

CASE REPORT

Enterobius vermicularis presentation during laparoscopic cholecystectomy

Lachlan Dick* and Jonathan Hannay

Department of Surgery, Inverclyde Royal Hospital, Greenock, UK

*Correspondence address. Department of Surgery, Inverclyde Royal Hospital, Greenock PA16 0XN, UK. Tel: +44-777-5812877; Fax: 01475 504 390; E-mail: lachlandick@nhs.net

Abstract

Enterobius vermicularis infection is uncommon in adults, compared to children, and rarely causes significant illness. Adult infection is usually colonic in nature and found incidentally at colonoscopy. Worm migration to other tissues is rare. We here-in describe the case of a 73-year-old woman found to have biliary tree *E. vermicularis*—an as yet undescribed site of migration.

INTRODUCTION

Enterobius vermicularis is a common parasitic infection which usually affects children and rarely causes significant illness. Infection is most commonly confined to the intestinal tract with involvement of other systems, such as lung, liver, breast and spleen [1] less frequently seen. Of the few reports of extra-intestinal *E. vermicularis* infestation, patients can have significant morbidity associated with infection and in some cases mortality [2]. We report the case of a 73-year-old woman who was found to have incidental biliary infestation of *E. vermicularis* during a laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

CASE REPORT

A 73-year-old woman presented to the Emergency Department with sudden onset, post-prandial, severe epigastric pain associated with nausea and vomiting which had started 3 h prior to presentation. She denied chest pain or shortness of breath and was well until her symptoms started. There was no radiation of the pain, nor any other associated features. She had no significant past medical history and took only anti-hypertensives for blood pressure control.

Initial examination revealed a tender epigastrium and right upper quadrant but nil else significant. Observations showed

that she was afebrile, in sinus rhythm, and normotensive. Blood tests revealed a white cell count of $9.7 \times 10^9 \text{ l}^{-1}$, C-reactive protein $< 1 \text{ mg/l}$, serum amylase 72 U/l, bilirubin $8 \mu\text{mol/l}$, alkaline phosphatase 119 U/l, ALT (SGPT) 49 U/l, AST (SGOT) 38 U/l and Gamma-GT 29 U/l.

Due to the sudden onset and severity of her epigastric pain, initial imaging with computed tomography was performed. This excluded viscus perforation and overt sinister pathology but indicated the presence of calculi within the gallbladder. Cholecystocholelithiasis with normal diameter biliary tree was confirmed with subsequent abdominal ultrasound. The diagnosis of biliary colic was established and the decision made with the patient to proceed to laparoscopic cholecystectomy with intra-operative cholangiogram. At surgery stones were found within the cystic duct and during their removal to allow for intra-operative cholangiogram, live helminths consistent with *E. vermicularis* were found on the extracted stones (Fig. 1).

Although cholangiography confirmed a sub-centimetre common bile duct stone that could not be retrieved laparoscopically, the remainder of the procedure was uneventful and she recovered well from surgery to receive endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) and stone clearance during the same admission.

When informing the patient of the intra-operative findings following the procedure, she reported that her extended family

Received: October 26, 2016. Accepted: December 31, 2016

Published by Oxford University Press and JSCR Publishing Ltd. All rights reserved. © The Author 2017.

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 non-commercial re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. For commercial re-use, please contact journals.permissions@oup.com



Figure 1: A live helminth is seen on the stone during extraction.

had been infected with pinworms (*E. vermicularis*) in the days and weeks leading up to her admission—information that had not been volunteered during admission clerk-in. She received a course of Mebendazole and following ERCP was discharged home.

DISCUSSION

Unlike the more common Biliary Ascariasis, where it is estimated up to 33% of the world's population are infected with the causative organism, *Ascaris lumbricoides* [3], infection of the biliary tree with *E. vermicularis*, more commonly known as pinworm, is rare. In contrast with the former, it is not visible on imaging and so was not anticipated intra-operatively in this case. Infection with *E. vermicularis* is most commonly seen in children with the majority of patients presenting with perianal pruritis. Indeed, the patient we present described her extended family, particularly grandchildren, being infected in the weeks prior to her admission, information that was not known in the peri-operative period. Given the intra-operative findings and history from the patient, this raises the likelihood of migration of the infection to the biliary tree from the intestinal tract.

Whilst usually no serious complications arise from infection with *E. vermicularis*, there have been cases of infection resulting in appendicitis [4] and some evidence to suggest that in adults there is a greater risk of developing this if infected [4]. To further add diagnostic uncertainty in these patients, it has also been reported that infection can mimic an acute appendicitis with no underlying inflammation being found during diagnostic laparoscopy [5]. With *E. vermicularis* usually being confined to the terminal ileum and large bowel, extraintestinal migration is rare. Although uncommon, ectopic enterobiasis often carries greater morbidity and in one reported case, mortality [2] due to visceral perforation and secondary abdominal sepsis.

With regard to the upper gastrointestinal tract, hepatic involvement is very rare with only five identified cases reported in the world-wide medical literature [6–10], often with patients presenting with non-specific symptoms. One reported case was initially treated as a malignant hepatic tumour and only after partial liver resection did histology confirm the underlying diagnosis [6]. Furthermore, biliary involvement is uncommon and as such we found no reports of infestation within the cystic duct or gallbladder on review of the current literature. Our case raises the possibility of biliary infestation with *E. vermicularis* since helminths consistent with this were clearly extracted from the cystic duct. However, unlike the cases of appendicitis secondary to infestation, given this patient's underlying gall-stone disease, it is unlikely that this was involved in the aetiology of her presentation with biliary colic.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

None declared.

REFERENCES

1. Cook G. Enterobius vermicularis infection. *Gut* 1994;**35**: 1159–62.
2. Serpytis M, Seinins D. Fatal case of ectopic enterobiasis: enterobius vermicularis in the kidneys. *Scand J Urol Nephrol* 2012;**46**:70–2.
3. Anup D. Hepatic and biliary ascariasis. *J Glob Infect Dis* 2014; **6**:65–72.
4. Isik B, Yilmaz M, Karadag N, Kahraman L, Sogutlu G, Yilmaz S, et al. Appendiceal Enterobius vermicularis infestation in adults. *Int Surg* 2007;**92**:221–5.
5. Vleeschouwers W, Hofman P, Gillardin JP, Meert V, Van Slycke S. Appendicitis-like clinical image elicited by Enterobius vermicularis: case report and review of the literature. *Acta Chir Belg* 2013;**113**:139–42.
6. Arkoulis N, Zerbini H, Simatos G, Nisiotis A. Enterobius vermicularis (pinworm) infection of the liver mimicking malignancy: presentation of a new case and review of current literature. *Int J Surg Case Rep* 2012;**3**:6–9.
7. Elsa N, Mondou M, Douglas R, Gnepp M. Hepatic granuloma resulting from Enterobius vermicularis. *AJCP* 1989;**91**: 97–100.
8. Daly JJ, Baker GF. Pinworm granuloma of the liver. *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 1984;**33**:62–4.
9. Little MD, Cuellar CJ, D'Alessandro A. Granuloma of the liver due to Enterobius vermicularis. *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 1973;**22**: 567–9.
10. Slais J. A threadworm granuloma in the human liver. *Helminthologia* 1963;**4**:479–83.