First description of *Echinococcus ortleppi* infection in China

Yunliang Shi¹, Xiaoling Wan¹, Ziyue Wang², Jun Li¹, Zhihua Jiang¹ and Yichao Yang¹*

**Abstract**

**Background:** Echinococcosis has led to considerable social and economic losses in China, particularly in the endemic communities of the eastern Tibetan Plateau. In China, human cases of *Echinococcus granulosus* (sensu stricto), *E. canadensis* and *E. multilocularis* infections have been described, but no *E. ortleppi* (G5) infections in humans or animals have been reported.

**Results:** A case of *E. ortleppi* infection in a human from Guangxi, which is a non-endemic echinococcosis area in China, is described. A 17 × 12 × 20 cm (diameter) cyst was observed in the liver of the patient, and *Echinococcus* larvae were collected from the cyst. A morphological examination indicated that the larvae were *E. ortleppi*, and amplification and analysis of the nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide hydrogenase dehydrogenase subunit 1 (*nad1*) and cytochrome c oxidase subunit 1 (*cox1*) genes showed that the larvae had 99–100% homology with the corresponding *E. ortleppi* sequences on GenBank.

**Conclusions:** To our knowledge, this report describes the first identification of a human *E. ortleppi* infection in China. Our data broaden the geographical distribution of this rarely reported species of *Echinococcus*.

**Keywords:** *Echinococcus ortleppi*, Hydatid, Human, China

**Background**

Cystic echinococcosis is a globally distributed zoonotic disease caused by the larval form (metacestode) of the dog tapeworm genus *Echinococcus* (Cestoda: Taeniidae). Humans become infected through the ingestion of *Echinococcus* spp. eggs that have been deposited from the faeces of the definitive hosts (canids), and the larval stage develops in the viscera of humans [1]. Nine valid species of the genus *Echinococcus*: *E. granulosus* (sensu stricto) [G1 (sheep strain), G2 (Tasmanian sheep strain) and G3 (buffalo strain)]; *E. equinus* (G4); *E. ortleppi* (G5); *E. canadensis* (G6–G10); *E. vogeli*; *E. felidis*; *E. oligarthrus*; *E. multilocularis*; and *E. shiquicus*, have been identified [2–5]. The first five species have often been grouped under the common name *E. granulosus* (sensu lato). *Echinococcus granulosus* (s.s.) and *E. multilocularis* are the two most important species responsible for human cystic echinococcosis and alveolar echinococcosis.

*Echinococcus ortleppi* was formerly known as the cattle strain of *E. granulosus* (s.l.) or genotype G5 [6, 7], and its morphology and developmental features show substantial differences compared with those of *E. granulosus* (s.s.) and other taxa. In addition to cattle, buffaloes, camels, sheep, pigs, goats, monkeys and deer can also be infected with *E. ortleppi* [8–12]. In recent years, several cases of *E. ortleppi* infection have been reported in Europe, South America, Africa and Asia [13]. Humans acquire the infection and become aberrant intermediate hosts through the accidental ingestion of parasite eggs and metacestodes develop in the liver or lungs.

Four species in the genus *Echinococcus* have been reported in China: *E. granulosus* (s.s.); *E. canadensis*; *E. multilocularis*; and *E. shiquicus* [14–19]. *Echinococcus granulosus* (s.l.) and *E. multilocularis* are the two common species, and infection with these species can lead to death if left untreated. Two *E. canadensis* (G7 and G10) human infection cases have been identified in Heilongjiang Province [17, 18], and *E. shiquicus* was isolated from...
a Tibetan fox in Shiqu County in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau in 2005 [19]. To date, five genotypes of *E. granulosus* (*s.l.*), i.e. G1, G3, G6, G7 and G10, have been reported in China [14–18]. All five genotypes can infect humans, and the G1 and G6 genotypes can infect animals; however, the G1 genotype is predominant. Here, we report an *E. ortleppi* case in a human from Guangxi, South China, that was free of local hydatid infection.

**Methods**

**Case presentation**

The 65-year-old male described in this report was residing in Rongshui County, Liuzhou City, Guangxi Province, Southern China. At the time of study he was a teacher, was living in his place of birth, had never left the country prior to diagnosis and had not travelled to any echinococcosis- or schistosomiasis-endemic areas. In May 2017, he felt pain in the right upper abdomen; this pain was persistent and not accompanied by any paroxysmal aggravation, and all other clinical signs were not significant. He did not present with a fever, cough or other symptoms. He visited the People’s Hospital of Miao Autonomous County in Rongshui County, and his clinical diagnosis and abdominal ultrasonography indicated a “hepatic cyst”.

