Myiasis: Zoonotic Souvenir in Spanish travellers

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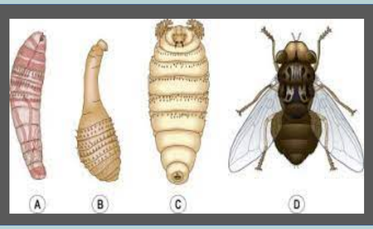
Discussion

The aim of this poster is to present our experience removing myiasis larva lesions: erythematous papules with a central pore containing the larva from infected travellers returning from West Africa. The maggot penetrates the skin, previous lesion is not necessary. All patients had not sought advice prior to their travels and did not receive vaccines, immunizations nor Malaria risk guidance.

Introduction

Nine travellers from Catalonia, Spain, visited a friend in Senegal, West Africa, and were infected with Myasis. Myiasis is a Zoonose infection with the larval stage of flies (maggot). Usually they are animal parasites and occasionally infect humans. Myiasis geographical distribution occurs throughout Sub-Saharan Africa and Central and South America. Dogs are an important reservoir. African Furuncular myiasis is due to the tumbu fly, *the Cordylobia Anthropophaga* which lays eggs on the ground and laundry.

Multiple furuncular myiasis on the patient's body.



Methods

The diagnosis are the typical lesions associated with a sense of movement, and one air hole. When in doubt, the surface of the lesion should be covered with glycerine to stop the oxygen supply and the mature larvae will come out to breathe. We removed 16 furuncular myiasis from different parts of the body.. The larvae could be removed by firm digital pressure. Surgical removal was not necessary.

Results

We recorded a video to teach health professionals the proper and not aggressive larva extraction. Scan the QR code to access the video.

We extracted 12 Myasis from one patient

Conclusions

Pre-travel assessments and guidance provided by Primary Health Care are essential for risk prevention.
Sleeping on beds raised above the floor and shaking off or ironing the clothes is sufficient to prevent being infected.

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