

Wohlfahrtiosis in Italy: a case in a puppy and overview of geographical distribution

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Abstract

The report describes a case of urogenital myiasis in a puppy, *Canis lupus familiaris* (Carnivora: Canidae) caused by *Wohlfahrtia magnifica* (Diptera: Sarcophagidae) in Calabria, southern Italy. This species is an obligatory agent of myiasis in human and other warm-blooded vertebrates. The puppy was healthy and was not living near farm animals, usual hosts of this fesh fy. An overview of cases of human and animal myiasis caused by *W. magnifica* in Italy and of data and specimens documented in entomology museum collections is also reported.

Canine, urogenital myiasis, Wohlfahrtia magnifica

Myiasis is an important parasitic disease caused by larvae of Diptera infesting vertebrates actively feeding on host tissues (Zumpt 1965). The term “wohlfahrtiosis” refers to myiasis caused by *Wohlfahrtia magnifica* (Schiner, 1862) (Insecta: Diptera: Sarcophagidae). Among the types of myiasis, wohlfahrtiosis is especially important not only because it may affect humans, but also because it usually induces serious damage due to the high number of deposited larvae and to their rapid growth. When attacking livestock, the parasite may cause heavy economic damages through loss of production and death (Hall and Farkas 2000).

In Europe wohlfahrtiosis is an infestation reported in humans and domestic animals in several countries, especially in southern and eastern areas. Among domestic animals, those more frequently affected by wohlfahrtiosis are sheep and goats (Hall and Farkas 2000; Sotiraki and Hall 2012; Hall et al. 2016).

This report describes a case of urogenital myiasis in a puppy that occurred in 2017 in Calabria, southern Italy, together with an overview of the documented cases of human and animal myiasis caused by *W. magnifica* reported in Italy, and of the catalogued data and specimens concerning this species in entomology museum collections.

Case description

The patient was a 4-month male sheepdog puppy, privately owned in San Fili, Cosenza, Italy, living at home and outdoor on hills near a sheep grazing land. The puppy had no documented previous pathology. In August 2017 the puppy exhibited anomalous behavior, showed pain when urinating and loss of appetite. The owners alerted the veterinarian who, during the visit, detected a heavy infestation by dipteran larvae in the preputial region, which appeared seriously damaged (Plate III, Fig. 1A-C). The puppy was anaesthetized with 3% lidocaine and the veterinarian proceeded to mechanically remove by tweezers 121 larvae of different size (average 10.06 ± 3.76 mm). Most larvae appeared to be in the 3rd instar (Plate III, Fig. 2). The infested region was disinfected by povidone-iodine and hydrogen

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peroxide and the injured parts of the preputial mucosa were sutured. An antibiotic drug containing benzathine benzylpenicillin and dihydrostreptomycin sulphate and an anti-inflammatory drug containing dexamethasone sodium phosphate were administered intramuscularly for five days. The puppy recovered completely after four weeks. The collected larvae, killed by quick immersion in hot water (about 90 °C), were fixed and stored in 80% ethanol and transported to the Laboratory of Applied and Forensic Entomology, Department of Biology, Ecology and Earth Science of the University of Calabria, Cosenza, Italy. The larval morphology was examined under a Meiji Techno RZ stereomicroscopy (Meiji Techno America, Santa Clara, California, USA) by comparison with specimens from the collection of the Department of Biology, Ecology and Earth Sciences, and by taxonomical keys (Szpila et al. 2014, 2015).

Discussion

The larvae collected in the preputial region of the puppy were identified as belonging to the species *Wohlfahrtia magnifica* (Plate III, Fig. 2). The female of this fly is known to deposit larvae not only on host damaged skin or body openings (Patton and Evans 1929) but also on soiled hair and even on hosts with no identifiable predisposing condition (Hall et al. 1995).

In Italy the species has been reported in dogs as an agent of auricular, cutaneous and urogenital myiasis (Table 1). The predisposing conditions for cutaneous myiasis in dogs caused by *W. magnifica* include trauma caused by barbed wire (Bonacci et al. 2017), bites (Carnevali et al. 2019), or lesions caused by surgery (Fois et al. 2012), and skin disease (Bonacci et al. 2013). A case of infestation in the preputial region of a dog without any apparent previous lesion was reported in Sicily (Gaglio et al. 2011). For *W. magnifica*, the preputial region as a site of infestation has been frequently reported in sheep (Farkas et al. 1997; Hall and Farkas 2000; Giangaspero et al. 2011, 2014; Bonacci et al. 2017; Carnevali et al. 2019). In dogs, myiasis caused by *W. magnifica* has been reported not only in Italy but also in other countries such as Greece (Orfanou et al. 2011), Hungary (Farkas et al. 2009), Turkey (Çakı 2004; Ütük 2006; Dik et al. 2012; Kiliç et al. 2013; Gökpinar and Karşlı 2018), Iran (Rafinejad et al. 2014; Jamshidi 2016; Moshaverinia and Kazemi Mehrjerdi 2016), Morocco (Farkas et al. 2009), Israel (Schnur et al. 2009), and Russia (Portchinsky 1916).

