Case Report

Intestinal Myiasis Caused by *Sarcophaga* spp. in Cusco, Peru: A Case Report and Review of the Literature

Priscilla Ly,¹ Adiel Aizenberg,¹ Taylor Martin,¹ Martha Lopez,² Miguel Arturo Saldaña,³ Grant Leslie Hughes,⁴ and Miguel Mauricio Cabada²,⁵

¹School of Medicine, University of Texas Medical Branch, 301 University Boulevard, Galveston, TX 77555, USA
²Cusco Branch, Tropical Medicine Institute, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Calle Jose Carlos Mariategui J-6, Wanchaq, Cusco, Peru
³Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Texas Medical Branch, 301 University Boulevard, Galveston, TX 77555, USA
⁴Department of Pathology, University of Texas Medical Branch, 301 University Boulevard, Galveston, TX 77555, USA
⁵Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Texas Medical Branch, 301 University Boulevard RT 0435, Galveston, TX 77555, USA

Correspondence should be addressed to Miguel Mauricio Cabada; micabada@utmb.edu

Received 12 March 2018; Accepted 6 May 2018; Published 27 May 2018

Academic Editor: Larry M. Bush

Copyright © 2018 Priscilla Ly et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Myiasis is the infestation by dipterous fly larvae in humans and other mammals, typically livestock [1]. Myiasis is a natural infection of livestock causing a significant burden on this industry. Occasionally, humans exposed to endemic areas suffer from zoonotic fly larvae infestations [2]. The fly larvae feed on living or necrotic host tissue, bodily fluids, or ingested food [3]. Human myiasis affects the skin most often and also can affect other organs, such as the nasopharynx, digestive tract, ear canal, orbits, and genitourinary tract [4]. Several classifications of myiasis have been proposed mostly depending on the anatomical location of the infestation, the stage of the larval development, or the existence of an obliged parasitic stage [1]. Most of the fly species that cause intestinal infestation are considered facultative or accidental myiasis [5]. Fly larvae that can cause a parasitic infestation but can also complete their cycle in the environment are considered facultative. Although these commonly cause wound or necrotic tissue myiasis, eggs or larvae in the environment can be accidentally ingested causing intestinal myiasis [6]. The diagnosis is confirmed when the offending larvae are passed in one or more consecutive stool samples [7]. Intestinal myiasis is generally transient and asymptomatic, though symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain [8, 9]. Intestinal myiasis caused by the larvae of the flesh fly *Sarcophaga* spp. is reported in several countries, but to date no case has been reported in Peru. We report a case of intestinal myiasis caused by *Sarcophaga* spp. in the highlands of Peru and present a review of the literature about intestinal myiasis.

1. Introduction

Myiasis is the infestation with dipterous fly larvae of humans and other mammals, typically livestock [1]. Myiasis is a natural infection of livestock causing a significant burden on this industry. Occasionally, humans exposed to endemic areas suffer from zoonotic fly larvae infestations [2]. The fly larvae feed on living or necrotic host tissue, bodily fluids, or ingested food [3]. Human myiasis affects the skin most often and also can affect other organs, such as the nasopharynx, digestive tract, ear canal, orbits, and genitourinary tract [4]. Several classifications of myiasis have been proposed mostly depending on the anatomical location of the infestation, the stage of the larval development, or the existence of an obliged parasitic stage [1]. Most of the fly species that cause intestinal infestation are considered facultative or accidental myiasis [5].
2. Case Presentation

A two-year-old male from Sauceda, a rural community of Limatambo district (elevation 2,550 meters) in the Cusco region of Peru, presented with four white, mobile larvae in his stool measuring approximately 12 mm. His child was a participant in a community study evaluating the prevalence of Strongyloides stercoralis infection. Participants in this study were instructed to collect freshly produced stool samples directly in clean plastic containers and to close them with a hermetic lid. The stool samples were immediately tested by the agar plate culture method. This method uses a Petri dish with a nutritive agar in which a portion of the stool sample is placed. Then a lid is taped hermetically to prevent Strongyloides larvae from escaping, and the dish is incubated to observe the track left by Strongyloides larvae in the agar. The fly larvae were discovered incidentally in the agar culture plate of this child. He was previously healthy, and the mother denied any symptoms including fever, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain. He did not have any apparent skin wounds on his body. The mother reported that the child’s diet consisted of poultry, fruit, and vegetables. He lived with several extended family members in an adobe house with dirt floors and opened windows. Several animals including dogs, cats, ducks, and chickens roamed freely in and out of the household. The house was largely infested with flies.

Morphological examination of the organism revealed features consistent with L3 larvae of Sarcophaga spp. The larva had smooth body segments with a broad posterior end and a tapering anterior end with two oral hooks and mouth brushes (Figure 1(a)). The posterior spiracles were located deep inside a fossa, surrounded by more than 10 tubercles (Figure 1(b)). The hidden spiracles had the characteristic findings of the genus Sarcophaga. The posterior spiracles consisted of three parallel slits surrounded by an incomplete peritreme, with the inner slit directed away from the median line ventrally (Figure 1(c)). These findings are supported by the diagnostic criteria of Sarcophaga spp. reported in the literature [10, 11].

