Presentazioni cliniche di ritorno dal viaggio: algoritmo diagnostico, diagnosi differenziali

Chiara Sepulcri

Malattie Infettive e Tropicali – Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL) Università di Genova

Giovanni Cenderello

Malattie Infettive e Tropicali

Ospedale Sanremo





Caso clinico: presentazione

- Uomo, 40 anni, caucasico, Italiano, residente a Genova
- Anamnesi muta per malattie croniche e chirurgie maggiori

Ricovero per:

- Febbre
- Faringodinia
- Lipotimia
- Diarrea

Di ritorno da recente viaggio in Brasile.





Caso clinico: da dove cominciare

ANAMNESI DEL VIAGGIO

- WHERE
- WHEN
- WHY
- WHAT
- WHICH





Anamnesi del viaggio: WHERE?

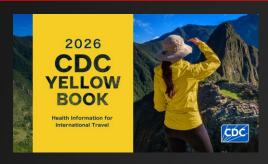
Urbano o rurale? Accesso a acqua potabile, servizi igienici?







Anamnesi del viaggio: WHERE?



Box 11.2.1.3

Visiting Iguaçu Falls and the Birds National Park

Overview

Iguaçu Falls, a UNESCO World Heritage site, is a breathtaking natural wonder located in the Atlantic rainforest region of South America. It spans the borders of southern Brazil, northern Argentina, and Paraguay, protecting a diverse tropical wildlife population. This extensive waterfall system, among the largest globally, consists of 275 falls along the Iguaçu River, ranging from 64 to 82 m (210–270 ft) in height. The remarkable Devil's Throat, a U-shaped cliff, marks the Argentina-Brazil border, with most falls situated on the Argentine side.

Most visitors stay either on the Brazil side at Foz do Iguaçu city (Paraná State) or on the Argentine side in Puerto Iguazú. Both are well developed, are conveniently close to the falls, and have nearby airports. Travelers can also access the park through Paraguay by car or bus. Infrastructure around Iguaçu Falls is good, and foodborne disease risks are modest, but water should not be consumed untreated.

Infectious Disease Hazards

Coronavirus disease 2019

For current information on COVID-19 in Argentina, Brazil, or Paraguay, consult the appropriate U.S. Embassy ☑ website.

Schistosomiasis

Historically, rare cases have been reported from the Iguaçu area, but no cases have been reported in Iguaçu Falls since 2012 (see Schistosomiasis chapter).

Arboviruses

Chikungunya, dengue, and Zika occur in urban and rural areas in the Iguaçu Falls region (see Chikungunya; Dengue; and Zika chapters). All travelers, even those on a typical 1- to 2-day itinerary, should be vaccinated against yellow fever (see Yellow Fever chapter). Neighboring countries require proof of vaccination.

Animal bites and rabies

There have been no reported cases of rabies in mammals or humans in Iguaçu Falls. While coatis, which are long-tailed mammals, are common in the area and may approach humans for food, travelers should avoid interacting with them due to reported bite incidents. Typically, rabies pre-exposure vaccination is not necessary for most travelers in this region (see Zoonotic Exposures: Bites, Scratches, and Other Hazards chapter).

Malaria

There is no risk of malaria at Iguaçu Falls.

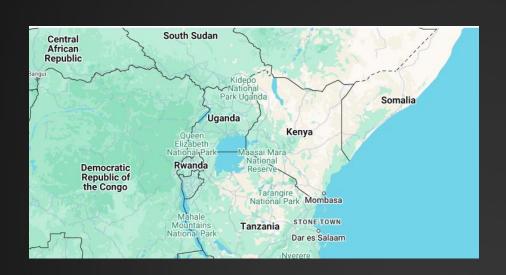


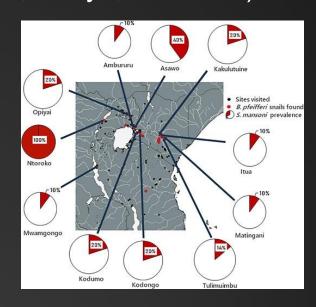




Anamnesi del viaggio: WHERE?

 Prevalence of S. mansoni in the snail Biomphalaria pfeifferi in East Africa's river system (172 sites in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania)





Increased abundance with increasing water temperature and decreasing water depth

Magero VO et al., Transactions RSTMH, V. 119, Issue 3, March 2025

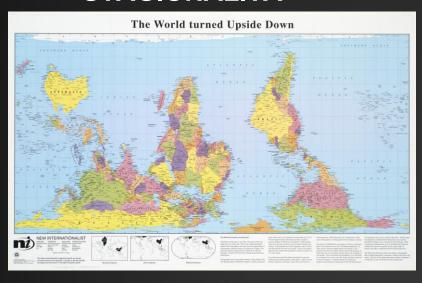




Anamnesi del viaggio: WHEN?

