

Poster Presentation

A-10-453-1

Evaluation of *Toxocara cati* on allergic asthma in BALB/c mice

Amin Bakhshani¹, Mohsen Maleki¹, Alireza Haghparsast², Sima Parandeh², Hassan Borji^{2*}

1. Department of Pathobiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran

2. Department of Pathobiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran

Objective: *Toxocara cati* is the roundworm of cats, which humans can infect by ingesting infective eggs in cat faces. Epidemiological studies have shown that infection with *Toxocara* contributes to the development of allergic manifestations, including asthma. Clinical symptoms such as wheezing, coughing and episodic airflow obstruction have been described for patients infected with this helminth. To investigate the association between infection with *Toxocara cati* and allergy, we examined the effect of *T. cati* infection on allergic manifestations by combining a murine model for toxocariasis and the experimental model for allergic airway inflammation.

Material and Methods: The groups consisted of mice infected with *T. cati* on day 0 (Tox-3); infected with *T. cati* and 3 days post-infection treated with OVA (Tox-3+OVA); OVA treated

only (OVA) and control uninfected and untreated animals (Ctrl). Mice were infected by a single oral administration with 500 embryonated *Toxocara cati* eggs followed by ovalbumin (OVA)

sensitization and challenge to induce allergic airway inflammation. Treatment with OVA consisted of 16 days in total with initial sensitization by two intraperitoneal (i.p.). In order to characterize the effect of *Toxocara cati* infection on the lungs, all groups were killed on day 20 and allergic asthma was evaluated based on histopathology. Histological changes such as peribronchiolitis, perivascular infiltrate, hypertrophy of goblet cells, alveolitis and eosinophil influx were scored from absent (0), minimal (1), slight (2), moderate (3), marked (4) to severe (5). Statistical analysis between groups was done with Kruskal Wallis test ($p < 0.05$).

Results: Mice that were infected with *Toxocara cati* and then treated with OVA (Tox-3+OVA) showed increased pathology compared with mice that were only infected with *Toxocara cati* (Tox-3) or with the OVA-treated group of animals. In the control group (Ctrl), no histological lesions were observed.