

An Unusual *Wohlfahrtia magnifica* Myiasis Case Localized in Cutaneous and Subcutaneous Tissues in a Patient with Head-Neck Cancer

Baş Boyun Kanserli Hastada Kutaneöz ve Subkutaneöz Yerleşimli Sıradışı
Wohlfahrtia magnifica Vakası

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ABSTRACT

Auricular tumors constitute 6% of all head-neck tumors. Malignant tumors of the auricle are generally squamous or basal cell carcinomas. Myiasis rarely occurs in healthy individuals. In general, it is a parasite that is seen in patients with mental retardation or psychiatric disorders, elderly individuals, those with poor self-care and hygiene, and those with immune system disorders. In humans, it is mainly seen in tropical and subtropical regions; however, in rare instances, it may be seen in other regions of the world. In the literature, there are limited numbers of myiasis cases reported from Turkey. In this study, we aimed to present a myiasis case (*Wohlfahrtia magnifica*) involving cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues with an underlying head-neck cancer, which, to the best of our knowledge, has not been reported before in the literature. (*Türkiye Parazitol Derg* 2014; 38: 135-7)

Key Words: Head-neck cancer, myiasis, *wohlfahrtia magnifica*

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ÖZET

Aurikula tümörleri tüm baş-boyun tümörlerinin %6'sını oluşturur. Aurikula malign tümörleri genellikle skuamöz hücreli karsinom ve bazal hücreli karsinomdur. Myiasis sağlıklı insanlarda nadiren görülür. Genellikle mental retardelerde, psikiyatrik bozukluğu olanlarda, yaşlılarda, kişisel hijyen ve özbakımı kötü kişilerde ve immune sistemi bozukluğu olanlarda görülebilen bir parazittir. Myiasis insanlarda özellikle topical ve subtopikal bölgelerde görülür fakat diğer bölgelerde nadiren görülmektedir. Literatürde ülkemizden bildirilen myiasis olgusu çok azdır. Baş boyun bölgesinde ve özellikle de kanser yarasında çok daha nadir görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada bilgimize göre literatürde sunulmamış olan baş boyun kanseri zemininde gelişen ve deri ve deri altı dokuları tutan myiasis (*Wohlfahrtia magnifica*) olgusunu sunmayı amaçladık. (*Türkiye Parazitol Derg* 2014; 38: 135-7)

Anahtar Sözcükler: Baş-boyun kanseri, myiasis, *wohlfahrtia magnifica*

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INTRODUCTION

Malignant tumors of the auricle are generally squamous (SCC) or basal cell carcinomas (BCC) (1, 2). Rarely, malignant skin tumors may also be seen, particularly in the elderly population, who are exposed to sunlight for longer periods. Myiasis is a pathological condition that occurs as a result of infestation of live or necrotic tissues or organs in humans and vertebrates by fly larvae (3). However, myiasis, which occurs during the larval developmental stage of flies, is rarely seen in tumor tissues and/or infected tissues due to factors related to the parasite and host-e.g., in cases of poor hygiene, diabetes mellitus, and immune suppression (4). Although myiasis is mainly seen in tropical and subtropical regions in humans, it can rarely be seen in other regions of the world. Myiasis infestations are classified according to the infected area of the host (anatomical classification) and level of parasitism. In the anatomical classification, myiasis is classified as cutaneous, cavitary (oral, nasal, otomyiasis, intestinal, or urogenital), and ocular myiasis (5). Myiasis is also classified as obligatory, facultative, incidental, or accidental. In the literature, there are several published articles reporting myiasis in different areas of the body, including nasal sinuses, oral cavity, tissues around tracheostomy, and ear (6, 7). However, the number of the myiasis cases with an underlying head-neck cancer is very limited. In this study, we aimed to present a myiasis case that developed on a background of a recurrent malignant auricular tumor.

CASE REPORT

An 87-year-old man underwent surgery with a diagnosis of auricular SCC in a distinct facility. The patient, who did not regularly attend control visits, presented to our clinic with discharging, foul-smelling, ulcerated swelling that extended from the left temporal region to the zygomatic and buccal regions about 1 year after surgery (Figure 1). The patient reported that he had this complaint for approximately 1 month and did not present to an expert. An ulcero-vegetating, brisk mass lesion consistent with recurrence, which was fixed to surrounding tissues, was detected in the physical examination. Maggots were removed from the cancerous wound (Figure 2). On the cranial and temporal CT scans, it could be seen that the mass lesion extended to the intracranial region, from which maggots were removed using a punch (Figure 3). The patient could not be operated on due to his general health conditions and due to the consideration that metastases could not be completely removed; thus, he was referred to an oncology department. Maggots found in the cutaneous and subcutaneous levels of the cancer wound were removed and placed into 70% ethanol solution for taxonomic evaluation.

