

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Should prospective renal transplant recipients be screened for *Strongyloides stercoralis*?

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Strongyloidiasis is a neglected tropical disease caused by *Strongyloides stercoralis*, which affects >100 million people, largely in Africa, Asia and Latin America [1, 2]. Chronic infection can persist for decades, and may be asymptomatic or cause gastrointestinal, cardiopulmonary or skin symptoms [3]. In some individuals with specific types of immune suppression (e.g. exog-

enous corticosteroids and organ transplantation), rapid replication and dissemination of larvae result in *Strongyloides* hyperinfection syndrome (SHS), a condition characterized by acute severe illness and high mortality (Figure 1) [4].

In 2019, we looked after an Angolan gentleman with renal transplantation who developed SHS and sadly died [5].

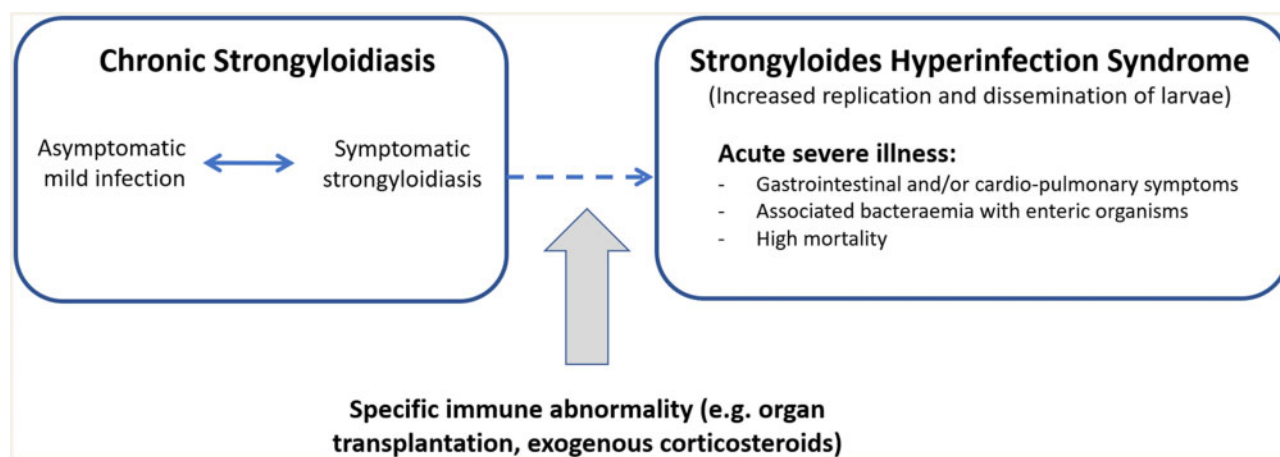


FIGURE 1: Spectrum of human disease caused by *S. stercoralis*.

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