Abstract:

Myiasis is the infestation of body tissues or organs by dipterous fly species and is often associated with poor hygiene. Although infestation by fly larvae is much more prevalent in animals, it occurs relatively frequent in humans in rural, tropical and subtropical regions of Africa and America. Urogenital myiasis is one of accidental myiasis that may be seen in humans. Urogenital myiasis is commonly associated with poor personal and environmental hygiene, low educational level and urogenital troubles. The current study presented five cases of urogenital myiasis. Patients were residing in Assuit and Qena Governorates (Upper Egypt). Some patients complained of intermittent passage of small, motile, greyish black wormiform objects in their urine and some were discovered accidentally. Larvae were collected and studied microscopically and detailed structures were described using scanning electron microscope (SEM). The larvae were morphologically identified as Psychoda spp. larvae. Special attention was given to cephalic region, vestiture, setae distribution and caudal extremity. It is worth mentioning that the sensillary necklace-like structure at the junction of the head with the first thoracic segment and the hollow appearance of setae were also clarified. It was concluded that despite the fact that urinary myiasis is very rare in humans; it should be considered in patients with urinary complaints.

Keywords:

Urogenital myiasis, Psychoda larvae, SEM, Upper Egypt

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