

Protective Role of Acetylsalicylic Acid in Experimental *Trypanosoma cruzi* Infection: Evidence of a 15-epi-Lipoxin A4-Mediated Effect

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Chagas' disease, produced by *Trypanosoma cruzi*, affects more than 8 million people, producing approximately 10,000 deaths each year in Latin America. Migration of people from endemic regions to developed countries has expanded the risk of infection, transforming this disease into a globally emerging problem. PGE₂ and other eicosanoids contribute to cardiac functional deficits after infection with *T. cruzi*. Thus, the inhibition of host cyclooxygenase (COX) enzyme emerges as a potential therapeutic target. In vivo studies about the effect of acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) upon *T. cruzi* infection are controversial, and always report the effect of ASA at a single dose. Therefore, we aimed to analyze the effect of ASA at different doses in an in vivo model of infection and correlate it with the production of arachidonic acid metabolites. ASA decreased mortality, parasitemia, and heart damage in *T. cruzi* (Dm28c) infected mice, at the low doses of 25 and 50 mg/Kg. However, this effect disappeared