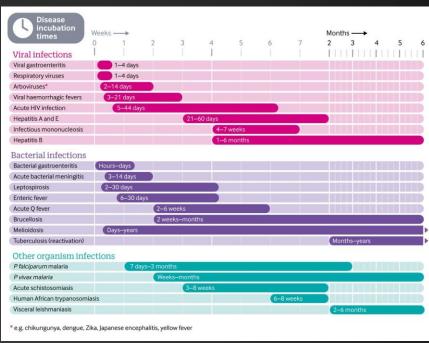
Date esatte

STAGIONALITA'



Influenza, Arbovirus SARS-CoV-2, Malaria

INCUBAZIONE



BMJ 2018;360:j5773



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Anamnesi del viaggio: WHEN?

Maggio 2025

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Viaggio						Sintomi		Ricovero

Incubazione: min 2 max 7 giorni





Anamnesi del viaggio: WHY? WHAT?

- Lavoro o piacere? Esposizioni specifiche?
 - Zanzare/zecche
 - Ambienti affollati
 - Bagno in bacini di acqua dolce
 - Pesce crudo/carne cruda
 - Street food
 - Rapporti non protetti



Anamnesi del viaggio: WHY? WHAT?

Lavoro o piacere? Esposizioni specifiche?

Don't forget about the journey!



- Lunghe attese in ambiente chiuso e affollato
- 2-rows rule sul volo

Università degli Studi di Genova

Genoa, Italy

Vicino volo emesi

Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)

J Travel Med. 2022;29:taac057.







Anamnesi del viaggio: WHICH?

- Vaccinazioni, profilassi, misure comportamentali
 - HAV
 - HBV
 - DTP richiamo
 - Influenza (Nov 2024)
 - SARS-CoV-2 (Nov 2024)
 - Febbre gialla
 - Tifo
 - Profilassi malaria
 - Meningococco B
 - Dengue



Eziologie più comuni



Journal of Travel Medicine, 2022, 1-12 https://doi.org/10.1093/itm/taac003

Original Article

Causes of fever in returning travelers: a European multicenter prospective cohort study

November 2017-2019 3 sites (Barcelona, Lausanne, Antwerp)

765 natients included

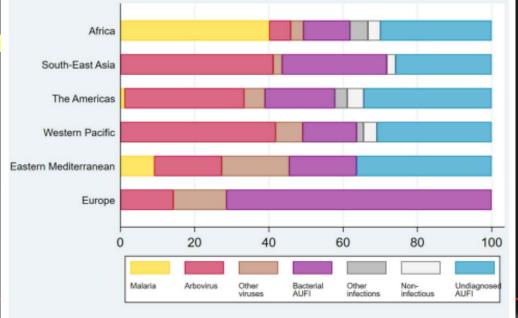
350/765 (47.8%): clear Source of Infection:

- Traveler's diarrhea (47.1%)
- Respiratory Tract Infection (44.3%)
- Skin and Soft Tissue (6.9%)

Journal of Travel Medicine, 2022, Vol. 29, 2



Clinica Malattie Infettive Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL) Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS Genoa, Italy





Anamnesi del viaggio: FACCIAMO ABBASTANZA?



UK, 2011: "Less than 20% of patients admitted into acute hospital settings with potentially relevant symptoms had any form of travel history documented."

"When histories were recorded, they were often insufficient to allow adequate patient and public health management."

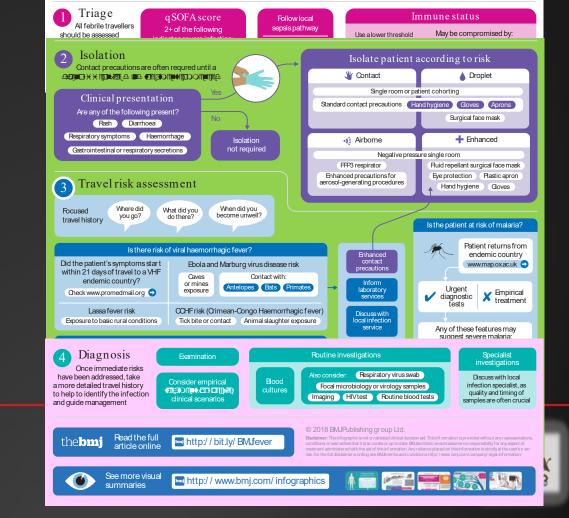
2011 ISTM, 1195-1982 Journal of Travel Medicine 2011; V 18 (Issue 4): 271–274





thebmi Visual summary

- Is it malaria?
- Is it malaria?
- Is it malaria?
- Is it dangerous?
- Is it new?
- Is it resistant?
- Is it reportable?



Fever in the returning traveller

Triage and initial assessment



Università degli Studi di Genova Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL) Genoa, Italy

- TRIAGE: bpm, SpO2 97% in aa [:]aaringe **ISOLAME** FEBBRE iche nell'area visitata **MALARIA** na non endemica) Emocrom 390, PLT 191000, PCR 47.4 mg/L, el.
 - RX torace: negativo per lesioni pleuroparenchimali









- Tampone virus e batteri respiratori
- Ag COVID-19: negativo
- PCR su sangue per Dengue, Chikungunya, Zika
- Sierologie Dengue, Chikungunya, Zika
- HIVAb

Nel frattempo.....

