The first report of two cases of cystic echinococcosis in the lung by *Echinococcus ortleppi* infection, in Vietnam

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**Abstract:** In 2013, two cases of infection by *Echinococcus* that caused cystic echinococcosis in the lungs were reported. In the first case, there was a cyst of $6 \times 7$ cm in diameter, and in the second case, there were four cysts of $5 \times 6$ cm, $4 \times 4$ cm, $3.5 \times 3$ cm and $2.5 \times 2$ cm in diameter, respectively. In both cases, *Echinococcus* larvae were collected from the cysts. The larvae were identified as *Echinococcus ortleppi* by morphology and a molecular method (using reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide hydrogenase [NADH] with 99%–100% homology compared with *E. ortleppi* in GenBank). This is the first time that this species has been found in humans in Vietnam.

**Keywords:** *E. ortleppi*, hydatid, Vietnam

**Introduction**

Human echinococcosis is a zoonotic infection caused by larval forms (metacestodes) of tapeworms of the genus *Echinococcus*. The adult stage develops in the small intestine of canids, and the larval stage develops in the viscera of a variety of mammalian species, including humans.¹ At present, nine valid species of the genus *Echinococcus* have been identified in the world, including *E. granulosus* sensu stricto (G1 [sheep strain]), G2 [Tasmanian sheep strain], G3 [buffalo strain]), *E. equinus* (G4), *E. ortleppi* (G5), *E. canadensis* (G6–G10), *E. multilocularis*, *E. vogeli*, *E. oligarthrus*, *E. felidis*, and *E. shiquicus*.²–⁴ Two of these species are of special medical importance. These are *E. granulosus* and *E. multilocularis*, causing cystic echinococcosis and alveolar echinococcosis in humans, respectively.⁶ The first report of *E. ortleppi* (genotype G5) was in Italy.⁷ The adult worm is 3–6 mm in length, including three to four proglottids, and is a common parasite in the intestine of the canine family. Humans are considered aberrant intermediate hosts that acquire the infection through accidental ingestion of parasite eggs that may develop into the larval stage of the parasite (metacestode) in suitable internal organs, mainly the liver and lungs. Growing cysts may also damage surrounding tissues and blood vessels. Any associated clinical problems will be dependent on the number of cysts, their size, location, and rate of growth. The organs most frequently affected are the liver and lungs in approximately 65% and 25% of cases, respectively.⁸ The kidneys, spleen, brain, heart, skeletal system, and musculature tissues can also be affected.⁹ In Italy, the chest X-rays and lung images in 24/28 (85.7%) patients found a total of 149 cysts, mostly with hepatic localization (96%).⁴ The lifespan of hydatid cysts of *E. granulosus* can be as long as 16 years in horses¹⁰ and 53 years in humans.¹³
Reports of echinococcosis in humans have been reviewed by Alvarez Rojas et al., in livestock by Cardona and Carmena, and in domestic dogs and wild carnivores by Carmen and Cardona.

Echinococcosis is distributed almost worldwide and is especially common in such areas as Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Southern and Northern Africa, and South America. In Asia, echinococcosis has been reported in Japan, China, Korea, Mongolia, Thailand, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and India, but not in Vietnam.

In 2013, two patients were detected with cystic echinococcosis at the National Hospital of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases in Hanoi, Vietnam. The main clinical and para-clinical symptoms of the patients were described. In the first patient, samples were collected during surgery for removal of the cyst from the lung, and in the second patient, samples were collected by extracting fluids from the cyst in the lung. Echinococcus antigen in an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit was used for detection of Echinococcus-specific antibodies with cutoff OD < 0.3. The ELISA test and morphological identification of species were carried out in the Department of Parasitology, Hanoi Medical University, and the molecular methods were performed in the Molecular Diagnostic Laboratory of the National Hospital of Tropical Diseases. The two patients were followed-up for 2 years after their treatments. These patients are the first reported cases of echinococcosis in Vietnam. Both patients provided written consent to have their data and images published.