**Morphological and molecular identification**

The surgery was conducted laparoscopically, and *Echinococcus* was found in and collected from the fluid-filled cyst in the liver. The morphology of the collected *Echinococcus* was assessed. The total DNA of the *Echinococcus* parasite was extracted using a commercial DNeasy® Blood & Tissue Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. Two mitochondrial genes, cytochrome *c* oxidase subunit 1 (*cox1*) and nicotinamide dehydrogenase subunit 1 (*nad1*), were amplified using the primers F/COI (5′-TTG AAT TTG CCA CGT TTG AA TGC-3′) and R/COI (5′-GAA CCT AAC GAC ATA ACA TAA TGA-3′) [20], and JB11 (5′-AGA TTC GTA AGG GCC CTA ATA-3′) and JB12 (5′-ACCACTAACTAATTCTTTC-3′) [21], respectively. The PCRs were performed in a reaction volume of 25 μl containing 4 μl of DNA, 12.5 μl of PCR mix (Takara, Dalian, China), 1 μl of each primer (10 pmol/μl) and 6.5 μl of PCR-grade water. The amplification consisted of 94 °C for 3 min followed by 35 cycles of denaturation at 94 °C for 1 min, annealing at 50 °C (*cox1*)/54 °C (*nad1*) for 1 min and extension at 72 °C for 1 min, and a final extension step at 72 °C for 10 min. The PCR products were analysed by electrophoresis in 1.5% agarose gels. The amplified DNA was purified from the gel using an Agarose Gel DNA Extraction Kit (Takara), cloned into a PMD-19T vector (Takara) and transformed and propagated into DH5α-competent *E. coli* (Takara).

The T plasmid vector-conserved primer M13 was used to select the positive clones, and the plasmid DNA was isolated from single colonies using a MiniBEST Plasmid Purification Kit (Takara). The recombinant plasmids were sequenced at Sangon Biotech (Shanghai, China). The sequences were compared with those available in the GenBank database using the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLASTn; http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi). The phylogenetic trees of the *nad1* and *cox1* gene sequences of *E. ortleppi* China and other related strains were constructed using the maximum likelihood (ML) method with MEGA v.7.0 [22].

**Results**

Abdominal ultrasonography showed cystic-like low-density shadows in the right lobe of the liver; the boundary was clear, and the size of the shadow was approximately 17 × 12 × 20 cm (Fig. 1). No dilatation of the intrahepatic and extrahepatic bile ducts was observed, and no abnormal tissue was detected in the hilum of the liver. The size and shape of the gall-bladder and spleen were normal. According to the WHO ultrasound image classification guidelines [23], the CE type belongs to CE1-large (CE1l). A laparoscopic examination revealed compensatory enlargement of the left lobe of the liver, enlargement of the right lobe of the liver and morphological abnormalities. The cystic mass was approximately 17 × 12 × 20 cm in size and exhibited a clear cystic fluid, calcification of the cyst wall, and a layer of translucent white powdery material with a thickness of approximately 0.2–0.3 cm in the cyst. The cyst (cystic echinococcosis) contained many protoscoleces, each of which had many hooks (Fig. 2a–c).
Each protoscolex appeared as a spherical body with a diameter of approximately 95 × 80 µm and an invaginated scolex with 30 hooks (Fig. 2b), and each hook was 20 µm (Fig. 2d).

A 935-bp nucleotide sequence for *cox1* loci and a 530-bp sequence for *nad1* loci were obtained through sequencing. The *cox1* and *nad1* sequences were submitted to the GenBank database under the accession numbers MN058591 and MN058592, respectively. The BLAST analysis showed that the *cox1* sequence exhibited 99–100% homology with that of *E. ortleppi* in GenBank isolates previously collected in France (GenBank: KU743919, KU743922 and KU743922), Estonia (GenBank: KY766908, KY766906 and KY766907), Japan (GenBank: AB235846), Africa (e.g. GenBank: KU842045) and the UK (GenBank: KU378107). The *nad1* sequences showed 99–100% homology to the *E. ortleppi* sequences in GenBank obtained from Estonia (GenBank: KY766908 and KY766907) and Sudan (GenBank: KU842045). Both *cox1* and *nad1* sequences showed only 93–94% homology to those of *E. granulosus*. The phylogenetic tree of *E. ortleppi* and other related strains derived from part of the *cox1* and *nad1* genes showed that the *E. ortleppi* strain collected in China belongs to the same group as the strains of *E. ortleppi* in GenBank (Additional file 1: Figure S1 and Additional file 2: Figure S2, respectively).

