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Toxoplasma gondii a možnosti laboratorní diagnostiky

Bakalářská práce

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Abstrakt

Toxoplasmosis is a very frequent parasitic infection caused by the protozoan *Toxoplasma gondii*. Prevalence in the Czech Republic is around 25-35%. The disease is usually benign, but severe complications can occur in case of transmission of infection from mother to child during pregnancy or due to reactivation of latent infections in immunosuppressed persons. The most frequent way of infection appears to be consuming undercooked meat. Diagnosis is based on serological methods, eg.: KFR, ELISA or NFR. Among the methods for direct detection of *Toxoplasma gondii* ranks PCR or histology. Toxoplasmosis is an infectious disease and therefore the law is subject to the reporting that is collected in a database SZÚ - called. Epi - Dat. Diagnosis by serology may not always be clear and interpretation of results always falls within the competence of doctors. The paper compares the methods by which the Toxoplasmosis is investigated by three Czech and the one foreign workplace. Results of this workplaces are compared.

Key words: toxoplasmosis, immunocompromised patients, diagnostics, prevention.