Possibilities for Immunomodulation in Congenital Toxoplasmosis

To the Editor—I read with interest the nice work by the UFGM Congenital Toxoplasmosis Brazilian group, which reported cytokine signatures in congenital toxoplasmosis [1]. This work shed light about the cells producing the strikingly elevated levels of interleukin 10 seen in congenitally infected children and confirms our previous findings [2]. However, the authors do not describe how many children had prenatal treatment, and I am curious to know whether the cytokine patterns were influenced by this factor.

In our previous work, we also showed high interleukin 10 levels in children with congenital toxoplasmosis and demonstrated the possibility of changing, in ex vivo experiments, the T-helper type 2 response to a T-helper type 1 response by using peptides from nonvirulent strains [2]. One future goal would be to induce protective cytokine profiles to improve therapeutic responses to antiparasitic drugs or to prevent clinical reactivation in congenitally infected children.

I congratulate my Brazilian colleagues for this important contribution to our knowledge regarding the immune response against this prevalent congenital infection.

Note
Potential conflict of interest. Author certifies no potential conflicts of interest. The author has submitted the ICMJE Form for Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest. Conflicts that the editors consider relevant to the content of the manuscript have been disclosed.

Jorge Enrique Gómez Marín
Grupo de Estudio en Parasitología Molecular, Centro de Investigaciones Biomédicas, Universidad del Quindío, Armenia, Colombia

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Received 3 April 2016; accepted 13 May 2016; published online 29 June 2016.
Correspondence: J. E. Gomez Marín, Grupo de Estudio en Parasitología Molecular, Centro de Investigaciones Biomédicas, Universidad del Quindío, Cra 15 Calle 12N, Armenia, Colombia (gepamo2@uniquindio.edu.co).

The Journal of Infectious Diseases 2016;214:656
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