

in endemic locations for stings.

Children are at a higher risk of experiencing severe manifestations of scorpion envenomation. Antivenom is widely used in envenomed patients, although controversy exists as to when patients should receive it. Antivenin access varies across geographical regions, with a noted disparity between rural and urban centres. Prazosin is more effective than other supportive treatments, helping to alleviate cardiovascular manifestations.

Conclusions: Our analysis suggests that antivenom is effective in accelerating the recovery process and reducing mortality in moderate and severely envenomed patients. Synthesizing current evidence around therapeutic strategies for envenomation can inform the development of appropriate treatment and prevention protocols in non-endemic regions where clinicians lack familiarity with envenomation syndromes and appropriate therapeutics.

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Influence of Host Nutriome on Immunological Control of *Trypanosoma cruzi* Infection

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Background: Host nutritional status may impact humoral and cellular mechanisms, modulating the immunologic control of parasitic infections. Insufficient or surplus micronutrients can weaken the immune systems' function, resulting in poor immunologic control of protozoal infections.

Objectives: To further understand this, we intend to study the relationship between *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection and host micronutrient status. This will be done by analyzing how the immune response and defense mechanisms are impacted by nutrient deficiencies and perturbations in Chagas disease. The severity of Chagas disease is heavily influenced by the host's immune response to infection, while the current landscape of literature suggests that the host's nutritional status plays an integral role in this relationship.

Methods: Combinations of search terms from database inception to March 2022 were searched in five electronic databases. A total of 9,814 articles were retrieved; after deduplication 7,828 articles remained. Screening remains ongoing and has been performed independently by two reviewers with discrepancies arbitrated by a tertiary reviewer. Presently, 206 articles have been full-text screened, leaving 5 eligible for inclusion. A thorough bias assessment will be carried out using the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) approach following screening.

Results: Interim findings suggest that poor micronutrient status is associated with greater Chagas disease severity. Deficiencies reported to impact Chagas disease clinically and parasitologically include vitamin D (n=2), selenium (n=2), vitamin A (n=1), vitamin E (n=1), magnesium (n=1), and omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (n=1).

Conclusions: The data collected will be concisely reported to illustrate the findings of published literature regarding the various ways that the function of the immune system in people with Chagas disease alters and deteriorates due to nutrient deficiencies or irregular micronutrient status. This combined body of information will potentially improve the prognosis of patients with Chagas disease, by informing the development of possible adjunctive therapies include nutrient repletion.

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The Treatment of Multibacillary Leprosy Utilizing Rifampin-Ofloxacin-Minocycline (ROM): A Systematic Review

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Background: From a diagnostic and management perspective, leprosy is a complex tropical infection. Patients who are affected by leprosy are at risk of several complications associated with the disease