3. Discussion

Several species of dipterous larvae including Sarcophaga spp. are capable of producing intestinal myiasis [8]. In most cases, the infection is caused by accidental ingestion of eggs laid on exposed food [12]. As contaminated food passes through the alimentary tract, eggs will hatch, and released larvae inhabit the lower gastrointestinal tract before being passed in the stool [12]. Sarcophaga larvae, the genus of the flesh fly family, are equipped to feed from tissue and can cause damage to the intestinal mucosa accounting for the symptoms reported in some patients [13]. The infestation is self-limited in most cases because larvae are excreted in the stool, where they are often found alive. This infestation does not allow for reproduction of larvae inside the host; however, with repeated ingestion of eggs, protracted cases have been reported with patients passing larvae for months or years [14]. Intestinal myiasis should be differentiated from pseudomyiasis, in which the patients ingest larvae rather than eggs and then pass intact larvae in the stool [15]. The larvae in pseudomyiasis are passed dead and never truly colonize the intestinal tract [15]. Larva can also be deposited in fecal samples left uncovered and typically present at earlier stages of development upon examination.

Our patient presented with multiple, living, L3 larvae in his stools and thus likely contracted intestinal myiasis from accidental ingestion of eggs. He lived in an adobe house from a rural community in close contact with several animals. Poor hygienic practices, lack of refrigeration of food, the proximity to a variety of farm animals, and open dwelling allowed for potential sources of infection in our patient [16]. In rural areas, domestic animals like dogs and cats are sometimes infested with fly larvae and can be a source for infection in children [17]. There have been reports of intestinal myiasis caused by ingestion of over ripened fruits such as pears or bananas [18, 19]. Drinking contaminated water has also been reported as a source of infection [20].

Several cases of intestinal myiasis caused by Sarcophaga spp. have been reported in the literature (Table 1). The four species identified include Sarcophaga crassipalpis,
Sarcophaga peregrina, Sarcophaga haemorrhoidalis, and Sarcophaga bullata. The age of patients reported varies widely from 8 months to 66 years, being the average 33 years at presentation. The flesh fly belonging to the Sarcophagidae family has worldwide distribution [8]. Cases have been reported from Japan, India, Egypt, and the United States. The signs and symptoms of presentation are nonspecific and vary between reports, with some patients being asymptomatic like in this child’s case [13]. Sarcophaga species are generally present in rural and urban environments and are commonly found in houses and indoor dwellings [25]. Our review revealed that living in rural areas and the ingestion of contaminated food products were factors that authors associated with infestation by Sarcophaga spp.

Intestinal myiasis can be largely benign or cause severe clinical symptoms, depending on the larval species, number, and location within the digestive tract [14, 26]. In some cases, like ours, larvae can be passed out in feces without causing many symptoms [14]. Colonic washes with polyethylene glycol have been reported to relieve gastrointestinal symptoms and eliminate intestinal larvae almost immediately [14]. Treatment with anthelmintic medications such as albendazole has not shown to improve symptoms in patients [8, 9, 14]. Education on good food-handling practices and avoiding the consumption of food products exposed to flies is important for prevention of this disease [14]. No reports of oral ivermectin use have been published in intestinal myiasis, but this might be a therapeutic option in severe cases.

In conclusion, intestinal myiasis caused by Sarcophaga spp. is a rare occurrence in humans that is often self-limited. Patients may have a range of presentations going from asymptomatic to nonspecific abdominal symptoms. Intestinal myiasis can pose a diagnostic challenge for physicians unfamiliar with the condition. Education on good food handling is advised to prevent reinfection.

Data Availability

Data will be freely available through the corresponding author upon request.
Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

