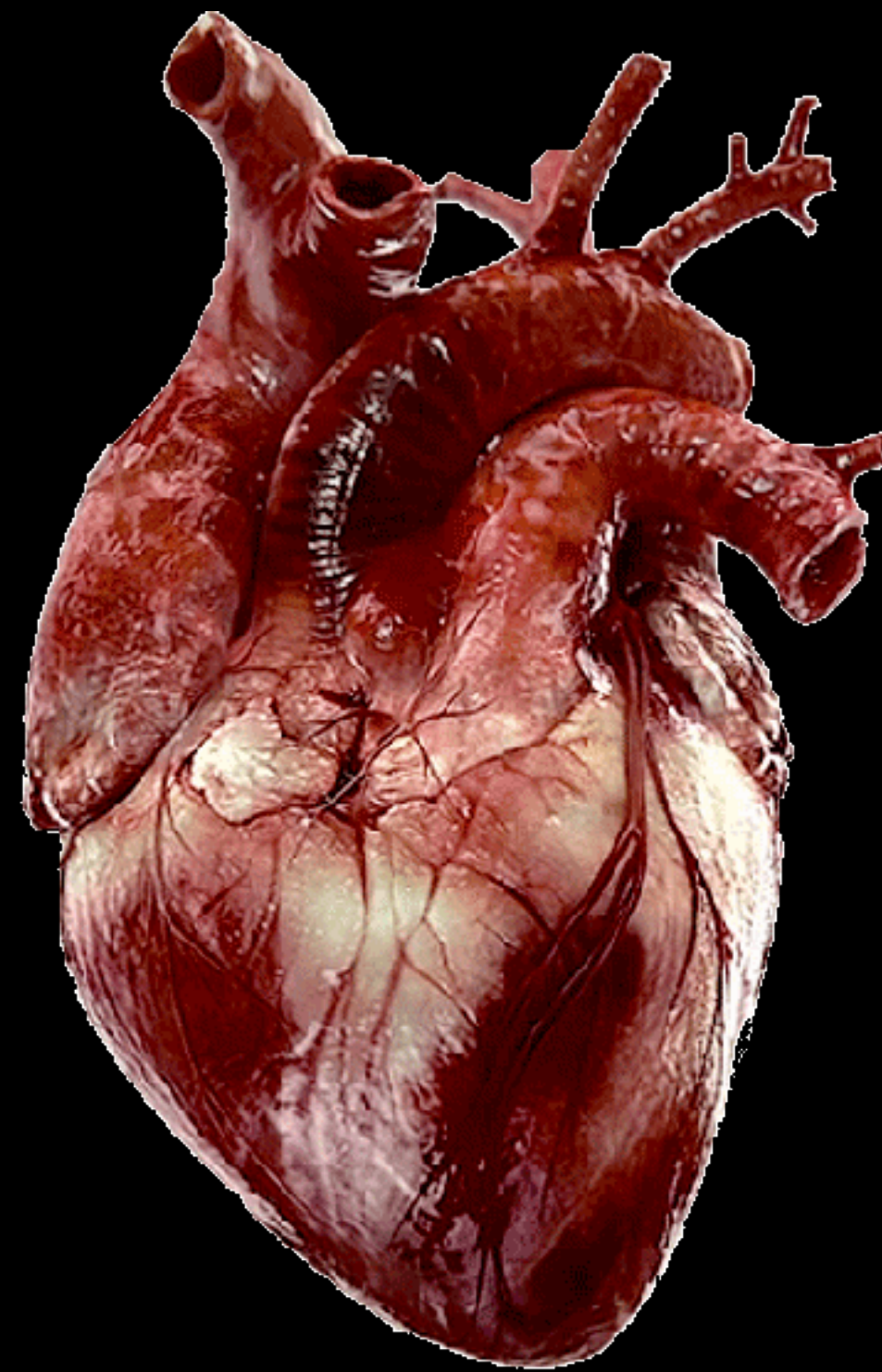


Deep In the Heart of Texas

"By my troth, I kiss thee with a most constant heart."
Shakespeare, King Henry IV Part II



Polistes carolina

Red Paper Wasp

Craig Sisson, MD, MBA, AEMUS, RDMS, FACEP

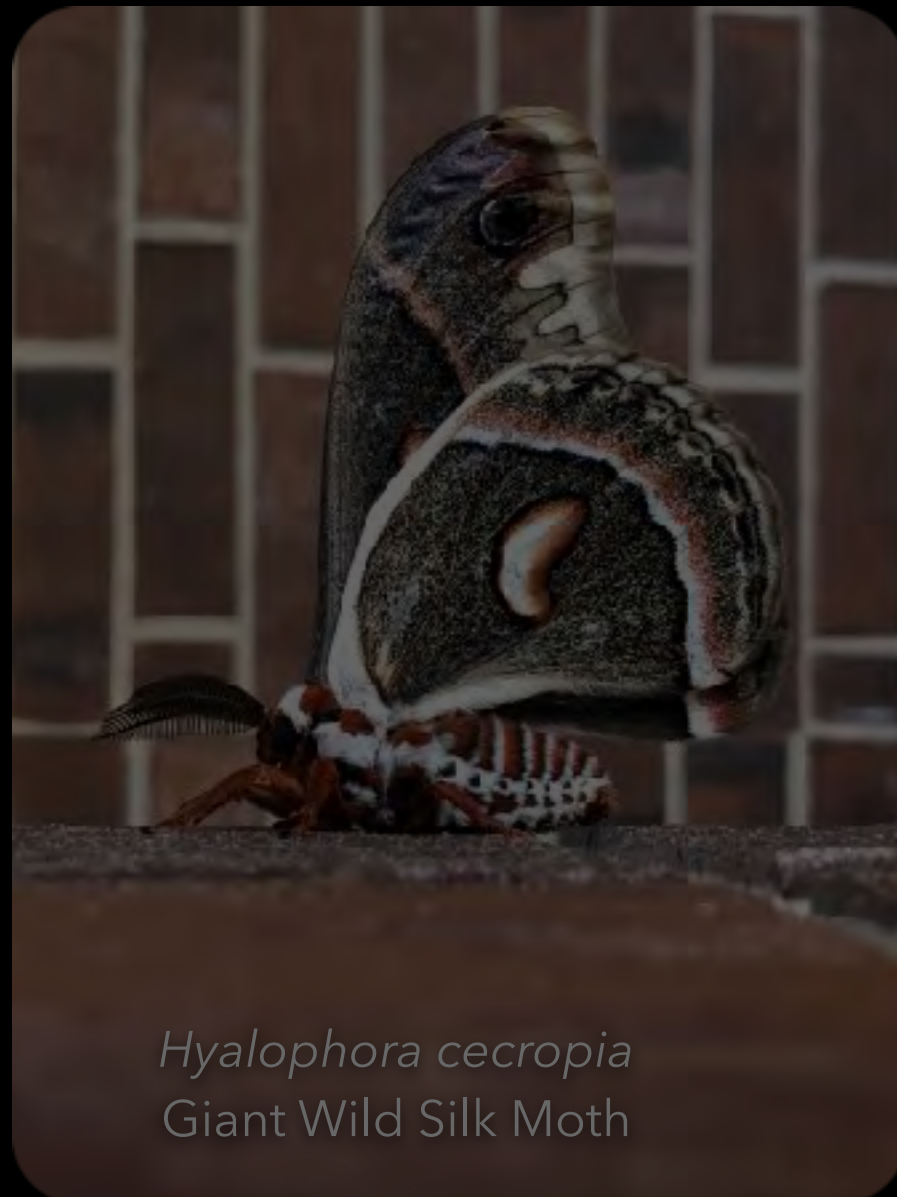
San Antonio, Texas

Let's see what we can find...

Dolomedes tenebrosus
Dark Fishing Spider



Neobarrettia spinosa
Giant Texas Katydid



Hyalophora cecropia
Giant Wild Silk Moth



Zelus longipes
Milkweed Assassin Bug
reduviidae family



Cybister fimbriolatus
Predaceous Diving Beetle



Zelus longipes
Milkweed Assassin Bug
reduviidae family



Oncopeltus fasciatus
Milkweed Bug



Arthropoda

phylum

Arachnomorpha

Mandibulata

Trilobita

Chelicerata

Myriapoda

Pancrustacea



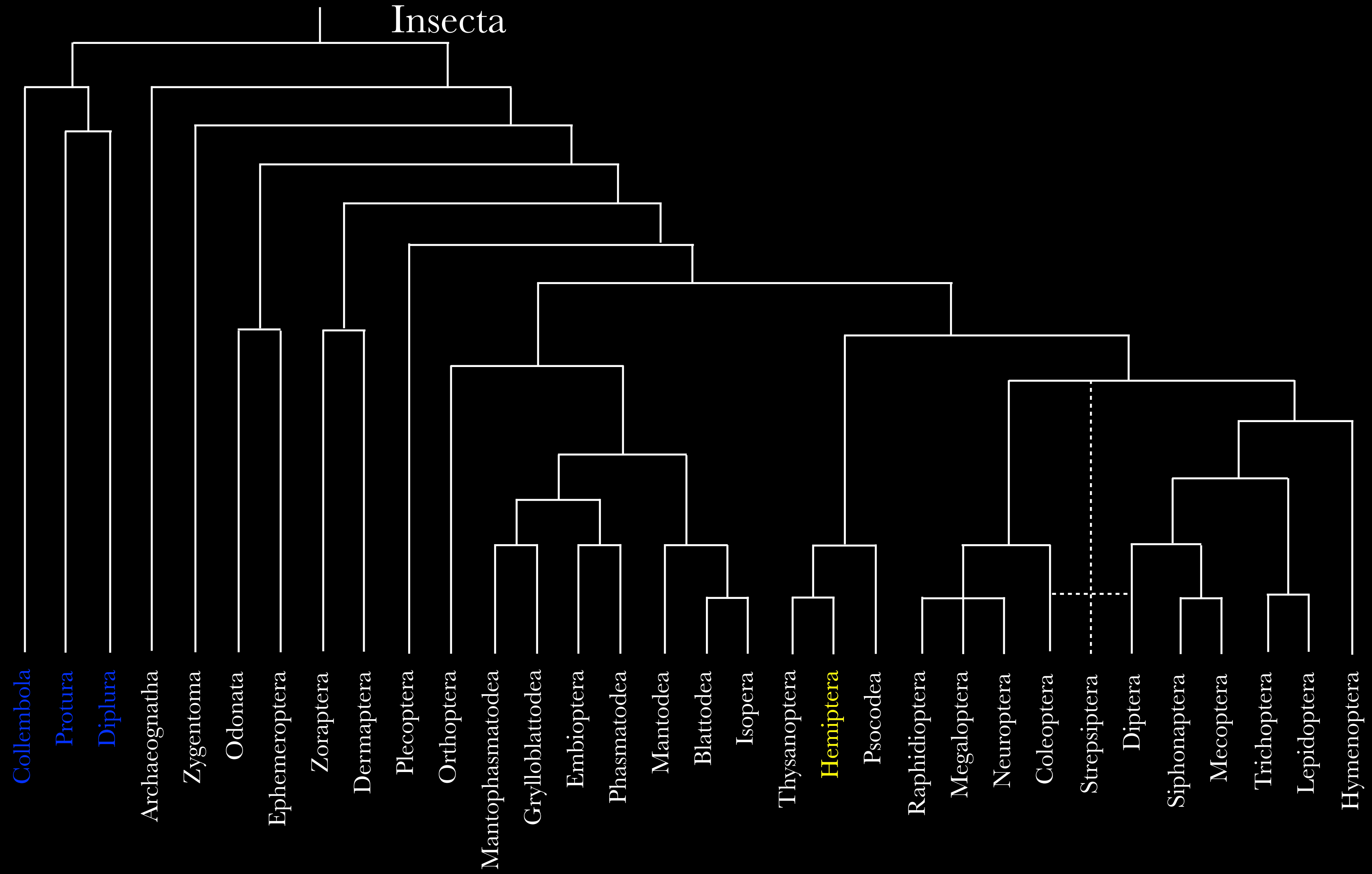
Hexapoda
class



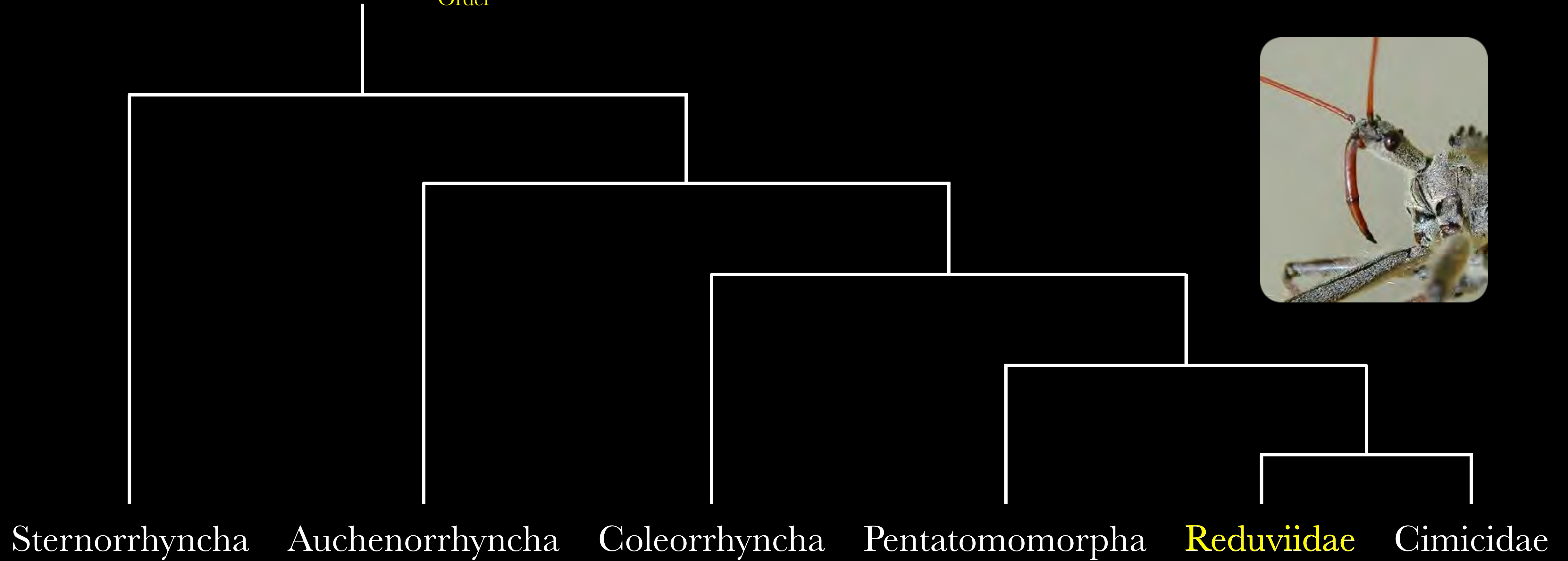
Crustacea



Hexapoda



Hemiptera = “True Bugs”, all have piercing sucking mouth parts
Order



Reduviidae = The “Assassin” bugs

Family

Latin American Local Names

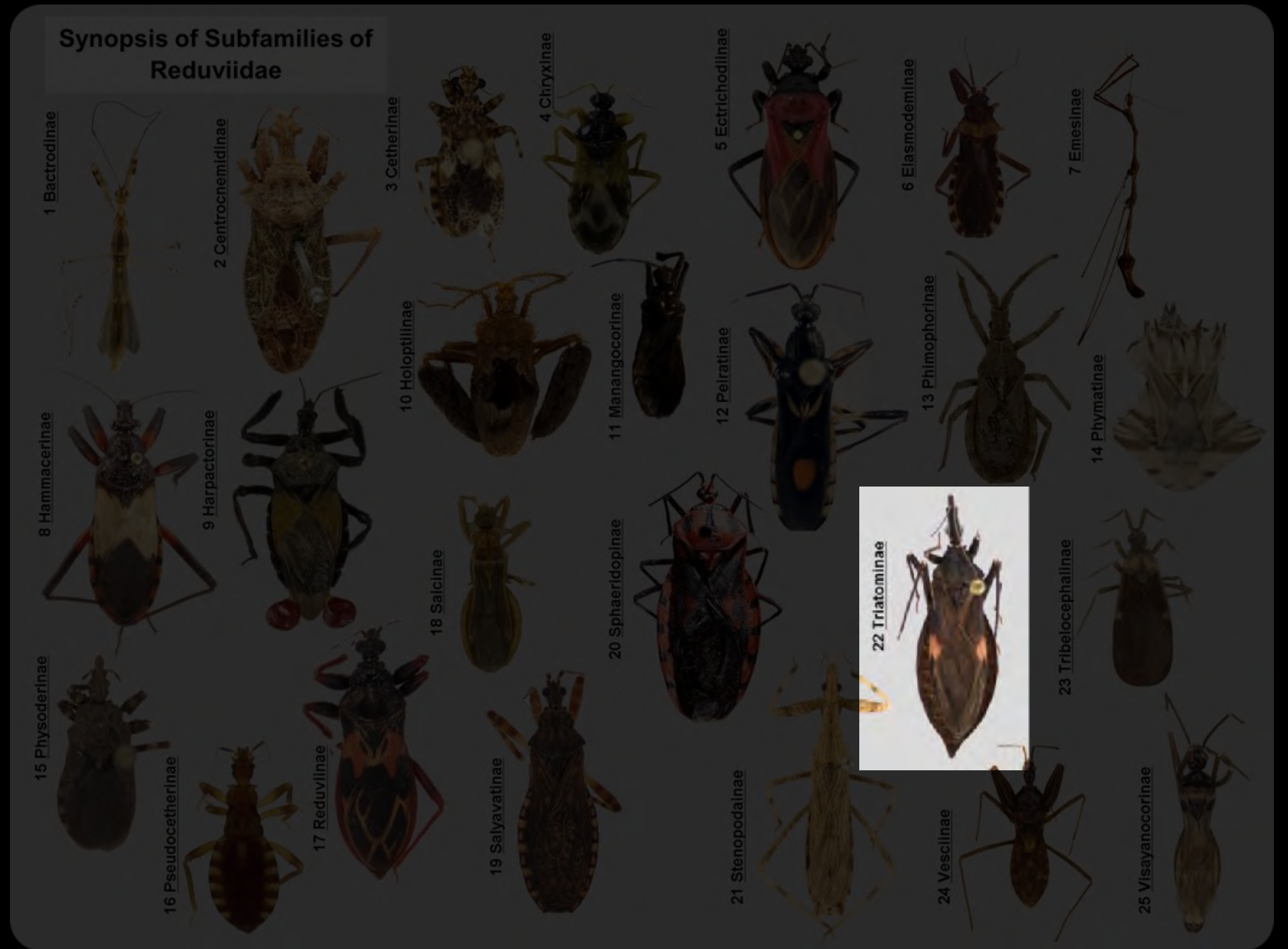
barbeiros

vinchucas

chinchas

pito

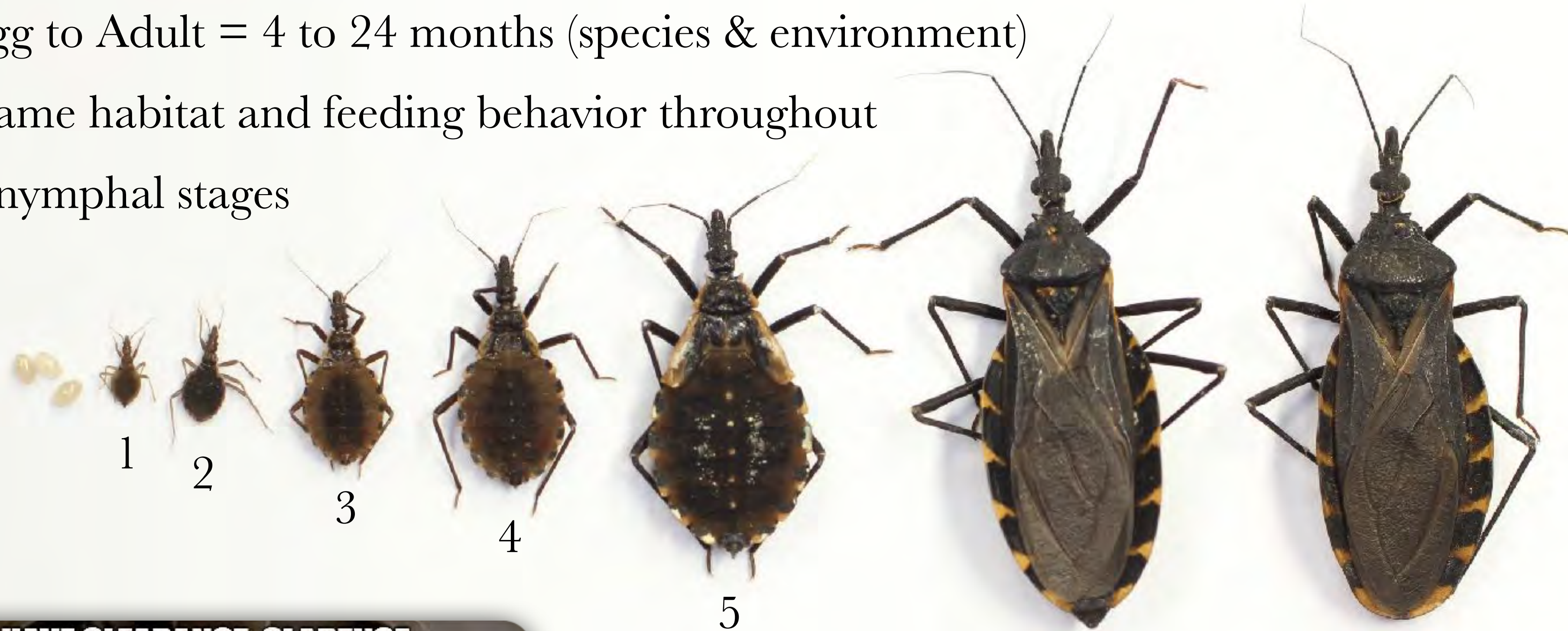
Triatominae



Egg to Adult = 4 to 24 months (species & environment)

