

DIAGNOSIS DIFFICULTIES AS REGARDS TRICHINELLOSIS

Maria Dăncescu, Elena Câmpeanu

District Hospital, Deva

The diagnosis methods evaluation in trichinosis (clinic investigation, laboratory diagnosis skin test, epidemiological data) taking in account the clinic polymorphism state of the disease. It was studied a number of 73 patients with trichinosis, hospitalized in the Department of Infectious Diseases of Deva County Hospital during 1991-1994. The patients were between 2 and 65 years old, and in several cases the patients came from trichinosis focuses, less often were isolated cases. It was studied the clinical manifestations of the disease, laboratory findings (eosinophilic leukocytes number, skin test to larval antigen and muscles biopsy) and epidemiological data. Considering the total number of 73 cases of trichinosis, there have been 3 cases with severe form, 48 cases with common form and 22 cases with light form. The clinical diagnosis have been suggestively at the most patients. The diagnosis was mainly sustained upon the epidemiological data (the origin in a trichinosis focus) and the presence of eosinophilic leukocytosis, in the common forms of the disease. The sever forms. had sometimes doubtful symptoms, and in these cases the eosinophilic leukocytosis and the muscle biopsy was obviously. It is difficult to established the clinic diagnosis in trichinosis, especially in the initial state of the disease, as a result of the polymorphical symptoms. The limits of the laboratory findings (eosinophilic leukocytes number, skin test and muscle biopsy) and epidemiological data, entail the necessity of correlation of these data with clinical manifestations of the disease and the time past from incubation period.