

Case report

Taenia saginata infection incidentally detected during workup for lymphoma from an 8-year-old boy in Korea: a case report

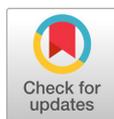
Eun Jeong Won¹, Min Jae Kim², Jina Lee³, Hyery Kim⁴, Heungsup Sung¹, Mi-Na Kim¹

¹Department of Laboratory Medicine, ²Department of Infectious Diseases, ³Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Pediatrics, ⁴Division of Hematology/Oncology, Department of Pediatrics, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Abstract

Human taeniasis is presumed to have almost disappeared from Korea. Recently, we incidentally detected a *Taenia saginata* infection in an 8-year-old boy undergoing lymphoma diagnosis. The patient had been suffering for 4 months from intensifying snoring and obstructive sleep apnea. A neck computed tomography scan revealed a nasopharyngeal mass, and malignant B-cell lymphoma was supported by punch biopsy. On day 6 of the lymphoma workup period, the patient experienced anal itching, and two proglottids were detected in his stool. The patient had experienced four or five similar episodes within the past 2 years. He self-reported a history of raw beef and fish consumption and no history of traveling abroad. Laboratory findings revealed mild eosinophilia (eosinophil count: 791/ μ L). Two proglottids exhibited movement and possessed more than 15 branched uterine structures. Long segments approximately 84 cm in length were expelled after praziquantel treatment. Sequencing of the cytochrome oxidase 1 gene confirmed *T. saginata*, ruling out related *Taenia* species. After treatment, no proglottids or ova were detected in his stool, and the patient finally started chemotherapy for lymphoma. This case highlights the importance of timely diagnosis of hidden taeniasis in low-frequency endemic regions.

Keywords: Child, Praziquantel, *Taenia saginata*, B-cell lymphoma, Republic of Korea



OPEN ACCESS

pISSN : 2288-0585
eISSN : 2288-6850

Ann Clin Microbiol 2023 December, 26(4): 165-169
<https://doi.org/10.5145/ACM.2023.26.4.165>

Corresponding author

Min Jae Kim

E-mail: nahani99@gmail.com

Eun Jeong Won

E-mail: ejwon@amc.seoul.kr

Received: September 22, 2023

Revised: November 08, 2023

Accepted: November 15, 2023

© 2023 Korean Society of Clinical Microbiology.



This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Introduction

Human taeniasis are distributed worldwide, and they are caused by three *Taenia* species, namely, *T. solium*, *T. asiatica*, and *T. saginata*. According to a recent report of USA, prevalence of taeniasis almost 9%, which is very similar to previous reports of taeniasis prevalence (0.01%-10%) from Europe [1,2]. In Korea, human taeniasis was relatively common in the wide localities until the 1980s. However, national surveys recently reported a *Taenia* egg prevalence as low as 0.02% in 1997, a figure that eventually dropped to 0%-0.004% in 2004-2013 [3]. Thereafter, only five sporadic cases were detected during the 2006-2011 period. Human taeniasis is presumed to have almost disappeared from Korea. However, in 2018, a mini-outbreak of *T. saginata*-induced taeniasis occurred [4,5]. Therefore, whether human taeniasis has been eliminated or underestimated in Korea remains unclear. Recently, we incidentally encountered a case of *T. saginata* infection during lymphoma diagnosis.