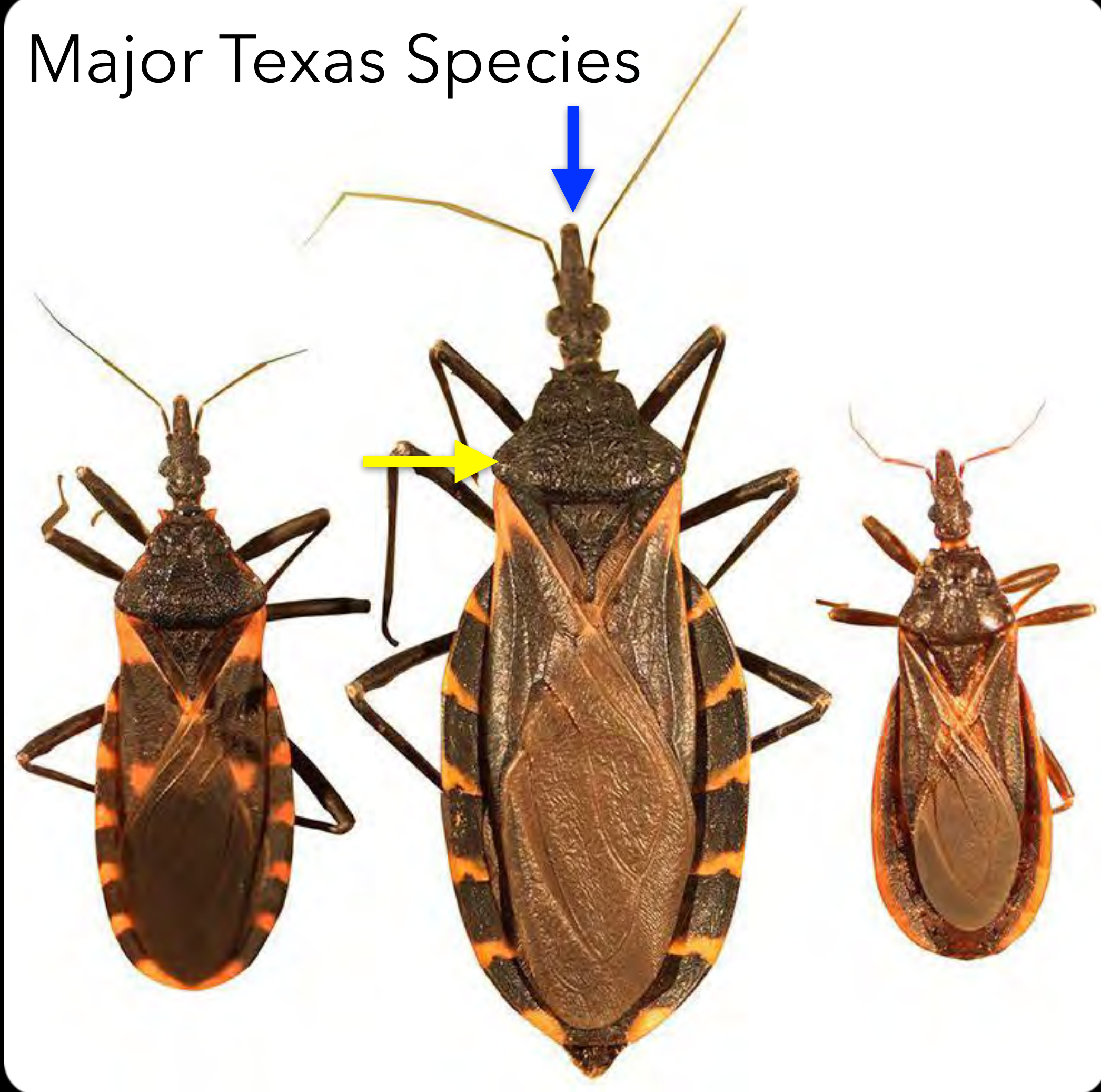
*Same habitat and feeding behavior throughout

5 nymphal stages



NOT born with *T. cruzi* in their gut

Major Texas Species

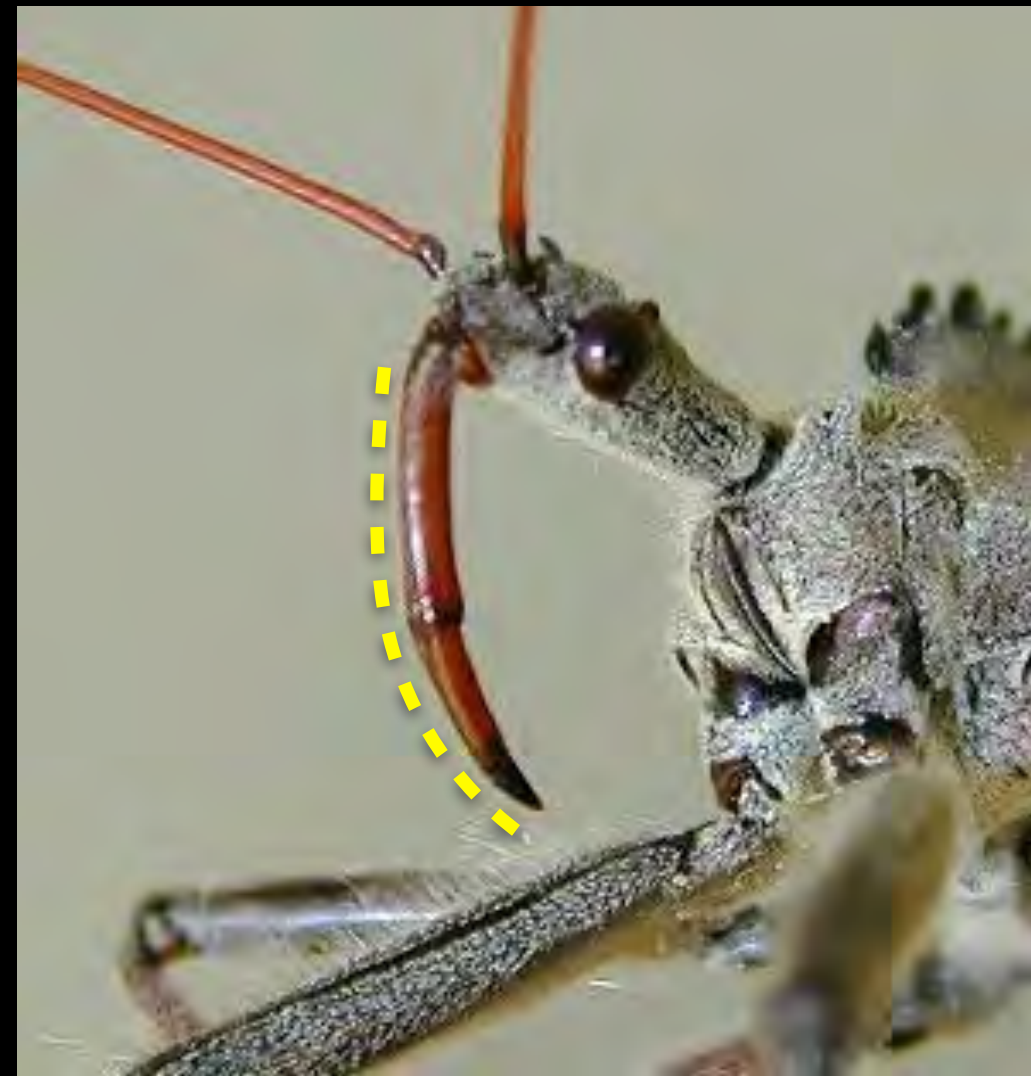


Triatoma sanguisuga

Triatoma gerstaeckeri

Triatoma protracta





Triatominae

Triatominae Insect Mimics in Texas



Leptoglossus brevirostris
Leaf Footed Bug
coreoidae family



Arilus cristatus
Wheel Bug
reduviidae family



Zelus longipes
Milkweed Assassin Bug
reduviidae family

Harpactorinae subfamily
(not *Triatominae*)

Vector Born Diseases = 17% of infectious disease worldwide

Vectorial Capacity

1. Vector Density
2. Vector Longevity
3. Host Preference
4. Feeding Behavior
5. Vector Competence = Ability of vector to become infected
 - Susceptibility to Infection
 - Permissiveness for Reproduction & Development
 - Transmission Efficiency
 - Incubation Period or Cycle

Triatoma sanguisuga



Obligate Hematophagous Insects



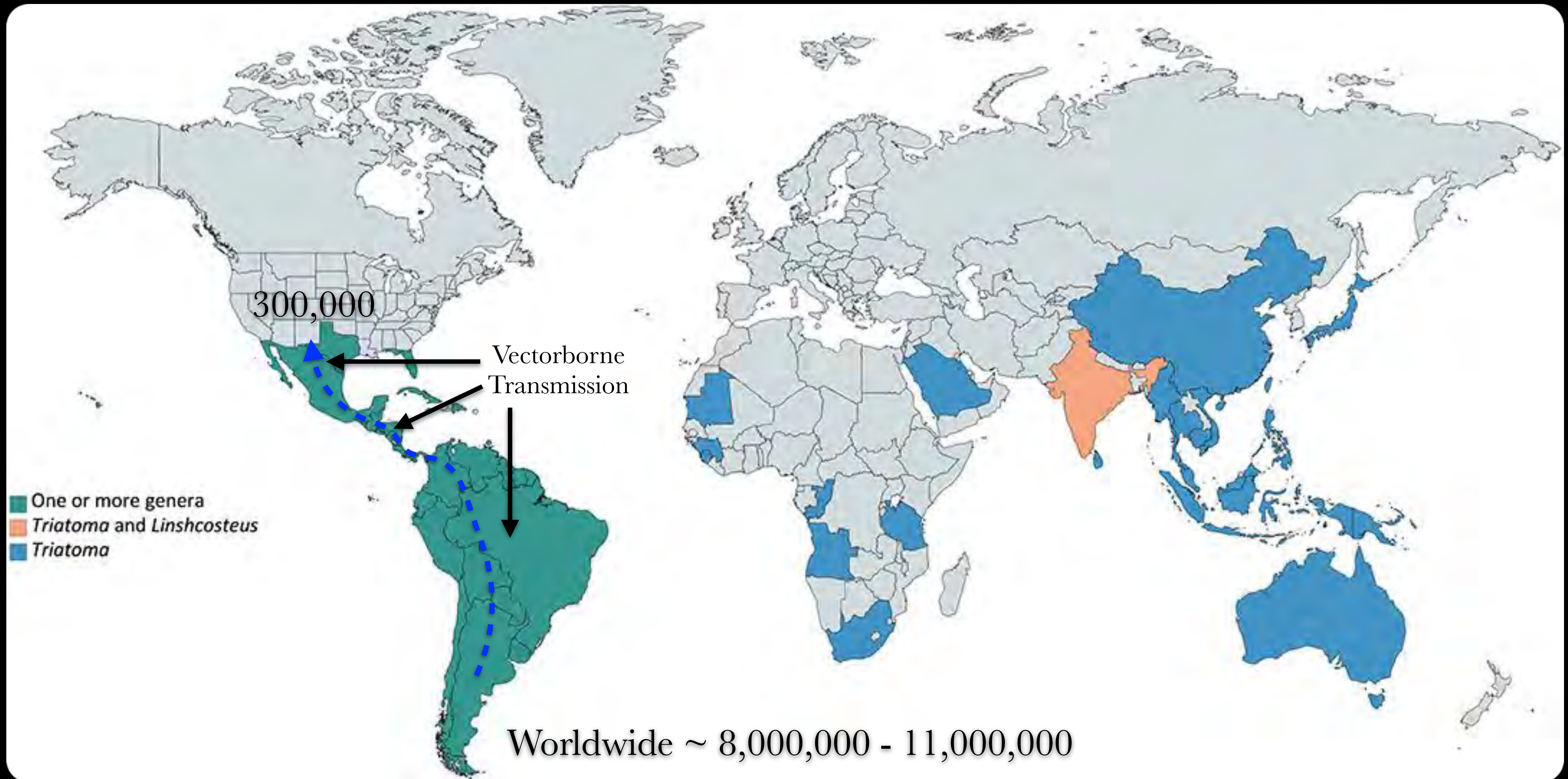
Rest during the day, close...feed at night while victim sleeps

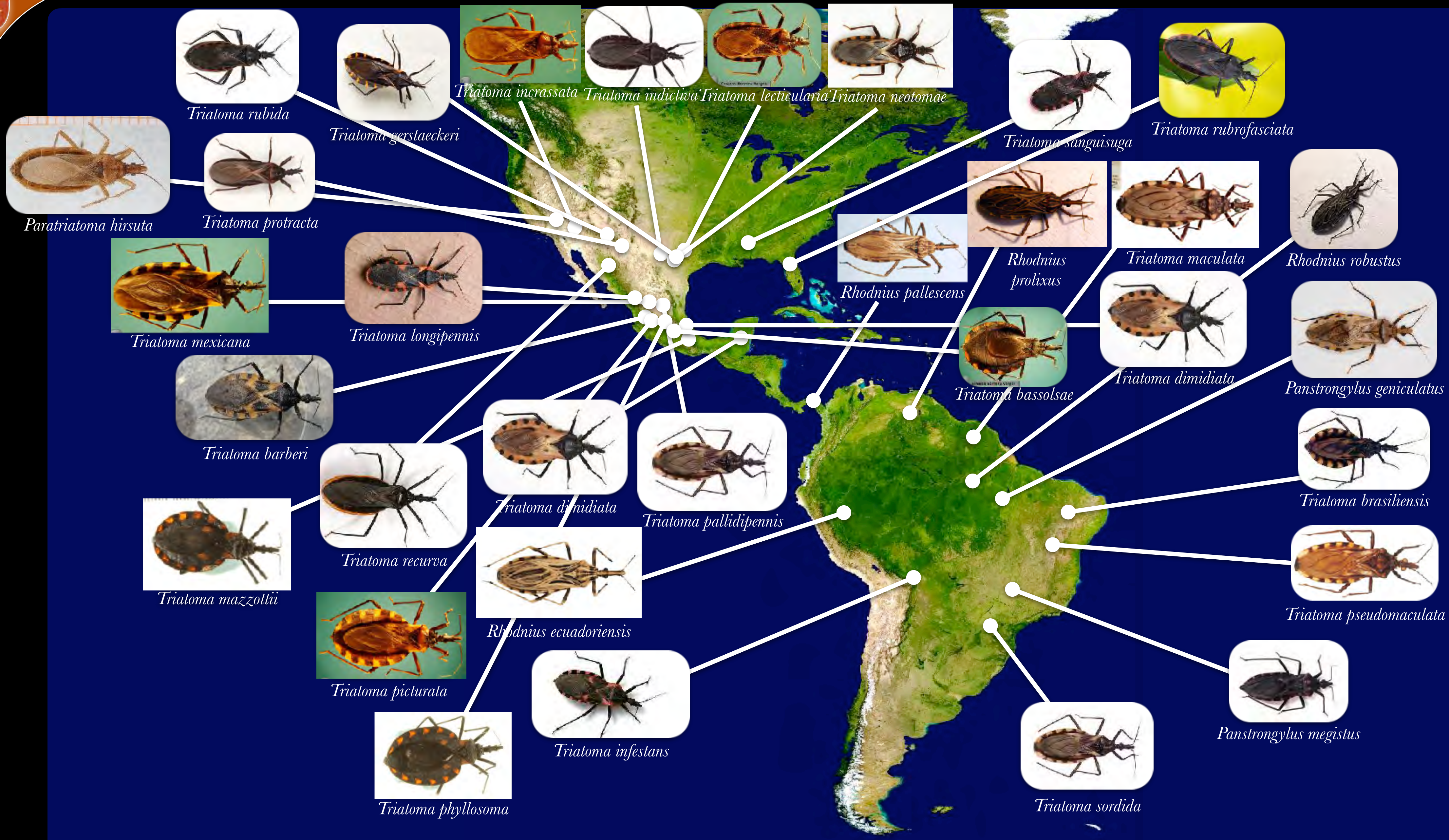


Triatoma sanguisuga



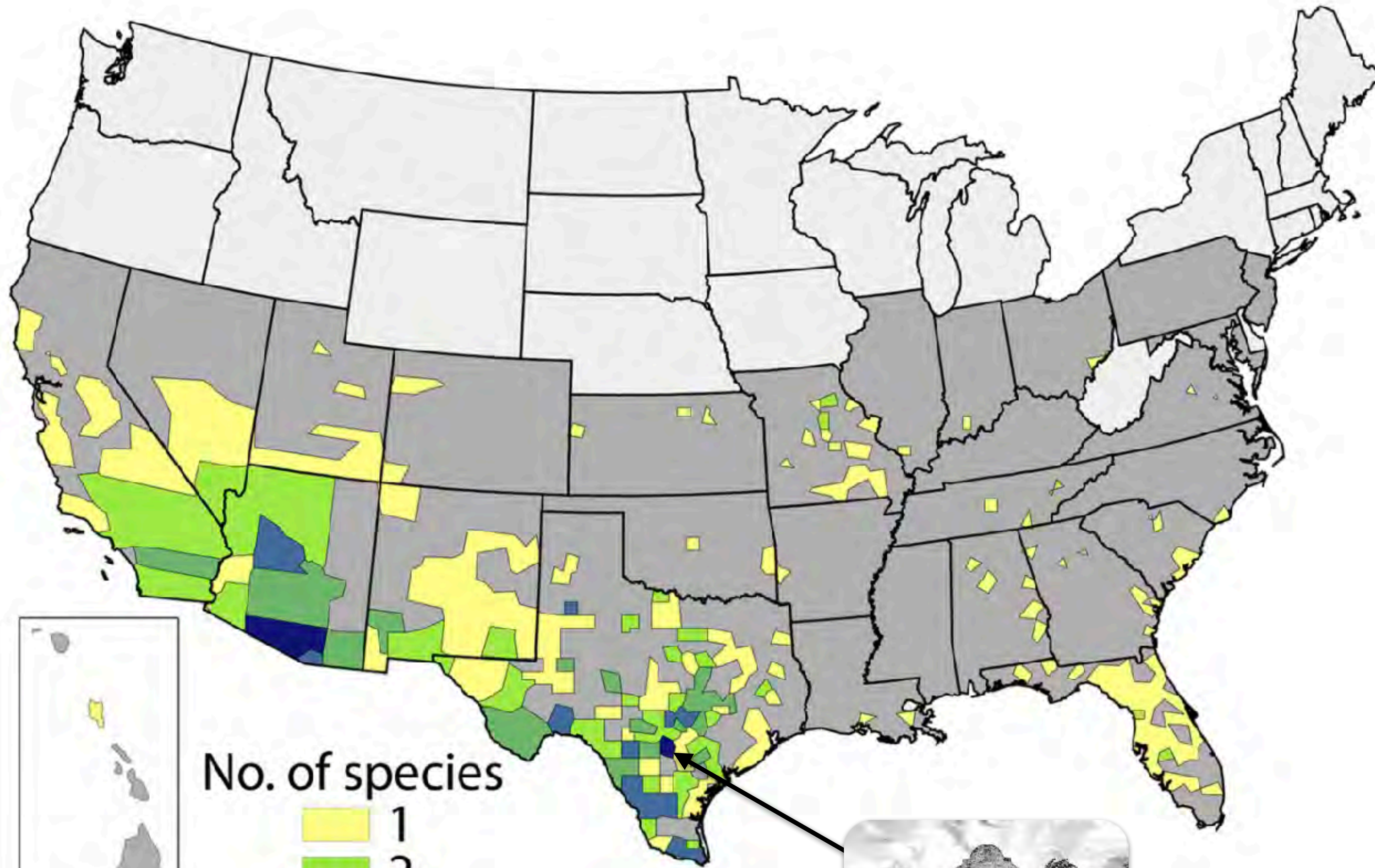
Majority of species occur in *Americas* (South, Central, North)





