CYSTOSCOPY IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND FOLLOW-UP OF URINARY SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN BRAZILIAN SOLDIERS RETURNING FROM MOZAMBIQUE, AFRICA

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SUMMARY

The assessment of urinary schistosomiasis in individuals coming from endemic areas often requires diagnostic resources not used in areas of exposure in order to determine complications or to establish more precise criteria of cure. Cystoscopy and 24-hour urine examination were performed, after treatments with praziquantel 40 mg/kg body weight, single dose, on 25 Brazilian military men who were part of a United Nations peace mission to Mozambique in 1994. The median age of the individuals was 29 years and all presented a positive urine parasitological exam. The alterations detected by cystoscopy were hyperemia and granulomas in the vesical submucosa in 59.1% of the individuals and only granulomas in 40.9%. A vesical biopsy revealed granulomas in all patients and viable eggs in 77.3% even after a period during which the patients no longer excreted eggs in urine. Cystoscopy after treatment, followed by biopsy and histopathological evaluation, performed in areas where the evolution of the disease can be better monitored, was found to be a safe criterion of parasitological cure.

KEYWORDS: Urinary schistosomiasis; Cystoscopy.

INTRODUCTION

Urinary schistosomiasis occurs in 53 countries on the African continent and in the Middle East (CEGET-CNRS/OMS-WHO 1987); however, no autochthonous case has been reported in Brazil thus far. Brazil has historical ties with Africa as a result of the migratory flows that occurred during the colonization of the country. Although to a lesser extent, migration continues to occur until today due to the search for better socioeconomic conditions (CASTRO, 1981). Several cases of individuals infected with S. hematobium coming from endemic areas have been reported in the literature (GANEM & MARROUM, 1998, NOZAIS et al., 1993, HERNÁNDEZ & SUARÉZ, 1991), thus indicating the need to investigate the diagnosis, especially the presence of hematuria and the history of travel to endemic areas (SULTANA et al., 1995, THALLER & WANG, 1999).

In addition to HERNÁNDEZ et al. (1985), who were able to differentiate old from recent infections in a series of patients with endoscopic alterations, other authors (ABDEL-WAHAB et al., 1992, 1993, ADOBOR et al., 1998, GANEM & MARROUM, 1998) demonstrated the importance of the cystoscopy in the investigation of the disease (BURKI et al., 1986). KROLIKOWSKI et al. (1995), studying women with pelvic inflammatory disease from regions endemic for schistosomiasis, used cystoscopy and laparoscopy to investigate pelvic pain and obtained a diagnosis of urinary schistosomiasis in 21.5% of the patients.

Cystoscopy is an important exam for the detection of the case of hematuria and other affections of the bladder. This approach is indicated in cases in which semiological assessment by noninvasive methods is unable to establish a diagnosis (PATIL et al., 1992, ROTKOPF et al., 1993, TORRICELLI et al., 1998, HATZ et al., 1998, HERWALDT et al., 1995, LIANG et al., 2000), and especially in cases in which the disease may develop complications that need to be identified by a direct exam (NOZAIS et al., 1993, PALASCAK et al., 2001, ABDEL-HADI & TALAAT, 2000).

The aim of this study is to describe the value of the cystoscopy in the diagnosis of schistosomiasis haematobium.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

The protocol of this study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of Instituto de Biologia do Exército, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. An appropriate informed consent was obtained for all the patients and the guidelines for human experimentation of the National Health Council were followed in the conduct of clinical research.

After the appearance of geniturinary signs and symptoms among Brazilian soldiers returning from ONU peace mission in 1994, in Mozambique (Africa), we evaluated by clinical and laboratorial exams, 132 men that came from the mission. Some of them swam in Licungo river (Africa) and, after this, they presented haematuria, dysuria,
polakuria, and lumbar pain. The first laboratory evaluation was the urine parasitological assay, and 18.9% (25/132) presented eggs of *Schistosoma haematobium* in urine. So, these men were considered eligible to the study, when after detailed explanation about the previous methods in the study, they signed the free and informed consent. The age of the patients ranged from 26 to 36, with a median of 29 years.

Three of 24-hour urine samples were collected at minimum intervals of one week for selective and initial diagnosis. One part (200 mL) of the total urine volume was transferred to glass chalices and left to stand for 24 hours. After this, 10 mL of the initial sediment was removed with a glass pipette held close to the bottom of the chalice and centrifuged at 3500 g for 5 min. One-hundred microliters of the centrifuged material was removed with a glass pipette held close to the bottom of the tube, mounted on slides, coverslipped, and observed under a microscope at magnifications of 100X and 400X. Three urine examinations, with the same technique, were performed after six months to do the control after treatment with praziquantel 40 mg/kg body weight, single dose.

