

R1 R2 R3 PG0 PG1 Estagiário Tecnólogo
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Service (sector) Uveitis and AIDS N° CEP

Ocular Toxoplasmosis in Belém

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Purpose: To present the retrospective findings of Ocular Toxoplasmosis in Belém. We analyzed cases of Ocular Toxoplasmosis and non-ocular Toxoplasmosis to detect prospectively seroprevalence in this city.

Methods: We analyzed 69 cases of Ocular Toxoplasmosis detected in a private clinic between January 2001 to March 2004. The evaluation included: ocular involvement, recurrences, if congenital or postnatally acquired, sources of infection. In the meantime we analyzed one hundred non-ocular Toxoplasmosis to detect prospectively seroprevalence.

Results: Recurrences were estimated in 50% of the cases. In the first year of the diagnostic, one third of the cases had recurrence. In the subsequent years the recurrence reduced. Congenital more than postnatally acquired was the common type of Ocular Toxoplasmosis infection. Ingestion of tissue cysts in raw or undercooked meat and ingestion of oocysts on unwashed vegetables that are contaminated with soil containing cat feces were the common sources of infection. Seroprevalence Of Toxoplasmosis was estimated in 17.00%

Conclusion: Toxoplasmosis is the most common cause of posterior Uveitis in the world. Congenitally once blamed for almost all cases are still the leading cause of Toxoplasmosis retinochoroiditis, but it is becoming increasingly clear that acquired ocular disease is more common than previously suspected. About the recurrences it appears that the risk of recurrence is higher in the first year than in subsequent years. Seroprevalence was found 17.00%, not so high. Retinochoroiditis was the most common identifiable cause of posterior Uveitis due to Toxoplasmosis