Infestations by *W. magnifica* without any apparent lesions were reported in Hungary in two dogs: in the first case the dog was affected by otitis externa, and in the second case the infestation was located in the vulva, apparently without any previous lesion (Farkas et al. 2009).

Wohlfahrtiosis in dogs may be epidemiologically relevant because they can act as reservoirs and carrier of this parasite, spreading it among livestock and farm animals (Farkas et al. 2009). This myiasis may develop not only in dogs living near farm animals, but also in healthy domestic individuals living outdoor, as in the reported case. The puppy was apparently healthy without any detectable pathology or lesion that could attract females for larval deposition. However, the puppy's young age could have been a predisposing factor, leading to the inability to perform self-cleaning in the genital region. The lack of self-cleaning may have released odors attracting the *W. magnifica* females (Hall and Farkas 2000).

Wohlfahrtia magnifica, a Palearctic species (Pape 1996), is widely distributed in southern Europe, North Africa, Middle East, and northern Asia up to northwestern China (Povolný and Verves 1997). An overview of the distribution of *W. magnifica* in Italy was based on reported cases of human and animal myiasis, catalogued data, and specimens in entomology museum collections (Plate IV, Fig. 3, Table 1). This dipteran species is mentioned as

a component of Italian fauna as early as the 19th century, in the collection of a distinguished Italian entomologist, Professor Mario Bezzi (1868-1927). The collection, located in the Natural History Museum of Milan (Milan, Italy) is mentioned in a later monography on Sarcophagidae (Venturi 1960). The specimens of *W. magnifica* in the collection were referred to three administrative regions, Abruzzo, Campania, and Lazio: the specimens from Abruzzo bore the date 20 July 1896 and the specimens from Campania and Lazio were reported as collected from cases of human myiasis.

The first documented case of myiasis caused by *W. magnifica* in Italy was reported by the parasitologist Professor Edoardo Perroncito (1847-1936). In correspondence with two other scientists regarding a case of human gastrointestinal myiasis in Ancona (Marche, Italy) in 1899, the parasitologist identified the agent of myiasis as *W. magnifica*, using its old taxonomic name *Sarcophila magnifica* (Perroncito 1900). In the early 20th century, three other cases of human myiasis by *S. magnifica* were reported in Italy. The first two cases were auricular myiasis: the first one occurred in 1907 in a baby living in Turin (Piedmont) (Biasioli 1908), and the second one in 1908 in a child living in Taranto (Apulia) (Biasioli 1910). The third case, a cutaneous myiasis, occurred in 1921 in a young man living near Enna (Sicily) (Stancanelli 1922).

Recent inspection of the entomological collection of the Natural History Museum of Venice (Venice, Italy) revealed a specimen of *W. magnifica* reportedly collected in Veneto in August 1938, and three specimens of the same species reportedly collected in Friuli-Venezia Giulia in June 1963 (Raffone 2009). No other data were published on this species in Italy until the publication of a research article concerning the distribution of *W. magnifica* in France, Italy, and Spain (Ruíz Martínez and Leclercq 1994). In this article the authors report findings on myiasis in livestock in Abruzzo and Tuscany in 1991, and captured adult flies of the same species in Campania in the same year. However, the geographical coordinates reported as belonging to Abruzzo were actually corresponding to a locality in Lazio (Ruíz Martínez and Leclercq 1994). Several cases of urogenital myiasis in cows were also reported on two farms in central Italy (Ambrosi and Principato 1994).

Reports of myiasis caused by *W. magnifica* in Italy in animals resumed more recently and have continued to date (Table 1). These cases have been detected in cattle, dogs, sheep, goats, swine and even alpacas, with only single cases detected in a cat, a wild boar, a horse and a rabbit. The reported Italian regions were Apulia, Calabria, Lazio, Molise, Sardinia, Sicily, and Umbria. With regard to humans, two cases were reported in Italy, in August and in September 1997: these are the first reported in Italy after 1921 (Stancanelli 1922). The first case occurred in Sardinia in a farm worker affected by chronic otitis of the middle ear, where the larvae were found (Panu et al. 2000). The second case occurred in Lazio in a boy affected by seborrheic dermatitis causing scalp lesions, who spent the summer in a place frequented by sheep flocks. Many *W. magnifica* larvae were removed from the scalp lesions (Iori et al. 1999). Only three other cases of human myiasis caused by this species have been reported to date in Italy (Lombardo et al. 2002; Boscarelli and Levi Sandri 2016; Cozzani et al. 2017). All were cutaneous: the first case was an infestation detected in a foot of a man who was diagnosed with diabetic vascular necrosis (Lombardo et al. 2002); the second case involved a child and the site of infestation was the periungual area of the right big toe (Boscarelli and Levi Sandri 2016). The third case was a furuncular myiasis detected in the left side of abdomen of a young woman (Cozzani et al. 2017) which was interesting because this type of myiasis is unusual for *W. magnifica*.