**Echinococcus ortleppi**-infected serum was detected using an ELISA kit (Combined Biotech Co. Ltd., Shenzhen, China) that could detect a wide range of *Echinococcus* [including *E. granulosus* (s.s.) and *E. multilocularis)] IgG antibodies and showed positive reactivity with *E. ortleppi*. To determine whether the animals and humans in the patient’s residential area were infected with *E. ortleppi*, 10 dog faeces samples were collected and examined using the Kato-Katz technique. Forty human serum samples from families, neighbours and colleagues of patients were collected and analysed using an ELISA kit (Combined Biotech Co. Ltd., Shenzhen, China) to detect *Echinococcus* IgG antibodies. No positive samples were detected from dogs or humans.

### Discussion

*Echinococcus ortleppi* is a cattle strain (genotype G5) of *E. granulosus* that is mainly transmitted between dogs and cattle, and humans become infected through the accidental ingestion of parasite eggs. To date, 11 cases of human infection have been reported in the Netherlands, Argentina, Mexico, South Africa, Brazil, France, India and Vietnam (Table 1) [24–32], and animal infections have been detected in cattle, monkeys, camels, pigs, pigs.
cows, goats, sheep, oryx, bovines, crested porcupines and spotted deer in Asia (India, Vietnam, Egypt, Bhutan and Iran), Africa (Kenya, South Africa, Sudan, Ethiopia, Zambia and Namibia), South America (Brazil and Chile) and Europe (the UK, France and Italy) (Table 2) [3, 8–12, 24, 26, 33–42]. Human infection is rare, and it appears that human *E. ortleppi* infection is very uncommon and restricted to certain areas. *Echinococcus ortleppi* can cause high infection rates in cattle; in Brazil, the ratio of *E. granulosus* (G1) to *E. ortleppi* (G5) cysts in cattle is almost 1 to 1 [38].

China is one of the most important endemic regions of echinococcosis [43], and echinococcosis is a major parasitic problem in humans and livestock. It has been estimated that China has 0.6–1.3 million cases of human echinococcosis by 2000 [44]. Most of the provinces have reported human infections, and western and northwest China are the main endemic areas. The eastern Tibetan Plateau, China, has the highest reported prevalence of echinococcosis in the world [45]. *Echinococcus granulosus* and *E. multilocularis* are common species in China, and five genotypes of *E. granulosus* (s.l.), namely G1, G3, G6, G7 and G10, have been reported [14–18]. Here, we report a case of *E. ortleppi* (G5) infection in a human residing in a non-endemic echinococcosis area in China. It is generally believed that humans who are infected with echinococcosis in non-endemic areas obtained the infection mainly from endemic areas when they visited these areas or ingested the eggs on contaminated fruits from endemic areas. In this study, we did not detect hydatid infection in dog or human samples collected near the patient’s home. Because the incubation period of echinococcosis can be as long as 30 years, it is impossible to determine whether the reported case should be considered an imported or local case.