Case report

Description of the first case

The first patient was a 42-year old male residing in the Thach Dong commune, Thach Thanh District, Thanh Hoa Province, in the mountainous region of northern Vietnam. He is a farmer and had never left the country. He felt chest pains on his right side in January 2013, and this symptom increased for 2 months; at the end of February 2013, he visited the Provincial Hospital and then the National Hospital of Lung Diseases (Hanoi, Vietnam). The main clinical symptom was pain in the right chest, absence of fever, and no cough or other symptoms. Paraclinical symptoms were a big nodular shadow circle form of equal density in the right lobe of the lungs, detected by chest X-ray examination, of 6 × 7 cm size (Figure 1). The leukocyte count was 9,600,000, including neutrophils 57.4%, lymphocytes 20.6%, eosinophils 12.8%, monocytes 8.3%, and basophils 0.9%; positive serodiagnosis was obtained by ELISA test with Echinococcus antigen. This patient was treated by surgery combined with use of albendazole 800 mg/day for 30 days (three dosages), and he was free of symptoms during the follow-up period of 3 months.

Figure 1 A hydatid cyst (6 × 7 cm in diameter, arrow) in the lung of the first patient, detected by X-ray.
Description of the second case
The second patient was a 48-year-old female residing in Phu Yen town of the Phu Yen District, Son La Province, also in the mountainous north region of Vietnam. She is a medical technician and had also never left the country. She felt chest pains, along with cough and bloody sputum in June 2013; these symptoms increased for 2 months, and in the middle of August 2013, she visited the Provincial Hospital and then the National Hospital of Lung Diseases (Hanoi, Vietnam). The main clinical symptoms were pain in the chest, dyspnea, and cough with blood, in addition to absence of fever. Paraclinical symptoms were four big nodular shadow circles formed of equal density in both lobes of the lungs, detected by chest X-ray examination, with sizes of 5 × 6 cm, 4 × 4 cm, 3.5 × 3 cm, and 2.5 × 2 cm (Figure 2). The leukocyte count was 8,520,000, including neutrophils 72.0%, lymphocytes 12.9%, eosinophils 8.3%, monocytes 6.7%, and basophils 0.1%; positive serodiagnosis was obtained by ELISA test with Echinococcus antigen. A microscopic examination of the fluid, extracted from the biggest cyst using a disposable syringe, was performed. The results showed the presence of a large number of Echinococcus larvae. Surgery was not done on this patient because the cysts were found in both lungs. However, she was treated with albendazole 800 mg/day for 30 days (six doses). She was free of chest pain during the follow-up period of 3 months and free of cough after 12 months; however, the cysts had decreased in size (the remaining two cysts only: 3.5 × 2 cm and 2.5 × 1.5 cm in the lungs).

Description of the parasite
In the cysts (cystic echinococcosis) of both patients were many protoscoleces, each of which had many hooks (Figure 3).

The protoscoleces are spherical bodies of approximately 0.15 × 0.14 mm in diameter, in which an invaginated scolex with 30 hooks and four suckers is contained, and each hook is 22 µm in diameter length (Figure 3).

Figure 2 The hydatid cysts (four cysts: 5 × 6 cm, 4 × 4 cm, 3.5 × 3 cm, and 2.5 × 2 cm in diameter, arrows) in the lungs of the second patient, detected by X-ray.

Figure 3 The protoscoleces and the hooklets of Vietnamese Echinococcus.
Notes: (A) The larvae observed by microscopy (10X); (B) the larvae observed at 40X; (C) the hooks of the larvae observed at 90X.
These protoscoleces were analyzed by a molecular method using the gene of NADH dehydrogenase. The result identified them as *E. ortleppi* with 99–100% homology compared with *E. ortleppi* in GenBank, but only homology with *E. granulosus* was 93–94% (Tables 1 and 2). The phylogenetic tree of *E. ortleppi* Vietnam and other strains derived from part of the NADH dehydrogenase nucleotide sequence and the COX1 gene, determined by neighbor-joining (NJ) method using MEGA5.1 showed that the strain of Vietnamese *E. ortleppi* belongs to the same group as strains of *E. ortleppi* in GenBank (Figures 4 and 5).