The locality where the patients acquired myiasis was not reported but based on the hospital where the condition was treated, the three cases could presumably be allocated to Piedmont, Lazio and Liguria, respectively. All cases of myiasis caused by *W. magnifica* reported in Italy are summarized in Table 1 according to geographical regions, administrative region, host, number, and type of myiasis.

Table 1. Cases of myiasis by *Wohlfahrtia magnifica* reported in Italy according to geographical regions, administrative region, host, number and type of myiasis.

Geographical region	Administrative region	Host	N. of cases	Type of myiasis	Reference	
Northern Italy	Piedmont	human	1	aur	Biasioli 1908	
		human	1	cut	Lombardo et al. 2002	
	Liguria	human	1	cut	Cozzani et al. 2017	
Central Italy		cattle	5	cut; urog	Carnevali et al. 2019	
		dog	1	cut	Giangaspero et al. 2011	
		dog	4	aur; cut	Carnevali et al. 2019	
		horse	1	urog	Carnevali et al. 2019	
		goat	1	urog	Carnevali et al. 2019	
		human	1	NA	Venturi 1960	
		human	1	cut	Iori et al. 1999	
	Lazio	human	1	cut	Boscarelli and Levi Sandri 2016	
		rabbit	1	urog	Carnevali et al. 2019	
		sheep	83	cut; opth; urog	Giangaspero et al. 2011	
		sheep	NA	cut; opth; urog	Giangaspero et al. 2018	
		sheep	30	aur; cut; urog	Carnevali et al. 2019	
		swine	2	urog	Carnevali et al. 2019	
		Marche	human	1	gastr	Perroncito 1900
		Tuscany	livestock	NA	NA	Ruiz Martínez and Leclercq 1994
		Umbria	alpaca	5	aur; cut; urog	Stelletta et al. 2000
	NA	cattle	53	urog	Ambrosi and Principato 1994	
Southern Italy	Molise	sheep	14	cut; opth; urog	Giangaspero et al. 2011	
		sheep	181	aur; cut; urog	Giangaspero et al. 2014	
		sheep	NA	cut; opth; urog	Giangaspero et al. 2018	
	Campania	human	1	cut	Venturi 1960	
		dog	1	cut	Raele et al. 2017	
	Apulia	human	1	aur	Biasioli 1910	
		sheep	NA	cut; opth; urog	Giangaspero et al. 2018	
		dog	1	cut	Bonacci et al. 2013	
	Calabria	dog	1	cut	Bonacci and Brandmayr 2016	
		dog	1	urog	Bonacci et al. 2017	
goat		2	cut	present report		
sheep		6	cut; urog	Bonacci et al. 2017		
human		1	cut	Bonacci et al. 2017		
dog		1	urog	Stancanelli 1922		
goat		1	urog	Gaglio et al. 2011		
Sicily	goat	1	urog	Gaglio et al. 2011		
	sheep	1	urog	Gaglio et al. 2011		
	sheep	NA	cut; opth; urog	Giangaspero et al. 2018		
	sheep	NA	cut; opth; urog	Giangaspero et al. 2018		
Insular Italy		cat	1	oral	Fois et al. 2012	
		dog	1	cut	Fois et al. 2012	
		goat	1	cut	Fois et al. 2012	
	Sardinia	human	1	aur	Panu et al. 2000	
		wild boar	1	cut	Fois et al. 2012	
		wild boar	1	cut	Fois et al. 2012	

aur - auricular; cut - cutaneous; gastr - gastrointestinal; opth - ophthalmic; urog - urogenital; NA - not available.

Conclusion

The reported case of a urogenital myiasis caused by *W. magnifica* in a puppy suggests that dog owners should pay more attention to the health of their animals, especially when they are young and living outdoors, since this species attacks not only wounded or debilitated individuals living near farm animals but also healthy ones with little or no contact with usual hosts. According to present data on distribution of *W. magnifica*, this species is well documented in most Italian regions (Fig. 3), but further investigations should be conducted in all Italian territory, including not only cases of myiasis or field sampling of adult flies, but also a careful survey of historical museum collections.

These data would yield a more complete outline of the Italian distribution of this dangerous parasite, highly relevant in terms of both veterinary and human medicine.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest related this work.

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Fig. 3. Map of Italian administrative regions showing where human and animal cases of myiasis caused by *PDD* were reported (grey) and where only individuals of this species were collected (green). Abbreviations: A, animal myiasis; H, human myiasis