| Year   | Country   | Species               | No. infected | Reference                  |
|--------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Asia   |           |                       |              |                             |
| 2009   | India     | Cattle/buffalo/pig    | 3/2/4        | Pednekar et al. [8]         |
| 2009   | Vietnam   | Monkey                | 1            | Pednekar et al. [8]         |
| 2015   | Egypt     | Camel                 | 1            | Amer et al. [11]            |
| 2016   | Bhutan    | Cattle                | 1            | Thapa et al. [33]           |
| 2017   | Iran      | Camel                 | 1            | Ebrahimipour et al. [34]    |
| Africa |           |                       |              |                             |
| 2002   | Kenya     | Cattle/pig            | 2/1          | Dinkel et al. [9]           |
| 2010–2012 | South Africa | Cow   | 1            | Mogoye et al. [27]         |
| 2013   | Sudan     | Camel                 | 1            | Ahmed et al. [35]           |
| 2013   | Kenya     | Cattle/goat/sheep     | 23/3/2       | Mbaya et al. [10]           |
| 2015   | Ethiopia  | Cattle/pig            | 5/1          | Tigre et al. [36]           |
| 2016   | Kenya     | Cattle/pig/camel/sheep| 54/3/2/1    | Addy et al. [3]             |
| 2016   | Zambia    | Cattle/pig            | 52/1         | Addy et al. [3]             |
| 2016   | Namibia   | Cattle/oryx           | 35/3         | Addy et al. [3]             |
| 2016   | Ethiopia  | Cattle                | 7            | Addy et al. [3]             |
| 2016   | Sudan     | Cattle/camel          | 15/1         | Addy et al. [3]             |
| 2018   | Kenya     | Dog                   | 1            | Mulinge et al. [37]         |
| America|           |                       |              |                             |
| 2002   | Argentina | Cattle/dog            | 5/2          | Kamenetzky et al. [25]      |
| 2012   | Brazil    | Cattle                | 277          | Balbinotti et al. [38]     |
| 2016   | Brazil    | Cattle                | 7            | Addy et al. [3]             |
| 2016   | Brazil    | Bovine                | 250          | Monteiro et al. [39]       |
| 2018   | Brazil    | Crested porcupine     | 1            | Hodzic et al. [40]         |
| 2018   | Chile     | Cattle                | 2            | Correa et al. [41]         |
| Europe |           |                       |              |                             |
| 2012   | UK        | Spotted deer          | 1            | Boufana et al. [12]        |
| 2014   | France    | Cattle                | 7            | Grenouillet et al. [29]    |
| 2016   | France    | Cattle                | 7            | Addy et al. [3]             |
| 2008   | Italy     | Cattle                | 1            | Casulli et al. [42]        |
Three confirmed human cases of hydatid infections in Guangxi have been reported, and the patients did not reside in echinococcosis-endemic areas. Because the parasites were not subjected to molecular analysis, their species and genotype were not identified. Some echinococcosis cases in non-endemic areas of China have been reported, and the infection source in some of these cases has not been identified. We hypothesize that these patients might also have been considered cases of local E. ortleppi infection. Therefore, we strongly suggest that the parasites from patients with echinococcosis residing in non-endemic areas should be subjected to genotyping and molecular analysis to identify the Echinococcus species.

Conclusions
This study reports a case of E. ortleppi infection that caused cystic echinococcosis in the liver of a Chinese patient. To our knowledge, this case constitutes the first detection of this species in China, and the identification of this first case highlights the need to enhance national surveillance efforts, particularly human, livestock and dog surveillance in non-endemic areas. Moreover, the Echinococcus species and genotype of infections should be detected.

Additional files

**Additional file 1: Figure S1.** Phylogenetic tree for Echinococcus spp. based on the cox1 gene including the sequence of E. ortleppi from China.

**Additional file 2: Figure S2.** Phylogenetic tree for Echinococcus spp. based on the nad1 gene including the sequence of E. ortleppi from China.

Abbreviations
cox1: cytochrome c oxidase subunit 1; nad1: dehydrogenase subunit 1.

Acknowledgements
We sincerely thank Chengwei Meng from the Rongshui County Center for Disease Prevention and Control for collecting the data described in this study.

Authors' contributions
YLS and YCY developed the study protocol. YLS, XLW, ZYW, JL, JZH and YCY performed the fieldwork and contributed to the data analysis. YLS and YCY performed the final analysis. YLS wrote the first version of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding
This research was supported by the National Public Welfare Scientific Research Project (no. 201502021).

Availability of data and materials
The data used in this study are available upon request from the corresponding author.

Ethics approval and consent to participate
The study was approved by the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Center for Disease Control and Prevention Ethics Committee. All medical procedures were performed with the patient's approval. The research aim, methods, risks and benefits of the study were explained in detail to the patient. Liver pus was collected at the People's Hospital of Miao Autonomous County, Rongshui County, and sent to the Parasitic Disease Prevention and Control Institute of the Guangxi Center for Disease Control for diagnosis.

Consent for publication
Not applicable.

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Author details
1 Institute of Parasitic Disease Prevention and Control, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Nanning 530028, China. 2 School of Public Health, Guangxi Medical University, Nanning 530021, China.

