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Letter to the Editor Open Access

# Postnatal Treatment of Congenital Toxoplasmosis

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## Letter to the Editor

Postnatal treatment is started when the opinion of natural infection is verified and aims at precluding or reducing clinical instantiations at birth and easing possible long- term sequelae or clinical relapses, substantially eye sequelae. A classical study that changed the general approach to post-natal treatment of CT was the 1994 Chicago Collaborative Treatment Trial (CCTT), which revealed an encouraging outgrowth of a time-long PYR-SDZ treatment in 120 infected babes followed up between 1981 and 2004, significantly better than in undressed (or sub-optimally treated) literal controls. Indeed among children with severe donations at birth, 80 had normal motor function, 64 didn't develop new eye lesions, and none developed sensorineural hail loss. Actually, the CCTT also formalized the PYR-SDZ treatment authority, and recommended that it should be administered continuously throughout the entire first time of a constitutionally infected child; formed recommendations have published lately.

The prognostic for infected children is bettered by the preface of PYR-SDZ treatment incontinently after birth but is doable only in centers offering antenatal opinion or neonatal webbing (serology, CNS imaging and ophthalmological examination). Neonatal webbing for CT is totally conducted in Massachusetts and New Hampshire (USA) and in Brazil, but is generally performed only on demand in other countries. Early treatment is inversely important in asymptomatic and subclinical babe, as it reduces the onset of clinical instantiations, and in characteristic children where it's anticipated to ease the symptoms and to reduce the long- term sequelae (cerebral calcifications, retinal complaint and indeed microcephaly and hydrocephalus). Treatment duration was the subject of disagreement throughout the times, and its administration ranged from 3 months in Denmark to 2 times in some French and Swiss centers. The Danish neonatal webbing program came up with the results of a 3- time follow-up of 47 infected children treated for 3 months with PYR-SDZ of the 12 children with clinical CT at birth, only one had new eye lesions at age 1 and no new lesions were detected at the age 3. These results were indeed better than the results of a US- grounded 10- time follow-up study of 327 babes (24 had at least one eye lesion), who were treated with PYR-SDZ for one time 29 had at least one new lesion after 10 times, but this distinction could be due to different epidemiological characteristics (lower proportion of a virulent type II strains in Northern America). As the threat of developing eye lesions was shown to be minimal when cerebral calcifications are present at birth, it has been proposed that treatment could be docked to a 3-month course in asymptomatic babes. This relief of authority would not be recommended outside Europe, as eye prognostic is tightly linked to sponger genotype.

## Adverse goods and resistance issues

PYR and SDZ are impediments of DNA conflation inT. gondii tachyzoites but may also inhibit DNA conflation in apkins with a high metabolic exertion similar as the bone gist and epithelium. This can be bypassed by the addition of folinic acid (FA), and these adverse events are reversed upon conclusion of treatment.

The implicit inflexibility of adverse events of the PYR-SDZ combination led to considering indispensable treatment options for CT, similar as PYR-clindamycin, PYR-azithromycin, atovaquone, cotrimoxazole (TMP-SMX). Still, clinical evaluation studies, rather randomized, are urgently demanded; a single study to date has shown a significant effect of TMP-SMX on the reduction of MFTP when combined with SPI, which was original to that of PYR-SDZ.

Although lack of compliance due to adverse events could explain treatment failures, several authors have reported possible resistance issues during the treatment of toxoplasmic encephalitis, chorioretinitis, and natural toxoplasmosis. 17 Toxoplasma strains of colorful genotypes and plant several mutations on the DHFR gene, which weren't linked to lower vulnerability to pyrimethamine. A advanced IC50s variability was observed for sulfadiazine, ranging between 3 and18.9 mg/ L for 13 strains and> 50 mg/ L for three strains. More lately, proteomic approach by difference-gel electrophoresis combined with mass spectrometry to identify proteins that would be differentially expressed in sulfadiazine-resistant strains, compared to sensitive strains. They plant that 44 of proteins were over-expressed in resistant strains and 56 were over-expressed in sensitive strains. The acridity- associated rhoptry protein, ROP2A, was plant in lesser cornucopia in both naturally resistant Type II strains TgH and TgH compared to the sensitive strain ME-49. Easily, further studies are demanded to determine whether resistance to sulfadiazine is linked to acridity of the sponger strain or to specific mutations.

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