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Toxocara infection in multiple sclerosis patients in Shahrekord district (2015-2016)

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Background & Aim: Toxocariasis is an infection caused by ingestion of larvae of the dog roundworm Toxocara canis or the cat roundworm Toxocara cati. This disease is a zoonotic parasitic disease with worldwide distribution. Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an auto-immune disease with unknown etiology. Whereas, Shahrekord is located on husbandry region and the relationship between infectious diseases such as toxocariasis proposed, this study was done to detect a possible relationship between the disease and Toxocara infection.

Methods: This case-control study was done from September 2015 to May 2016. A total of 70 serum samples of patients with MS which were diagnosed by Macdonald criteria as cases and 70 serums from apparently healthy blood donor as controls were obtained. Samples were examined to detect Toxocara IgG antibodies by ELISA method. The data were analyzed using Chi-squire and Fisher exact test by SPSS Version 16 software.

Results: Out of 70 samples for each case and control group, eight cases (11.5%) and one control (1%) were positive for toxocariasis and had IgG antibodies against Toxocara infection and showed a significant relationship between MS and toxocariasis ($p<0.05$). However, there was no relationship between toxocariasis and age, sex, job, education and place of living.

Conclusion: This study showed that there was a significant association between Toxocara seropositive and multiple sclerosis. However, due to small sample size there was a need of a comprehensive and multi-center study to confirm our results. This finding suggests that Toxocara infection may increase the risk of multiple sclerosis.

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Effectiveness of biological analyzes in food poisoning and poisoning

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The study we conducted is a comprehensive descriptive study concerns cases of food-borne infections and typhoid identified in the Chlef region and Ain Defla (Algeria) over the past five years, and notified to prevention services to the direction of the health and population of the two wilaya over the period 2009-2014 with cases reported to national scale over the same period by the INSP Algeria as well as different biological analysis by authoritarian health services and specialized laboratories in preventive controls, law enforcement and in epidemiological investigations. To assess the effectiveness of these analysis in the prevention and consumer protection against food poisoning, and to stop these accidents and prevent its renewal while recalling the existing regulations and proposing measures or desirable changes at each stage or link chain may be likely to influence the quality of food or meals released for consumption. The main results are: A net decrease in case of typhoid and a variation of food-borne infections identified across all sectors, adults are most affected, no predominance of one sex over the other. The most often implicated in foodborne outbreaks reported foods are raw or undercooked foods prepared with eggs and meat. The agent responsible for food-borne infections is not determined in most cases, and the seeds are often found identified *Staphylococcus* first, then *Salmonella* and others. Failure of personal hygiene and general measures and conditions of preparation, storage, transport and storage of food products, as well as the inefficient control of foodstuffs placed on the market are the main causes of poisoning in the region.

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