**Discussion**

The two cases of echinococcosis in Vietnam were clearly diagnosed because larvae were detected in the cysts from both patients. X-ray diagnosis clearly showed one cyst of 6 × 7 cm
E. ortleppi in hydatid cysts from lung of two patients in Vietnam

In the first patient and four cysts with 2 × 3 cm, 3.5 × 4 cm, 5 × 6.5 cm, and 6 × 6.5 cm in the second patient. In Vietnam, in 2009, De and Khue reported a case, in which a 3 × 3.5 cm cyst in the lung was suspected as echinococcosis and which yielded a positive ELISA test with Echinococcus antigen. However, no larvae were collected from the cyst. In recent years, some suspected cases of water cysts in the liver were diagnosed as echinococcosis by ultrasonography, but again no larvae or hooks were collected in the fluid from the cysts.

Echinococcus ortleppi is a cattle strain (genotype G5) of E. granulosus occurring in Europe,4,28 which is infective

**Figure 4** Phylogenetic tree of Echinococcus ortleppi Vietnam and other strains derived from part of NADH dehydrogenase nucleotide sequence estimated by neighbor-joining (NJ) method using MEGA5.1.

**Notes:** Eorvn1, Eorvn2 = Vietnamese Echinococcus; Tspi1, Tspi2, Tspi3, Tspi4 = Chinese Trichinella spiralis (GenBank numbers: GU339148.1, GU339147.1, GU339146.1, and GU339145.1, respectively). Tca1, Tca2, Tca3, and Tca4 are Toxocara canis species (GenBank numbers: JF837170.1, JF837169.1, JN617989.1, and FJ418788.1, respectively). E. ortleppi are from Argentina (GenBank number: KC579444.1), Japan (GenBank numbers: AB235846.1 and AB979274.1), the Netherlands (GenBank numbers: AJ237636.1 and DQ402037.1), and Sudan (GenBank number: JN637177.1). E. granulosus samples are from France (GenBank number: JQ356724.1), China (GenBank number: KJ556995.1), Brazil (GenBank number: JF837160.1), and Estonia (GenBank number: FJ231470.1). Echinococcus canadensis is from Kazakhstan (GenBank number: AB208063.1), Finland (GenBank numbers: AB745463.1 and AF525297.1), Canada (GenBank numbers: HQ423292.1 and HQ423293.1), and Sudan (GenBank number: JN637176.1). Angiostrongylus cantonensis is from China (GenBank numbers: HQ540551.1, HQ540547.1, and HQ540546, respectively), Brazil (GenBank number: GU733201.1), and the USA (GenBank number: GU587760.1).

**Abbreviation:** NADH, reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide.
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E. ortleppi was detected for the first time in Italy in 2008 by Casulli et al., and cystic echinococcosis caused by its larval stage was found to be endemic in southern Brazil by Balbinotti et al. In 2011 and 2012, liver infections caused by E. ortleppi tapeworms were diagnosed in two humans in France, and in 2012, a nationwide slaughterhouse survey identified E. ortleppi infections in cattle.

Echinococcosis in livestock caused by E. ortleppi was described in Kenya, Sudan, India, Italy, Argentina, and Brazil. More recent studies have reported the presence of this Echinococcus spp. in Ethiopia, Egypt, and France.

Conclusion

In 2013, two cases of infection by E. ortleppi that caused cystic echinococcosis in the lungs were reported in Vietnam. This was the first time that this species was detected in humans in Vietnam.

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Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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