Blastocystis hominis pdf 2020

Learn in general What is blastocystis hominis parasite? Infection with the parasite Blastocystis hominis describes the infection of this parasite from the gastrointestinal tract in humans. Blastocystis hominis (B. hominis) can be found in feces in people who have consumed contaminated food or sources of drinking water. Sometimes this parasite also occurs in healthy people who do not have digestive symptoms or in the stool of a person with diarrhea, abdominal pain or other gastrointestinal problems. Scientists still do not quite know the role of B. hominis in inducing human diseases, if at all. Some parasites are more likely to be infected with many symptoms. Most cases of B. hominis infection are self-taught without intervention. SymptomsThe signs and symptoms that may be associated with parasite B. hominis include:When should you see a doctor? If you have symptoms such as diarrhea, abdominal cramps lasting more than 3 days, immediately go to the nearest medical institution. What causes infection with Blastocystis hominis parasites? Blastocystis is a genus of parasites in the blastocystis family. In humans, the most commonly isolated species of Blastocystis is B. hominis. In fact, in the human gastrointestinal tract there are many single-celled organisms inhabiting, they can be harmless, beneficial or pathogenetic. The answer remains the question of whether blastocystis causes the disease. Most carriers of this parasite do not have any symptoms, but some suffer from diarrhea and other gastrointestinal problems. Moreover, Blastocystis is often present along with many other organisms, so it is not known for sure what is the main cause of the disease. Scientists suspect that the parasite enters the digestive system when you eat contaminated food or come into contact with the feces of an infected person B. hominis. The number of parasites in the feces increases when the sanitary conditions are not good, and personal hygiene is poor. The likelihood of B. hominis infection is higher when travelling or contaminated water sources or during the treatment of infected animals such as pigs and poultry. Diagnosis and treatmentAdded information can not be replaced with advice from doctors. Always consult a doctor. What medical techniques help diagnose infection with blastocystis hominis parasites? The cause of diarrhea can be difficult to correctly diagnose. Even when B. hominis is found in a sample of stool, it is unlikely that this is the cause of the current symptoms. Finding this parasite often says that you have ate or drank contaminated food sources that contain many organisms that are able to cause problems in the gastrointestinal tract. After examining your medical history, your doctor will ask you about recent activities such as traveling and conducting medical examinations. Several tests are performed to help diagnose the disease caused by the infection of the parasite, as well as other non-infectious causes, including: stool tests. The technician will ask you to collect stool samples and observations under a microscope to find the presence of parasites or their eggs. Laparoscopy. If you have symptoms, but the stool test does not find a cause, the doctor will ask for an additional endoscopy. The doctor will insert a thin, flexible tube with a small camera attached to the head to the mouth or rectum to observe the gastrointestinal tract. Blood test. Blood tests to detect B. hominis parasites are often rare. However, the doctor still told you to do this test to look for other causes of symptoms. These methods of treating infection with parasites Blastocystis hominisIf B. hominis infection without symptoms, you do not need treatment. Mild symptoms can improve on their own within a few days. Drugs that have the potential to treat infection with parasites blastocystis hominis include: The ability to respond to various drugs treating B. hominis in each person. Since the cause of symptoms in you is unlikely to be B. hominis, the therapeutic effect may be due to the effect of the drug on other organisms. PreventionWhich help prevent infection blastocystis hominis? Infection with B. hominis or Other gastrointestinal parasites by some of the following means, especially when traveling to places of high risk of infection. Pay attention to food The general rule is eat ripe, drink boiling. In addition, you need: Avoid eating a lot of hawker food, if you feel unhygienicPoin you should eat uncoothed eggsThe authoritative use of uncoothed milk and dairy products, including ice cream Eating meat, fish and uncoothed crustaceansWhen foods are cooked and eaten hot peel fruit before eating, limiting hard-to-peel fruits such as grapes, berries... Prevent the transfer of parasites to othersIf you have been infected with B. hominis or other gastrointestinal parasites, clean the individual well, avoid passing them on to the people around you. Regularly wash your hands with soap and water, especially after going to the toilet or before, during and after food treatment. Each hand wash is carried out for at least 20 seconds. If soap can not be used with water, it is necessary to clean your hands with dry hand washing on the basis of alcohol with an alcohol content of at least 60%. Wash your hands after changing baby diapers if you work in a childcare center, even if you already wear gloves. Hello Bacsi does not offer medical advice, diagnosis or treatment. The articles Hello Health Group and Hello Bacsi are for reference only and not as a substitute for medical diagnosis or treatment. 1.Stensvold CR, Lewis HC, Hammerum AM, Porsbo LJ, Nielsen SS, Olsen KE, et al. 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[54]133821.2Belo Horizonte (MG)C13Gil et al. [55]11024.5Sete Lagoas (MG)C14Santos et al. [56]9713.4Ilhéus (BA)C15Amâncio et al. [57]1052.8Botucatu (SP)C16White et al. [58]1852.2Campos do Jordão (SP)C17Batista et al. [59]17540.7São Paulo (SP); Belo Horizonte and Uberlândia (MG); Fortaleza (CE)C18Malheiros et al. [60]38217.3Confresa (MT)C and M19Visser et al. [61]3620.3Manaus (AM)C20Eymael et al. [62]10040.0Ne new Hamburg (RS)C21Borges et al. [63]8357.8Oriximiná (PR)C22Takizawa et al. [64]34310.7Kasavel (PR)C23Kulik et al. [65]8620.9Campo Mourão (PR)C24Miné et al. [66]5034.6Américo Brasiliense, Gavião Peixoto, Motuca, Rincão and Araraquara (SP)C25Aguiar et al. [67]31340.9Sidrolândia (MS)C26Alarcón et al. [68]27219.9São Paulo (SP)C27Carvalho-Costa et al. [69]2131.4Rio de Janeiro (RJ)C28Souza-Júnior et al. [70]3930.5Goiânia (GO)C29Birth et al. [71]18126.5Pitanga (PR)C30Amato-Neto et al. Paulo (SP)C31Quadros et al. [73]2000.5Lages (SC)C32Cimerman et al. [74]2000.5São Paulo (SP)C33Guimarães et al. [75]14732Botucatu (SP)C34Kobayashi et al. [76]22237.8Holambra (SP)C35Guimarães et al. [77]17334.7Botucatu (SP)CAnimal hosts36Valença-Barbosa et al. [36]89 non-human primates; 2 sheds; 11 rodents; 26 marsupials; 1 armadillo; 57 birds; 39 pigs; 13 reptiles; 96 cockroaches37.0; 0; 64.0; 81.0; 100; 21.0; 77.0; 69.0; 2.0. Metropolitan Region (RJ)M37Moura et al. [37]78 dogs; 16 cats; 18 pigs; 28 cattle; 3 sheep2.6; 0; 72.2; 21.4; 33.3,Uberaba (MG)C and M38Marques et al. [78]130 (bird)2.3Contagem, Poços de Caldas, São Gonçalo do Rio Abaixo, Betim, Belo Horizonte (MG)C39Marietto-Gonçalves et al. [79]207 (bird)1.4Botucatu (SP)C40Mundim et al. [80]79 (boar)12.6Uberlândia (MG)CAbbreviations: RJ, Rio de Janeiro; SP, São Paulo; MG, Minas Gerais; CE, Ceará; PR, Paraná; RS, Rio Grande do Sul; SC, Santa Catarina; BA, Bahia; MT, Mato Grosso; MS, Mato Grosso do Sul; GO, Goiás; AM, Amazon; C, conventional methods, based on optical microscopic detection; M, molecular methods based on DNA detection