

عنوان مقاله:

Interleukin 17 Cytokine Profiles in Patients with Cystic Echinococcosis in Babylon Province, Iraq

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خلاصه مقاله:

Cystic Echinococcosis (CE) is the silent chronic Helminthes zoonotic infection caused by the larval stage in intermediate hosts of the dog tapeworm *Echinococcus granulosus*, which belongs to the Taeniidae family and genus *Echinococcus* ssp. According to the study of CE, the hospitalization and surgeries of patients indicated the high prevalence of the disease in Iraq. This study aimed to determine some immunological parameters in patients infected with *Echinococcus granulosus*. The study of 53 patients infected with CE showed that in 40 (75.4%), 5 (9.4%), 4 (7.5%), and 2 (3.7%) cases the liver, abdominal cavity, kidney, and lungs were involved. In terms of age, most and least number of the patients were within the age ranges of 30-40 (n=15, 28.3%) and 60-70 years old (n=7, 13.2%), respectively. Moreover, 37 (69.8%) and 16 (30.2%) of them were female and male, respectively. The enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to measure the level of the Interleukin family among patients. There was a significant increase in the serum level concentration of IL17A and IL17B in patients with hydatid disease, compared to the control group. The changes in different age groups also showed statistically significant differences among them ($P \leq 0.05$). The outcome of this study indicated that CE is endemic in Babylon province, Iraq. The ELISA technique is a reliable and efficient test for the early diagnosis and monitoring of human hydatid disease. Moreover, it was found that the liver was the most common site of human hydatid cyst.

کلمات کلیدی:

Echinococcus granulosus, Echinococcosis, Interleukin 17, Iraq

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