



## Answer to July 2020 Photo Quiz

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### ► To cite this version:

Kévin Brunet, Mélanie Catroux, Hélène Yera, Sophie Pasini, Marie-Hélène Rodier, et al.. Answer to July 2020 Photo Quiz. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology*, 2020, 58 (7), 10.1128/JCM.00470-19 . hal-03432119

HAL Id: hal-03432119

<https://hal.science/hal-03432119v1>

Submitted on 22 Aug 2024

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## Answer to Photo Quiz: Dirofilariasis Due to *Dirofilaria repens*

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### KEYWORDS

*dirofilariasis*

The worm was submitted to the parasitology laboratory for identification. A diagnosis of probable dirofilariasis was considered and confirmed by positive PCR and DNA sequencing of the internal transcribed spacer 2 and 5S rRNA intergenic regions (GenBank accession numbers [MK942385](#) and [MK956952](#)). Treatment was then stopped, and the patient healed without sequelae. A few months later, no further clinical signs had occurred.

*Dirofilaria repens* is a mosquito-transmitted nematode. Dirofilariasis is considered an emerging vector-borne parasitic disease occurring mainly around the Mediterranean basin and central Europe (1).

Canids are the definitive host and mosquitoes the intermediate host of this parasite. A human being bitten by an infected mosquito (*Aedes*, *Anopheles*, *Culex*, *Mansonia*) is an accidental host. In most cases, transmitted larvae die quickly, leading to self-resolved asymptomatic infection. In some cases, a single worm develops and is responsible for symptoms. *D. repens* usually manifests as a migrating worm in subcutaneous tissue, causing itching and irritation (2). It can reach many body areas, especially the eyes, but generally without sequelae (3). After migration, the worm forms a granulomatous nodule and dies after 1 or 2 years.

Diagnosis is usually made by histopathologic analysis of internal morphology and, less frequently, by sequencing after surgical removal of the worm or after biopsy of a nodular mass, and treatment consists of surgical excision (1). In the case we have presented here, no surgical removal was necessary, because the worm (a female adult) exited naturally.

**Data availability.** Sequences were deposited in GenBank under accession numbers [MK942385](#) and [MK956952](#).

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**Citation** Brunet K, Catroux M, Yera H, Pasini S, Rodier M-H, Cateau E. 2020. Answer to Photo Quiz: Dirofilariasis due to *Dirofilaria repens*. *J Clin Microbiol* 58:e00470-19. <https://doi.org/10.1128/JCM.00470-19>.

**Editor** Paul Bourbeau

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See <https://doi.org/10.1128/JCM.00469-19> in this issue for photo quiz case presentation.

**Published**