



A RARE CASE OF ADULT FEMALE EXCREATING FEMALE ADULT WORM OF SCHISTOSOMA HAEMATOBIMUM IN URINE

Microbiology

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ABSTRACT

Schistosomiasis is a parasitic disease caused by several species of trematodes, a parasitic worm of genus schistosoma. Out of the two major forms of schistosomiasis that exist schistosoma haematobium affect the genitourinary system. A rare case seen in a adult female which is excreating adult female of *S. haematobium* from urine.

KEYWORDS

25 year female, urinary schistosomiasis

INTRODUCTION:

Schistosomiasis (also known as biharziasis) is a parasitic disease Caused by several species of trematod, a parasitic worm of genus schistosoma.⁽¹⁾

Two major form of schistosomiasis exist intestinal and genitourinary. Schistosoma haematobium affects the genitourinary system.⁽²⁾

Although the genitourinary schistosomiasis rare in Rajasthan in India.

CASE REPORT

A female adult worm comes in S P Medical College in microbiology department Bikaner with complaint of dysuria and passing of worms in urine since one month which is motile (Figure 1).

Medical history revealed no fever, abdominal pain and no history of treatment for hematuria. No history of travel to endemic area.

The urine with worm are collected And microscopic examination was made which shows no RBC, no pus cell and on biochemical examination albumin found.

Worm are red in colour, motile and about 2 cm in length.

On microscopic examination of worm shows feature of adult female worm of *Schistosoma haematobium*.

Stool examination was normal showing no parasitic ova and cyst. CBC shows no eosinophilia and normal.

USG of abdomen shows in urinary bladder ecogenic debris and calcification (Figure 2).



Figure 1 Showing adult worm of *S. haematobium*



Figure 2 USG Showing Echogenic debris in urinary bladder

DISCUSSION – It is the rarest case. It is usual to excrete the embryonated eggs with urine but it is very rare to pass adult female worm of *Schistosoma* which is resident in vesical plexus⁽³⁾, probably adult worm comes in bladder by penetrating vesical plexus from where comes with urine.

Infestation is proven by radiology finding of debris and calcification in urinary bladder (Figure 2).

In the urine albumin also found indicative of damage of kidney by worm.

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