



SOCIEDAD ARGENTINA DE PEDIATRIA
38° CONGRESO ARGENTINO DE PEDIATRIA



**EXPERIENCIA EN COMUNIDAD
ABORIGEN QOM**

Lic. BUSTAMANTE Leonardo Adrián
leonardoa_bustamante@yahoo.com

GRUPO MANOS TENDIDAS

INTEGRANTES:

Dra. Isolda Kohout.

Dr. Enrique Cordeiro.

Lic. Cecilia Chavez

Marga Flores.

Eugenio Petruzzi.

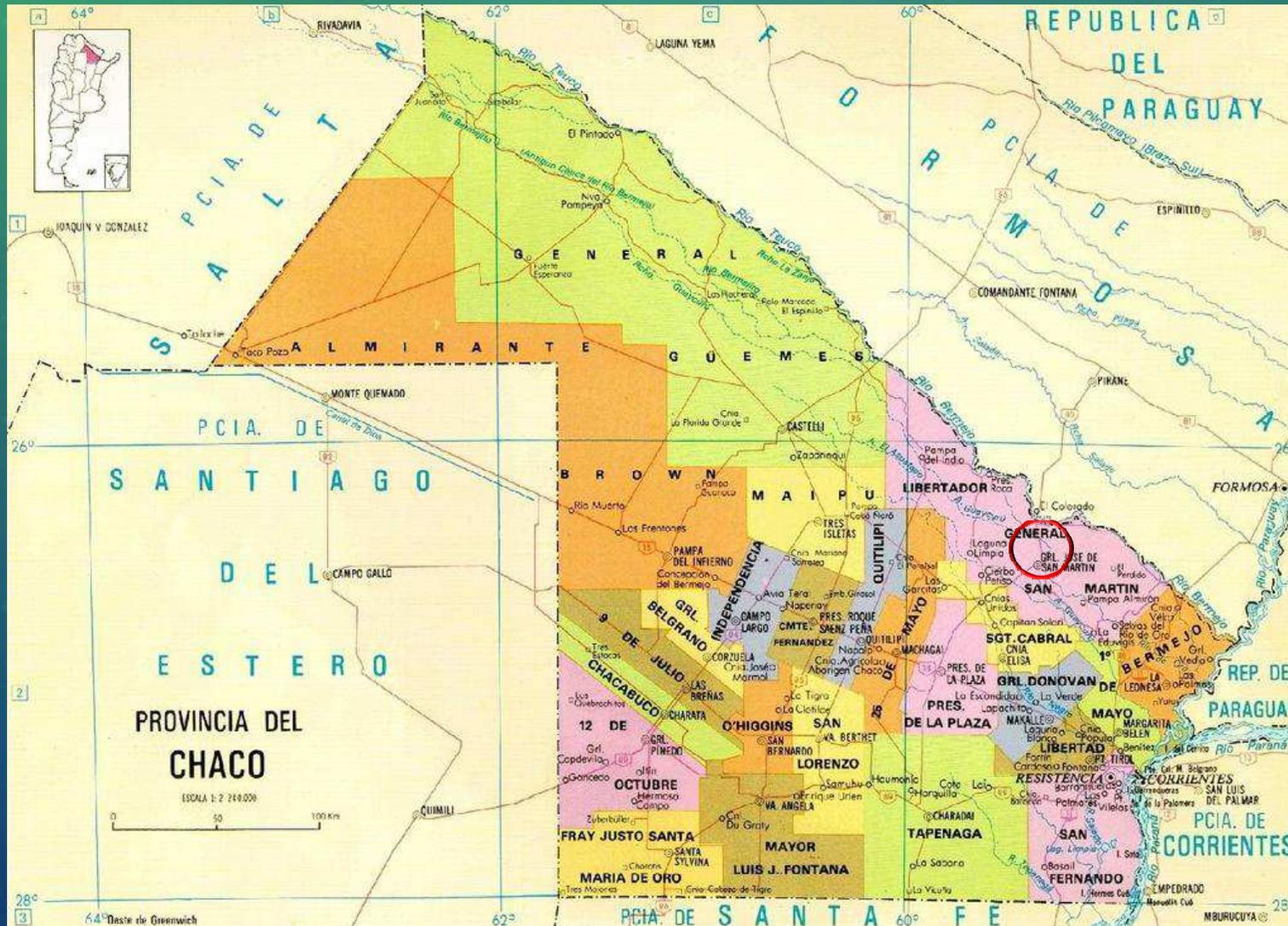
Lic. Adrián Bustamante.

GRUPO SCOUT De

Villa Gral. Belgrano.