All species have ability to transmit *Trypanosoma cruzi*



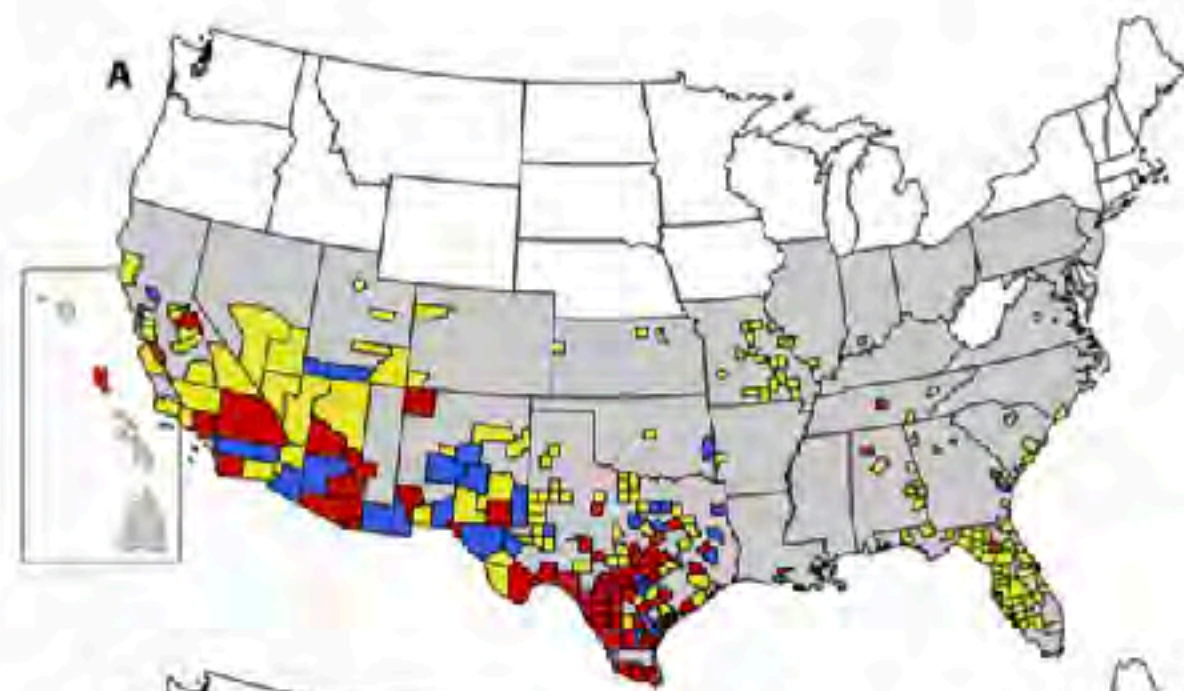


No. of species

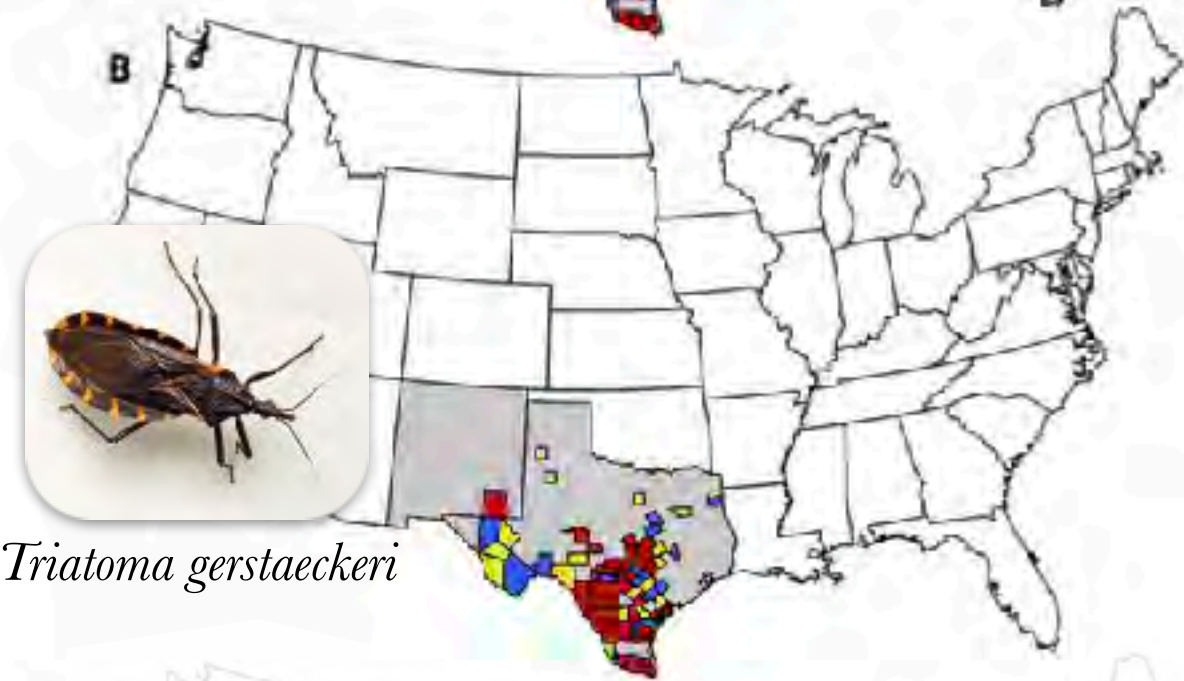
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



