

Need for a continuing education program for toxoplasmosis control

Katia Denise Saraiva Bresciani^{1,*}, Daniel Fontana Ferreira Cardia², Lucilene Granuzzio Camossi³, André Luiz Baptista Galvão², Amanda Leal de Vasconcellos², Rodrigo Rabelo dos Santos², Thais Rabelo dos Santos², José Antonio Soares⁴

¹Faculdade de Medicina Veterinária de Araçatuba, UNESP, Araçatuba, São Paulo. bresciani@fmva.unesp.br

²Faculdade de Ciências Agrárias e Veterinárias, UNESP, Jaboticabal, SP

³Faculdades de Medicina Veterinária e Zootecnia, UNESP, Botucatu, SP

⁴Faculdades Integradas de Itapetininga, FKB, Itapetininga, SP

Email address:

bresciani@fmva.unesp.br (K. D. S. Bresciani)

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Abstract: The *Toxoplasma gondii* infection is very important from the point of view of public health and affects almost all homeothermic animal species, including birds and mammals. In this study, thirty teachers from elementary schools in the northwest area of the state of São Paulo, Brazil, were interviewed about toxoplasmosis. Their students frequented of first to fourth series of the fundamental teaching. The questionnaire with closed questions were: 1) is the cat the main transmitter of toxoplasmosis in humans?; 2) If the cat can transmit toxoplasmosis, how happens?; 3) "If the dog can transmit toxoplasmosis, how happens?"; Is there any other way to acquire toxoplasmosis?; If there are other means of transmission, which can be? After this stage, lectures of short duration were supplied about this disease and reapplied the interview form. The data were analyzed with base in descriptive statistics. We found that there was an assimilation of the concepts on the control of toxoplasmosis by the teachers. In conclusion, there is the need of implanting one continuing education program for the community in general directed to the improvement of basic concepts of toxoplasmosis control.

Keywords: *Toxoplasma gondii*, Education, Prevention

1. Introduction

Coccidian protozoan, *Toxoplasma gondii* belonging to the Phylum Apicomplexa (Kawazoe, 2002) causes a zoonosis of worldwide distribution (Rey, 2008).

The most common clinical in the acute phase of this zoonosis is lymphadenopathy as well fever, malaise, night sweats, myalgia, maculopapular rash and lymphocytic atypia (Bonametti et al., 1997).

This coccidian can cause behavioral alterations (Lafferty, 2005; Yolken et al., 2001) and if the the woman acquires the toxoplasmosis during pregnancy, the congenital form of the disease can occur (Hung et al., 2007).

Results of the congenital toxoplasmosis program in Londrina, Paraná, Brazil, demonstrated a reduction in the number of pregnant women and children sent to referral

services for the treatment of toxoplasmosis. Moreover, the definition of protocols results in the standardization of care and safety for decision making by the team of health care for pregnant women (Mitsuka-Breganó, 2009).

Many cases of reactivation of this disease are associated with Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome - AIDS (Bachmeyer et al. 2006; Jones and Dubey, 2012).

In the United States, toxoplasmosis is the second major foodborne illness, being responsible for hospitalization and even death, both in urban and rural areas (Dubey et al., 1998; Jones and Dubey, 2012).

Considering the relevance of the degree of amount of information held by the teachers (educators) in the municipal fundamental schools, we did this study with the goal to evaluate the degree of knowledge of the teachers from elementary schools about toxoplasmosis, as well

verifying after the accomplishment of educational lectures, the assimilation of the content supplied by these teachers.

2 Main Body

2.1 Material and Methods

In this study, thirty teachers from elementary schools in the northwest area of the state of São Paulo, Brazil, were interviewed about toxoplasmosis. Their students frequented of first to fourth series of the fundamental teaching. In treating of the education degree, 6,66% of the teachers had the complete medium teaching, 8,33% had incomplete superior level and 85,00% were graduate.

The questionnaire with closed questions were: 1) is the cat the main transmitter of toxoplasmosis in humans?; 2) If the cat can transmit toxoplasmosis, how happens?; 3) "If the dog can transmit toxoplasmosis, how happens?"; Is there any other way to acquire toxoplasmosis?; If there are other means of transmission, which can be?.

After this stage, lectures of short duration were supplied about this disease and reapplied the interview form. The data were contained and analyzed with base in descriptive statistics.

