Case Study

- Jose
- 46 years old
- California, USA
- Admitted to hospital with chest pain, shortness of breath
- Diagnosed with advanced heart failure

Chagas Disease

History

- *Trypanosoma cruzi (T. cruzi)* was first discovered in a Chinchorro mummy (9000 years old)
- Miguel Diaz Pimenta recorded symptoms similar to Chagas disease in his book in 1707
- Carlos Chagas discovered Chagas disease in 1909



Epidemiology

- Predominant in the continental part of Latin America
- Vectors prefer inhabiting the mud structures of villages and huts
- Infection rate: less than 1% per year
- Occurance rate has decreased: 18 million in 1991 vs 5.7 million in 2010



Transmission

- Contact through feces of infected vector (*Triatoma infestans* \rightarrow "kissing bugs")
- Congenital contraction
- Contact with contaminated blood transfusions or donated organs
- Rarely with contaminated food/drink



Triatoma definition/meaning. (n.d.). Retrieved January 31, 2018, from http://imagict.com/en/words/triatoma



World Thalassemia Day: 10 facts you must know about blood transfusion. (2015, May 08). Retrieved January 31, 2018, from http://www.thehealthsite.com/diseases-conditions/ten-facts-you-need-to-know-about-blood-transfusion/



Nadeau, M. (2016, August 03). Healthy Alternatives for Junk Food. Retrieved January 31, 2018, from https://www.nautilusplus.com/healthy-alternatives-junk-food/

Symptoms of Chagas Disease

Acute Phase

- After infection
 - Lasts first few weeks to months
- Swelling/redness at infection site
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Skin rash
- Fever
 - 95% of cases do not show symptoms



Romana's sign: Swelling of the eyelid

Swelling at the bite site



Davis C.P. (2018). Chagas Disease (American Trypanosomiasis or Kissing Bug Disease). MedicineNet.

Symptoms of Chagas Disease Cont'd...

Indeterminate Phase

- No symptoms
- Lasts 10-20 years in patient's lifetime

Chronic Phase

- Palpitations
- Cardiomyopathy
- Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)
- Chronic constipation
- Shortness of breath
- Emphysema
- Fainting

Chronic Phase Signs

Rassi, A., (2014, July) Chagas' Heart Disease. World Congress of Cardiology Scientific Sessions, Australia.





Bradyarrhythmia



Tachycardia

Associated megaesophagus and megacolon



Normal ECG



Abnormal Q waves, AV blocks, a low QRS voltage, Sick Sinus Syndrome

Life Cycle of *T. cruzi*

- Amastigotes = no flagella
- Trypomastigotes = has flagella
- Replicate inside the cells as amastigotes
- Burst out of the cells as trypomastigotes



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Life cycle. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/chagas/biology.html

Mechanisms - Step 1

- Recognition and recruitment of the immune system's macrophages
 - Internalization of the trypomastigote and amastigote at the site of insect bite via phagocytosis



Mechanisms - Step 2



- Internalization mechanism of cardiomyocytes
 - Microfilament
 - rearrangement
- Result: Cardiac Arrhythmias

Calvet, C. M., Melo, T. G., Garzoni, L. R., Oliveira Jr, F. O., Neto, D. T. S., NSL, M., ... & Pereira, M. C. (2012). Current understanding of the Trypanosoma cruzi-cardiomyocyte interaction. Frontiers in immunology, 3.

Pathophysiology

- Accumulation of immune response cells
 - Cytokines, chemokines, nitric oxide
- Necrosis of myofibrils
- Results in cardiac fibrosis, hypertrophy and cardiac denervation (below)



Normal neuronal population

Degenerative neuronal population

Calvet, C. M., Melo, T. G., Garzoni, L. R., Oliveira Jr, F. O., Neto, D. T. S., NSL, M., ... & Pereira, M. C. (2012). Current understanding of the Trypanosoma cruzi-cardiomyocyte interaction. Frontiers in immunology, 3.



Pathophysiology

- $A \rightarrow$ uninfected cardiomyocyte
- $B \rightarrow$ infected cardiomyocyte
- $C \rightarrow$ normal distribution of fibronectin
- $D \rightarrow$ abnormal distribution of fibronectin
- $E \rightarrow$ disorganization of myofibrils



Calvet, C. M., Melo, T. G., Garzoni, L. R., Oliveira Jr, F. O., Neto, D. T. S., NSL, M., ... & Pereira, M. C. (2012). Current understanding of the Trypanosoma cruzi-cardiomyocyte interaction. Frontiers in immunology, 3.

But Can You Be Cured Of Chagas Disease?



Marchione, V. (2016). Chagas diagnosis. Retrieved from https://www.belmarrahealth.com/chagas-disease-vaccine-potential-after-study-identifies-how-it-evades-immune-system/

Treatment: Benznidazole

- Released in 1972 at La Roche Laboratories
- Approved by FDA in August 2017
 - Only for ages 2-12
- Nitroimidazole antiparasitic
 - Acute infection
- Unable to treat chronic cases
- Severe side effects
 - Harmful for pregnant women



Chemical structure of Benznidazole

Silve Junior, E.N.D. (2014). Chemical structure of benznidazole and nifurtimox. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273691638_Anti-_Trypanosoma_cruzi_Compounds_ Our_Contribution_for_the_Evaluation_and_Insights_on_the_Mode_of_Action_of_Naphthoquinones_and_Derivatives

Side effects: Benznidazole

- Allergic dermatitis
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Anorexia and weight loss
- Insomnia



Popular drug for Benznidazole

Treatment: Nifurtimox

- Alternative to Benznidazole
- Not approved by FDA
- Mechanism: intracellular nitro reduction with the generation of the nitro radical, followed by redox cycling against T.cruzi
- Not recommended for pregnant women or patients with kidney problems



Popular drug for Nifurtimox

Side effects: Nifurtimox

- Anorexia and weight loss
- Polyneuropathy
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Headache
- Dizziness or vertigo



Chemical structure of Nifurtimox

Silve Junior, E.N.D. (2014). Chemical structure of benznidazole and nifurtimox . Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273691638_Anti-_Trypanosoma_cruzi_Compounds_Our_Contribution_ for_the_Evaluation_and_Insights_on_the_Mode_of_Action_of_Naphthoquinones_and_Derivatives.

Back to the Case Study

- Put on donor list
- Doctor contacted Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) when she remembered learning about Chagas Disease in med school
 - CDC physician hotline
- Blood tests
- Complicated treatment plan
 - Waited 2 months post-surgery for treatment medications

References

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Which one of the following methods of transmission is the LEAST likely to occur for Chagas disease?

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