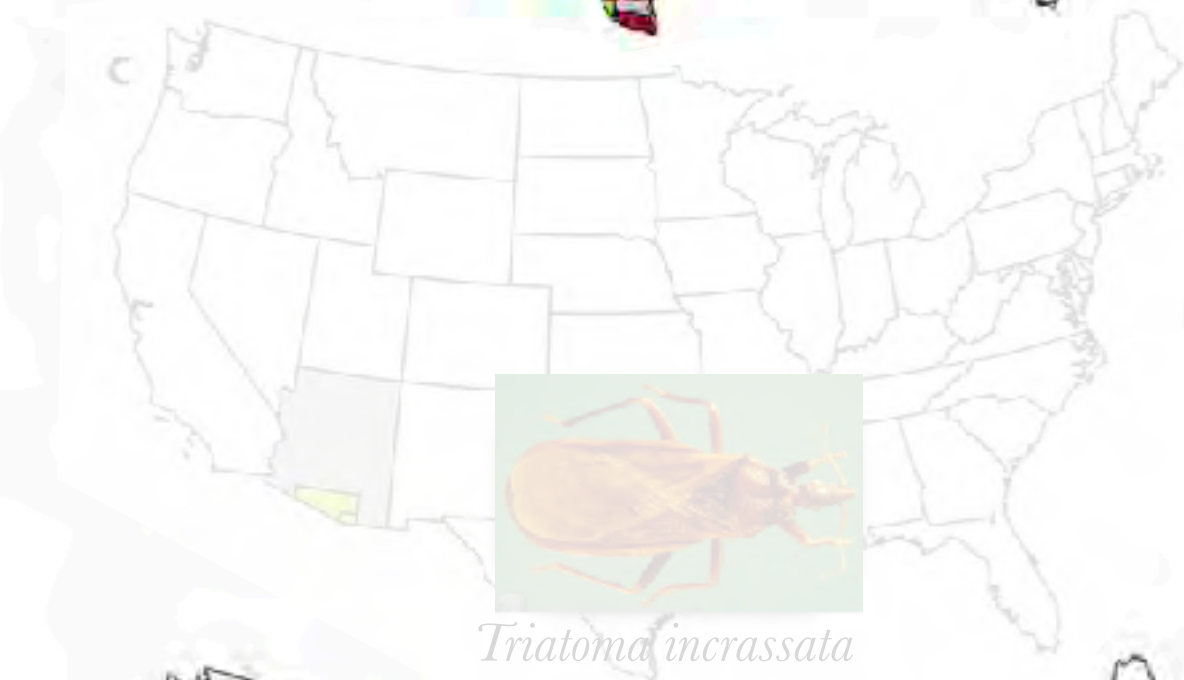
San Antonio, Texas



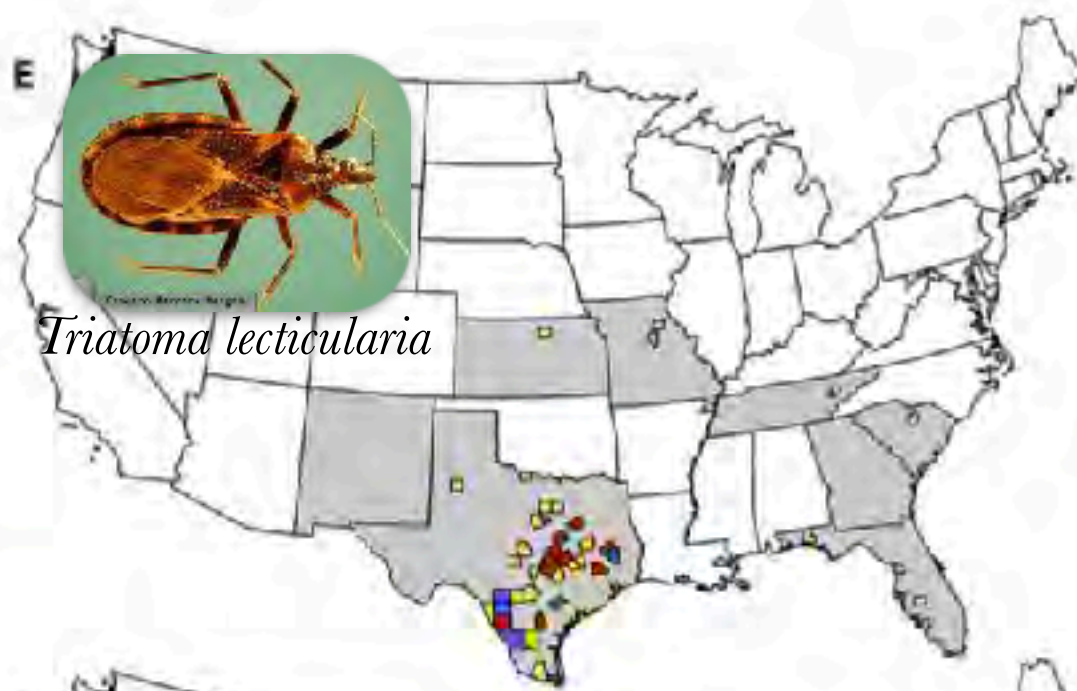
Triatoma gerstaeckeri



Triatoma indictiva



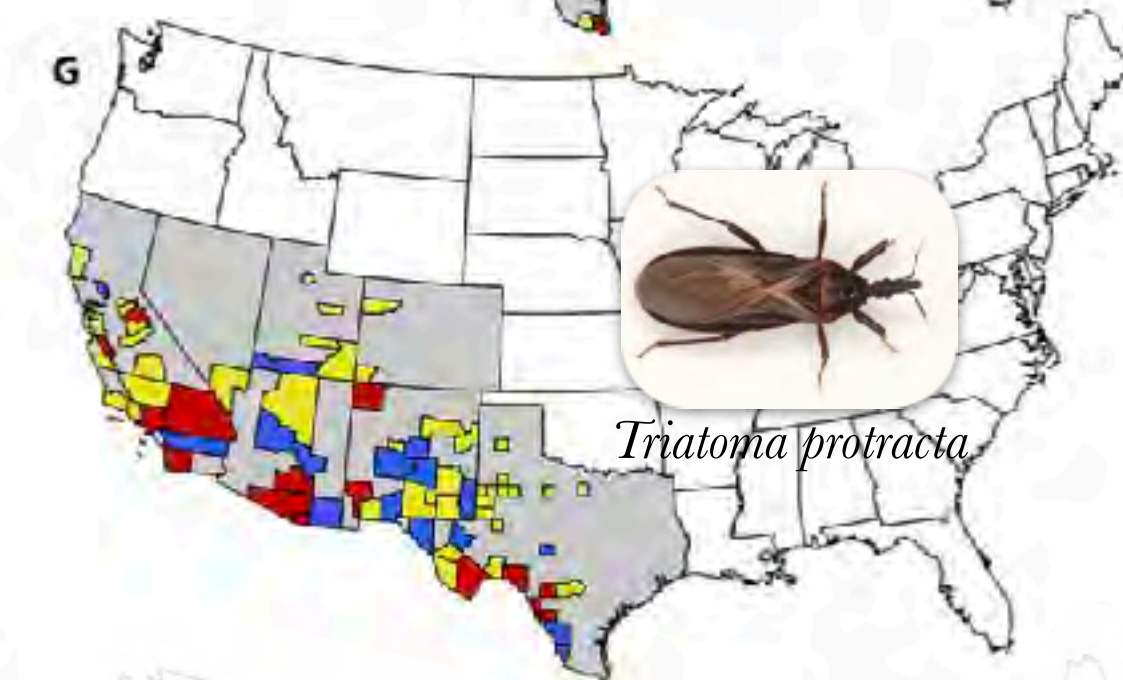
Triatoma incassata



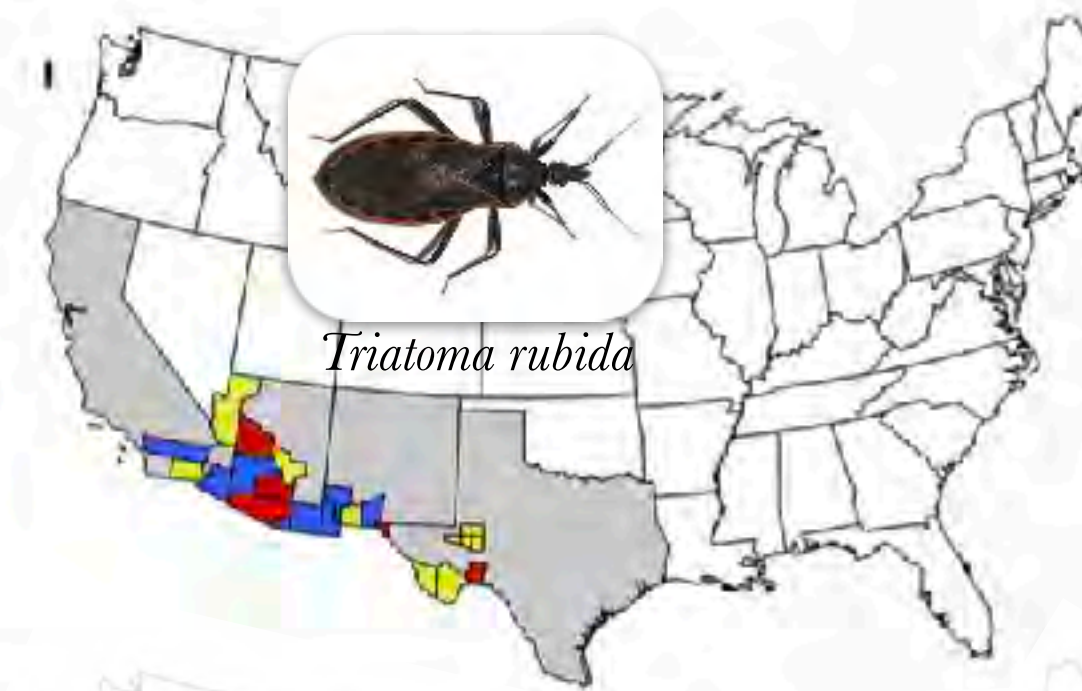
Triatoma neotomae



Triatoma protracta



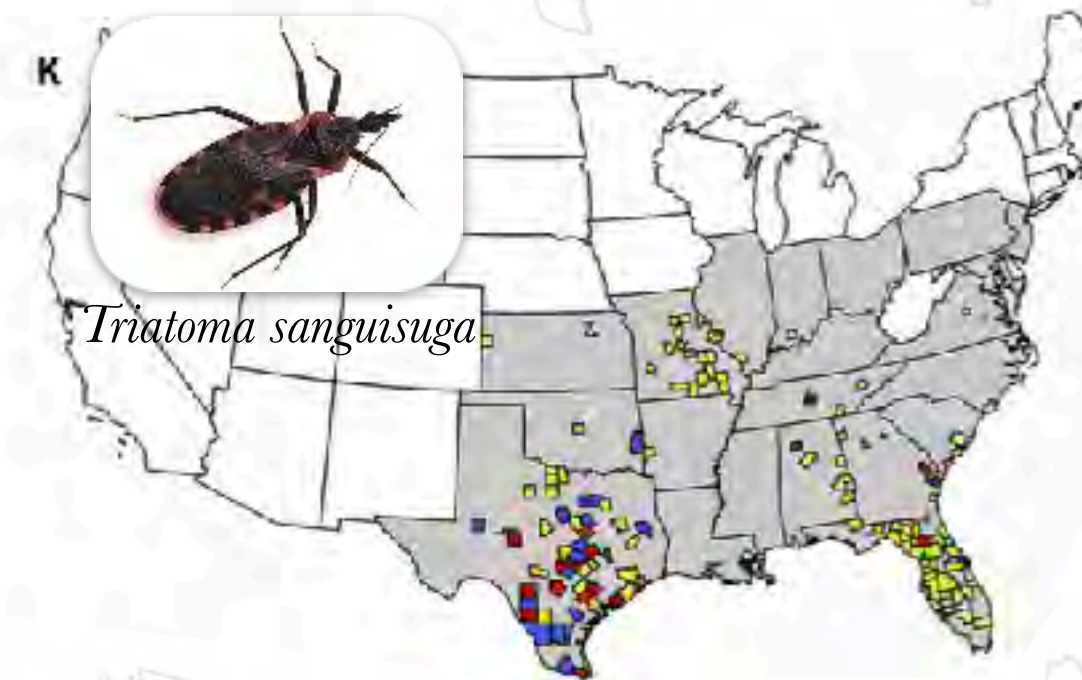
Triatoma recurva



Triatoma rubrofasciata



Triatoma sanguisuga

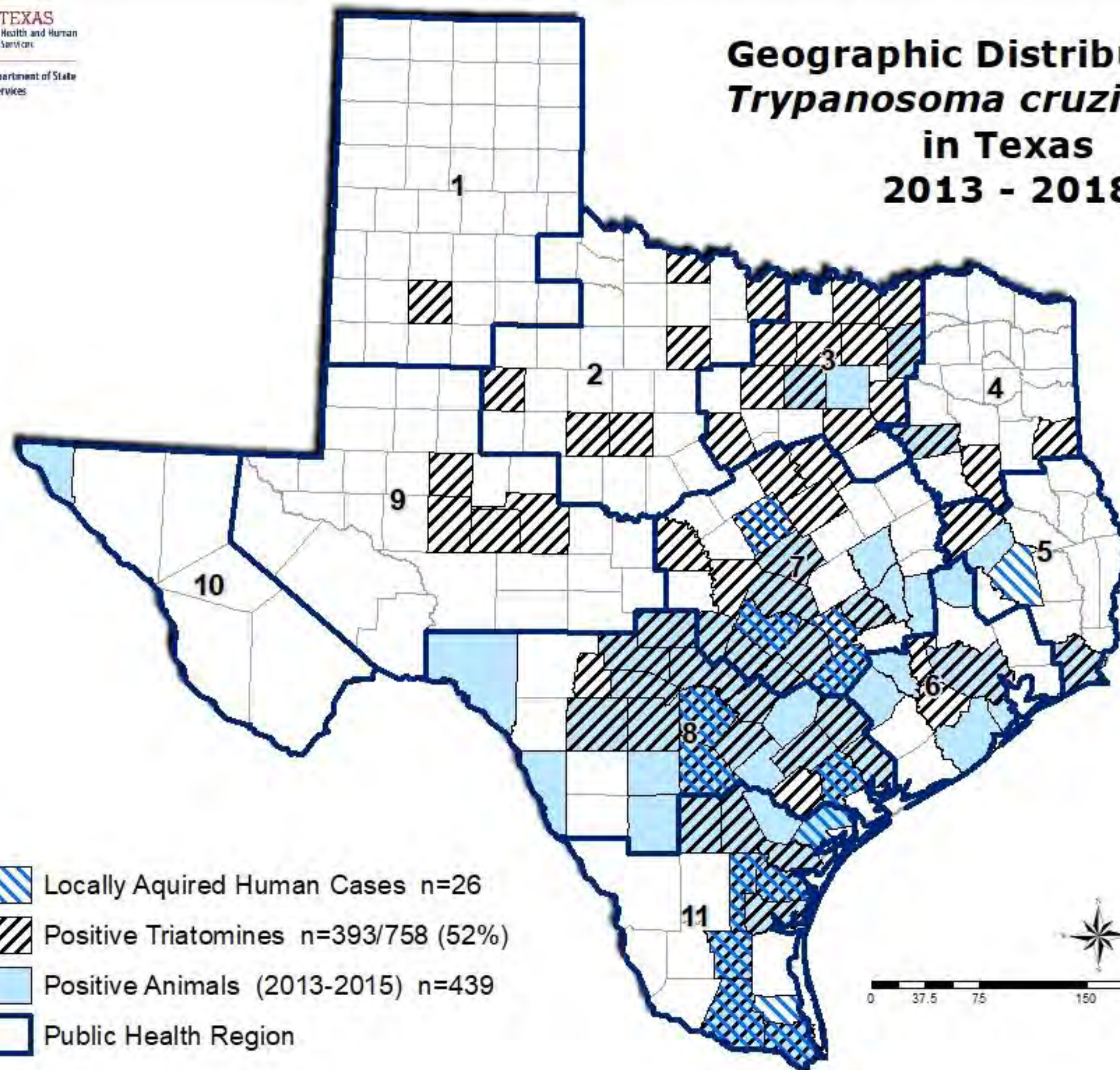


Paratriatoma hirsuta




Triatoma rubida

Geographic Distribution of *Trypanosoma cruzi* Infection in Texas 2013 - 2018



Map revised: 10/3/2019






Night Feeding Feeding Time
10-25 min



Triatoma gerstaeckeri



Domiciliated vs. Peridomiciliary vs. Sylvatic

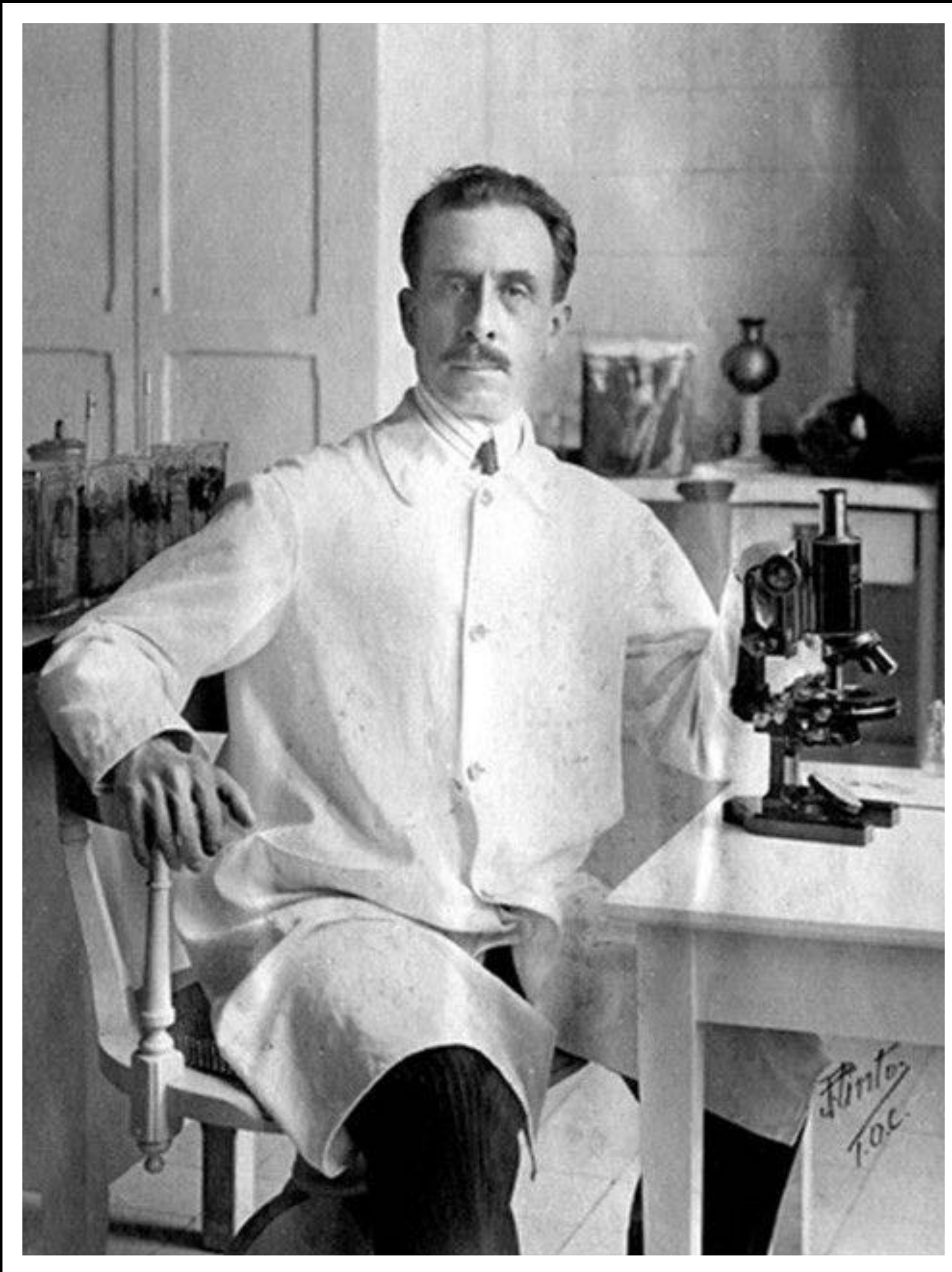





*Most important parasitic disease in
Western Hemisphere*

Disease Burden = 7.5x that of Malaria





Dr. Carlos Chagas
Oswaldo Cruz Institute, Brazil

Central Railroad Company

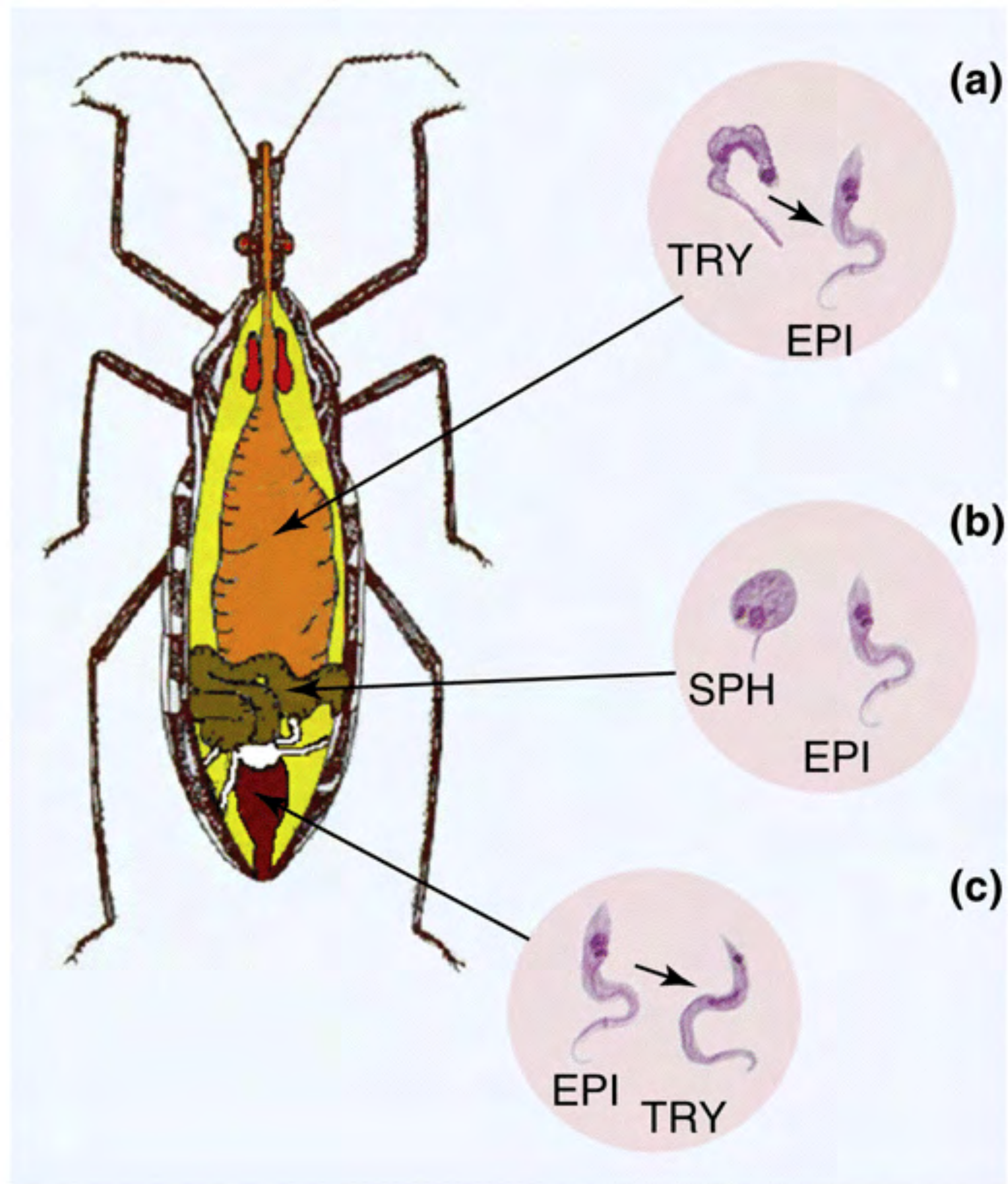
Rio de Janeiro

"The Barber"

The Parasite

The Mentor "Oswaldo Cruz"

The "American Trypanosomiasis"



TRENDS in Parasitology

Trypanosoma cruzi = Protozoan Parasite

Order: Kinetoplastida

Family: Trypanosomatidae

Transmission Mechanisms



Vector Zoonosis (Americas)



Blood Transfusion



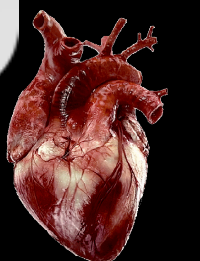
Organ Transplantation



Congenital

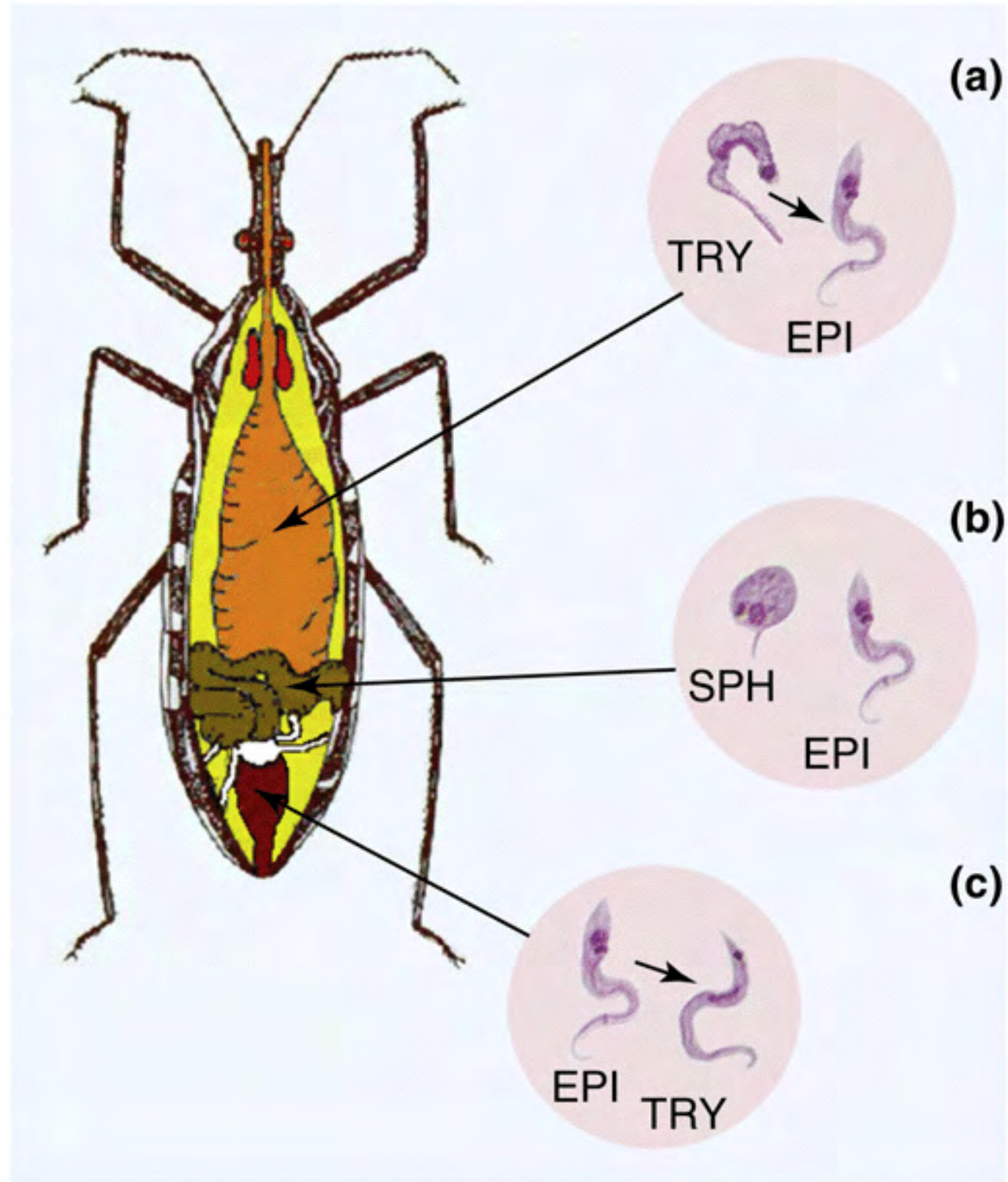


Contaminated Food & Water Higher Case Fatality

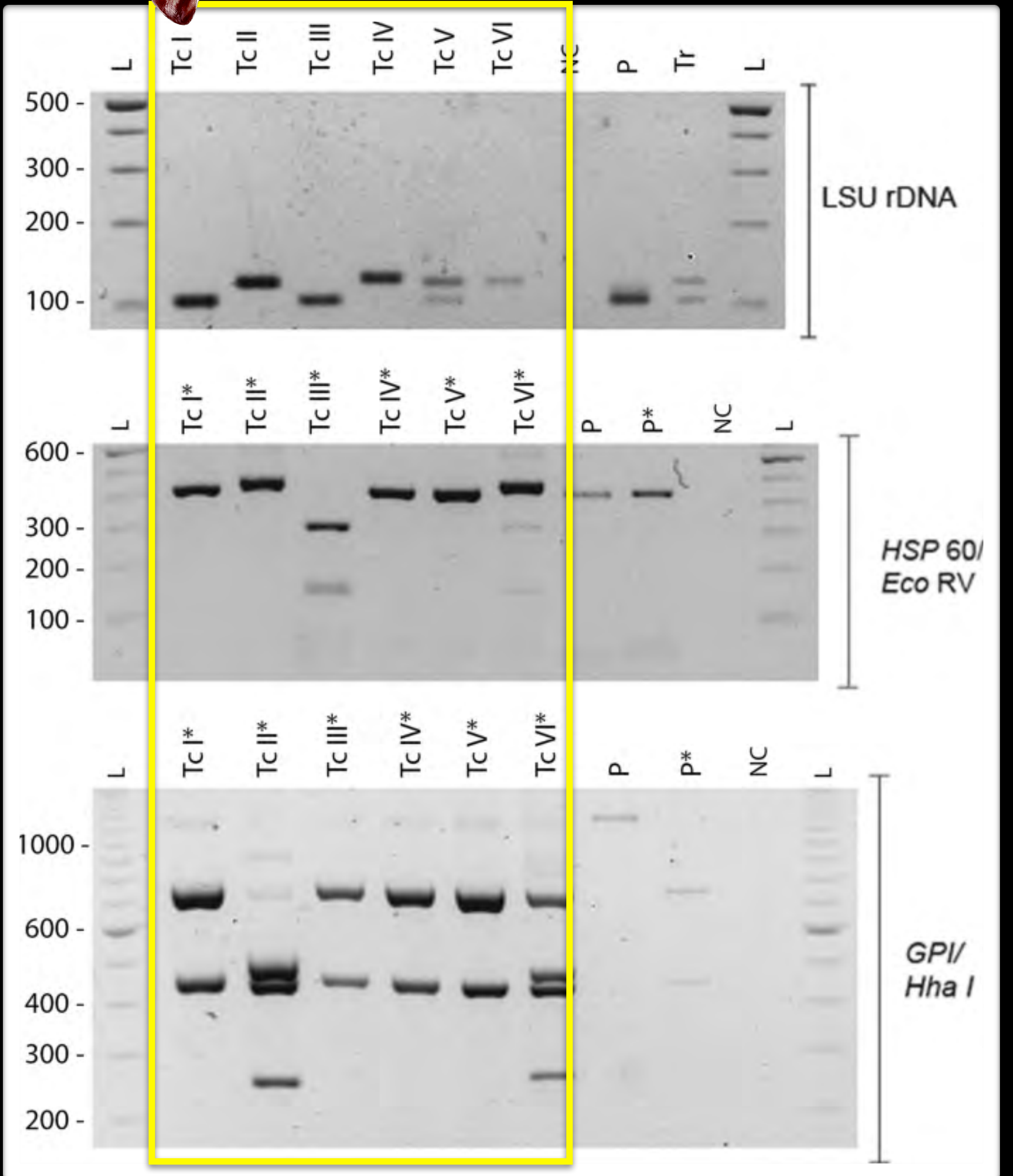


Infection is *lifelong* unless treated appropriately.