Received: 17 January 2019   Accepted: 1 August 2019
Published online: 09 August 2019

References
1. De NV, Khue PV. Zoonotic parasites. Scientific book: Vietnam: Education Published House, 2009. p. 116–7.
2. De NV, Le TH. Taeniasis/cysticercosis and molecular amplification. Wuhan: Scientific Book Medical Published House, 2010.
3. Addy F, Wassermann M, Banda F, Mbaya H, Aschenborn J, Aschenborn O, et al. Genetic polymorphism and population structure of Echinococcus ortleppi. Parasitology. 2017;144:450–8.
4. Nakao M, Lavikainen A, Yanagida T, Ito A. Phylogenetic systematics of the genus Echinococcus (Cestoda: Taeniidae). Int J Parasitol. 2013;43:1017–29.
5. Saarma U, Jogisalu I, Moks E, Varvasia A, Lavikainen A, Oksanen A, et al. A novel phylogeny for the genus Echinococcus, based on nuclear data, challenges relationships based on mitochondrial evidence. Parasitology. 2009;136:317–28.
6. Thompson RC, McManus DP. Towards a taxonomic revision of the genus Echinococcus. Trends Parasitol. 2002;18:452–7.
7. Romig T, Ebi D, Wassermann M. Taxonomy and molecular epidemiology of Echinococcus granulosus sensu lato. Vet Parasitol. 2015;213:76–84.
8. Pednekar RP, Gatne ML, Thompson RC, Traub RJ. Molecular and morphological characterisation of Echinococcus from food producing animals in India. Vet Parasitol. 2009;165:58–65.
9. Dinkel A, Njoroge EM, Zimmermann A, Walz M, Zeyhle E, Elmahdi IE, et al. A PCR system for detection of species and genotypes of the Echinococcus granulosus-complex, with reference to the epidemiological situation in eastern Africa. Int J Parasitol. 2004;34:645–53.
10. Mbaya H, Magambo J, Njenga S, Zeyhle E, Mbari C, Mullinge E, et al. Echinococcus spp. in Central Kenya: a different story. Parasitol Res. 2014;113:3789–94.
11. Amer S, Helal IB, Kamau E, Feng Y, Xiao L. Molecular characterisation of Echinococcus granulosus sensu lato from farm animals in Egypt. PLoS ONE. 2015;10:e0118509.
12. Boufana B, StedwdorffMF, Bell S, Chantrey J, Masters N, Unwin S, et al. Echinococcus and Taenia spp. from captive mammals in the United Kingdom. Vet Parasitol. 2012;190:95–103.
13. Rojas CAA, Romig T, Lightowlers MW. Echinococcus granulosus sensu lato genotypes infecting humans—review of current knowledge. Int J Parasitol. 2014;44:9–18.
14. Yang YR, Rosenzvit MC, Zhang LH, Zhang JZ, McManus DP. Molecular study of Echinococcus in West-Central China. Parasitology. 2005;131:547–55.
15. Bart JM, Abdulkader M, Zhang YL, Lin RY, Wang YH, Nakao M, et al. Genotyping of human cystic Echinococcosis in Xinjiang, PR China. Parasitology. 2006;133:571–9.
16. Zhang YL, Bart JM, Wen H, Ma XD, Miao YQ, Lin RY, et al. Molecular evidence of sheep (G1) and camel (G6) strains of Echinococcus granulosus in Xinjiang, China. Chin J Parasit Dis. 2005;18:333–5.
17. Zhang T, Yang D, Zeng Z, Zhao W, Liu A, Piao D, et al. Genetic characterization of human-derived hydatid cysts of Echinococcus granulosus sensu...
iato in Heilongjiang Province and the first report of G7 genotype of E. canadensis in humans in China. PLoS ONE. 2014;9:e109059.
18. Yang D, Zhang T, Zeng Z, Zhao W, Zhang W, Liu A. The first report of human-derived G10 genotype of Echinococcus canadensis in China and possible sources and routes of transmission. Parasitol Int. 2015;64:330–3.
19. Xiao N, Qiu J, Nakao M, Li T, Yang W, Chen X, et al. Echinococcus shiquicus n. sp., a taeniid cestode from Tibetan fox and plateau pika in China. Int J Parasitol. 2005;35:693–701.
20. Yang JK, Jia WZ, Jing T, Tian GF, Cheng XH. Analysis of genetic variation of Echinococcus granulosus collected from three provinces in China. Vet Sci China. 2004;34:12–6.
21. Bowles J, McManus DP. NADH dehydrogenase 1 gene sequences compared for species and strains of the genus Echinococcus. Int J Parasitol. 1993;23:969–72.
