

 Trypanosoma cruzi
Trypanosoma rhodesiense and T.gambiense

# Trypanosoma cruzi

#### Diagnosis

- I) Acute disease
- a) Wet blood preparation for motile
  - organisms
- b) Thick and thin blood film for demonstration of C-shaped trypomastigote.
- **c)** Culture in NNN medium
- d) Muscle biopsy for amastigote





# *T. cruzi* trypomastigotes in a thick blood smear



# *T. cruzi* trypomastigote in a thin blood smear

## **c)** Culture in NNN medium











*Trypanosoma cruzi* amastigotes in heart tissue

## e) Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) when repeated attempts to visualize the organisms are unsuccessful.

## II) Chronic Chagas' disease

It is difficult because few trypomastigote in the blood

It is diagnosed by the detection of specific antibodies that bind to T. cruzi antigens (serology) and by xenodiagnosis.

#### A) Serological test.

- a) ELISA
- b) Indirect fluorescent antibody test
- c) Indirect haemagglutination and complement fixation test.



#### Positive Indirect fluorescent – antibody test

#### **B) Xenodiagnosis**

In chronics disease; which consists of allowing an uninfected, laboratory – raised reduviid bug to feed on the patient and, after several weeks, examining the intestinal contents of the bug for the organism.

### Trypanosoma gambiense and Trypanosoma rhodesiense Diagnosis

#### 1) Microscopic

- Specimens
- a) Blood (Thick or thin blood film).
- b) aspirate of the chancre or enlarged lymph node.

To reveals the trypomastigote.

c) CSF in case of encephalitis

reveals trypanosomes with elevated protein level, pleocytosis, high IgM and CSF pressure.

- 2) Culture in NNN medium.
- 3) Serological tests, ELISA for IgM Ab.





### Trypansoma brucei sp. in thick blood smears



# *Trypanosoma brucei* sp. in thin blood smears