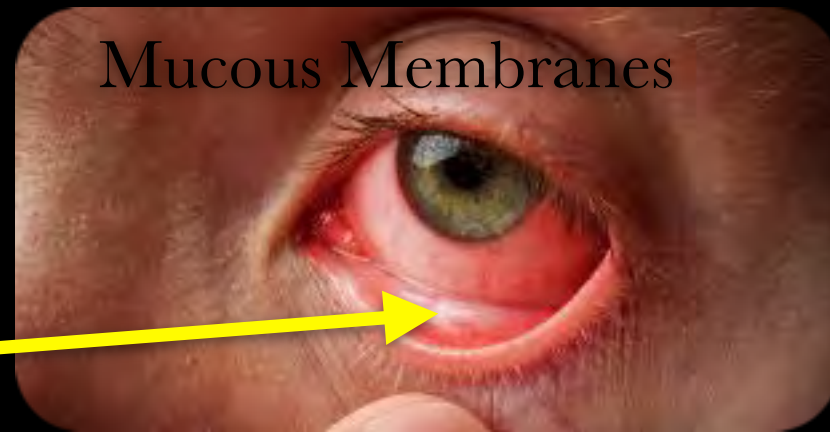
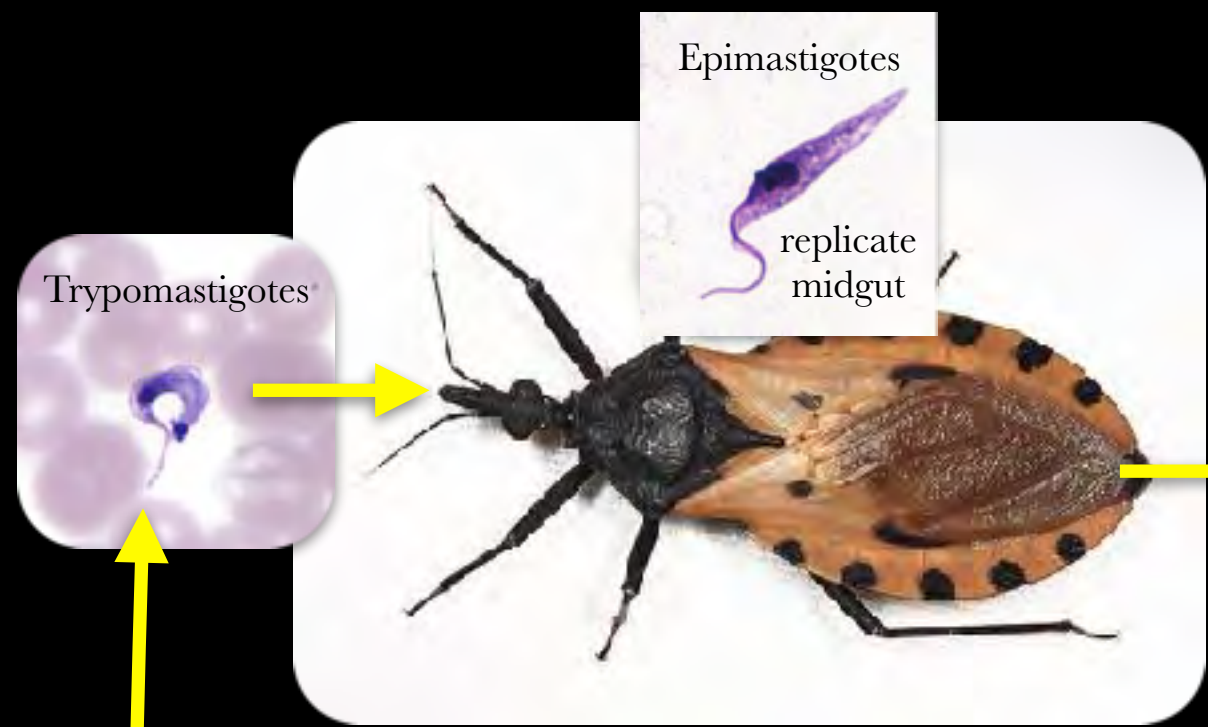
TRENDS in Parasitology



Stercorarian Transmission



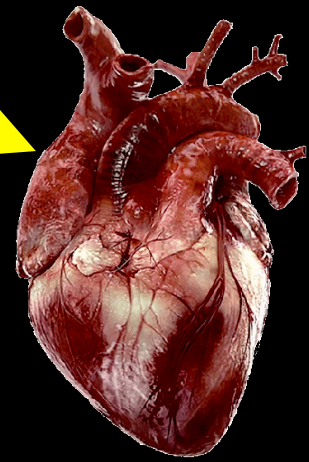
Very Inefficient Transmission (<1%/year)



Rubbing or Scratching

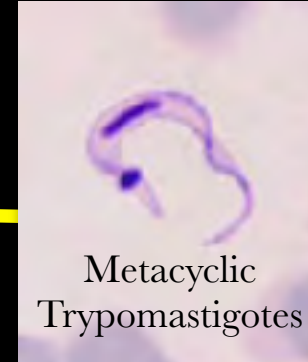
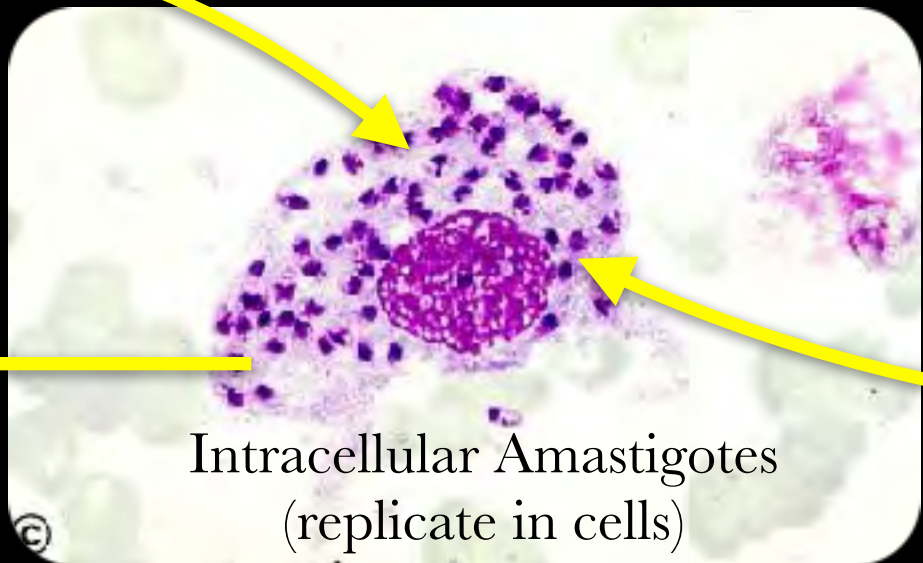
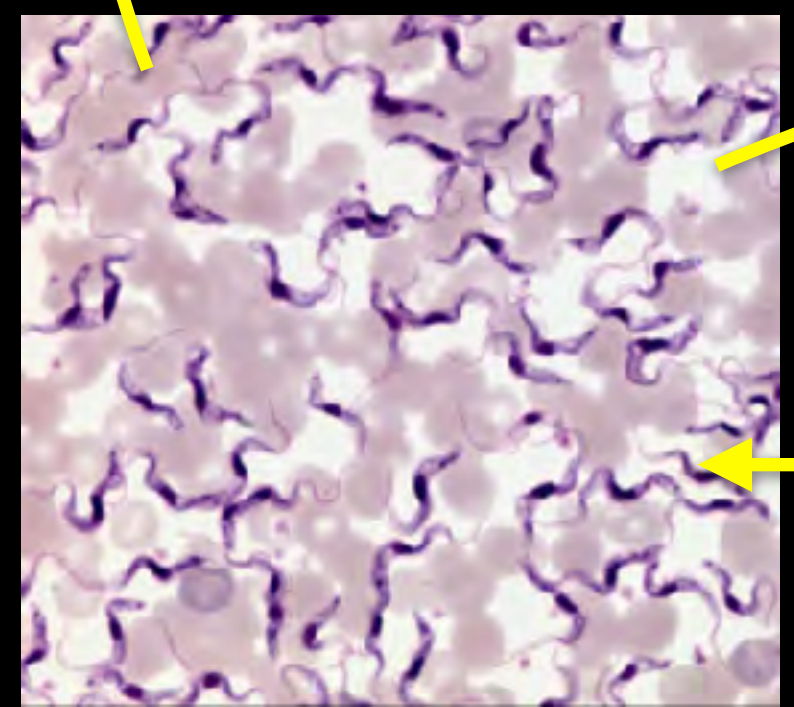
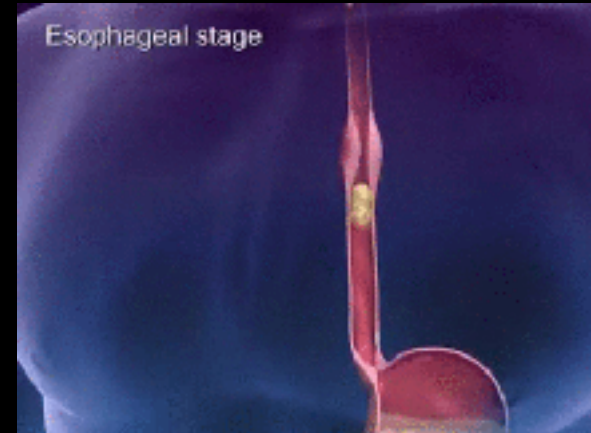
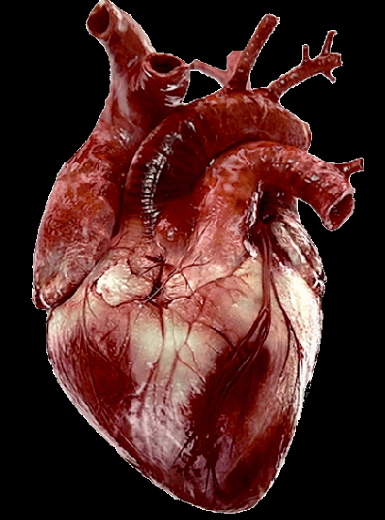


Acute Reaction

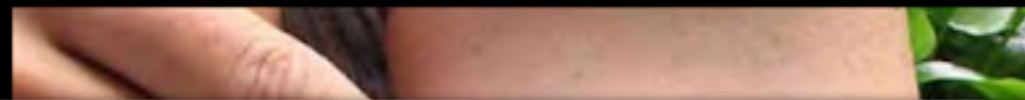


- Swelling
- Itching
- Hepatosplenomegaly
- Fever
- Anaphylaxis

Chronic Infection Risks



Acute Phase of Infection



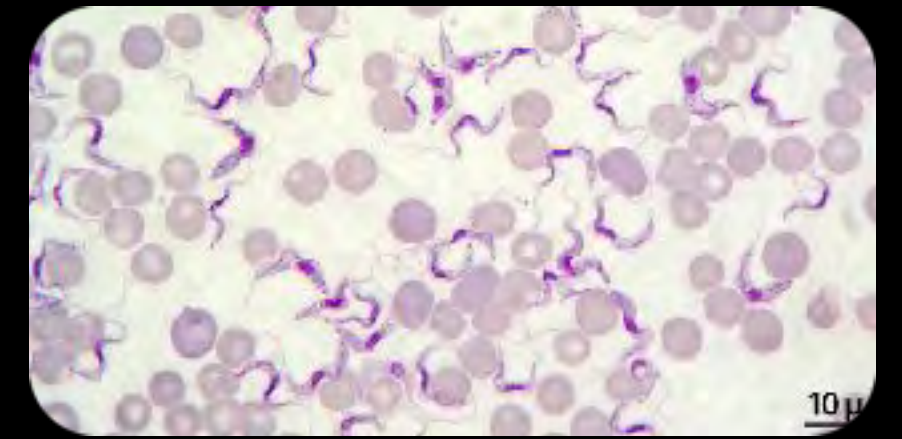
90% of acute infections go undiagnosed



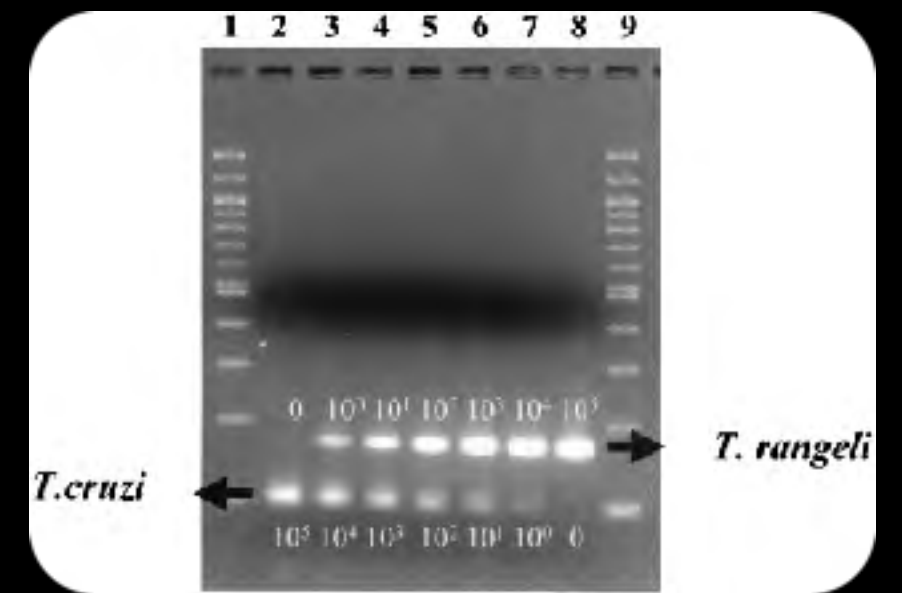
Ramaña Sign



Chagoma



+ Peripheral Smear
Giemsa Staining



+ PCR

Trypomastigote	Amastigote
Blood and intracellular spaces of vertebrate-host and cells culture	Inside the cells of vertebrate-host and cells culture

+ Hemoculture

Chronic Phase of Infection

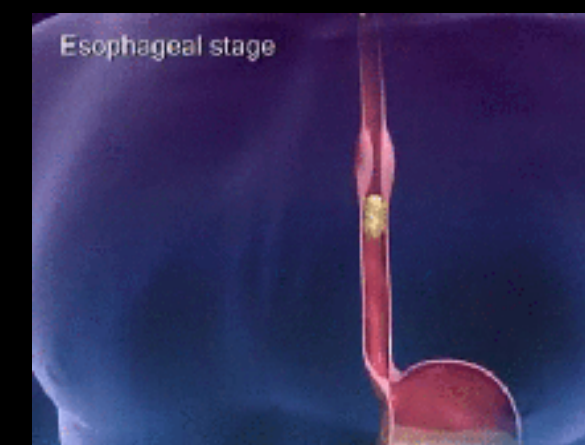
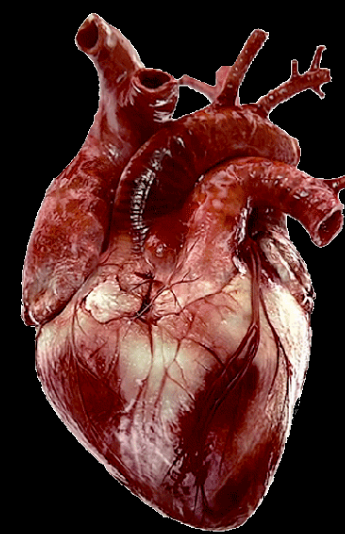
Worldwide ~ 8-11 Million People

Indeterminate Form

No Signs or Symptoms

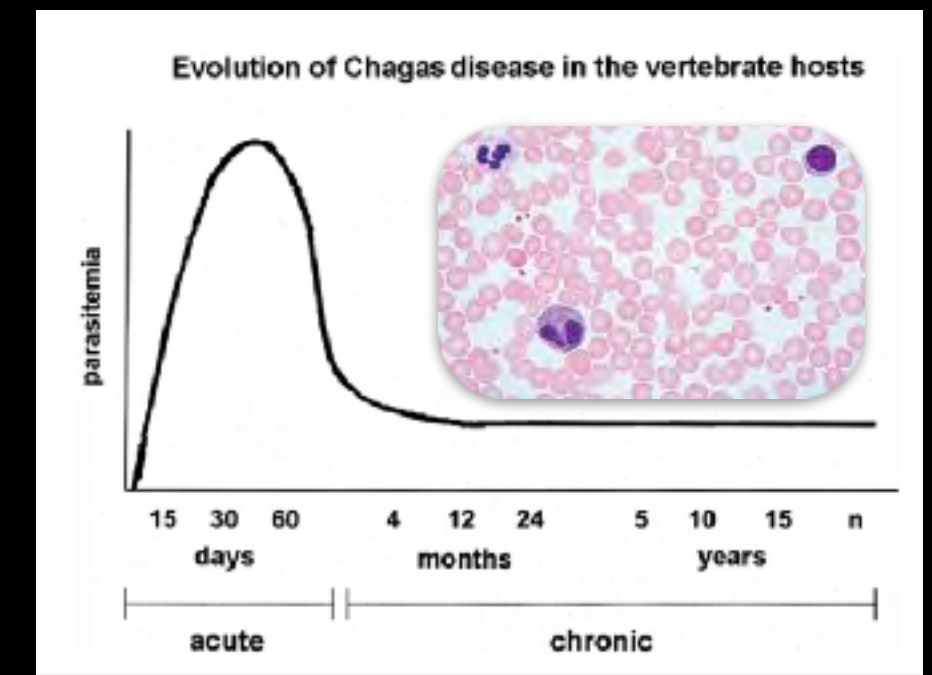
70-80% stay indeterminate for lifetime

Determinate Form

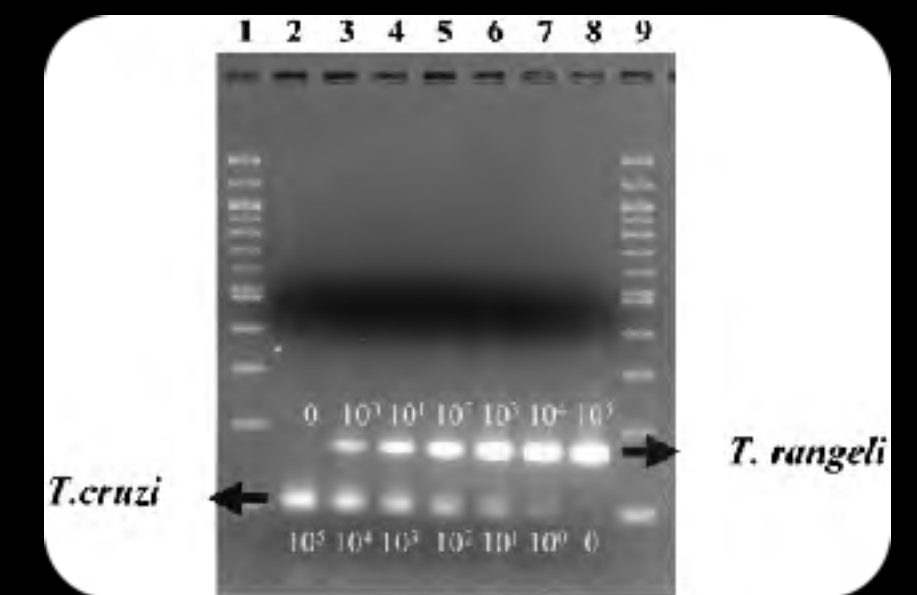


Chronic Phase

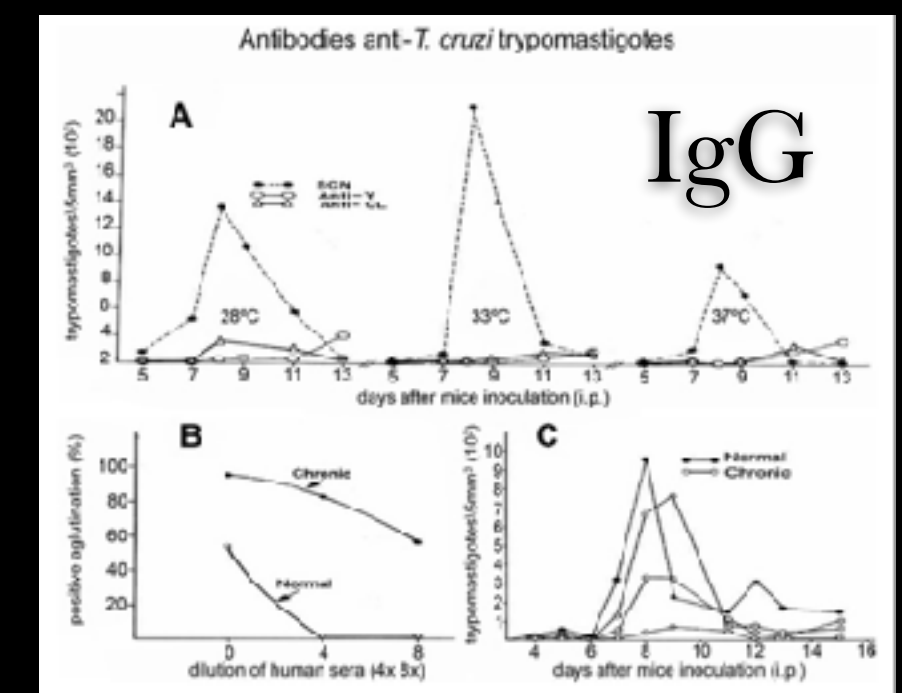
No individual test has a high enough sensitivity and specificity to be used alone.



