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Author: HOFFMAN, GLENN L.

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# Incidental Aquatic Zoonoses

GLENN L. HOFFMAN

Eastern Fish Disease Laboratory  
Bureau Sport Fisheries and Wildlife  
Leetown (P.O. Kearneysville) W. Va. 25430

## Abstract

The following incidental aquatic zoonoses are discussed: eosinophilic meningitis caused by *Angiostrongylus cantonesis*, the Guinea worm (*Dracunculus medinensis*), *Anisakis* infections, *Cryptocotyle lingua*, eye fluke (*Philophthalmus*), the tapeworm *Diplogonoporus grandis*, and shellfish-borne hepatitis.

This report deals with incidental aquatic zoonoses not covered by other contributors to this symposium, Zoonoses of Fish and Other Aquatic Animals. They are: *Angiostrongylus cantonesis*, *Dracunculus medinensis*, *Cryptocotyle lingua*, *Philophthalmus*, *Diplogonoporus*, and shellfish-borne hepatitis.

### 1. Miscellaneous nematodes.

Human eosinophilic meningitis, caused by the larval nematode, *Angiostrongylus cantonesis*, can be acquired by ingestion of a molluscan intermediate host or carrier hosts, such as marine and freshwater fishes in the Indo-Pacific area.<sup>1</sup>

The Guinea worm, *Dracunculus medinensis*, may be acquired by drinking water containing infected *Cyclops*. It has been reported from man in Africa and Asia.

According to Vik,<sup>6</sup> eosinophilic phlegmonous enteritis caused by *Anisakis* infections can be avoided by cleaning the fish soon after capture, or by freezing them for 24 hours before use.

### 2. Miscellaneous trematodes.

*Cryptocotyle lingua*, a heterophyid metacercaria of marine fish, has been reported from man in northern Europe.<sup>1</sup>

Two cases of eye infection with freshwater *Philophthalmus* have occurred.<sup>5</sup>

### 3. Miscellaneous cestodes.

Larval tapeworms, *Diplogonoporus grandis*, infective to man, occur in marine fishes of Japan.<sup>5</sup>

### 4. Shellfish-borne diseases.

Hepatitis<sup>2,3,4</sup> can be acquired from improperly cooked oysters and clams obtained from polluted waters.

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