Parasitological Evaluation

The larvae were dissected and identified as *Wohlfahrtia magnifica* under light microscopy (Olympus SZ-11, Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) (Figure 4). We removed nearly 25-30 maggots from the cancer wound. The maggots were identified as third-stage larvae of *Wohlfahrtia magnifica*.

DISCUSSION

Myiasis is rarely seen in healthy individuals. It is commonly seen in patients with mental retardation or psychiatric disorders, elderly individuals, those with poor self-care and hygiene, and those with immune system disorders (8). In our case, the patient



Figure 1. Gross appearance of the tumor (maggots can be seen within the necrotic tissue)



Figure 2. Gross appearance of the parasite

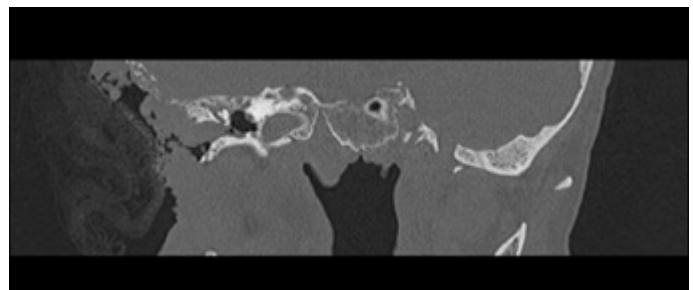


Figure 3. Temporal CT image of the patient

was an elderly individual with a head-neck cancer. Dermal myiasis is one of the most commonly seen forms of myiasis, which is sub-classified into wound, dermal, and abscess-like forms. Our case is a cutaneous myiasis that developed over an underlying cancerous wound.

There are several reports in the literature regarding the head-neck localization of myiasis (6, 7). To the best of our knowledge, there is only one case in which myiasis developed over an underlying head-neck cancer (3). Our case is the first in the literature in which cutaneous and subcutaneous myiasis caused by *Wohlfahrtia magnifica* developed over an underlying head-neck cancer.

In Turkey, there are few reported studies on myiasis cases. Bayındır et al. (7) reported the only known case in the country of *Wohlfahrtia*

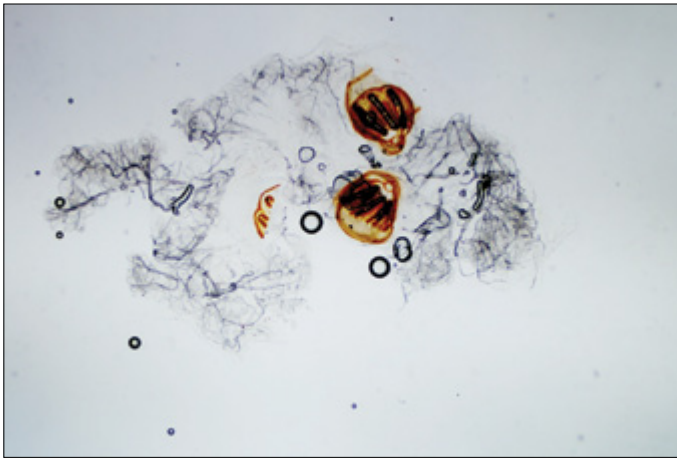


Figure 4. Light microscopic appearance of the posterior spiracular plates of *Wohlfahrtia magnifica*

magnifica myiasis, which developed over underlying chronic suppurative otitis media. Tuygun et al. (8) reported a cutaneous myiasis case in an 8-year-old boy with hypereosinophilia who had swelling at the right axillary region. Kokcam et al. (9) reported a myiasis case in the frontal-temporal region of a 46-year-old man with a nevoid basal cell carcinoma.

Myiasis species that involve both human and animals include *Sarcophagidae*, *Oestridae*, and *Calliphoridae*. *Wohlfahrtia magnifica*, presented here, is the only obligate parasite that is able to survive on humans in Turkey. This parasite belongs to the *Sarcophagidae* family and is generally seen in tropical and subtropical regions (3). This agent is frequently found in wound myiasis seen in the Mediterranean basin, South Russia, Turkey, Israel, and the Middle and Far East regions.

Sesterhenn et al. (10) reported a myiasis case caused by *Lucilia* species (*Calliphoridae*) around the site of tracheostomy in a patient with recurrent oropharyngeal cancer. Rubio et al. (11) reported a cutaneous myiasis caused by *Chrysomya* species in an elderly patient with larynx cancer.

Nagy et al. (12) reported two myiasis cases in patients with a cancer in the urogenital region. Joove et al. (13) reported a myiasis case caused by *Lucilia sericata* in a 77-years old man with maxillary tumor.

CONCLUSION

In this study, we aimed to present a case of myiasis caused by *Wohlfahrtia magnifica* involving cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues of an underlying head-neck cancer, which, to the best of our knowledge, has not been reported before in the literature.

Ethics Committee Approval: Ethics committee approval was not received due to the retrospective nature of this study.

Informed Consent: Written informed consent was obtained from patients who participated in this study.

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