- Peripheral Smear



+ PCR (20-70%)



Dx = Serology

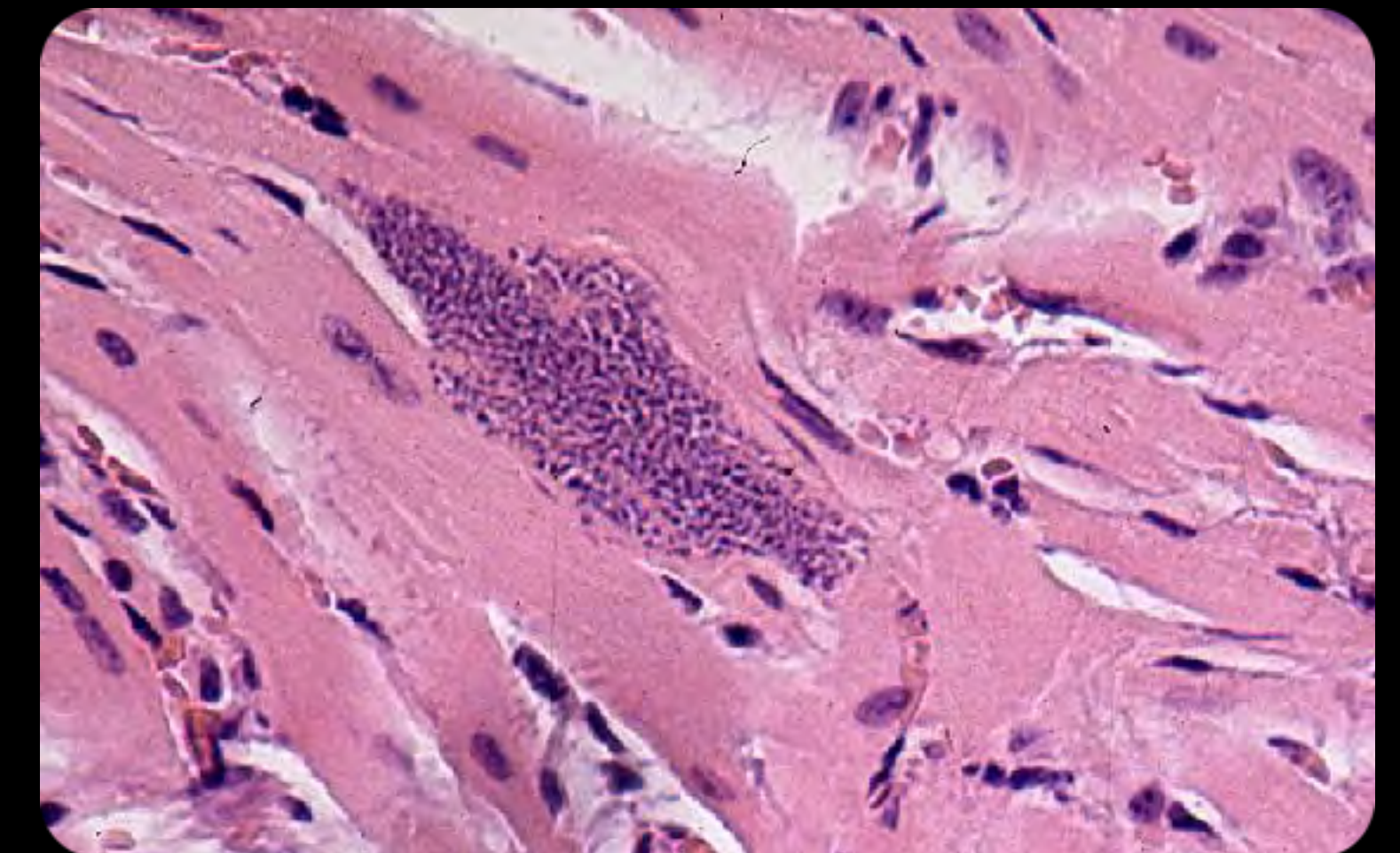
Chagas (*American Trypanosomiasis*) Cardiomyopathy

Actual pathological cause unknown

Likely related to parasitic persistence (*chronic inflammation*)

Areas where vector control obtained...decreased incidence

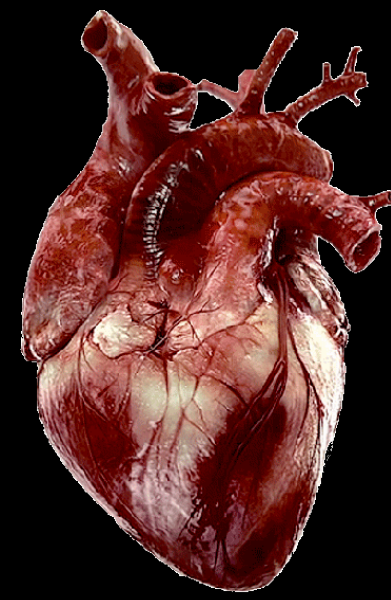
Repeated infections (*chronic inflammation*)



Trypanosoma cruzi reinfections in mice determine the severity of cardiac damage

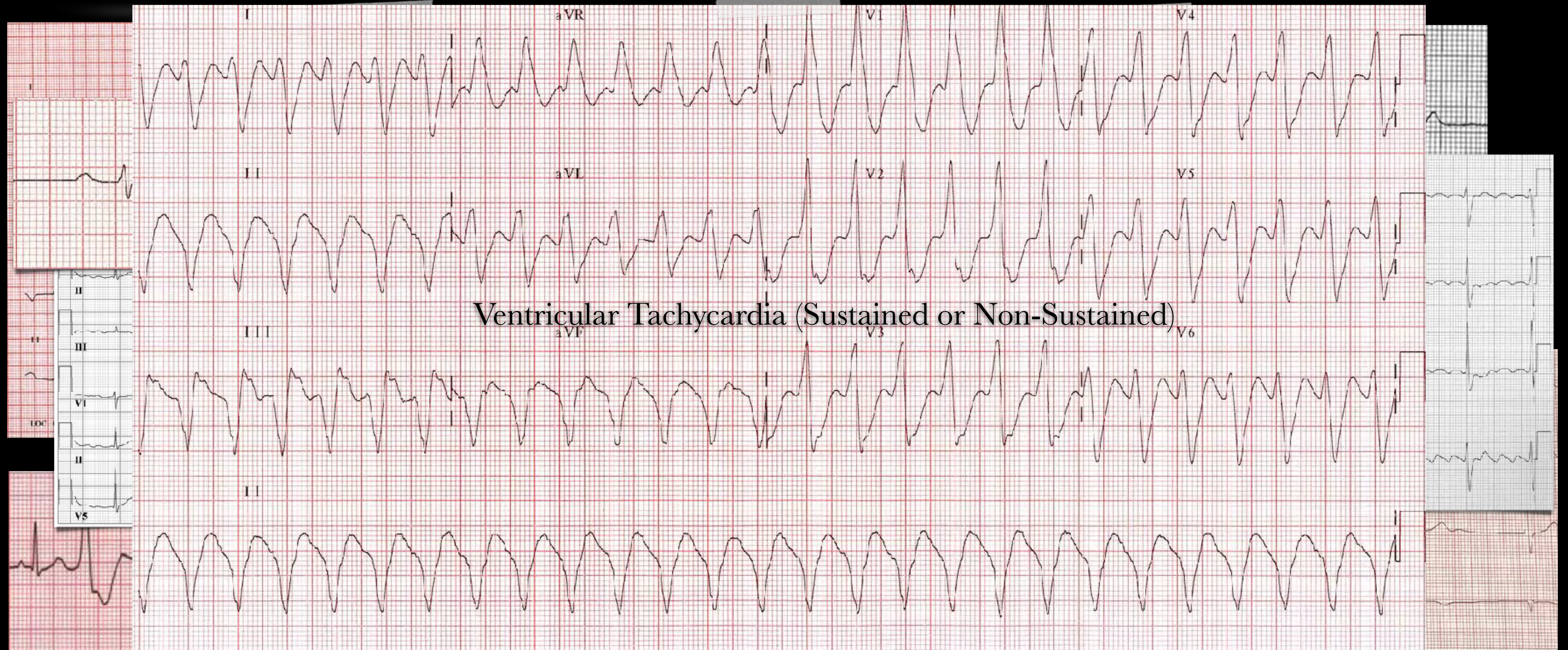
Juan M. Bustamante^a, Héctor W. Rivarola^a, Alicia R. Fernández^{a,b}, Julio E. Enders^a,
Ricardo Fretes^c, José A. Palma^a, Patricia A. Paglini-Oliva^{a,*}

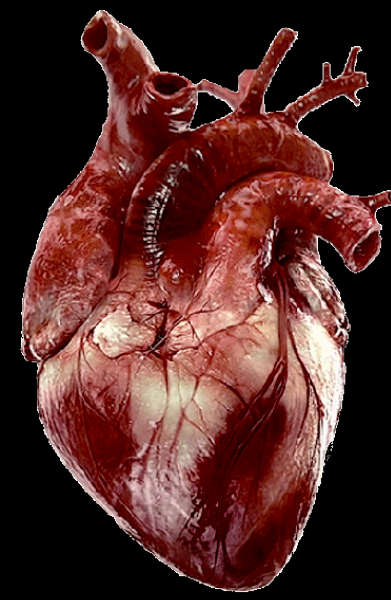
International Journal for Parasitology 32 (2002) 889–896



Chaga's (American Trypanosomiasis) Cardiomyopathy

Highly Arrhythmogenic



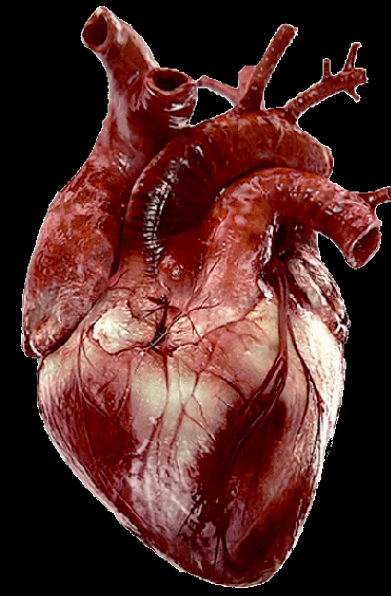


Chaga's (American Trypanosomiasis) Cardiomyopathy



Dilated Cardiomyopathy





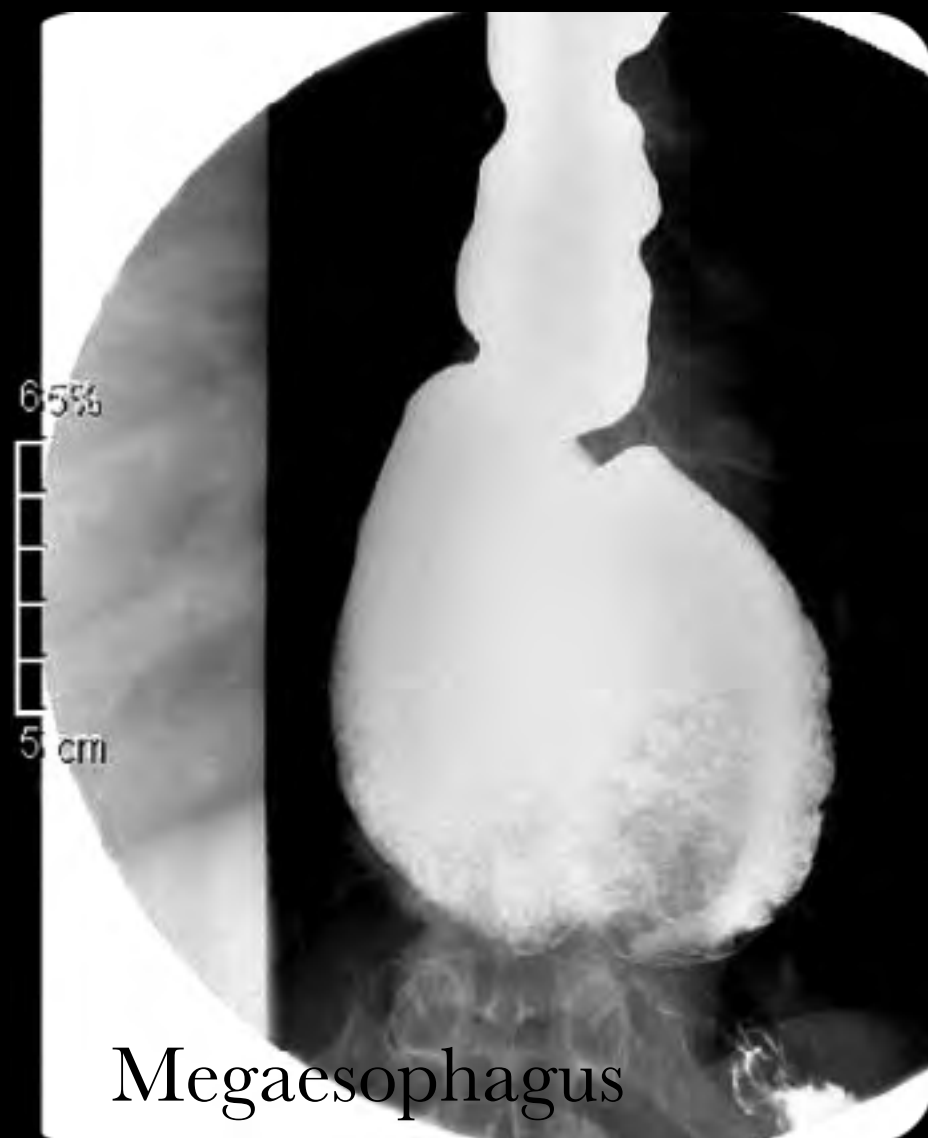
Chagas (American Trypanosomiasis) Cardiomyopathy





Chaga's (American Trypanosomiasis) Gastrointestinal

Damage to gastrointestinal intramural neurons



Megaesophagus



Achalasia

Dysphagia

Odynophagia

GERD

Aspiration

Cough



Megacolon

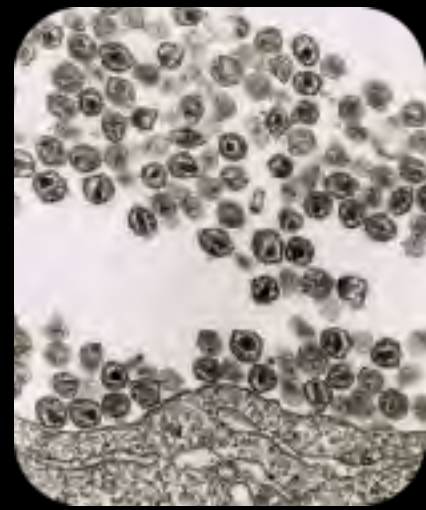
Constipation

Fecaloma

Volvulus

Bowel Ischemia

Bowel Perforation



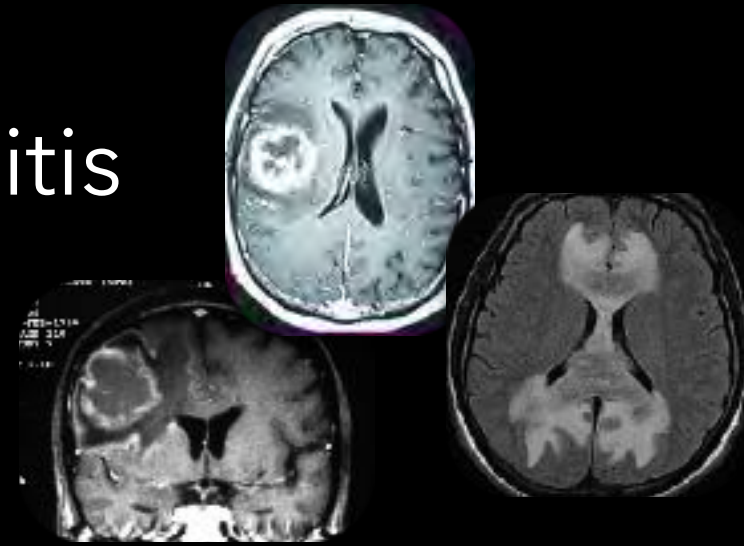
Chagas (*American Trypanosomiasis*) Immunocompromised Reactivation of Chronic Disease

HIV Co-infection

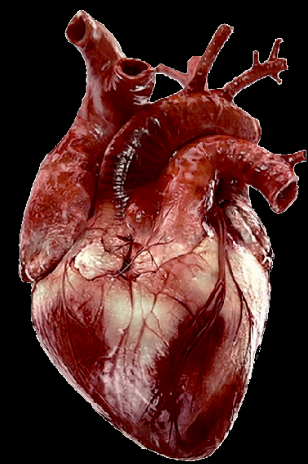
#1



Meningoencephalitis
Brain Abscess



#2



Acute Myocarditis
(even in chronic cardiomyopathy)

Rare



Skin Lesions

Peritoneum
Stomach
Intestine

Organ Transplantation

Patient's who receive heart transplant do as well or *better* than those receiving heart for other reasons

Reactivation can happen, but is more rare

CNS infection not common in reactivation

Consider reactivation in febrile patient or those showing signs of rejection

Chagas (American Trypanosomiasis) Congenital



First Congenital Chagas Case in U.S. Reported

-A Virginia boy born in August, 2010 is the first case of congenital Chagas disease reported in the U.S., according to the CDC.

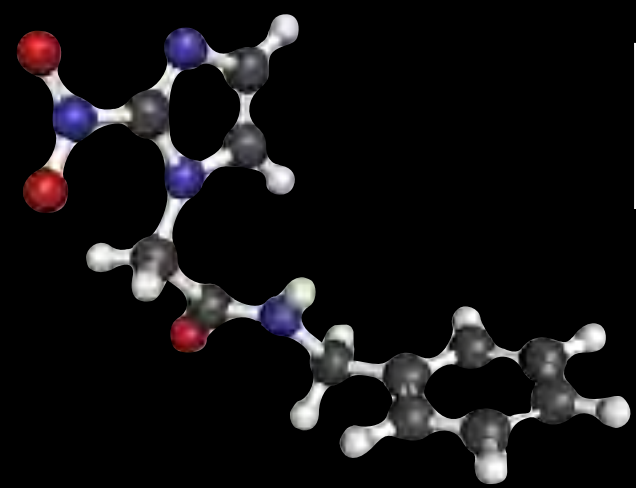
by Michael Smith, North American Correspondent, MedPage Today

July 6, 2012

Non-vector transmission***

Potential congenital exposure: Repeat testing at 9 months of age once maternal antibodies have cleared

Treatment



Benznidazole

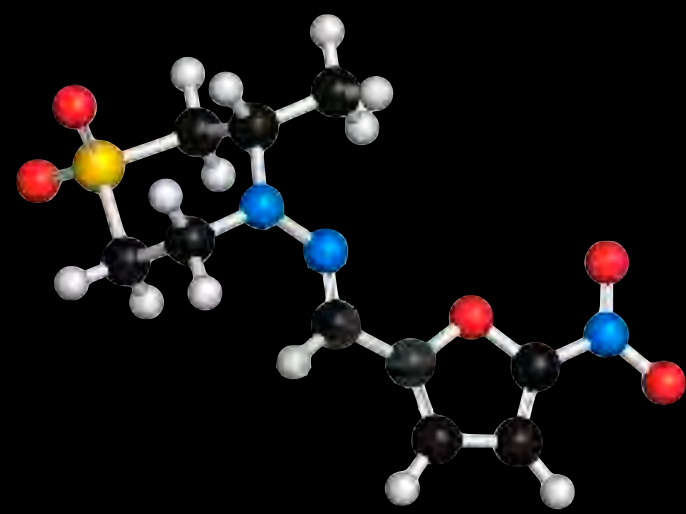
Rochagan
Radanil
(nitroimidazole)

[fda.gov](https://www.fda.gov)

2017

Pediatric Infections

2 - 12 y.o.



Nifurtimox

Lampit
(nitrofurantoin)

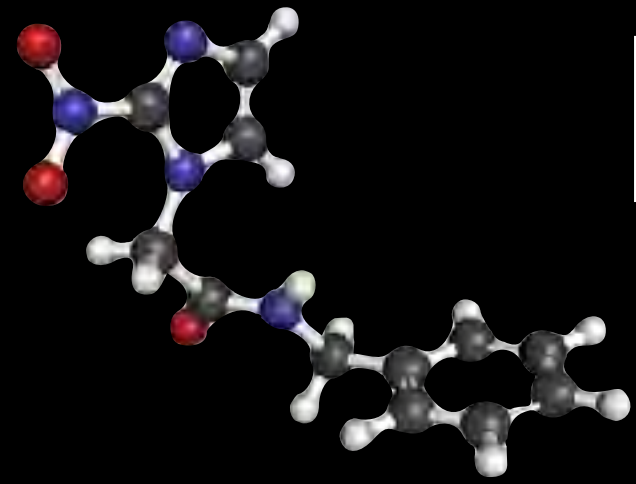
[fda.gov](https://www.fda.gov)

2020

Pediatric Infections

Birth - 18 y.o.

