

Epidemiological profile cases of Myiasis associated with infectious and metabolic diseases during the period from 2008 to 2017 treated at the Federal Hospital of Andaraí

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Abstract:

Myiasis is: parasitic condition due to infestation of tissues or body cavities by fly larvae that can infest mucosal and lesions. Wounds of different etiologies, when improperly treated, attract flies for oviposition, leading later to the Myiasis. Some diseases, whether metabolic or infectious, are concomitant with this condition. The objective of this study was to outline the epidemiological profile of patients who has myiasis concomitant with metabolic pathologies (hypertension, diabetes, vascular disease) or infectious diseases (cutaneous infection, scabies, Pediculosis) treated at Federal Hospital of Andaraí, Rio de Janeiro, during the period from 2008 to 2017. Academics of the Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro attended the patients with this condition, treating it and collecting epidemiological data. An analysis was performed in the database where the records of the consultations were stored, such as interviews and questionnaires applied to the patients or relatives responsible. The interview was only valid after authorization demonstrated through the Informed Consent Term, approved by the Ethics and Research Committee of UNIRIO.

The individuals were separated by age in four groups: children (0 to 10), adolescents and young adults (11 to 30), adults (31 to 60) and the elderly (61 to 100). In all, 384 patients were treated, including 60 children whose the most frequency pathology was pediculosis (78.3%), followed by cutaneous infection (20.0%). Eight children (13.3%) did not present concomitant disease, whereas metabolic pathologies represented 3.3%. In the second group with 55 adolescents and young adults, whose the most frequent pathology was pediculosis (52.7%), followed by cutaneous infection (29.1%), had 12 individuals (21.8%) who did not present concomitant disease, whereas metabolic pathologies represented 9.0%.

In the third group with (146 adults, whose) the most frequent pathology was skin infection (33.5%), followed by pediculosis (32.2%), had 42 individuals (28.7%) who did not present concomitant disease. In those individuals metabolic pathologies represented 56.8%. For the 123 elderly, the most frequent pathology was hypertensive disease (47.9%), followed by diabetes and vascular disease (both 32.5%). 14 of them (11.4%) did not present concomitant disease. Besides that 69 elderly (56.1%) had an infectious disease, with cutaneous infection and scabies being more common.

Infectious pathologies often serve as a gateway, providing lesions where flies perform oviposition, while metabolic ones serve as the gateway and provide a chronic character to these wounds, slowing down their healing process.

The immediate treatment consists of removal of the larvae, wound asepsis and occlusive dressing. The prophylactic treatment depends on the associated pathology. For two first groups, is recommended to combat the current infection with the use of antibiotics or to remove the parasite, and once the treatment has been completed, the prophylaxis should be directed to avoid reinfection. In patients with metabolic disease, prophylaxis should be done constantly by observing the existing lesions and areas which are conducive to the formation of wounds, such as feet in diabetic patients.