

Substantial Efficiency of the Novel Spiramycin/Propolis Loaded Chitosan/Alginate Nanoformulation in the Treatment of Acute Experimental Toxoplasmosis

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Seventy-five male Swiss albino mice were divided into eight groups: normal uninfected control (I), infected untreated control (II), infected treated with spiramycin (III), infected treated with propolis (IV), infected treated with CS/Alg NPs (V), infected treated with spiramycin loaded CS/Alg NPs (VI), infected treated with propolis loaded CS/Alg NPs (VII) and infected treated with spiramycin/propolis loaded CS/Alg NPs in a dose of 400 spiramycin/150 propolis mg/kg/day. Except normal uninfected control, all mice were infected intraperitoneally with 2500 *T. gondii* RH strain tachyzoites. To assess the efficacy of the used drugs; parasite count in liver, spleen and brain as well as morphological study of tachyzoites via scanning electron microscope (SEM) were done.

Biography

Nancy Abd El-Kader Hagra received the B.Sc in Pharmacy and Biotechnology, from German University in Cairo, Egypt in 2010. She received the M.Sc and Ph.D degrees in Applied and Molecular Parasitology, Alexandria University, Egypt, in 2014 and 2018 respectively. She is currently an Assistant Professor in Pharos University in Alexandria. Her research interests cover several aspects across parasitology, nanotechnology and molecular biology aiming to create new diagnostic and treatment pathways in order to improve the health and wellbeing.

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Abstract received : May 03, 2023 | Abstract accepted : May 04, 2023 | Abstract published : 29-05-2023