Treatment



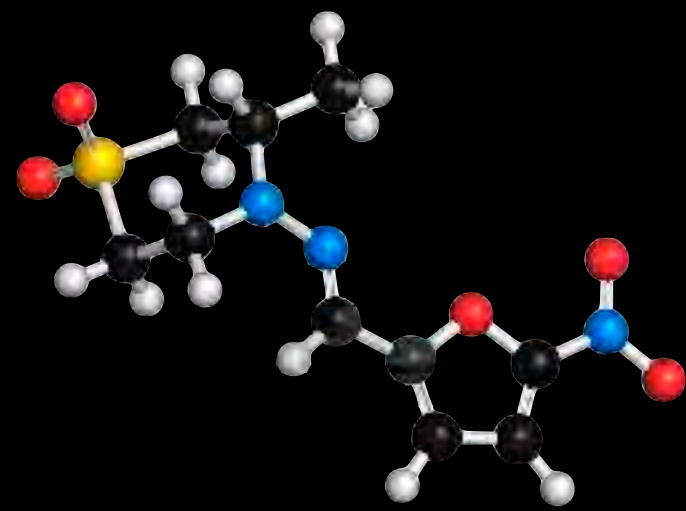
Benznidazole

Rochagan
Radanil
(nitroimidazole)

fda.gov



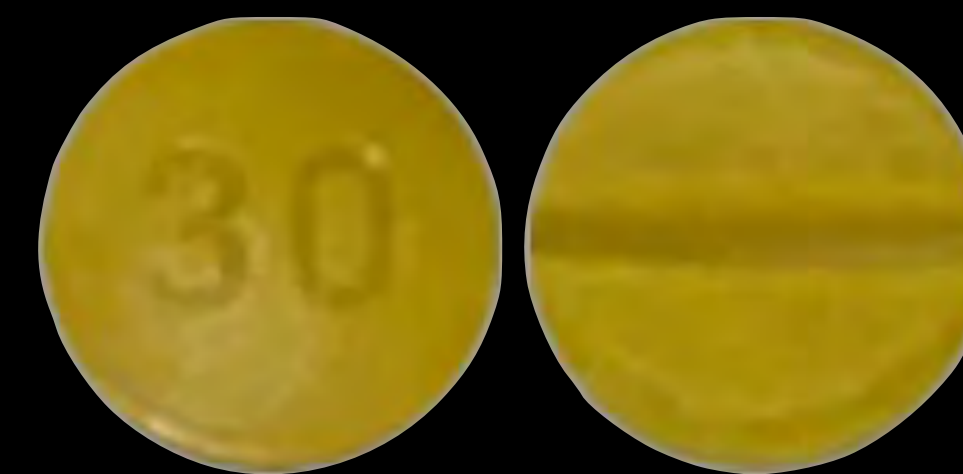
12.5mg or 100mg tablet



Nifurtimox

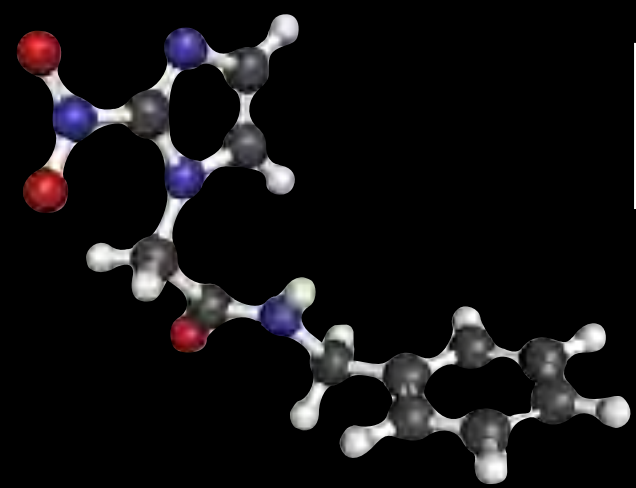
Lampit
(nitrofuran)

fda.gov



30mg or 120mg tablet

Treatment



Benznidazole

Rochagan
Radanil
(nitroimidazole)

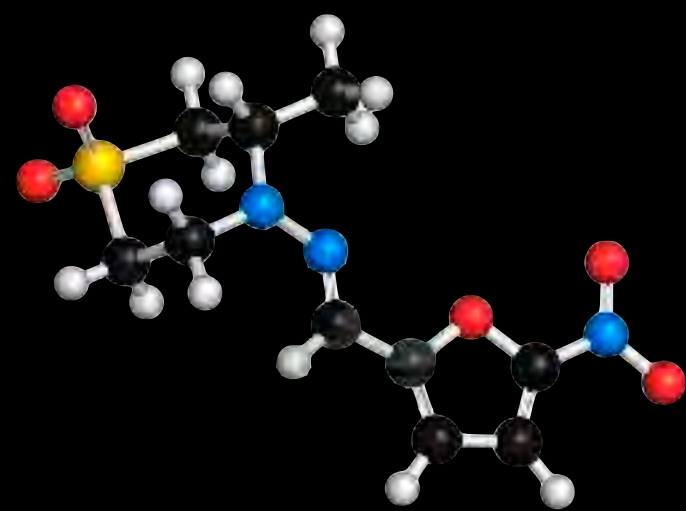
[fda.gov](https://www.fda.gov)

Contraindications

Pregnancy

Severe Liver Disease

Severe Kidney Disease

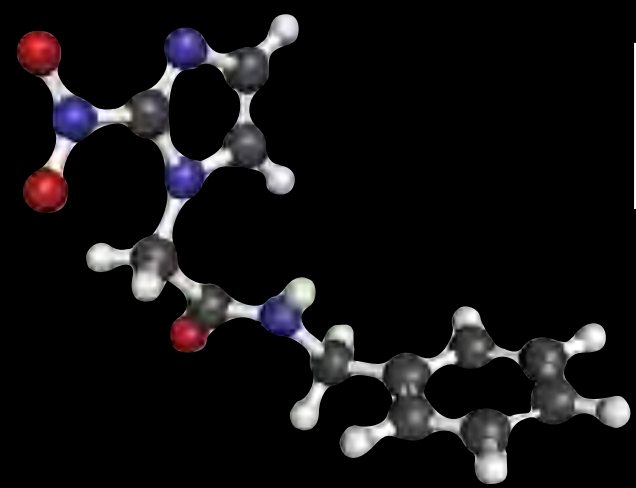


Nifurtimox

Lampit
(nitrofuran)

[fda.gov](https://www.fda.gov)

Treatment



Benznidazole

Rochagan
Radanil
(nitroimidazole)

fda.gov

Genotoxicity

Carcinogenicity

Headache

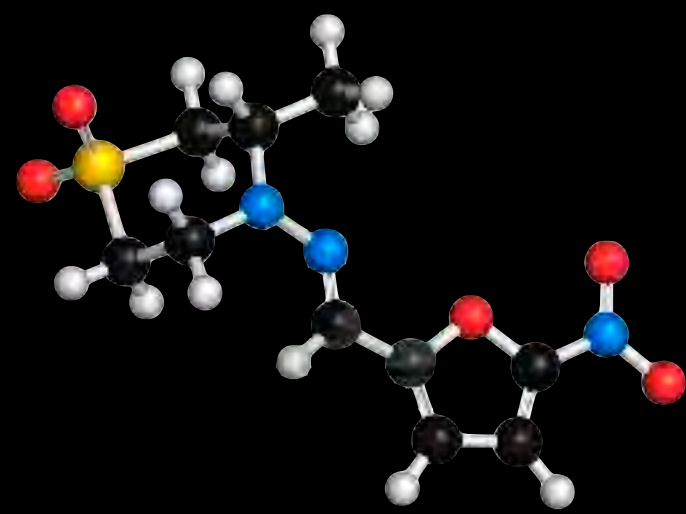
Allergic Dermatitis

Peripheral Neuropathy (dose dependent, not permanent)

GI Effects (anorexia, nausea/vomiting, weight loss)

Neutropenia

****adverse reactions far less common in children**



Nifurtimox

Lampit
(nitrofurans)

fda.gov

Genotoxicity

Carcinogenicity

Worsening of Neurological/Psychiatric Disease

GI Effects (anorexia, nausea/vomiting, weight loss)

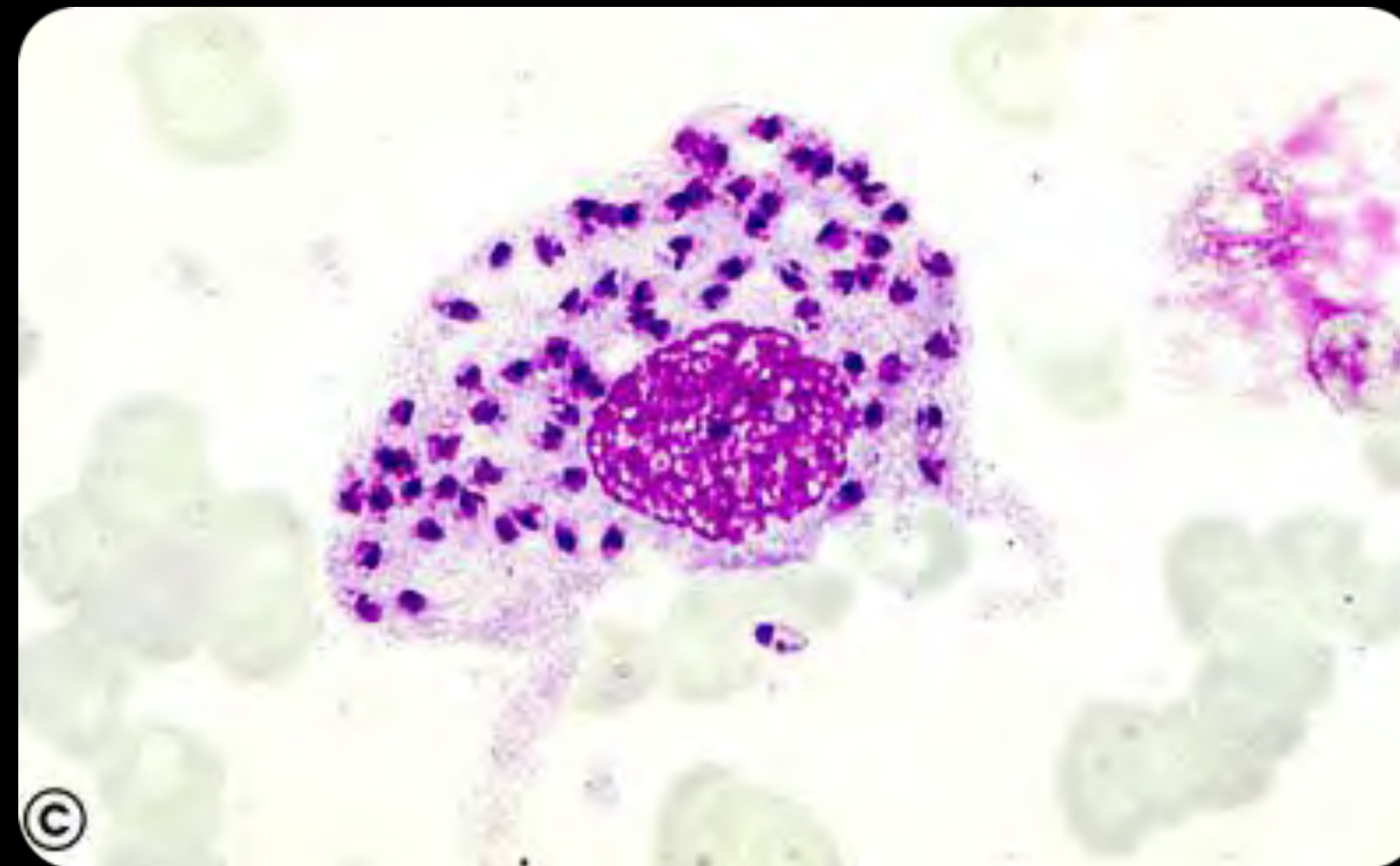
Hypersensitivity (angioedema, hypotension, severe skin reactions, dyspnea)

Porphyria (nitrofurans derivative)

Spontaneous dormancy protects *Trypanosoma cruzi* during extended drug exposure

Fernando J Sánchez-Valdéz^{1†‡}, Angel Padilla^{1,2†}, Wei Wang¹, Dylan Orr¹,
Rick L Tarleton^{1,2*}

Sánchez-Valdéz et al. eLife 2018;7:e34039. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.34039>

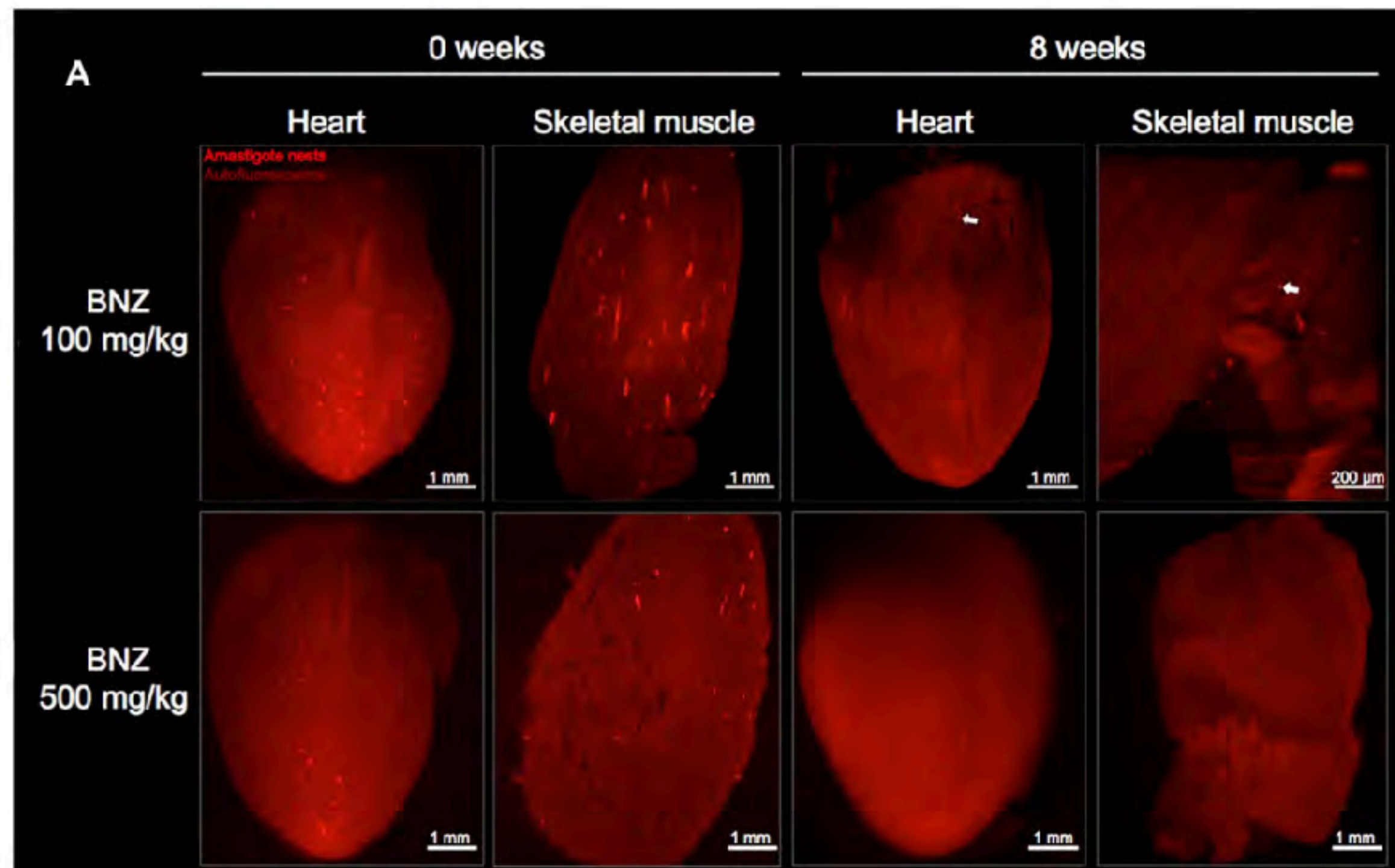


Non-replicating Amastigotes can survive therapeutic [drug] for ~30 days

A modified drug regimen clears active and dormant trypanosomes in mouse models of Chagas disease

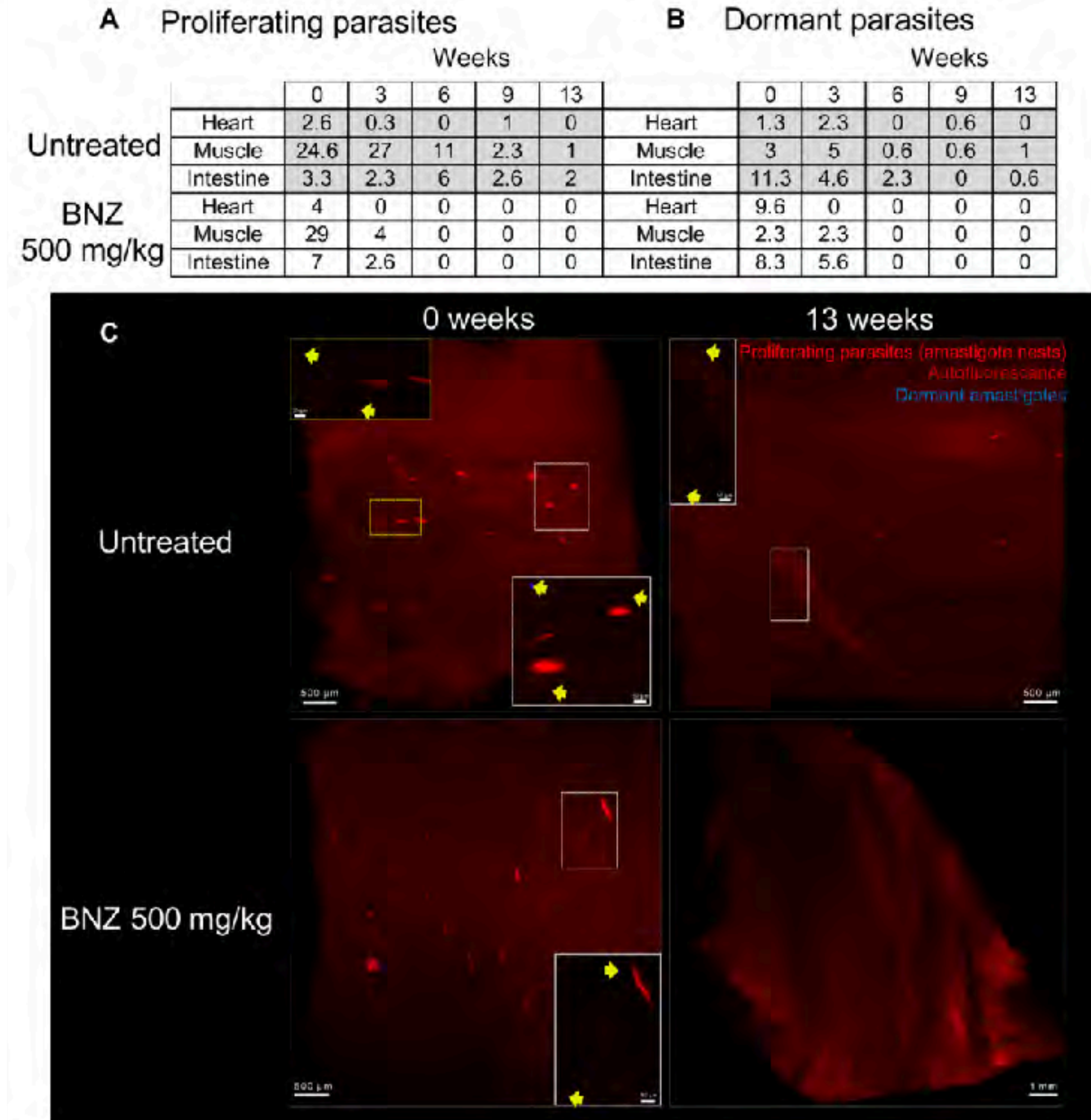
Juan M. Bustamante^{1*}, Fernando Sanchez-Valdez^{1,2*}, Angel M. Padilla¹, Brooke White¹, Wei Wang¹, Rick L. Tarleton^{1,3†}

Bustamante et al., *Sci. Transl. Med.* 12, eabb7656 (2020) 28 October 2020



B Parasite-infected cells detected at weeks post-treatment

		0	2	4	6	8
BNZ 100 mg/kg	Heart	56	ND	1	2	5
	Muscle	79	2	5	3	6
BNZ 500 mg/kg	Heart	64	ND	0	0	0
	Muscle	48	2	2	0	0



Treatment Efficacy

Chagas' Disease

Caryn Bern, M.D., M.P.H.

N ENGL J MED 373;5 NEJM.ORG JULY 30, 2015



Acute & Congenital Infections = 80-100%

Treatment Efficacy

Chagas' Disease

Caryn Bern, M.D., M.P.H.

N ENGL J MED 373;5 NEJM.ORG JULY 30, 2015

Early Chronic Infections (≤ 18 y.o.) = ~60%



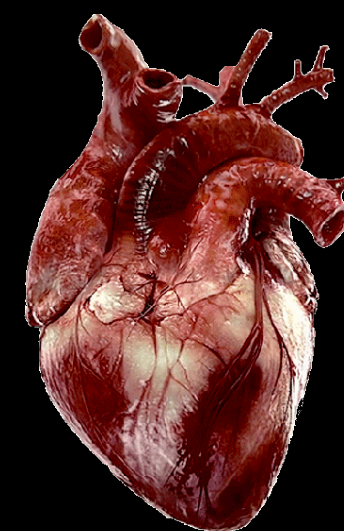
Treatment Efficacy

Chagas' Disease

Caryn Bern, M.D., M.P.H.