3 Results and Discussion

Before the lectures, among the 30 teachers interviewed, 27 incriminated cats as the main transmitter of toxoplasmosis to humans. After the lecture, the profile of responses changed, with 28 of the participants said that the cat was not the main transmitter and only two teachers didn't know the answer (Figure 1).

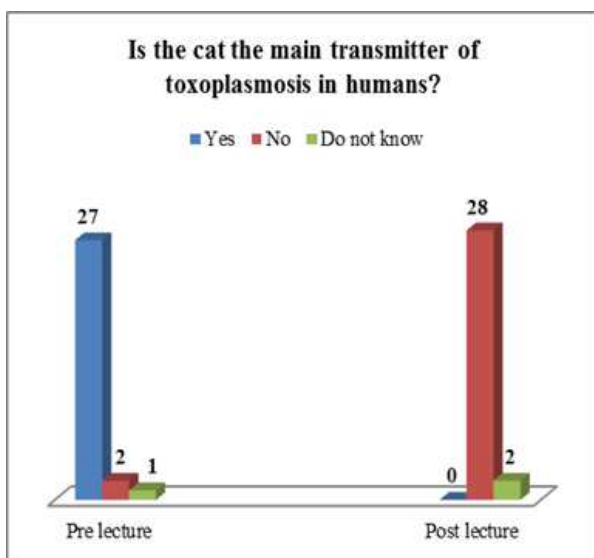


Figure 1. Number of respondents in the first question, pre and post lecture..

The felines, definitive hosts of *T. gondii*, can eliminate fecal oocysts, evolutionary forms improved by natural

selection to support environmental adversities and can be highly infectious for several species of hosts.

It is important to pay attention to these peculiarities of feline behavior and also emphasize that the oocysts are eliminated by these definitive hosts, but need to stay in the environment for at least one day, under certain conditions of temperature and humidity and sporulate to become infective.

Direct contact with this host is irrelevant in the epidemiological chain of the disease due to their habit of licking, and this promotes a mechanical removal of oocysts, preventing sporulation in its pelage. So the environmental control becomes more relevant and effective in preventing the occurrence of this disease in humans, once the oocysts remain viable in the soil for up to 18 months, depending on the temperature, humidity and exposure to sunlight (Frenkel et al., 1975).

The cats are probably the main sources of environmental contamination, because, when infected, release large quantities of oocysts, allowing the continuity of the parasite biological cycle. It is estimated that only in one evacuation about 10 to 100,000 oocysts per gram of faeces can be eliminated (Tenter et al., 2000; Rey, 2008).

This coccidia is present in nature in three evolutionary forms: oocysts, which form up to four sporozoites inside; tachyzoites, proliferative form and tissue cysts containing bradyzoites (Dubey et al., 1998; Garcia, 2007).

The intermediate hosts, humans and animals, can acquire the disease mainly by eating raw or undercooked meat, infected with tissue cysts, as well by the consumption of raw vegetables and water contaminated with oocysts (Garcia, 2007). Tachyzoites of *T. gondii* can be acquired by consuming unpasteurized milk, eggs, blood transfusion, semen, organ transplantation, laboratory accidents with biological material and by transplacental via (Dubey, 1986; Dubey et al., 1990; Dubey, 1994; Bonametti et al., 1997; Tenter et al., 2000; Kawazoe, 2002; Rey, 2008).

In answer to the second question, before the lecture, 13 of the teachers didn't know, only four mentioned the transmission by faeces newly eliminated, four argued that this happened through the urine and nine indicated the transmission through the faeces maintained for days in the environment. After guidance made in the lecture, the 30 participants emphasized that this occurred because of the permanence of fecal contents into the environment, as can be observed in Figure 2.

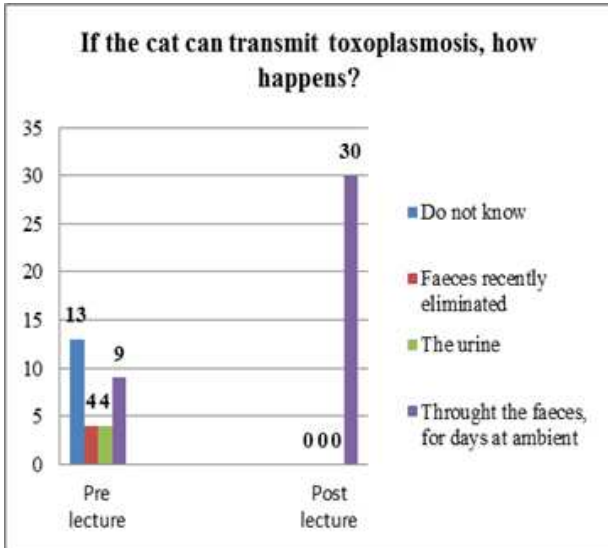


Figure 2. Number of respondents in the second question, pre and post lecture.

