probe already developed in our laboratory. Once the parameters for the multiplex PCR were established, the assay was tested in a total of 45 blood samples of wild mammals. So far, all samples analyzed were *T. cruzi* undetectable. Our DNA integrity control worked well for *Conepatus chinga, Molossus sp, Lagostomus maximus, Lycalopex gymnocercus, Rattus rattus, Calomys sp, Galea musteloides* and *Leopardus geoffroyi*. However, it did not work for *Chaetophractus villosus, Tolypeutes matacus, Graomys chacoensis* and *Myotis sp*. DNA integrity was tested by amplification of beta-actin in these cases. A sequence analysis to identify mutations that prevent amplification of the selected IRBP region in these species will be done. The performance of the multiplex PCR in domestic animal samples remains to be studied.

Keywords: Chagas disease, *Trypanosoma cruzi* wild and domestic reservoirs, TaqMan Multiplex PCR

(917) **DISTRIBUTION OF POTENTIAL SCHISTOSOMIASIS HOST SNAILS ALONG THE URUGUAY RIVERS BASINS ARGENTINA, IN THE PROVINCE OF CORRIENTES**

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Schistosomiasis is an important neglected tropical disease caused by parasitic worms of the genus *Schistosoma*, with a significant socioeconomic impact. The only species of *Schistosoma* that occurs in the Americas is *S. mansoni* and the transmission occurs largely in Brazil, affecting million people. Natural transmission of schistosomiasis does not exist in Argentina. The distribution of the *S. mansoni* is determined by the presence or absence of *Biomphalaria* snails, which act as the parasite's intermediate host.