

AVALIAÇÃO DO TRATAMENTO NA REATIVIDADE SOROLOGICA POR
IMUNOCROMATOGRAFIA PARA IGG ANTI *T.CRUZI* EM PACINTES PORTADORES DE
CHAGAS TRATADOS COM BENZONIDAZOL

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Abstract

Introduction: Chagas disease (CD), caused by the protozoan *Trypanosoma cruzi*, is classified as a neglected tropical infectious disease. The primary treatment available is Benznidazole, a drug provided by the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS). However, treatment adherence remains suboptimal due to the high prevalence of adverse effects, which negatively impact patient adherence and follow-up. Despite challenges in treatment adherence, recent studies suggest that when treatment is completed, it significantly influences disease progression by reducing parasite load, decreasing the production of specific antibodies against *T. cruzi*, and lowering the risk of developing chronic forms of CD. **Objective:** This study aimed to evaluate the impact of Benznidazole treatment on serological parameters and the risk of developing cardiac complications in patients with CD. **Methodology:** Whole blood samples were collected from NN patients, who were categorized based on clinical presentation: indeterminate (X), cardiac (X), and digestive/cardiodigestive (X) forms. Immunochromatographic lateral flow tests were performed, and clinical data were retrieved from medical records. Patients were stratified according to serological reactivity and treatment adherence. Fisher's exact test was used to compare means and medians, assessing differences between groups. **Results:** Statistical analysis revealed a significant difference in serological reactivity between treated and untreated patients with chronic CD. Patients who received Benznidazole exhibited lower serological reactivity, often classified as non-reactive or weakly reactive. No difference in %LVEF or echocardiographic parameters was observed between treated and untreated cardiac patients. **Conclusion:** Adherence to Benznidazole treatment is essential for reducing the humoral immune response to the parasite, which may be associated with an improved prognosis in patients at risk of developing chronic forms of Chagas disease.

Keywords: Chagas disease, Benznidazole, Humoral response.