

Paragonimiasis mimicking chest cancer and abdominal wall metastasis: A case report

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Abstract. Typical human paragonimiasis demonstrates an elevated eosinophil count, positive immunoblot, nodular shadows of the lung and pleural thickening with pleural effusion, and these symptoms may be confused with chest cancer. In the present case, a rare case of human paragonimiasis mimicking chest cancer and abdominal wall metastasis is described, the 39-year-old male patient was admitted in our hospital for cough, weight loss 5 kg and a firm mass in right upper abdominal wall. The laboratory test showed unremarkable hematology and biochemistry results. Chest X-ray, Plain computed tomography of the chest and abdomen showed right pleural effusion, several nodules in right lower lung and a mass in the right upper abdominal wall. The initial diagnosis was lung or chest cancer with abdominal wall metastasis, and the abdominal wall mass was resected for the final diagnosis. The biopsy revealed eosinophilic granuloma with Charcot-Leyden crystal formation infiltrated in the muscular fibers. Subsequent to assessment of the antibodies against parasites, the final diagnosis of paragonimiasis was made.

Introduction

With the improvement of health conditions, the incidence of parasitic diseases has been reducing worldwide in recent decades (1). Pleuropulmonary paragonimiasis is a food-borne zoonosis commonly caused by the trematode *Paragonimus westermani*. The life cycle of *P. westermani* involves numerous mammals, including humans (2). In humans, the adult worms usually infiltrate the lungs and are found less frequently in other organs, such as the brain and heart (3). The

eggs are expelled from the pulmonary system through the bronchioles and are expectorated or swallowed and passed in the feces, eventually reaching freshwater, such as ponds, streams or rivers, and the next life-cycle is commenced (4). The typical symptoms include pleural effusions and pulmonary nodules, with the most notable clinical features including coughing, blood-tinged sputum and hemoptysis, distressing chest pain and dyspnea (3). However, this parasitic infection has other diverse symptoms and may mimic other conditions, such as tuberculosis infection or neoplasms (5). A range of compounds have been tested for their efficacy against paragonimiasis. Praziquantel and triclabendazole are the two World Health Organization-recommended drugs, and praziquantel is the drug most commonly used in China (6). The majority of the patients have a good prognosis. Approximately 50 species of paragonimiasis have been described worldwide, including 38 species in China, among which the most predominant infections are *P. westermani* (7). Despite this, it is extremely rare that human paragonimiasis with abdominal wall invasion occurs. In the present study, the case of a patient that was finally diagnosed with human paragonimiasis that mimicked chest cancer with abdominal wall metastasis is reported.

Case report

In March 2014, a 39-year-old emaciated male patient was admitted to West China Medical Center (Chengdu, Sichuan, China) with a cough and weight loss of 5 kg in one month. The patient had no symptoms of fever, night sweats or hemoptysis, but did possess a history of iodine allergy, mild alcohol use and heavy smoking. The patient provided written informed consent for the publication of the present study and the study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the West China Hospital, Sichuan University (Chengdu, China).

On examination, the patient demonstrated decreased breathing sounds in the right lower lung, with pleural rub. A firm mass in the right upper abdominal wall was palpable with slight tenderness. Blood tests showed a normal leukocyte count ($6.1 \times 10^9/l$; normal range, $3.5-9.5 \times 10^9/l$) and eosinophil granulocyte level of 4.2% (normal range, 0-5%), with normal liver and renal function. Tuberculosis testing was negative. Chest X-ray (Precision Thunis 800+; GE Healthcare, Chalfont, UK) and 32-slice plain computed tomography (Definition AS; Siemens, Munich, Germany) of the chest and abdomen showed

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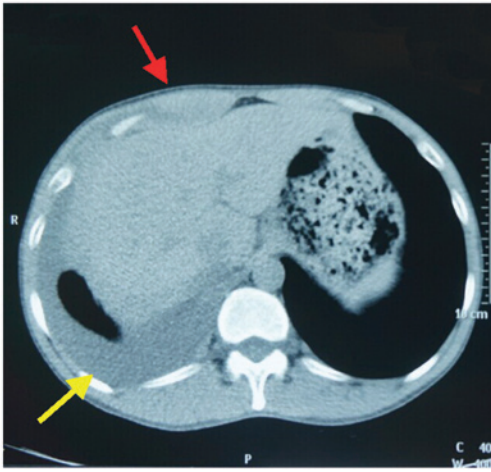


Figure 1. Computed tomography showing pleural effusion (yellow arrow) and a mass in the abdominal wall (red arrow).