UBICACIÓN GEOGRÁFICA



ESCUELA CAMPO BERMEJO DIAZ DE NIETO



ESCUELA

71 Alumnos
5 Docentes
2 Bibliotecarias
1 Profesor de huerta
2 ADAS



ESCUELA ANEXO

**8 Alumnos.
3 docentes.**



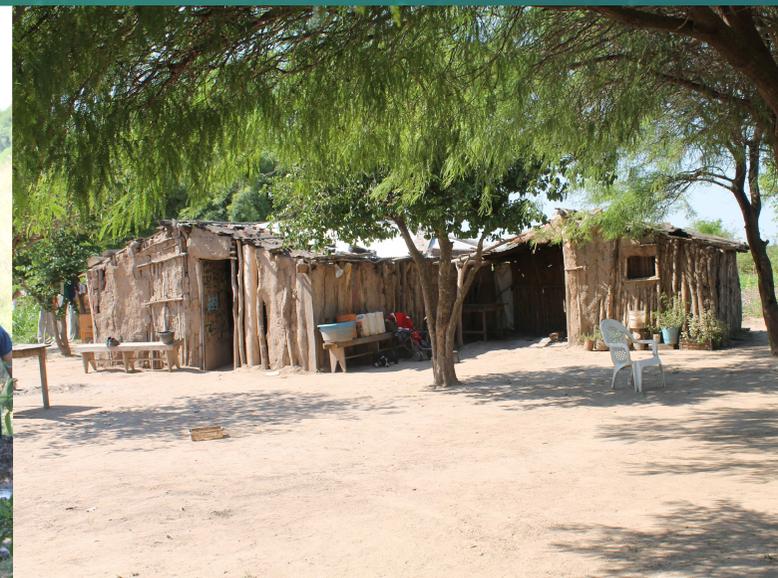
PUESTO SANITARIO

**1 Enfermero Auxiliar.
3 Asistentes Sanitarios.
Asistencia Medica cada
20 días
aproximadamente.**

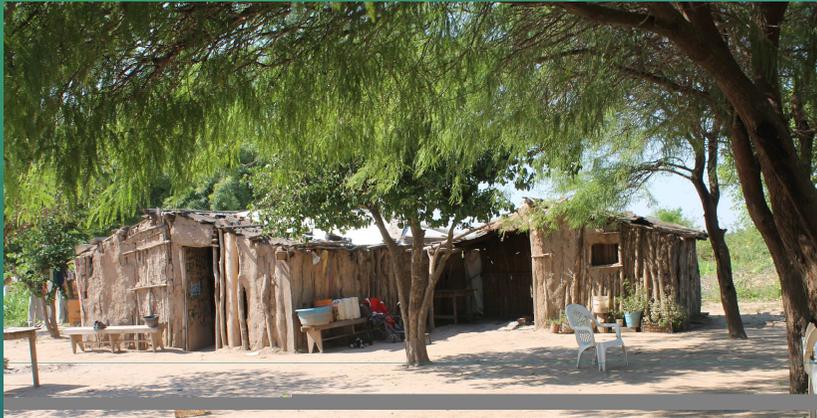


PROBLEMAS DE DETECTADOS EN LA COMUNIDAD

- Ausencia de agua potable.
- Ausencia de red Eléctrica.
- Viviendas precarias.
- Ausencia de sanitarios.
- Escaso control médico.
- Escaso hábito de cultivar.
- Embarazos en adolescentes.



VIVIENDAS



ACTIVIDADES DEL GRUPO

- ❖ Charlas de Educación sexual, higiene, parasitosis etc.
- ❖ Actividades de huerta.
- ❖ Donación de Biblioteca.
- ❖ Recreación





DETECCIÓN DE TRIPANOSOMA CRUZI Y MONITOREO DE TRATAMIENTO POR PCR DE MUESTRA DE SANGRE EN NIÑOS

DETECTION OF TRYPANOSOMA CRUZI AND TREATMENT MONITORING BY PCR FROM DRIED BLOOD SPOT SAMPLES IN CHILDREN

Ariel German Sanchez, Emilio Alvarellos, Isolda Kohout, Diego Rodriguez Schulz, Enrique Cordeiro, Juan Pablo Caeiro, Teresita Alvarellos

Resumen

Background: Parasitic infections by *Trypanosoma cruzi* (*T. cruzi*) are frequent in children from endemic areas. Specific therapies have been successfully used in pediatric populations to treat this disease. *T. cruzi* diagnosis should be optimized and become available for any clinical environment.

Objective: To study *T. cruzi* prevalence in children from an area of active transmission and carry out a post-treatment follow-up. To verify the feasibility of detecting DNA of

T. cruzi from dried blood spot.

Methods: We analyzed presence of *T. cruzi* in 78 Aboriginal children (Toba community) that attended to a rural school of Chaco province, Argentina. Serum and whole blood (dried blood spot) were assessed by means of serological techniques and PCR. Positive children received Benznidazole. Diagnosis and post treatment follow-up of *T. cruzi* infection were performed.

Results: The serology assay showed infection in 34 of 78 (43.5%) children studied; PCR was positive in 5/34, displaying parasitemia. Serology remained positive in 28/28 children 120 days post-treatment, while PCR was positive in 18/28 (6/34 children were lost in follow-up). No adverse effects during the treatment were reported.

Conclusions: We were able to establish *T. cruzi* prevalence in the studied population and also to prove the usefulness of dried blood spot for *T. cruzi* detection using PCR in isolated areas. This method allowed us to verify early treatment failure. Possible causes of this failure are discussed below.

Palabras clave

T. cruzi; PCR; dried blood spot

HERRAMIENTAS DEL ARTÍCULO

 Imprima este artículo

 Metadatos de indexación

 Cómo citar un elemento

 Archivos complementarios





CONTENIDO DE LA REVISTA

Todo

- ❖ Capacitación al personal del puesto Sanitario.
- ❖ Organización y clasificación de medicamentos.
- ❖ Distribución de donaciones a la comunidad.
- ❖ Reacondicionamiento Puesto Sanitario.



“A VECES SENTIMOS QUE LO QUE HACEMOS ES TAN SOLO UN GOTA EN EL MAR PERO EL MAR SERIA MENOS SI LE FALTARA UNA GOTA.”



MUCHAS GRACIAS



leonardoa_bustamante@yahoo.com.ar
Cel 0351-156634947

