

Clinical Image

Open Access, Volume 3

Ascaris lumbricoides causing 3 weeks abdominal pain: A case report

Hanieh Radkhah¹; Bahareh Shateri Amiri^{2*}

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Sina Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

²Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, Hazrat-e Rasool General Hospital, Iran University of Medical Sciences (IUMS), Tehran, Iran.

***Corresponding Author: Bahareh Shateri Amiri**

Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, Hazrat-e Rasool General Hospital, Iran University of Medical Sciences (IUMS), Tehran, Iran.

Tel: 021 8670 1021, Fax: +98-21-88622533;

Email: shateri.b@iums.ac.ir

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2004-7354

Received: Aug 03, 2022

Accepted: Aug 25, 2022

Published: Sep 01, 2022

Archived: www.jcimcr.org

Copyright: © Amiri BS (2022).

DOI: www.doi.org/10.52768/2766-7820/2026

Description

A 19-year-old man presented to the emergency department with 3 weeks of history of abdominal pain and constipation. He had nausea and vomiting 48 hours ago. Previously, he was in good health and did not have any relevant medical history. The heart rate was 87 beats per minute, with blood pressure at 100/70 mm Hg. Upon examination, the abdomen was soft and without tenderness. Lab studies have shown a hemoglobin level of 14 g per deciliter (reference range, 12 to 15), and a white blood cell level of 7600 per cubic millimeter (reference range, 4000 to 11000). He reported feeling good and noticed that he had passed some worms in his stool. Examination of the stool for eggs and parasites revealed fertilized eggs from roundworms of the species *Ascaris lumbricoides* and an ascariasis diagnosis was established. Abdominopelvic CT performed (Figures 1,2) revealed worm-like stricture shown as a filling defect in the small intestine. The patient was treated with mebendazole and he was referred to an infectious disease specialist for further treatment.

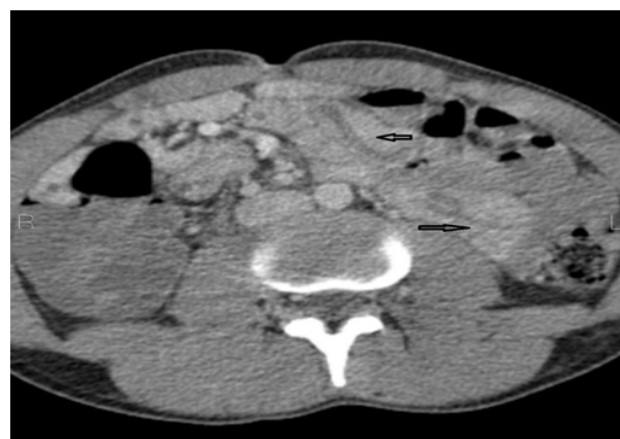


Figure 1: Axial section of contrast CT of the abdomen showing tubular in the ileum lumen.



Figure 2: Coronal section of contrast CT of the abdomen showing tubular in the ileum and jejunal lumen.