Regarding the question, if the dog transmit toxoplasmosis and how it occurs, it became evident that 15 ignored the response, 10 responded through the feces, urine and secretions, four of them appointed the contact with the animal's coat and only one said no. After the lecture, 29 teachers said that the dog does not transmit directly to *T. gondii* infection (Figure 3).

Regarding the question, if the dog transmit toxoplasmosis and how it occurs, it became evident that 15 ignored the response, 10 responded that the dog transmitted through the feces, urine and secretions, four said that was by contact with the animal's coat and only one said no. After the lecture, 29 teachers said that the dog does not transmit directly the *T. gondii* infection (Figure 3).

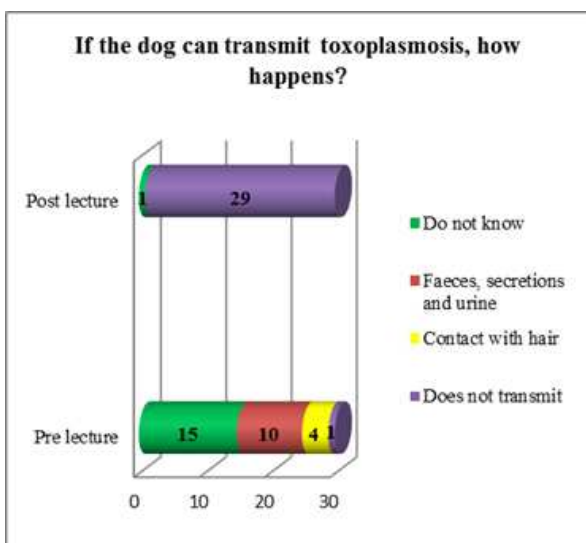


Figure 3. Number of respondents in the third question, pre and post lecture.

During the lecture, it was clarified that the dog doesn't eliminate evolutionary forms (oocysts) of *T. gondii* in the faeces. The dog can be involved in the mechanical transmission of the infection by *Toxoplasma gondii* and in spite of not being the definitive host, it has an epidemiological role in this disease (FRENKEL; PARKER, 1996; LINDSAY *et al.*, 1997, SCHARES *et al.*, 2005).

Interesting to note is that after the primary experimental infection of oocysts and tachyzoites of *T. gondii* in female dogs, this parasite was detected in samples of saliva, milk and urine (BRESCIANI *et al.*, 2001).

At the beginning of the work, 11 respondents said that there could have other forms of transmission of toxo

plasmosis, three said no and 16 did not know about this issue. After interacting with our research group, it was found that almost all of the respondents (29) said that were other means of transmission (Figure 4).

Humans and animals should not consume raw or undercooked meat, unpasteurized or not boiled dairy products, water without being treated and poorly washed fruits and vegetables (Tenter *et al.*, 2000; Monteiro, 2010).

Individuals that have less careful with their hygiene, proper washing of fruits, vegetables and cooking of meat products, thus, having a higher risk of acquiring this disease (Okusaga *et al.*, 2011).

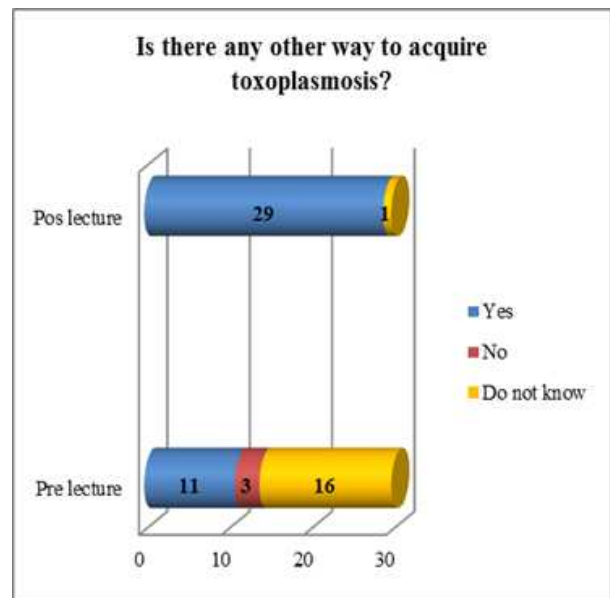


Figure 4. Number of respondents in the fourth question, pre and post lecture.

