

## راهنمای ارسال خلاصه مقالات:

ثبت نام و ارسال چکیده مقاله تنها از طریق وب سایت کنگره و پس از دریافت نام کاربری و رمز عبور در پانل شخصی برای هر متقاضی صورت می پذیرد.

خلاصه مقالات را به زبان انگلیسی ارسال فرمایید.

در نوشتن خلاصه مقالات موارد زیر را رعایت فرمائید:

• تنها چکیده مقاله (بر اساس فرمت پیوست) ارسال گردد و از فرستادن مقاله کامل (**Full text**) خودداری شود.

• در صورت بروز هرگونه سوال و یا مشکل در ارسال مقالات از طریق ایمیل کنگره [nicopa10@sums.ac.ir](mailto:nicopa10@sums.ac.ir)

مکاتبه شود.

• در چکیده مقالات پست الکترونیک ارائه دهنده ذکر شود.

• زیر اسم فرستنده مقاله خط کشیده شود. بدیهی است که مسئولیت اطلاع رسانی به سایر محققین به عهده فرستنده

مقاله است.

• مسئولیت صحت علمی و ادبی متن فرستاده شده با فرد فرستنده مقاله می باشد.

• خلاصه مقاله باید از تحقیقاتی ارسال شود که در زمان ارسال مقاله به کنگره نتایج آن ها کاملاً مشخص شده باشد و از

عنوان عباراتی مانند "نتیجه در حال بررسی می باشد" و ... اکیدا خودداری شود.

Abstract submission:

The text with font:12 should include: Title; author(s) name(Presenting author should be underlined); affiliations; the English abstract (no more than 200 words)as follows:

**Background** including the purpose of the study, **Materials and methods**, **Results** including the main findings and **Conclusion**, as follows:

#### Abstract example

### **Parasitological and molecular study of the furcocercariae from *Melanoides tuberculata* as a probable agent of cercarial dermatitis.**

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**Background:** Cercarial dermatitis is caused by animal schistosomes in many parts of the world including Iran. Various stages of the parasites have been studied in intermediate and definitive hosts in northern and southwestern Iran; however, no molecular investigation for species identification and classification of these agents has been carried out, so far.

**Materials and methods:** In the present study, more than 3,800 aquatic snails were collected from water sources of Khuzestan, southwest Iran.

**Results:** The snails were identified as *Lymnaea gedrosiana*, *Radix auricularia*, *Melanoides tuberculata*, *Melanopsis* sp. and *Physa acuta*. They were examined for schistosome cercariae. Two specimens of *M. tuberculata* were infected with ocellate furcocercariae belonging to the family Schistosomatidae. Molecular studies were carried on these schistosomatid samples. Both samples belong to an unknown schistosome species and genus in sister position to *Gigantobilharzia*-*Dendritobilharzia* clade. They differ from other species in their ITS sequence region as well as in their intermediate host specificity. This is one of the first reports on schistosome cercariae from *M. tuberculata* and the first including molecular data.

**Conclusion:** Due to adaptability and invasiveness of this snail species, this new schistosome species, as a potential causative agent of cercarial dermatitis in humans, needs to be studied further.