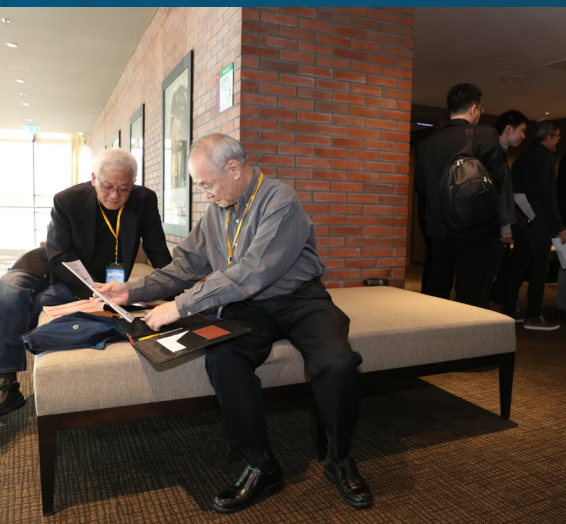


6<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on

# PARASITOLOGY & INFECTIOUS DISEASES

November 15-16, 2018 Istanbul, Turkey



Posters

6<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on

## PARASITOLOGY &amp; INFECTIOUS DISEASES

November 15-16, 2018 Istanbul, Turkey

**The role of MORN1 in the intraerythrocytic life cycle of *Plasmodium falciparum*****Cornelia Voigtlander**

Institute of Medical Biotechnology, Germany

Due to increasing drug resistance of *Plasmodium falciparum*, a search for novel drug targets is of great importance. In this respect, the nuclear division cycles of the malaria parasite are of particular interest, since they differ from traditional mitosis in several aspects. Thus, gaining deeper insights into the parasite mitosis, its underlying dynamics and the involved proteins may reveal an entire array of novel targets. In this respect, the membrane occupation and recognition nexus protein 1 (MORN1) which is conserved among Apicomplexa may be a promising candidate. In *Toxoplasma gondii* MORN1 is associated with the spindle poles and the Inner Membrane Complex (IMC). Overexpression of TgMORN1 results in serious defects in nuclear segregation. In *P. falciparum*, MORN1 has been found to be solely expressed in schizonts suggesting a function during mitosis. To further elucidate Morn1 function in *P. falciparum*, affinity purified anti-PfMORN1-antibodies were used for stage specific Western blot and indirect immunofluorescence analysis. The anti-PfMorn1-antibody detected a single band of the expected size of 41.4 kDa. Highest PfMorn1 amounts were found in schizonts and segmenters consistent with its function in mitosis and its association with the IMC. However, contrary to previous studies PfMorn1 expression was also found in rings, which could be confirmed using a second antibody. These results are in good agreement with the microscopic examination. Segmenter stages showed a pattern that could be characteristic for an association with the IMC of merozoites. Rings, however, showed DNA associated MORN1-structures, located terminally at the crescent shaped DNA. The latter findings suggests that MORN1 may not only be crucial for the nuclear division, but may also be required in the earlier development of *P. falciparum*, making it even more suited as potential drug target.

**Biography**

Cornelia Voigtlander has completed her studies in Life Science from Institute of Medical Biotechnology, Germany. She is currently pursuing her PhD at Institute of Medical Biotechnology in Erlangen.

cornelia.voigtlaender@fau.de

**Notes:**

6<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on

## PARASITOLOGY &amp; INFECTIOUS DISEASES

November 15-16, 2018 Istanbul, Turkey

**Co-existence of dengue fever and malaria in thrombocytopenic patients presented with acute febrile illness****Faisal Moin**

Oman Medical College, Oman

**Background & Aim:** Dengue fever and malaria both can present with thrombocytopenia and is regarded as a strong predictor of dengue fever. Thrombocytopenia is also considered criterion of disease severity, bad prognostic factor and its presence is associated with increase probability of malaria. The study aims to determine frequency of co-existence of dengue fever and malaria in thrombocytopenic patients presented with acute febrile illness in tertiary care hospital.

**Method:** Cross-sectional, observational study was conducted at the department of Emergency Medicine, Ziauddin University Hospital, Karachi from April 2013 to January 2014. A total of 159 patients meeting inclusion criteria were included in this study. 5 ml of blood by venupuncture in EDTA anti-coagulant for platelet count and preparing thick and thin films and 2 ml of blood in plain bottle for detection of dengue specific IgM was collected from all patients. Thick films are used to identify malarial parasites and thin films to identify specie. Dengue fever was diagnosed on positive dengue IgM. Co-existence was labeled as positive if malarial parasites and dengue IgM found to be present at the same time. This diffusion susceptibility test was used to determine susceptibility of bacterial agents to antibiotics. Data was analyzed by descriptive statistics using SPSS software version 19.

**Results:** Overall mean ( $\pm$ SD) age was  $38.3\pm 7.9$  years, with Male to female ratio was 1.1: 1. Coinfections (Dengue and Malaria) were diagnosed in 5 (5.6%) of cases. From 5 cases, 3 (60%) were male and 2 (40%) were female. Mean ( $\pm$ SD) age of 5 positive cases of co-infection was  $37.8\pm 8.3$  years.

**Conclusion:** Concurrent infections were found 5.6% in this study, however, this percentage is slightly low and special consideration should be given to the likelihood of co-infection with dengue and malaria.

**Biography**

Faisal Moin has completed his MBBS , FCPS (MEDICINE) from college of Physician and Surgeons, Pakistan. He is currently working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Medicine at National University of Health Sciences College of Medicine, Sultante of Oman

drfaisalmooin79@gmail.com

**Notes:**

6<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on

## PARASITOLOGY &amp; INFECTIOUS DISEASES

November 15-16, 2018 Istanbul, Turkey

**Impact of mass treatment and health education on the prevalence of *Schistosomia haematobium* among school children in four villages, White Nile State, Sudan (2013- 2015)****Mohammed Hussein Eltoum Salih**  
Karary University, Sudan

This study was conducted to determine the prevalence of *S. haematobium* infection among school children from four villages namely Jadeed, Alandraba, Um Gaar and EL Shetabe in White Nile State, Sudan and to elucidate the impact of praziquantel on the reduction of the disease prevalence as well as the impact of health education on attitude, knowledge and behavior of children towards different aspects of the disease. The simple random technique was employed to choose school children of study villages. The effects of Praziquantel and health education were assessed prior and one year after launching parasitological, treatment and health education campaigns. The results revealed that the overall prevalence of *S. haematobium* infection in the four villages was 25%. The intervention using praziquantel showed a significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) and the prevalence of infection was reduced from 22% to Zero among Jadeed school children, from 47% to 9% among Um Gaar school children and from 29% to 5% among those of El Shetabe village, while increased from 1% to 5% among Alandraba school children.

**Biography**

Mohammed Hussein Eltoum Salih is a Public Health Specialist. He has completed his MSc from Khartoum University. He is a Sudanese Red Crescent Member, Lecturer at Medical Institute and an Assistant Professor at Karary University.

gumple22@yahoo.com

Notes: