

## Case Report

### Aural Myiasis in Patient with Intact Tympanic Membrane

Vural Fidan\*

Yunus Emre Gov Hospital Ear Nose and Throat Department 26100 Eskisehir, Turkey

#### \*Corresponding Author

Dr. Vural Fidan  
Yunus Emre Gov Hospital  
Ear Nose and Throat Department 26100  
Eskisehir, Turkey.  
E-mail: [drcharindersekhon@yahoo.com](mailto:drcharindersekhon@yahoo.com)

#### Abstract

Myiasis is a disease caused by larvae. Aural myiasis occurs frequently in chronic otitis media but rarely found in patients with intact tympanic membrane. In this report, aural myiasis in a child with intact tympanic membrane, is reported.

#### Keywords:

Myiasis, Child, Intact membrane, Cochliomyia hominivorax, Larvae

#### 1. Introduction

Myiasis is a rare clinical state in the field of otorhinolaryngology and is caused by fly larvae. Most of the identified causative agents belong to the Sarcophagidae family[1]. *Cochliomyia hominivorax* is rarely seen as a causative agent.

#### 2. Purpose

We present the second case of aural myiasis, caused by the fly larvae which are in Colliphoridae family.

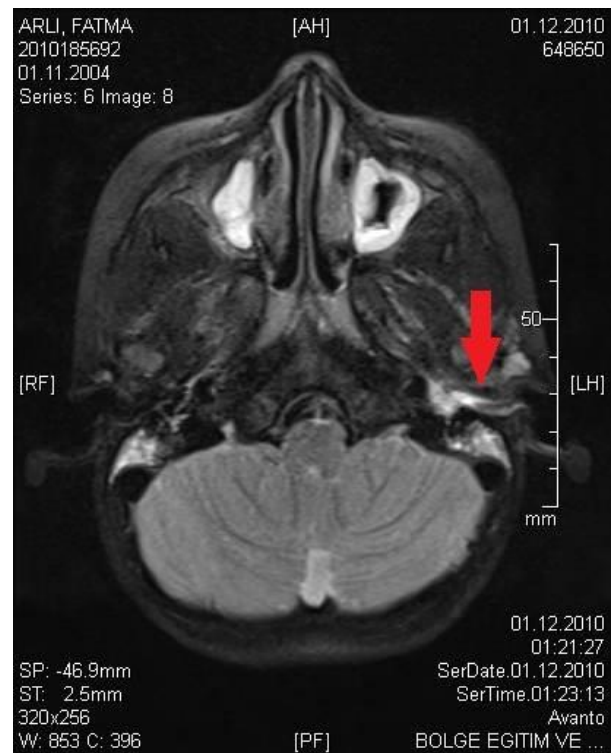
#### 3. Case Report

A 5 year old, mentally retarded girl was admitted to otorhinolaryngology clinic of 3rd stage hospital. She complained of blood tinged discharge and head-ache for 5 days. Otoloscopic examination revealed a number of maggots, blood tinged discharges in her left external auditory canal (Figure 1). There were soft tissue image in her middle ear in magnetic resonance imaging (Figure 2).

Figure 1: aural myiasis



Figure 2: aural myiasis



#### 4. Results

Maggots were removed by forceps under the microscope. The external auditory canal was washed with 70% ethanol. The tympanic membrane was intact. There were no maggots in the following examinations in 4 weeks. The size of 3 live maggots removed was 9.0–13.1×2.2–2.7 mm (mean 10.5×2.3mm)(Figure 3). The maggots were identified as the third stage larvae of *Cochliomyia hominivorax*.

**Figure 3: Aural myiasis**



## 5. Conclusions

From literatures, we could find 21 cases of aural myiasis. But only one of them was caused by *C. Hominivorax*. Bleeding, pain, and foul smelling were reported symptoms [2]. Aural myiasis is easily detectable by otoscopic examination. The treatment is simple such as removal of maggots and cleansing lesion with 70% ethanol, 10% chloroform, or saline [3].

## References

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