Schistosomiasis In The UK
M Singh, K Adu-Poku, T Chan

Citation

Abstract
Schistosomiasis (Bilharziasis) can be expected to be seen with increasing frequency in the United Kingdom with the continuing influx of immigrants and refugees, as well as the return of travellers and soldiers from endemic areas. While no intermediate snail host exists for the transmission of Schistosoma sp. in the United Kingdom, the continued importation of exotic animals including snails from Africa, as well as the ability of schistosomes to shift host species warrants concern. Cases of pulmonary hypertension, cor pulmonale, portal hypertension, gastrointestinal bleeding and malignancy have been documented.

INTRODUCTION
Schistosomiasis (Bilharziasis) can be expected to be seen with increasing frequency in the United Kingdom with the continuing influx of immigrants and refugees, as well as the return of travellers and soldiers from endemic areas. While no intermediate snail host exists for the transmission of Schistosoma sp. in the United Kingdom, the continued importation of exotic animals including snails from Africa, as well as the ability of schistosomes to shift host species warrants concern. Species are area specific with Schistosoma Haematobium (endemic in Africa and the Middle East), S Manson (in Egypt, northern and southern Africa, some West Indies islands, northern 2/3 of South America), and S Japonica (in Japan, China, the Philippines, Celebes, Thailand, Laos). S. mansion is often seen in Puerto Ricans living in the United States. [1]

CASE HISTORY
A 27 year old lady of Zimbabwean origin attended a routine antenatal appointment in November 2004. She was found to have microscopic haematuria on urine dipstick, Hb 10.6g/dL, MCV 82.6fl, eosinophils 0.5 x 10^9/dL. At post natal check up March 2005 she was found to still have microscopic haematuria and referred to the urology department. At cystoscopy in December 2005 some vascular looking lesions were found and biopsied, Hb 11.1g/dL and eosinophils still raised at 1.2 x 10^9/L. Histology showed mucosa infiltrated with acute and chronic inflammatory cells. The infiltrate was rich with eosinophils and numerous schistosomia. Some ova show a terminal spike characteristic of the Schistosoma Hematobium species. The patient was treated with a single dose of Praziquantel. Follow up cystoscopy showed resolution of the vascular areas.

Figure 1
Figure 1: Flexible Cystoscopy
DISCUSSION

Although very easy to treat, schistosomiasis has quite severe implications especially if it allowed to progress to a chronic stage. Cases of pulmonary hypertension, cor pulmonale, portal hypertension and gastrointestinal bleeding have been documented. In the case above the worst complication could be progression from a chronic stage to a bladder tumour.

The spectrum of bladder tumours is broad. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) makes up 1.2-4.5% of all vesical tumours (Bristol Bladder Tumour Registry BJU 1969). In Western countries the incidence is higher in patients with prolonged urinary catheters (10-20%). It is suggested that there is a lag period of approximately 30 years between infestation and development of bladder cancer. Unfortunately many present at a late stage. [1]

1. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) considers S. haematobium infection a definitive cause of urinary bladder cancer with an associated 5-fold risk. Several mechanisms have been suggested to explain the role of S. haematobium in bladder cancer:

2. Fibrosis induced by schistosome eggs may induce proliferation, hyperplasia and metaplasia, all of which are possible precancerous changes

3. Chronic urinary bacterial infection and production of nitrosamines from their precursors in urine, that are well known bladder carcinogens.

4. Raised urinary beta-glucuronidase levels originating from miracidia and adult schistosomes liberating carcinogenic amines in urine. [3,4]

As with other bladder tumours that present with haematuria, SCC tends to present with irritative bladder symptoms. Unfortunately radical cystectomy remains the cornerstone for treating SCC of the bilharzial bladder with median survival of 5.4 years. Due to this, efforts must be made towards early detection.

References

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Author Information

Mark Singh, SHO Urology
Basildon Hospital

Kwame Adu-Poku
Associate Specialist in Histopathology, Basildon Hospital

Tom Chan
Consultant Radiologist, Basildon Hospital