

A 39-year-old man presented at hospital having suffered from watery diarrhea for 10 days. He had also had fever, chills and periumbilical cramping pain for 3 days. He had recently traveled to Jakarta and had taken snake's blood and gall 2 days before diarrhea developed. Blood tests showed leukocytosis (13 070/ μ l), eosinophilia (6414 cells/ μ l) and an increased serum IgE level (360 IU/ml). His hemoglobin count was 17.2 g/dl, and a fecal smear demonstrated some ova. Colonoscopy revealed two parasites, both about 1 cm long, with one in the ascending colon (Figure 1) and the other in the sigmoid colon. They were extracted endoscopically and proved to be hookworms (*Ancylostoma* species). A capsule endoscopy was arranged in order to define the extent of the parasitic infection and rule out the possibility of other small-intestinal diseases (Video). The capsule endoscopy examination identified several worms in the stomach, duodenum, jejunum and proximal ileum. Figure 2 shows a hookworm in the jejunum, which was sucking blood, with the worm's body turning red. The patient's symptoms subsided after a 3-day course of mebendazole treatment.

Competing interests: None

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Video

online content including video sequences viewable at:

www.thieme-connect.de/ejournals/abstract/endoscopy/doi/10.1055/s-2006-944698

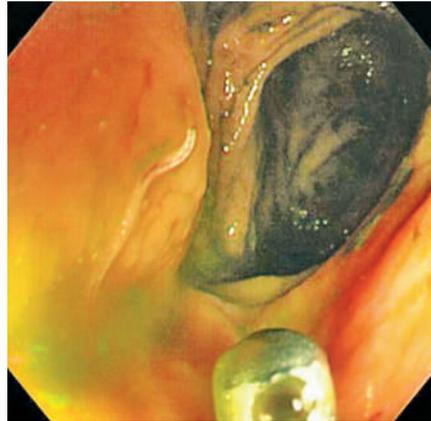


Figure 1 A worm was seen on the colonic wall and was extracted by colonoscopy.



Figure 2 Capsule endoscopy revealed a worm in the jejunum.

I. C. Wu, C. Y. Lu, D. C. Wu

Division of Gastroenterology,
Dept. of Internal Medicine, Kaohsiung
Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung,
Taiwan.

Corresponding Author

D. C. Wu, M. D., Ph. D.

Division of Gastroenterology
Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital
100 Zih-You 1st Road
Kaohsiung City 807
Taiwan

Fax: +886-7-3135612

E-mail: dechwu@yahoo.com