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Some clinical manifestations and laboratory findings of Human Fascioliasis *gigantica* in pregnant women and children in central coastal provinces, Vietnam

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Fascioliasis is a disease of the hepatobiliary system, caused by *Fasciola* spp. that are increasing and threatening of public health in the tropic areas (Africa and Asia), including of Central part of Vietnam from 2008-2018. WHO estimates that at least 2.4 million people are infected in more than 70 countries worldwide, with several million at risk. No continent is free from fascioliasis and it is likely that where animal cases are reported, human cases also exist. This study carried out to evaluate several particular clinical aspects in the vulnerable groups with fascioliasis. It is a descriptive cross-sectional study design with sample size in line with hospital based data. The data post analysis showed that total of 94 pregnant women and 212 child with Fascioliasis *gigantica* were enrolled: In the pregnant women group: The major clinical symptoms of epigastric and Chauffard Rivet triangle pain (95.74%), sub-shoulder muscle pain (97.87%), gastrointestinal disturbances as abdominal pain plus constipation (14.89%), loosed stool (22.34%), nausea and/or vomit (29.78%), mild fever (68%), allergic reaction with pruritis and urticaria (64.89%), mild anemia (4.26%), rare symptoms may be hepatomegaly (6.38%), chest pain, dyspnoea (43.62%), jaundice (2.13%); Laboratory parameters were positive ELISA test with *Fasciola gigantica* antigen (95.74%), hepatobiliary lesions by ultrasound (97.87%), majority in right liver (90.32%), eosinophilia is the predominant indicator (90.42%); In the children group: The clinical manifestations included of epigastric and Chauffard-Rivet area pain (94.34%), flatulence, nausea and intermittent vomiting (76.41%), digestive disorders (40.57%), allergy (30.66%), fatigue plus weight loss (12.74%); laboratory findings included of hepatobiliary lesions by US (100%), positive ELISA with *Fasciola gigantica* antigen (96.70%), eosinophil of 93.39% and 1.90% positive copro-examination with *Fasciola* eggs. In pregnant women, symptoms are indistinguishable from hepatobiliary, digestive tract diseases or overlap with gestation terrains and clinical signs of pediatric fascioliasis may mimic a wide spectrum of hepatobiliary disorders laboratory parameters and imaging diagnostics, especially in FasELISA, hyper-eosinophilia and liver lesions by ultrasound were very useful in positive diagnosis.

Biography

Huynh Hong Quang is a Senior Parasitic Zoonosis and Malaria Researcher. He has completed his graduation from National Hue Medical University, Vietnam 1998, Fellowship of Diploma of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (DTMH) in Mahidol University, Thailand in 2001, received his Master's degree of Parasitology in National Hanoi University of Vietnam in 2005 and PhD degree from National Institute of Malariology, Parasitology and Entomology (NIMPE) Vietnam and Oxford University, UK. He is currently working at Institute of Malariology, Parasitology and Entomology Quy Nhon under Ministry of Health as Deputy-Director and Head of Tropical Diseases Clinical and Treatment Research Department. He is also official Data Access Committee (DAC) Member of World-wide Antimalarial Resistance Network (WWARN) of World Health Organization since 2016. His research interest is in parasitic zoonosis, infectious diseases and malaria treatment and resistance. His fields of research are field epidemiological survey, human parasites and emerging parasitic pathogens. He was also a Senior Lecturer in many medical universities in Vietnam, Thailand and United Kingdom.

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