

An Update on the Role of Imaging in the Care of Patients with Intestinal Schistosomiasis

S. Yeung^{1,2}, R. Lau³, M. Klowak^{2,4}, C. Madakadze⁵, L. Makhani², A.K Boggild^{2,4,6}

¹McMaster University, Medicine, Hamilton, Canada, ²Toronto General Hospital, Tropical Disease Unit, Toronto, Canada, ³Public Health Ontario Laboratories, Toronto, Canada, ⁴University of Toronto, Institute of Medical Science, Toronto, Canada, ⁵Toronto General Hospital, Tropical Diseases Unit, Toronto, Canada, ⁶University of Toronto, Department of Medicine, Toronto, Canada

Background: Schistosomiasis leads to significant morbidity and mortality worldwide, including severe hepatic disease with peri-portal liver fibrosis, portal hypertension and subsequent esophageal varices. Previous studies recommended the use of abdominal imaging to detect early hepatic changes, thereby improving disease outcome. However, there are no recently published or authoritative resources to guide the utilization of imaging in the initial diagnosis of schistosomiasis.

Objectives: We aim to synthesize available literature regarding the role of imaging in the evaluation of patients with schistosomiasis and synthesize clinical recommendations for risk stratification of this disease.

Methods: Eight electronic databases were searched: Ovid Medline, EMBASE, Cochrane Library of Systematic Reviews, Epistemonikos, Global Health, NICE, TRIP and LILACS with the following search terms: [Schistosomiasis OR (Schisto* AND (mansoni OR japonicum))] AND [CT OR (computed AND tomography) OR Ultraso* OR Sonogr* OR MRI OR (Magnetic AND resonance AND Imaging) OR Echo OR Imaging] AND [Liver OR periportal OR peri-portal OR fibrosis OR hepat* OR echogenic* OR (portal AND hypertension)] from database inception to February 28, 2019.

Results: A total of 2977 articles were identified; 1838 articles remained after deduplication. After title, abstract and full text screening by two independent reviewers and a tertiary arbitrator, 603 articles remained for full text assessment for eligibility, and after full text screening there are 404 articles for data extraction. Preliminary qualitative analyses were performed on 11 observational studies, with 9 being cross-sectional studies and 2 case control studies. There were 7 studies from Brazil and one study from Senegal, Madagascar, Zimbabwe and Tanzania, respectively. *Schistosoma mansoni* were diagnosed in patients from these settings and abdominal ultrasound was performed on the liver. Of the 4,172 participants examined, the prevalence of periportal fibrosis was between 19 to 100% across the studies.

Conclusions: Synthesizing the current literature on abdominal imaging in the evaluation of schistosomiasis can translate into clinical recommendations for improved risk stratification and management of schistosomiasis.

Reactivation of Old World Tegumentary Leishmaniasis Following Iatrogenic Immunosuppression: Occurrence and Role for Secondary Prophylaxis

A. B. Vidal¹, C. Lo², A. Adawi¹, I. Adeyinka¹, K. Tan¹, R. Mahmood^{1,3}, M. Klowak^{1,3}, A. K Boggild^{1,3,4}

¹Toronto General Hospital, Tropical Disease Unit, Toronto, Canada, ²University Health Network, Transplant Infectious Diseases and Ajmera Transplant Centre, Toronto, Canada, ³University of Toronto, Institute of Medical Science, Toronto, Canada, ⁴University of Toronto, Department of Medicine, Toronto, Canada

Background: Old world cutaneous leishmaniasis (OWCL) is a neglected tropical disease caused mainly by the species *L. donovani*, *L. aethiopica*, *L. tropica*, *L. major* and *L. infantum*. Recent increases in global migration, travel, and climate change have contributed to the growing burden of OWCL. Moreover, the widespread availability of iatrogenic immunosuppression (IS) can increase the risk of reactivation and severe disease manifestations due to weakened immunological control. Currently, the role for secondary prophylaxis in preventing such outcomes is unknown.

Objectives: We synthesized the available data surrounding OWCL reactivation and corresponding IS regimens. We also investigated the role of secondary prophylaxis in preventing the reactivation of OWCL leishmaniasis for patients requiring immunosuppressive therapy to reduce the knowledge gap in disease management.

Methods: PubMed, Medline, Embase, Web of Science, and LILACS were searched between inception to December 12, 2022, with combinations of the search terms “*Leishmania* reactivation”,