Case report

An 8-year-old boy suffered from worsening snoring and obstructive sleep apnea that had begun 4 months prior. The patient developed a fever and persistent yellowish nasal discharge, leading to a diagnosis of acute otitis media at a local clinic. Fever and nasal symptoms did not improve, irrespective of 6 weeks of antibiotic treatment. Moreover, the patient was developing hearing impairment. Neck computed tomography was performed, revealing a nasopharyngeal mass and hypertrophy of both palatine tonsils. A punch biopsy of the nasopharyngeal mass confirmed a diagnosis of malignant B-cell lymphoma. The patient was subsequently transferred to our hospital for further evaluation and treatment. On hospital day 6, the patient experienced anal itching, and two parasite segments were detected in his stool. Two years prior, the patient visited Jeju-do, consumed seafood dishes, and thereafter experienced four or five episodes of the emergence of this parasite. The patient and all his family members received early albendazole treatment; however, the symptoms recurred intermittently. Nonetheless, the patient presented no abdominal symptoms, such as nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, or constipation. The patient had a self-reported history of raw beef and fish consumption and no history of traveling abroad. Laboratory findings revealed a mild degree of eosinophilia (eosinophil count: 791/ μ L). Two segments that had passed out in his stool were submitted to our clinical laboratory. The segments exhibited movement, and they were pressed between two microscope slides and examined macroscopically without staining. More than 15 branched uterine structures were observed in the segments. However, *Taenia* species ova were not identified upon stool examination using the formalin–ether concentration method. *T. saginata*-induced taeniasis was tentatively diagnosed based on the proglottid morphology. After praziquantel (10 mg/kg) treatment, long parasite segments approximately 84 cm in length were expelled (Fig. 1A). To identify the tapeworm species, we conducted a molecular analysis of the proglottid segments. Genomic DNA was extracted using the QIAamp DNA Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) and subsequently used as a template for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) analysis. The mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (*cox1*) gene was targeted for PCR amplification. The PCR primers were as follows: Tsag *cox 1* F (5'-GAG GAAATT GTG AAG TTA CTG CTA-3') and Tsag *cox 1* R (5'-ATG ATG CAAAAG GCAAAT AAA CCT-3'). PCR was performed using a 30- μ L reaction mixture containing 15 μ L Smart 2 \times PCR Pre-Mix (SolGent Co., Ltd., Daejeon, Korea), 2 μ L template DNA, 10 μ M of each primer, and 11 μ L distilled water, as described in a previous study [4,6]. The amplification process comprised pre-denaturation (94°C for 3 min), 40 cycles of denaturation (94°C for 60s), annealing (52°C for 60s), extension (72°C for 60s), and final extension (72°C for 10 min). The PCR products were sent to Cosmogenetech (Seoul, Korea) for direct sequencing using the same PCR primers. The 1750-bp *cox1* sequence had a 100%, 95.9%, and 92.7% match with the *T. saginata* (accession no. AB465235), *T. asiatica* (accession no. AP017670), and *T. multiceps* (accession no. JX535570) sequences, respectively. DNA sequences were aligned using the CLUSTAL W computer program [7]. Phylogenetic trees were constructed using the neighbor-joining method, and genetic distances were computed via the Tamura–Nei method using the Geneious computer program [8]. The neighbor-joining tree based on GenBank sequences indicated that our specimen was in the same phylogenetic group as *T. saginata*, but not in the same group as *T. asiatica*, *T.*

multiceps, or *T. solium* (Fig. 1B). No *T. saginata* proglottids or ova were detected in his stool, and the patient subsequently commenced chemotherapy for lymphoma.

