

CASE REPORT OF A MASSIVE OROFACIAL MYIASIS. RELEVANCE OF PROPER MANAGEMENT.

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INTRODUCTION

Myiasis It represents the infestation of alive humans, animals, and vertebrates from the larvae of the Diptera insect family, primary screw-worm larvae fed on the living tissues so that their egg deposition occurs on the periphery of the new wound, in which they would feed on the living tissues. myiasis has been commonly considered amongst the five most ordinary dermatological conditions, representing 7.3-11% of the cases. The most common locations in the head and neck where this infestation appears are ears, eyes, sinuses, oral cavity, nose, mastoid region, tracheotomy wound, and lymph nodes.

OBJECTIVE

Present a massive clinical case of orofacial myiasis (OFM), as well as an updated review of the literature on this infrequent clinical presentation.

CASE REPORT

A 71-year-old male patient who attended the emergency. There was evidence of a moderate increase in volume in the left buccal and submandibular region, indurated and painful on palpation, with presence of larvae (fig. 1).

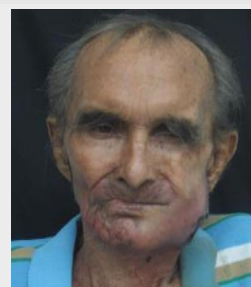


Fig. 1. Extraoral photo of the patient.

TREATMENT

- Hospital admission.
- amoxicillin and clavulanate potassium and clidamycin.
- single dose of Ivermectin 0,2mg/kg.
- surgical removal the larvae (Fig. 2).
- debridement and occlusion of the wound with an asphyxiating agent: essence of anise and a pure honey soaked on the wound.

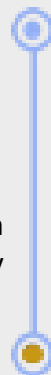


Fig. 2. Close view of the larval removal.

EVOLUTION

After three surgical procedures and 637 larvae(Fig. 3 and 4).



Fig. 3. Larvae sample.



Fig. 4. Evolution of the patient at seven days.

CONCLUSION

The protocol in our case for neck and head myiasis has been the surgical debridement as well as mechanical removal for removing the necrotic tissues in combination with a certain systemic medicine like ivermectin and occlusion of the wound with the essence of anise for the asphyxia of the larvae. This last step was essential and allowed the total larvae to exit, facilitating mechanical removal, despite being poorly reported, and honey, with its antibacterial properties, kept a clean wound.

THE AUTHORS DECLARE THAT THEY HAVE NO CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

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