Before our talk, only one teacher responded that through uncooked meat could be the transmission, 10 did not know and 19 pigeons incriminated. At the end of the study, 29 of these educators reshaped their view, stating that this protozoan infection occur by undercooked meat

or raw (Figure 5).

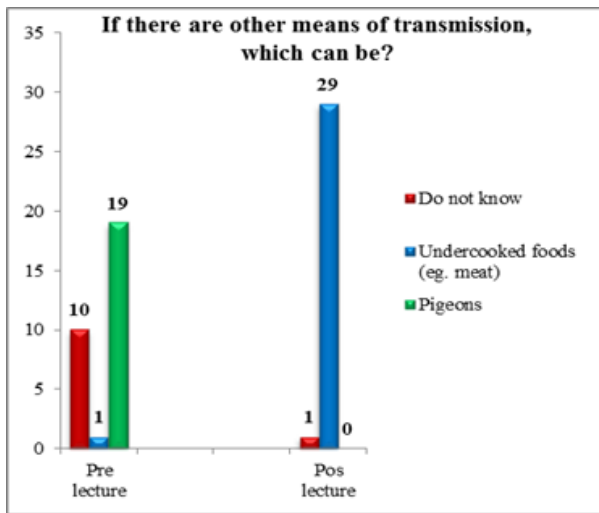


Figure 5. Number of respondents in the fifth question, pre and post lecture.

In relation to the resistance of the cysts in meat, it is believed that they do not resist the processes of salting and heating (above 55°C for more than two minutes) used in the preparing of processed meat (Dubey, 1994).

Meat products from ovine and swine are more contaminated with this parasite cysts, and these are rarely found in bovine (Jones and Dubey, 2012).

We interviewed 85 teachers of municipal elementary schools from Araçatuba, São Paulo, Brazil and the participation of cats in toxoplasmosis transmission was known by 92.94% (79/85), of which 82.35% (70/85) did not know the transmission routes. The dog was considered the disseminator of this disease by 80.00% (68/85) interviewees, and only 4.71% (4/85) cited ingestion of meat products as a route of *T. gondii* transmission, while 67.06% (57/85) did not know about this issue[1].

One hundred and thirty four elderly people were interviewed, using individual questionnaires. When questioned about toxoplasmosis, 78.36% (105/134) did not know the meaning of the term, and 86.57% (116/134) were ignorant of the means of dissemination. The results demonstrated the need for educational campaigns about the control of parasitical zoonoses.[2].BRESCIANI et al 2012

In the dogs, does not occur the phase enteroepitelial *T. gondii* and these are infected by ingesting oocysts or tissue cysts. Thus, the coprophagy should be prevented and recommend the providing products or meat cooked rations marketed. Attention should be paid to the elimination of paratenic hosts, such as flies and cockroaches, so as to avoid contact with soil or sand which may be contaminated with feces of cats attending to the daily cleaning of the litter box felines to reduce environmental contamination (Greene, 1990, Lappin,

2004).

Oocysts that are shed by cats into the environment have caused several outbreaks of this disease in humans (Teutsch et al., 2006). We evaluate the presence of *T.gondii* oocysts in the soil of elementary public schools from the northwest area of the state of Sao Paulo. Our research group noted that *T. gondii* oocysts are widely distributed on the soil of elementary public schools in our region, likely constituting the main contamination source for these children (Santos et al., 2010).

As daily routine, the cleaning of catteries, with removal of fecal material is indicated, since, in dependence on the environmental conditions, the *T.gondii* oocysts eliminated by cats, require at least 24 hours to sporulate and become infectious. It is also important to cover or encircle sand tanks for children recreation, especially when they are not in use, to prevent the access of cats [Bresciani et al. 2013].

The efficiency of a program that involves changes in lifestyle are associated with knowledge of the epidemiological aspects of the region, the standardization of service protocols, the establishment of a consensual ideal conduct and with technical support (Lopes-Mori et al., 2011), broad and repeated disclosure of actions highlighting the risk factors and the participation of all health professionals, pregnant women, family and community (Navarro et al., 2013).

Educational programs focused on reducing environmental contamination by *T. gondii* would reduce the cost of human treatment with clinical toxoplasmosis [santos, bresc].

4. Conclusion

Based on the obtained data, it is possible to infer that there is the need of implanting a community education program directed to the improvement of basic concepts of toxoplasmosis control and prevention.

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