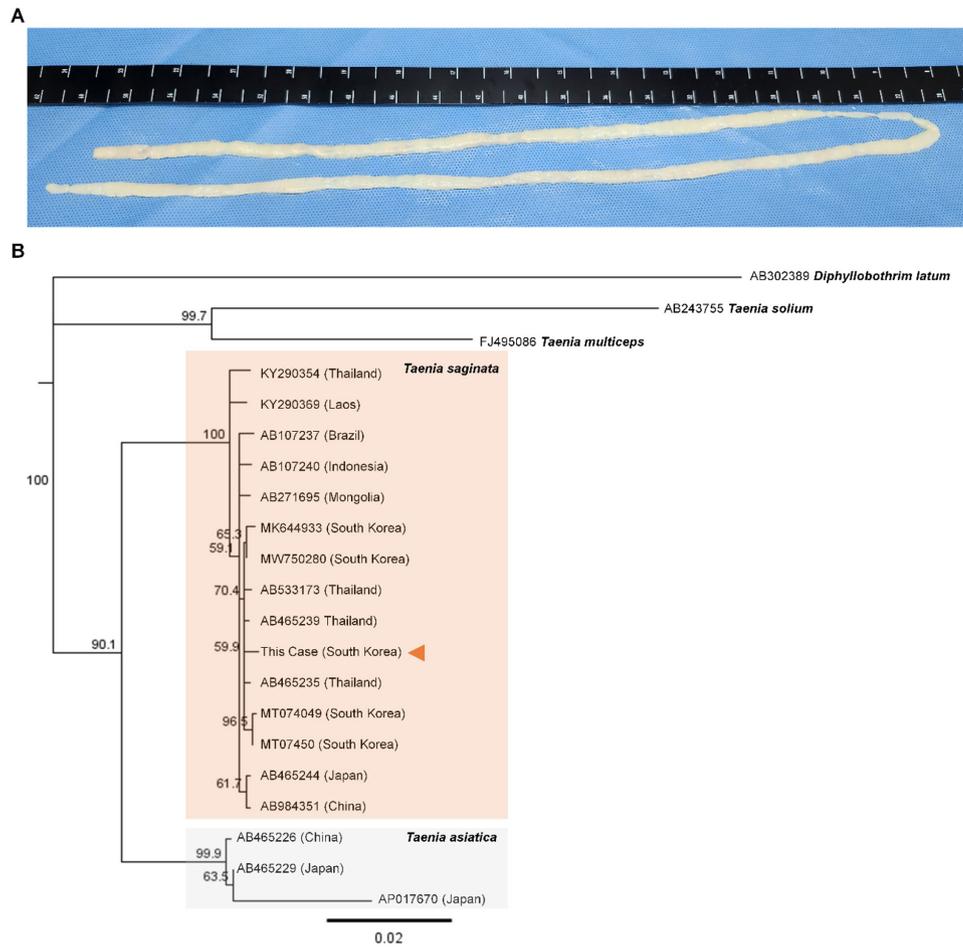


Fig. 1. Morphological and molecular findings of *Taenia saginata* found in this case. (A) After praziquantel (10 mg/kg) treatment, long parasite segments approximately 84 cm in length were expelled. (B) The 1750-bp *cox1* sequence was yielded from our specimen and the neighbor-joining tree showed that our specimen (indicated by arrow head) was in the same phylogenetic group as *T. saginata*, but not in the same group as *T. asiatica*, *T. multiceps*, or *T. solium*.

Discussion

Certain researchers have suggested that human taeniasis is now almost nonexistent in Korea. However, several cases of infection are potentially overlooked, especially in areas where taeniasis was previously ubiquitous. Furthermore, in our case, the patient originated from Gyeongsang-do, where an outbreak of human taeniasis occurred in 2018 [5]. Taeniasis may be underdiagnosed, considering that raw fish or beef consumption is deeply rooted in the traditional customs of rural residents in Korea [9]. In such scenarios, patients with taeniasis are likely to hide their symptoms, despite experiencing the passing out of parasite segments several times. Typically, these patients repeatedly take albendazole purchased from a pharmacy

instead of visiting a hospital [4]. This behavior is potentially influenced by a previous National Deworming Campaign in Korea over the past years that focused on soil-transmitted helminthiasis and emphasized the repeated administration of albendazole to control parasitic infections. Patients expect albendazole to eliminate the parasite from their bodies; however, albendazole cannot completely resolve taeniasis. Repeated administration of albendazole without consulting a doctor could delay proper diagnosis. Collectively, this tendency of hiding their symptoms and self-medicating with albendazole complicates the timely diagnosis of taeniasis. The patient did not voluntarily disclose any previous episodes of passing out parasite segments. Fortunately, two segments were passed out in his stool before intensive chemotherapy for the treatment of malignant lymphoma. Therefore, we were able to accurately diagnose subclinical taeniasis via morphological and molecular diagnostic modalities. The present case highlights the importance of the timely diagnosis of subclinical taeniasis in low endemic regions, such as Korea.

Ethics statement

The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Asan Medical Center (No. 2023-1441) and the requirement for informed consent was waived because of the retrospective nature of the study.

Conflicts of interest

No potential conflicts of interest relevant to this article were reported.

Funding

This study was supported by grants from the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (Grant no 2022R1C1C1002741).

References

1. Dorny P and Praet N. *Taenia saginata* in Europe. *Vet Parasitol* 2007;149:22–4.
2. Braae UC, Thomas LF, Robertson LJ, Dermauw V, Dorny P, Willingham AL, et al. Epidemiology of *Taenia saginata* taeniosis/cysticercosis: a systematic review of the distribution in the Americas. *Parasit Vectors* 2018;11:518.
3. Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National survey of intestinal parasitic infections in Korea. 8th report; 2013. *KCDC* 2014;1:89–94.
4. Won EJ, Shin JH, Lee YJ, Kim MJ, Kang SJ, Jung SI, et al. Four *Taeniasis saginata* cases diagnosed at a university hospital in Korea. *Korean J Parasitol* 2019;57:313–8.
5. Song SM, Yun HS, VanBik D, Chang HH, Lee SA, Kim SW, et al. Ten cases of *Taenia saginata* infection confirmed by analysis of the internal transcribed spacer 1 rDNA region in the Republic of Korea. *Korean J Parasitol* 2019;57:417–22.
6. Jeon HK, Kim KH, Eom KS. Molecular identification of *Taenia* specimens after long-term

- preservation in formalin. *Parasitol Int* 2011;60:203–5.
7. Thompson JD, Higgins DG, Gibson TJ. CLUSTAL W: improving the sensitivity of progressive multiple sequence alignment through sequence weighting, position-specific gap penalties and weight matrix choice. *Nucleic Acids Res* 1994;22:4673–80.
 8. Saitou N and Nei M. The neighbor-joining method: a new method for reconstructing phylogenetic trees. *Mol Biol Evol* 1987;4:406–25.
 9. Chai JY. Human taeniasis in the Republic of Korea: hidden or gone? *Korean J Parasitol* 2013;51:9–17.