In the follow up, the patients were submitted to cystoscopy with Olympus 19 CH with a 30° eyepiece. It was done, after six months in each treatment, to investigate complications and to control the cure of the patients. The urinary bladder biopsy was obtained when were observed alterations in the vesical mucosa. If the histopathological examination showed granulomas and viable eggs, the treatment was repeated. After the minimum interval of six months, a cystoscopy was repeated.

### RESULTS

Alterations upon cystoscopic examination were observed in 88.0% (22/25) of the patients. Macroscopic alterations included hyperemia (Fig. 1) and granulomas in the vesical submucosa were observed in 59.1% (13/22) of the patients, and only granulomas (Fig. 2) were found in 40.9% (9/22). Histopathological analysis identified viable eggs in 77.3% (17/22) of the patients. The eggs were filled with miracidia, in which intact internal structures, such as nervous system cells, germinative cells and glands, could be differentiated. We observed, like LENZI et al. (1998), multiple granulomas in the exudative and exudative-productive phase and few granulomas in the involutional phase. After the second treatment, considering all patients, the cystoscopic control showed that 36.0% (9/25) of them were still with granulomas and viable eggs, in spite of urine assay being negative.

### DISCUSSION

The alterations observed upon macroscopic examination of the bladder are peculiar and complications of this infection are generally identified by endoscopy, with an early diagnosis permitting efficient corrections (ABDEL-WAHAB et al., 1992, NOZAIS et al., 1993, PALASCASK et al., 2001, SHARFI & HASSN, 1994, SULTANA et al., 1995).

In the present study, cystoscopy was not exclusively performed to establish a primary etiological diagnosis but to monitor and identify complications. Cystoscopy was abnormal in 88.0% of the individuals, who presented only granulomas or granulomas associated with hyperemia. A vesical biopsy was obtained from all patients and the etiological diagnosis was confirmed by the identification of viable eggs of *S. haematobium*. The patients did not return to endemic regions, and 36.0% (9/25), who continued to be followed up, still showed viable eggs, six to 24 months after treatment with praziquantel. Since parasite eggs had no longer been detected in the urine of these patients, cystoscopy followed by biopsy and histopathological examination markedly contributed to this finding.

Our results corroborate the opinion of several authors. They suggest that the cystoscopy should be used in the case of chronic schistosomiasis of the urinary tract, mainly in accidentally exposed individuals, since poor elimination of eggs in this condition may yield a false-negative diagnosis when determining eggs in urine (ORTIZ RODRIGUEZ-PARETS et al., 1995, SULTANA et al., 1995, THALLER & WANG, 1999, TORRICELLI et al., 1998). This is the situation that we have got among our patients. We observed that this is also indicated for
patient follow-up as a criterion of cure and when complications are suspected (ABDEL-HADI & TALAAT 2000). Our study was conducted with both aims, and although we did not detect complications, we observed therapeutic failures that were not being detected in urine parasitological assays.

Cystoscopy is indicated in cases in which non-invasive semiological evaluation does not lead to a diagnosis, and especially in cases in which the disease may develop complications that need to be identified by direct observation.

In endemic areas, the main objective of post-treatment assessment based on urine samples is the control of transmission and morbidity. However, in individual cases with evidence of tumor complications, cystoscopy should be performed in view of reports of the occurrence of vesical neoplasia in young individuals (AMONKAR et al., 2001, HERNÁNDEZ et al., 1984).

In our study, even after the treatment with praziquantel has been offered for three times, the patients remained positives with viable eggs in the urinary bladder. So, cystoscopy was essential to verify the therapeutic failure.

Considering the results, we suggest that cystoscopy should be part of the diagnostic assessment of patients coming from areas endemic for urinary schistosomiasis under the following conditions: parasite eggs undetectable in three 24-hour urine samples obtained from symptomatic individuals; as a criterion of post-treatment parasitological cure even when three negative urine samples were obtained; suspicion of complications during any period of evolution and at any age. We also recommend to the individuals that travel to endemic areas not to swim where they are not sure about the possible water contamination, or where they see snails. If it is not possible to avoid the exposure, they have to do a medical evaluation with urine parasitological assay, after nine to 11 weeks pos-exposure.

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REFERENCES


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