References

[1] F. Francesconi and O. Lupi, “Myiasis,” Clinical Microbiology Reviews, vol. 25, pp. 79–105, 2012.
[2] D. John and W. Petri, Markell and Voge’s Medical Parasitology, Saunders Elsevier, Missouri, USA, 9th edition, 2006.
[3] R. Sehgal, H. P. S. Bhatti, D. K. Bhasin et al., “Intestinal myiasis due to Musca domestica: a report of two cases,” Japan Journal of Infectious Disease, vol. 55, pp. 191–193, 2002.
[4] N. Watanabe, T. Kato, Y. Ichiyama et al., “A case report of intestinal myiasis in a Japanese man,” Open Journal of Pathology, vol. 6, no. 4, pp. 171–176, 2016.
[5] M. T. Shazia, S. Anjum, and M. J. Yousuf, “Systematics and population of sarcophagid flies in Faisalabad (Pakistan),” International Journal of Agriculture and Biology, vol. 8, pp. 809–811, 2006.
[6] V. Kandi, S. K. Lal, Akhila et al., “Persistent pediatric gastrointestinal myiasis: a case report of fly larval infestation with Musca domestica with review of literature,” Journal of Global Infectious Diseases, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 114–117, 2013.
[7] R. S. Soliman, G. Phillips, and G. Spence, “I know an old lady who swallowed a fly’: a case of (hospital-acquired) human intestinal myiasis,” Journal of Hospital Infection, vol. 53, no. 2, pp. 157–158, 2003.
[8] A. Das, A. Pandey, M. Madan, A. Ashhana, and A. Gautam, “Accidental intestinal myiasis caused by genus Sarcophaga,” Indian Journal of Medical Microbiology, vol. 28, no. 2, p. 176, 2010.
[9] H. Karabiber, D. G. Oguzkurt, D. G. Dogan, M.Aktas, and M. A. Selimoglu, “An unusual case of rectal bleeding: intestinal myiasis,” Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, vol. 51, no. 4, pp. 530–531, 2010.
[10] J. Sanjean, Taxonomic Studies of Sarcophaga Larvae of New York, with Notes on the Adults, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, NY, USA, 1957.
[11] J. M. Seago, Fly Larvae: Pictorial Key to Some Common Species, https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/docs/pictorial_keys/flies.pdf.
[12] G. Desoubeaux, J. Gaillard, D. Borée-Moreau et al., “Gastrointestinal symptoms resembling ulcerative proctitis caused by larvae of the drone fly Eristalis tenax,” Pathogens and Global Health, vol. 108, no. 3, pp. 158–163, 2014.
[13] T. Shiota, Y. Yoshida, S. Hirai, and S. Torii, “Intestinal myiasis caused by Parasarcophaga crassipalpis (Diptera: Sarcophagidae),” Pediatrics, vol. 85, pp. 215–217, 1990.
[14] U. S. Udgaonkar, R. Dharamsi, S. A. Kulkarni et al., “Intestinal myiasis,” Indian Journal of Medical Microbiology, vol. 30, no. 3, pp. 332–337, 2012.
[15] J. J. Laarman and P. H. Van Thiel, “A peculiar case of intestinal (pseudo)myiasis and a case of wound myiasis in the Netherlands,” Tropical and Geographical Medicine, vol. 19, pp. 187–191, 1967.
[16] E. K. Markel, M. Voge, and D. T. John, Medical Parasitology, W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia, PA, USA, 7th edition, 1992.
[17] B. Dik, U. Uslu, and N. Isık, “Myiasis in animals and human beings in Turkey,” Journal of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kafkas University, vol. 18, pp. 37–42, 2012.
[18] K. Nagakura, Y. Kawauichi-Kato, H. Tachibana et al., “Three cases of intestinal myiasis in Japan,” Journal of Infectious Diseases, vol. 163, no. 5, pp. 1170–1171, 1991.
[19] D. E. North, K. L. Matteson, S. D. Helgerston et al., “Intestinal myiasis in a baby attending a public health clinic,” Nurse Practitioner, vol. 12, no. 5, pp. 60–62, 1987.
[20] A. Clavel, M. Toledo, P. Goni, and C. Asproz, “Intestinal myiasis due to Eristalis tenax: report of a new case in Spain,” New Microbiologia, vol. 34, pp. 335–336, 2011.
[21] H. Tachibana, M. Sasao, T. Tanaka et al., “A case of intestinal myiasis in Japan,” Tokai Journal of Experimental and Clinical Medicine, vol. 12, no. 5–6, pp. 349–352, 1988.
[22] S. Hasegawa, H. Miwata, S. Masuda, H. Naruse, and T. Ozaki, “An infantile case of intestinal myiasis,” Pediatrics International, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 87–89, 1992.
[23] J. R. Watson, “Sarcophaga bullata parker as a cause of intestinal myiasis,” Florida Entomologist, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 5–6, 1942.
[24] M. Kenney, L. K. Eveland, V. Yermakov, and D. Y. Kassouny, “Two cases of enteric myiasis in man: pseudomyiasis and true intestinal myiasis,” American Journal of Clinical Pathology, vol. 66, no. 5, pp. 786–791, 1976.
[25] A. K. Ahmad, E. H. Abdel-Hafeez, M. Makhloof, and E. M. Abdel-Raheem, “Gastrointestinal myiasis by larvae of Sarcophaga spp. and Oestrus spp. in Egypt: report of cases, and endoscopy and morphological studies,” Korean Journal of Parasitology, vol. 49, no. 1, pp. 51–57, 2011.
[26] A. Aguiller, A. Cid, B. J. Regueiro, J. M. Prieto, and M. Noya, “Intestinal myiasis caused by Eristalis tenax,” Journal of Clinical Microbiology, vol. 37, p. 3082, 1999.