

# CICLO CARLOS CHAGAS

DE PALESTRAS

12ª EDIÇÃO

**100+15: O TEMPO NÃO PARA**  
Informação, controle, cuidado e eliminação:  
diferentes estratégias para uma doença com  
múltiplas dimensões

**LIVRO DE RESUMOS**

**2024**

**Submission area:** Chemotherapy (drugs and etiological treatment regimens)

## RESUMO 5

### IMMUNOMODULATORY AND ANTI-PARASITIC EFFECTS OF AMIODARONE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC CHAGASIC CARDIOMYOPATHY (AMIOXCHAGAS): PROTOCOL FOR A PROSPECTIVE LONGITUDINAL OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

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Chronic Chagas cardiomyopathy (CCC) is the main clinical manifestation of Chagas disease (CD), with significant impact on mortality and morbidity. CCC is characterized by dilated cardiomyopathy with ventricular dysfunction and heart failure and cardiac arrhythmias. Amiodarone (AMIO) is the most important antiarrhythmic drug used in CCC. Some studies have demonstrated a potential trypanocidal action of AMIO as well as an immunomodulatory effect on CD patients. The principal aim of this prospective longitudinal observational clinical trial is to assess the impact of AMIO therapy on the serological reactivity of anti-*T. cruzi* and the inflammatory profile among patients with CCC. The study will include a minimum of 90 participants and will be conducted at the Evandro Chagas National Institute of Infectious Diseases (INI/FIOCRUZ). A comparative analysis will be performed among CCC patients undergoing AMIO treatment and controls not taking such medication. AMIO prescription was according physicians' discretion, independently of the study's scope. Eligible patients will be recruited during medical appointments, with specified intervals for blood sample collection. The inflammatory profile of CD patients will be assessed by analysis of gene expression of CCC progression biomarkers in peripheral blood mononuclear cell, using real-time quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR) and serum levels of cytokines and nitric oxide using the Cytometric Bead Array Human kit Th1/Th2/Th17 (BD) and Griess reaction, respectively. The trypanocidal effect of AMIO will be estimated through the serological reactivity of anti-*T. cruzi*, measured by Enzyme-Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay (ELISA). Retrospective acquisition of clinical, including electro