N ENGL J MED 373;5 NEJM.ORG JULY 30, 2015

Other Chronic Infections (>18 y.o.)



No evidence of, or unknown, treatment efficacy

Screening in the United States

- 1 Born or lived for >6 months in endemic area



Screening in the United States



- ② Close (first-degree) relative of someone diagnosed

Screening in the United States

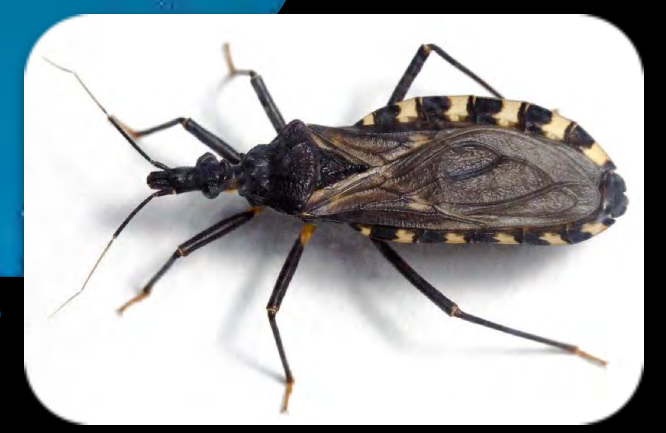
- 3 Exposure to tritomine species capable of transmitting *Trypanosoma cruzi*...including in the U.S.A.



San Antonio, Texas

Screening in the United States

- 4 Traveled to endemic areas with confirmed exposure to triatomines



Screening in the United States

5

Women of childbearing age who lived in endemic areas

**Pregnancy



Screening in the United States

6

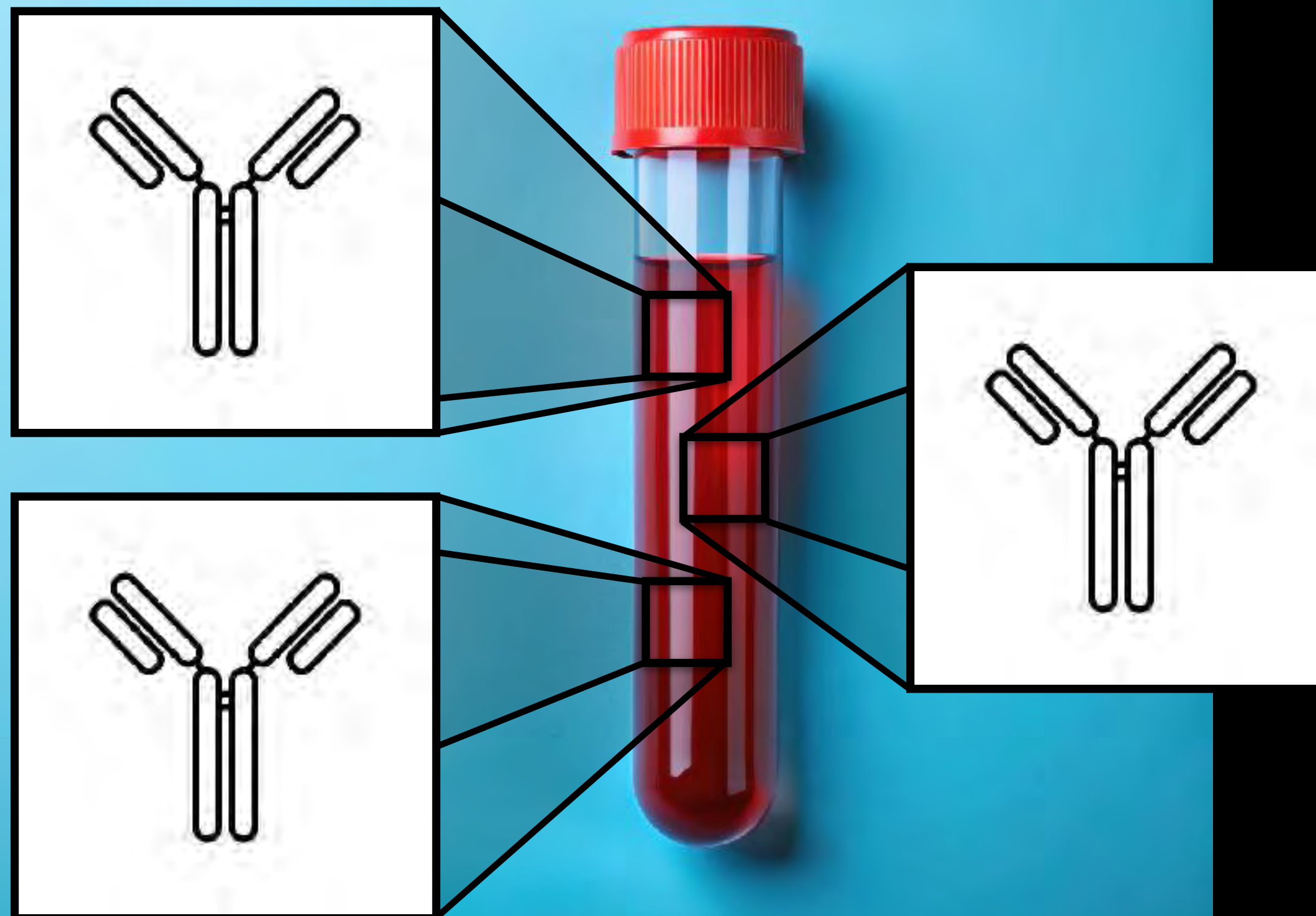
Epidemiologic Risk Factors
and...

- ECG abnormalities
- Regional Wall Motion Abnormalities
- Thromboembolic Phenomenon
- Reduced Ejection Fraction/CHF
- Megacolon/Megaesophagus



Screening in the United States

Serological Testing



4 **FDA Approved** Serological Tests:

Ortho *T. cruzi* ELISA

Hemagen Chagas' kit ELISA

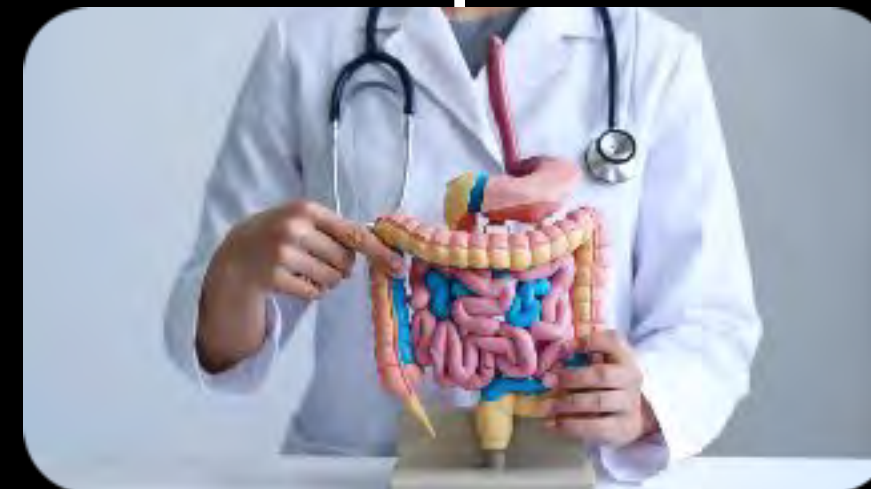
Weiner Chagatest Recombinante 3.0 ELISA

InBios Chagas Detect Plus

CDC Contact Information for Chagas Testing:

parasites@cdc.gov (404) 718-4745

What to do if someone is positive...



If Immune Compromise...

Chagas Disease: "The New HIV/AIDS of the Americas"

Peter J. Hotez^{1,2*}, Eric Dumonteil³, Laila Woc-Colburn^{2,4}, Jose A. Serpa^{2,4}, Sarah Bezek^{2,5},
Morven S. Edwards^{2,6}, Camden J. Hallmark^{2,7}, Laura W. Musselwhite⁸, Benjamin J. Flink⁸,
Maria Elena Bottazzi^{1,2}



PLoS NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

www.plosntds.org

May 2012 | Volume 6 | Issue 5 | e1498

...a burden of disease in the Latin American & Caribbean region...approximates or even exceeds that resulting from HIV/AIDS.

...prevalence (of Chagas) exceeded only by hookworm and other soil-transmitted helminth infections.

...especially high burden of disease in **Texas** and along the Gulf coast...

Bed Bugs (*Cimex lectularius*)

Bed Bugs (*Cimex lectularius*) as Vectors of *Trypanosoma cruzi*

Renzo Salazar, Ricardo Castillo-Neyra, Aaron W. Tustin, Katty Borrini-Mayorí, César Náquira, and Michael Z. Levy*
Chagas Disease Field Laboratory, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Arequipa, Peru; Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins
Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland; Center for Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics,
University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg., 92(2), 2015, pp. 331–335



Murine (mouse) model

Bidirectional transmission of *T. cruzi*

Fecal quantitative *T. cruzi* levels similar

Bed Bugs (*Cimex lectularius*)

Survival and Transstadial Persistence of *Trypanosoma cruzi* in the bed bug (Hemiptera: Cimicidae)

Brittney N. Blakely,¹ Stephen F. Hanson,¹ and Alvaro Romero^{1,2}

Journal of Medical Entomology, 55(3), 2018, 742–746



Both nymphs and adults can carry *T. cruzi*

T. Cruzi persisted across stadia (molts)

T. Cruzi persisted in adults postinfection
at least 97 days

Bed Bugs (*Cimex lectularius*)

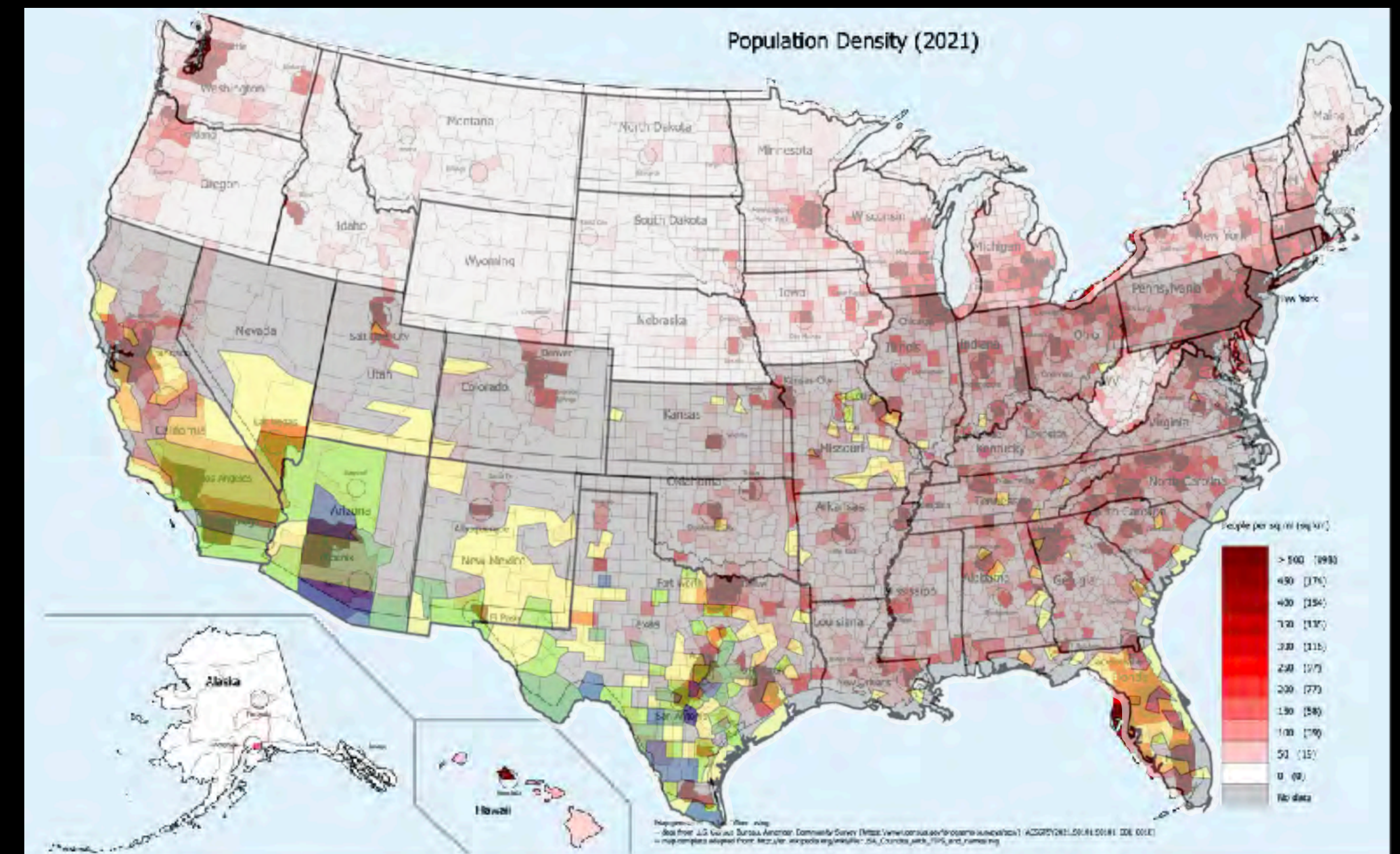
Most Common Places Pest Control Companies find Bed Bugs:



Single Family Homes	91%
Apartments/Condominiums	89%
Hotels/Motels	68%
Nursing Homes	59%
Schools & Day Care Centers	47%
Office Buildings	46%
College Dorms	45%
Hospitals	36%
Public Transportation	19%

Bed Bugs (*Cimex lectularius*)

They feed on mammals, including cats & dogs, but **PREFER HUMANS**.





Texas State Hospital (1861)...Austin, TX

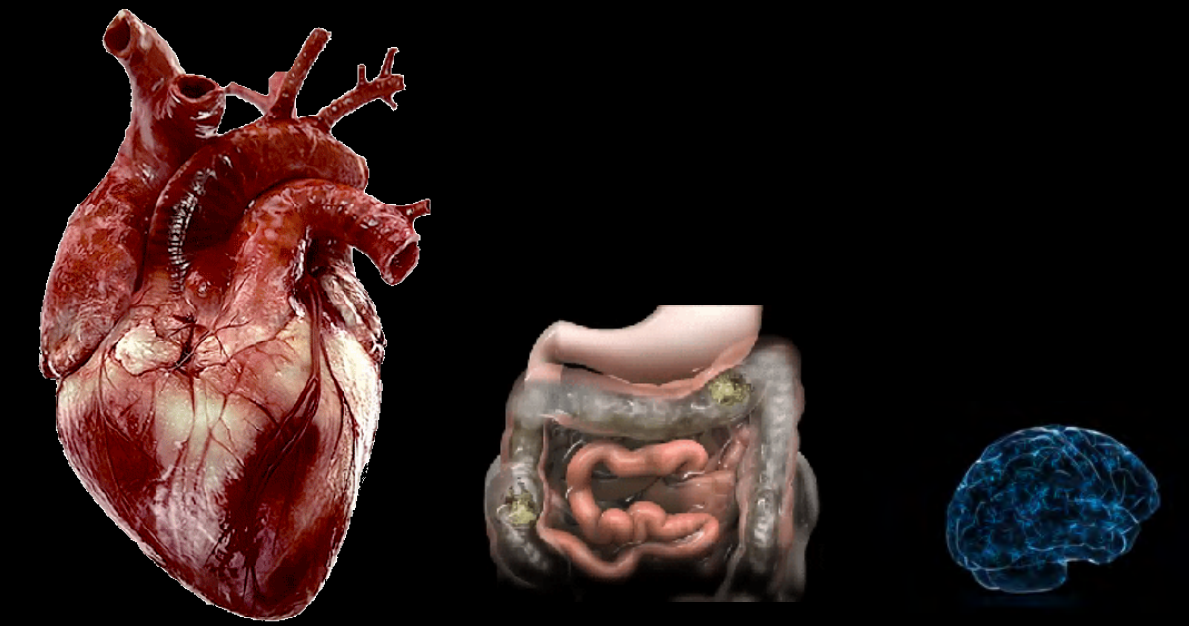
Ardzroony Packchanian (U.S. Public Health Service)

Summarizing Chagas (American Trypanosomiasis)

Triatominae "bug"



Trypanosoma cruzi



Benznidazole

Rochagan
Radanil
(nitroimidazole)

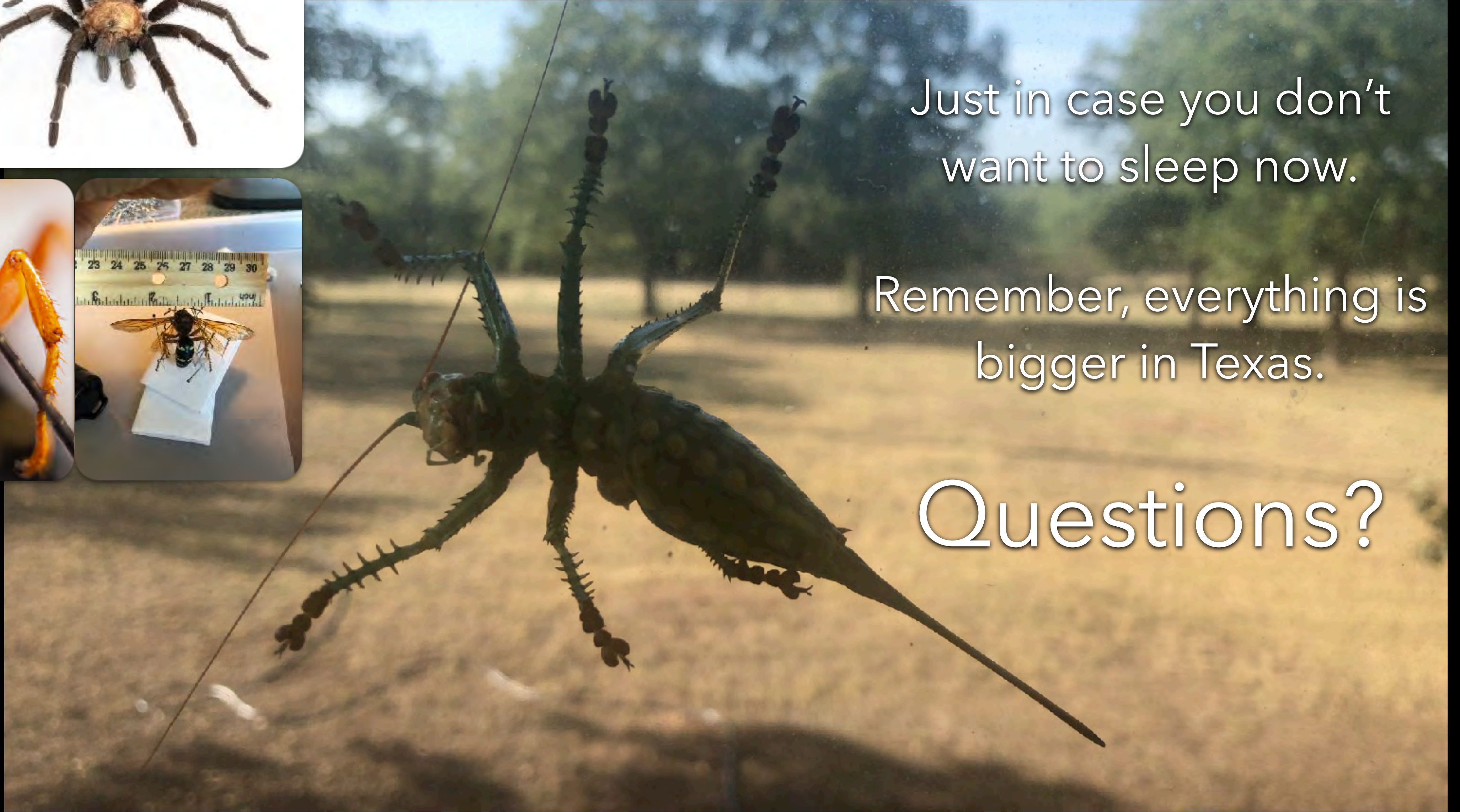
Nifurtimox

Lampit
(nitrofurans)





Sphecius speciosus
Cicada Killer Wasp
"Cicada Hawk"



Just in case you don't want to sleep now.

Remember, everything is bigger in Texas.

Questions?