• Filmarray feci: *E.coli* enteropatogeno



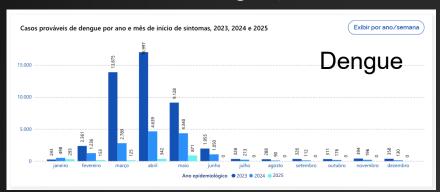
Giorno +4 da inizio sintomi



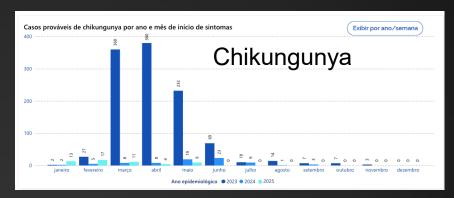


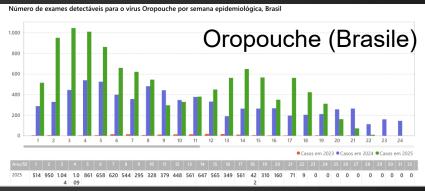
Algoritmo diagnostico: arbovirus?

EPIDEMIOLOGIA: Iguaçu 2025







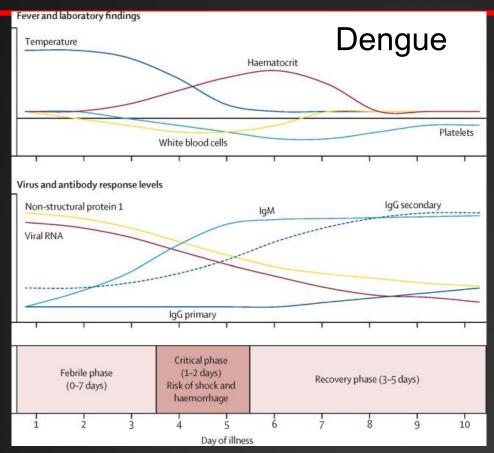


https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/saude-de-a-a-z/a/aedes-aegypti/monitoramento-das-arboviroses





Algoritmo diagnostico: arbovirus?



Paz-Bailey, Gabriela et al.

The Lancet, Volume 403, Issue 10427, 667 - 682 Università degli Studi di Genova Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL) Genoa, Italy

Nel frattempo...





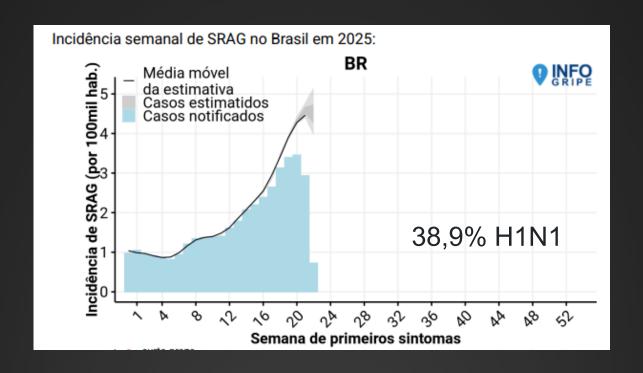
Algoritmo diagnostico

- Tampone virus e batteri respiratori: H1N1
- PCR su sangue per Dengue, Chikungunya, Zika
- Sierologie Dengue, Chikungunya, Zika
- HIVAb

Decorso clinico: oseltamivir, dimissione, regressione del rash in ≈ 5 giorni E il rash? ⇒ ≈2% pazienti con influenza

Rosenberg M, Tram C, Kuper A et al. Rash associated with H1N1 influenza. CMAJ 2010; 182:E146

Influenza in Brasile 2025



https://agencia.fiocruz.br/sites/agencia.fiocruz.br/files/Resumo_InfoGripe_2025_22.pdf





Influenza nei viaggi

- Incidenca 0.9-1%/mese, 62.5% dei casi fuori da stagione influenzale europea
- Fattori di rischio:
 - Destinazione Sud-Est Asiatico (RR 2.6 95% CI 1.2-5.8)
 - Non-vaccinati x 3.5 risk
 - > 60 anni
- Impatto:
 - Modifiche piani di viaggio: 7.5%
 - Consulto medico: 40%

Mutsch M, Clin Infect Dis. 2005; 40:1282-87. Steffen R, Sam. Emerg Infect Dis. 2013; 19:925-31. Reynolds M, J Clin Virol. 2013; 57:54-8.





Influenza nei viaggi



- Influenza vaccination often not considered during pre-travel consultation
- Immunity starts weaning after 30-42 days to reach pre-vaccination levels after 360 days
- Vaccines often unavailable off-season

Kakoullis et al., *JTM*, 2023, 1–12







Conclusioni

- Anamnesi del viaggio accurata fondamentale
- Usare gli strumenti epidemiologici che abbiamo a disposizione
- Non sempre un viaggio esotico risulta in un'infezione "esotica"
- Non sempre un'infezione "esotica" segue un viaggio esotico





Grazie per l'attenzione



Grazie al nostro paziente per aver acconsentito alla condivisione del caso!