22. Kumar S, Stecher G, Tamura K. MEGA7: molecular evolutionary genetics analysis version 7.0 for bigger datasets. Mol Biol Evol. 2016;33:1870–4.
23. WHO Informal Working Group. International classification of ultrasound images in cystic echinococcosis for application in clinical and field epidemiological settings. Acta Trop. 2003;85:253–61.
24. Bowles J, van Knapen F, McManus DP. Echinococcus ortleppi and Echinococcus granulosus sensu stricto (G1 and G3 strains) and Echinococcus ortleppi cattle strain in a crested porcupine (Hystrix cristata): a new host record. Vet Parasitol. 2018;256:32–4.
25. Correa F, Stoore C, Lorhacher P, Jimenez M, Hidalgo C, Rojas CAA, et al. First description of Echinococcus ortleppi and cystic echinococcosis infection status in Chile. PLoS One. 2018;13:e0197620.
26. Casulli A, Manfredi MT, La Rosa G, Cerbo AR, Genchi C, Pozio E, et al. Molecular characterization of Echinococcus granulosus sensu stricto, Echinococcus canadensis (G7), and Echinococcus ortleppi in fertile hydatid cysts isolated from cattle in Southern Brazil. Acta Trop. 2016;164:41–4.
27. Hodzic A, Alic A, Supic J, Skapur V, Duscher GG. Echinococcus ortleppi, the cattle strain in a crested porcupine (Hystrix cristata): a new host record. Vet Parasitol. 2018;256:32–4.
28. Tigre W, Deressa B, Haile A, Gabriel S, Victor B, Pelt J, et al. Molecular characterization of Echinococcus granulosus s.l. cysts from cattle, goats and pigs in Ethiopia. Vet Parasitol. 2016;215:17–21.
29. Monteiro DU, de Azevedo MI, Weiblen C, Ribiero TC, Emmanouilidis J, Tonin AA, et al. Echinococcus granulosus sensu stricto, Echinococcus ortleppi, Echinococcus canadensis and Echinococcus shiquicus in fertile hydatid cysts isolated from cattle in Southern Brazil. Acta Trop. 2016;134:21–7.
30. Balbinotti H, Santos GB, Badaraco J, Arend AC, Graichen DA, Haag KL, et al. Echinococcus ortleppi and Echinococcus granulosus sensu stricto (G1) loads in cattle from southern Brazil. Vet Parasitol. 2012;188:255–60.
31. Maravilla P, Andrew Thompson RC, Palacios-Ruiz JA, Estcourt A, Ramirez-Solis E, Mondragon-de-la-Pena C, et al. Echinococcus granulosus cattle strain identification in an autochthonous case of cystic echinococcosis in Central Mexico. Acta Trop. 2004;92:231–6.
32. Milione L, Menezes CN, Wang ML, Stacey S, von Delft D, Wahlers K, et al. First insights into species and genotypes of Echinococcus in South Africa. J Clin Med. 2018;7:E443.
33. Thapa NK, Armuia-Fernandez MT, Kinzang D, Gurung RB, Wangdi P, Deplazes P. Detection of Echinococcus granulosus and Echinococcus ortleppi in Bhutan. Parasitol Int. 2017;66:139–41.
34. Ebrahimimour M, Sadjadi SM, Darani HY, Najafi M. Molecular studies on cystic Echinococcosis of camel (Camelus dromedarius) and report of Echinococcus ortleppi in Iran. Iran J Parasitol. 2017;12:323–31.
35. Ahmed ME, Eltom KH, Musa NO, Ali IA, Elamin FM, Grobusch MP, et al. First report on circulation of Echinococcus ortleppi in the one humped camel (Camelus dromedarius). Sudan. BMC Vet Res. 2013;9:127.
36. Tigre W, Deressa B, Haile A, Gabriel S, Victor B, Pelt J, et al. Molecular characterization of Echinococcus granulosus s.l. in Bhutan. Parasitol Int. 2017;66:139–41.
37. Ahmed ME, Eltom KH, Musa NO, Ali IA, Elamin FM, Grobusch MP, et al. First report on circulation of Echinococcus ortleppi in the one humped camel (Camelus dromedarius). Sudan. BMC Vet Res. 2013;9:127.
38. Mulinge E, Magambo J, Odongo D, Njenga S, Zeyhle E, Mbao C, et al. Molecular characterization of Echinococcus species in dogs from four regions of Kenya. Vet Parasitol. 2018;255:49–57.
39. Xiao N, Qiu J, Nakao M, Li T, Yang W, Chen X, et al. First case of human primary vertebral cystic echinococcosis due to Echinococcus ortleppi. J Clin Med. 2018;7:6443.