Figure 2. Following resection, the mass was identified as edematous and having fragile rectus abdominis, with a greyish section.

right pleural effusion, several nodules in right lower lung and a mass located in right upper abdominal wall (Fig. 1). Based on these findings, the patient was initially diagnosed with lung or pleural carcinoma with abdominal wall metastasis. To clarify the diagnosis, abdominal wall mass excision was performed under local anesthesia. Intraoperatively, the mass was identified as edematous and fragile rectus abdominis, with a greyish section (Fig. 2). Biopsy specimens were sent to the Department of Pathology (West China Hospital) for pathological analysis, which revealed that the muscle fibers were infiltrated by eosinophilic granuloma with the Charcot-Leyden crystal formation (Fig. 3). The patient was tested for antibodies against parasites, and the result revealed the presence of antibodies against *P. westermani* immunoglobulin (Ig)G. The patient was diagnosed with *P. westermani* infection. Following 1.5 g t.i.d. of oral praziquantel treatment for 2 days, the pleural effusion disappeared subsequent to 1 month, and the patient was without recurrence subsequent to 8 months of follow-up.

Discussion

Only a small number of cases of human paragonimiasis have been described in the English and Japanese medical literature since 1984 (8-10). To the best of our knowledge, only two cases in the Japanese literature have reported a mass in the abdominal wall, although paragonimiasis may invade the abdominal wall muscle for a transient time in its life-cycle in humans (2,3).

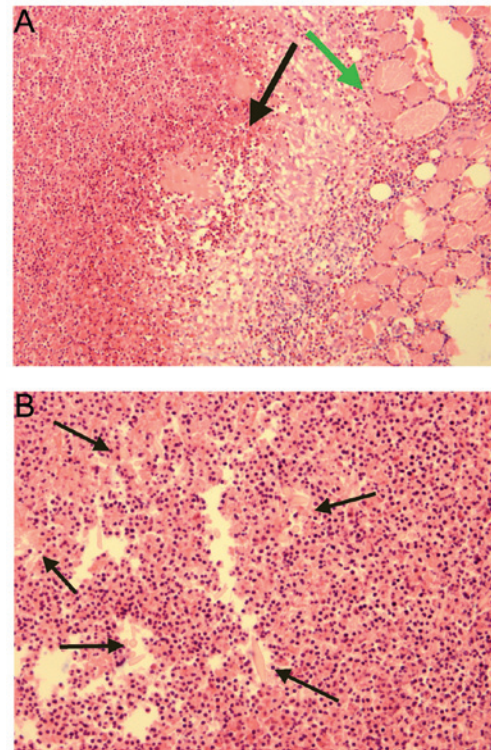


Figure 3. Biopsy showing (A) muscle fibres (green arrow) infiltrated with eosinophilic granuloma (black arrow) and (B) the formation of Charcot-Leyden crystals.

When humans ingest pickled or uncooked food containing an infected crustacean host, such as crabs, crayfish or snails, excystation of the metacercariae occurs in the small intestine and the metacercariae penetrate the intestinal wall and enters the peritoneal cavity, migrate to the diaphragm, pleura and finally reach the lung (3). The central nervous system is the most common site of extrathoracic paragonimiasis (3).

Typical human paragonimiasis demonstrates an elevated eosinophil count, positive immunoblot, nodular shadows of the lung and pleural thickening with pleural effusion, and these symptoms may be confused with tuberculosis or chest cancer (4). In the present study, the patient had lung nodules and small amount of pleural effusion with a normal eosinophil granulocyte level. In addition, due to a mass in the abdominal wall of the patient and history of weight loss, the infection was not distinguished from chest cancer and abdominal wall metastasis. If the patient had possessed cancer with advanced metastasis, the opportunity for surgery would have been lost and the patient would receive a poor prognosis (11). To clarify the diagnosis and prepare for the following treatment, a biopsy of the abdominal wall mass with surgical resection was performed. Therefore, surgical intervention is possible in certain cases for the diagnosis and treatment of paragonimiasis. The biopsy indicated that the patient suffered from parasite infection, and the final diagnosis and blood test for *P. westermani* IgG antibodies were performed. Corresponding history, antibody tests and biopsy contribute the convincing evidence for the correct diagnosis (12).

Praziquantel can damage the cortex of parasites and stimulate muscle tonic contraction, causing spastic paralysis and death, and is recommended as an orally administered agent

at a total dose of 75-150 mg/kg (13). The cure rate is 80-90%, with infrequent side effects (14). It should be considered that insufficient dosage may lead to a worse outcome. Other drugs, such as mebendazole and bithionol, have been investigated as experimental chemotherapies for paragonimiasis. Praziquantel is orally administered at a total dose of 150 mg per kg of body weight, and is divided into three doses per day for 2 days. The cure rates reported are 80-90%. Mebendazole plus emetine hydrochloride shows a cure rate of 70%, while bithionol achieves only a 50-60% cure rate, and side effects such as urticaria, rash, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and dizziness are common (15,16). In the present case, the patient achieved a good recovery subsequent to a course of oral 150 mg/kg praziquantel treatment, which was divided into three doses per day for 2 days, and did not experience symptoms of recurrence within 8 months.

The present study emphasizes the requirement for the consideration of paragonimiasis when a patient presents with lung nodules and pleural effusion, even without an elevated eosinophil count. Paragonimiasis may mimic chest cancer and abdominal wall metastasis. Clinical history, blood antibody and imaging studies are important to make a correct diagnosis. Biopsy is particularly important in selected cases to exclude other causes, such as neoplasm and tuberculosis.

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