



ABSTRACT BOOK

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ID065 - Analysis of the cell immune response and of the renal morphological damage of Avian Infectious Bronchitis variants

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Infectious bronchitis is a highly aggressive disease for poultry in terms of symptoms and economic losses, and the control of this disease is difficult if flocks are not protected against type-specific challenges by the infectious bronchitis virus (IBV). The immune responses induced by IBV has not yet been completely elucidated. This study compared the early immune responses induced by the infection with different Brazilian field variants of IBV, in chickens. SPF chicks were housed in separate positive pressure isolators: CN) control group, NP) respiratory non-pathogenic strain (commercial vaccine H120/BRMSA1775), NF) nephrogenic strain (IBV-variant 448/BRMSA1779) and RP) pathogenic respiratory strain (standard strain M4/BRMSA1765). At 28 days of age, groups were experimentally infected with strains. The animals were analyzed at 1 and 5 days after the challenge to characterize renal damage by apoptosis and phagocytes cells, helper and cytotoxic T cells by flow cytometry. At 1dpi the quantity of APC in the challenge groups was higher than in the CN group (pvs 4.71%), NP (13.72%) and NF (49.85%). The results at 5 dpi suggest that the group challenged, especially with the highly pathogenic variant, may be associated with a higher risk for renal injury. Keywords: cellular response, renal injury, apoptosis

ID066 - Impact of hypercaloric diet on biochemical aspects and T lymphocyte profile of the experimental host, in the acute phase of Schistosomiasis

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The nutritional state of the individual is of great importance in the pathology of Schistosomiasis disease. It is known that obesity induces biological alterations in the individual revealing the need to evaluate such factors in the Schistosomiasis pathology. The study aimed to evaluate the effects caused by hypercaloric diet on biochemical aspects and T lymphocyte profile of the experimental host, in the acute phase of Schistosomiasis. C57BL/6 male mice received commercial food (R), growth diet AIN 93G (D1) and hypercaloric diet HSB - High sugar and butter (D2) for the establishment of obesity and, later, infected with 20 cercariae. After 70 days of infection, blood samples were collected, and mice were euthanized. INFD2 (infected fed with D2) group presented a significant decrease in body weight, glycemia and cholesterol when compared to the NID2 (non-infected fed with D2) group. In addition, the latter had a significant increase in the same parameters when compared to NIR (non-infected fed with commercial food), INFR (infected fed with commercial food), NID1 (non-infected fed with D1) and INFD1 groups (infected fed with D1). INFD2 group presented a significant increase in triglycerides when compared to the INFR, NID1 and INFD1 groups, while the NID2 group showed an increase when compared to the INFR group. T lymphocytes analysis revealed that the NID1 group had a higher CD3⁺ T cells expression when compared to the NID2 group. NIR group, when compared to the INFD1 group, had a higher frequency of CD3⁺CD4⁺ T cells. The INFR group had higher CD4⁺CD69⁺ T cell expression than the NID2 group. In the NID1 group, there was a higher frequency of CD3⁺CD8⁺ T cells in relation to the INFD2 group. T CD8⁺CD62L⁺ cells showed elevation in the expression in the INFR group in comparison to NID2. The results reveal that infection by Schistosoma mansoni ameliorated the intensity of the inflammatory response caused by obesity. The work was supported by FAPEMIG/CNPq/ FIOCRUZ/ UNIBH. Keywords: Schistosomiasis, Immune response, Obesity