

Detection of Serum Highly Sensitive C-Reactive Protein and NT pro Brain Natriuretic Peptides Levels in Visceral Leishmaniasis Patients

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Abstract

Background: Visceral leishmaniasis is an endemic and potentially life-threatening disease in different area caused by *Leishmania donovani*, which can involve different organs and the disease presents with many different features, even heart involvement.

Objective: To detect high sensitivity C reactive protein (HS CRP) and N terminal pro Brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) in children with visceral leishmaniasis in Baqubah city.

Patients and Methods: This prospective study was conducted in the Al-Batool Teaching Hospital in Baqubah city, from January to May 2016. A total of 56 cases of infected child with visceral leishmaniasis, these patients have complained of clinical and laboratory diagnosis of Leishmania were included in the present study. Venous blood specimens were collected from each patients use for estimation of serum HS CRP and NT-proBNP by immune assay.

Results: HS CRP levels recorded high risk (4.46+0.66) was recorded at 8.9% of patients. While 53.6% of patients showed low risk (0.38+0.47). 5.5% patients had high level (2244.00+164.94) of NT-proBNP, whilst 30.9% of patients recorded mild increase of NT-proBNP (439.29+ 17.84).

Conclusion: The results of the present study proved that the HS CRP and NT proBNP levels were increased in association with visceral leishmaniasis and can be used for monitoring of clinical presentation of visceral leishmaniasis patients.

Key words: Leishmaniasis, heart failure, C - reactive protein, NT pro Brain Natriuretic peptides.

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Received: 5th September 2016

Accepted: 28th November 2016

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