Larvae of Taenia taeniaeformis in the hepatobiliary system of Mus musculus
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Citation

Abstract
This work is the first report of Mus musculus as an intermediate host of Strobilocercus, larval stage of Taenia taeniaeformis, in urban areas of Kermanshah province, Iran. As endoparasites of rodents play an important role in the zoonotic cycles of many diseases and recently T. taeniaformis is considered as zoonotic with medical importance, therefore its diagnosis, treatment and prevention are inevitable tasks.

INTRODUCTION
Taenia taeniaeformis (syn. Hydatigera taeniaeformis) (Cestoda: Taeniidae) is distributed worldwide. The final hosts are carnivores of the families Felidae, Canidae and Mustelidae, including domestic cats and dogs [1]. A strobilocercus is a cestode larva produced by T. taeniaformis [2]. Strobilocercus usually develop in hepatobiliary system of a rodent intermediate host, but may occasionally develop in the stomach and intestine of usual intermediate hosts such as rat [3-4]. Adult cestodes in the intestine of dogs and cats rarely cause serious disease, and clinical sings, if present, may depend on the degree of infection, age, condition, and breed of host. Clinical signs vary from unthriftiness, malaise, irritability, capricious appetite, and shaggy coat to colic and mild diarrhea; rarely, intussusceptions of the intestine, emaciated, and seizures are seen [5]. In general, the intermediate host shows many more signs of illness than the definitive host.

Diagnosis is based on finding proglottids or eggs in the feces. Cats with access to infected house (or outdoor) mice and rats and suburban, rural, and hunting dogs also can acquire T. taeniaeformis. Control of T. taeniaeformis of dogs and cats requires therapy and prevention.

CLINICAL FINDINGS
History: After dissecting mice in the Physiology laboratory of College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Razi and were bought from Pasteur institute, Tehran, Iran just three months ago. The workers of animal house have reported the free access of wandering cats to their animal’s food stock.

Necropsy: Affected mice were underweighted, dull, emaciated, and reluctant to move and touch, dirty coated. Their mucosal membranes were pale and among abdominal organ, only their spleens were much smaller than their healthy counterparts. In 3 out of 4 infected mice verminous tumors were both in livers and gallbladders but in one the worm were lodged just in gall bladder (Figure 1). We found live, long, vermiform and white colored organisms preserved in normal saline, were referred to the Parasitology laboratory, college of Veterinary Medicine, University of Razi, for diagnosis.
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**Parasitology:** The cyst contained approximately 4.5 x 0.5 cm long larvae without any fluid. The wall was thin but fibrotic. Individual strobilocerca were opaque white and lodged in close curvilinear arrangements (Figure 1). Their identity is revealed upon opening the cysts, when they burst out. Squash preparations of strobilocerca, were cleared in lactophenol for examination under a light microscope, revealed that they were still immature and the scolex of strobilocerci is not invaginated and is attached to the bladder by a long segmented strobilus (Figures 2 and 3).

**DISCUSSION**

Mice serve as intermediate hosts for the cat tapeworm Taenia taeniaeformis. The cysticercoid cyst (Cysticercus fasciolaris: strobilocercus) embeds in the liver and the pathogenicity of strobilocercus in mice has been long debated. Infection occurs when mice ingest ova from food or bedding contaminated with cat feces. No treatment is necessary, but feline fecal contamination should be prevented. T. taeniaeformis is relatively nonpathogenic in definitive hosts (cats and dogs) but heavy infections can result in mild unthriftiness and gastrointestinal disturbances.

At present several species of surface dwelling rodents and lagomorphs have been indicated as intermediate hosts of the larval forms (strobilocercus) of T. taeniaeformis: Rattus norvegicus, R. rattus, Arvicola sapidus, A. terrestris, Microtus agrestis, M. nivalis, Mus musculus, Apodemus sylvaticus, A. flavicollis, Ptymiys mariae, P. duodecimcostatus, P. savii, Clethrionomys glareolus, Sigmodon hispidus, Ctenomys talarum and Lepus americanus [2, 6-8].

This work is the first report of Mus musculus as a natural intermediate host of T. taeniaeformis in urban areas of Kermanshah province, Iran. We have recovered strobilocercus larvae from hepatobiliary system of Mus musculus. This species has been incriminated as zoonotic with medical importance [9]. It was observed during the study that there has been an increase of human activities in...
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the Kermansh province of Iran. Dogs and cats were also seen in this area, it’s likely that these animals may pick up zoonotic parasites from wild surface dwelling or subterranean rodents and introduce it to humans and laboratory animals in the nearby regions. More studies should be conducted to evaluate the risk of zoonotic disease transmission to humans in this locality in view of the increased human encroachment into this region.

In conclusion, further studies involving other populations and species of Felidae, Canidae and Mustelidae; are necessary to determine if these species serve as reservoirs of T. taeniaeformis within its distributional range throughout Iran.

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References

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