

Short Communication

HISTOPATHOLOGICAL DETECTION OF THE LARVAL STAGE OF *TAENIA TAENIAEFORMIS* (STROBILOCERCI) AND ITS ASSOCIATED LESIONS IN LIVER OF LABORATORY RATS: CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT: Histopathological examination of liver tissues of rats maintained in laboratory condition showed the presence of strobilocerci of *Taenia taeniaeformis*. Infiltration of mononuclear cells such as plasma cells, lymphocytes, macrophages and occasional eosinophils were seen. Active fibroplasia was found in the surrounding tissues. The finding is having importance in zoonotic effects and also for possibility of alteration of result of biomedical research works.

Key words: Rats, *Taenia taeniaeformis*, Strobilocercus, Histopathology, Liver.

Taenia taeniaeformis is the larval stage of a cestode parasite that occurs worldwide in the small intestine of cats and related carnivores (Bowman 2007). The larval stage, strobilocercus, has a terminal bladder and a rather long segmented body crowned with the scolex that looks very similar to that found in the adult form. The known intermediate hosts of the cestode are rodents and occasionally the lagomorphs (McInnes 2014, Singh and Arya 2015). Cats (both domestic and wild) and related carnivores become infected when they prey on rodents harboring the strobilocercus stage of the tape worm. Rodents acquire the infection when they ingest the eggs of *T. taeniaeformis* through contaminated feed and water. This is followed by the hatching of the eggs into larva which migrates through the intestinal wall of the rodent and develops into strobilocerci in the liver of the rodent. The life cycle becomes completed when the domestic or wild cats consume any of the infected species of rodents. This is the first report of this parasite in a laboratory animal in Nigeria even though it has been reported in other countries in rodents like wild rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) in the West Indies (Chikweto *et al.* 2009), Korea (Seong *et al.* 1995), Serbia (Kataranovski 2011), in wild mice in India (Malsawmtluangi *et al.* 2011), in rats in Colombia (Duque *et al.* 2012). Although infection

in rats are said to be harmless and subclinical, the zoonotic potential of the parasite and possible alteration of research results for this reason need exposure to the biomedical research community. As the cases were detected during study of rats before use in other experiments related with some toxicological studies, epidemiology and need for appropriate control measures demand more attention of the research communities.

Procedure

A batch of 10% buffered formalin fixed liver samples for a toxicological study, brought to the histopathology unit of the Department of Veterinary Pathology and Microbiology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka for examination. The samples were dehydrated in ascending grades of ethanol, cleared in chloroform overnight, infiltrated and embedded in molten paraffin wax. The blocks were later trimmed and sectioned at 5 microns. The sections were de-paraffinized in xylene, taken to water and subsequently stained with Haematoxylin and Eosin (H and E) for light microscopy.

Finding of the study

Histopathological examination of some of the slides revealed the presence of *T. taeniaeformis*

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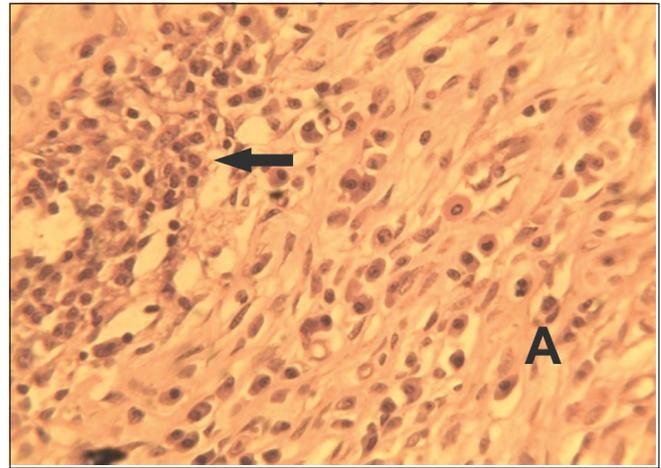
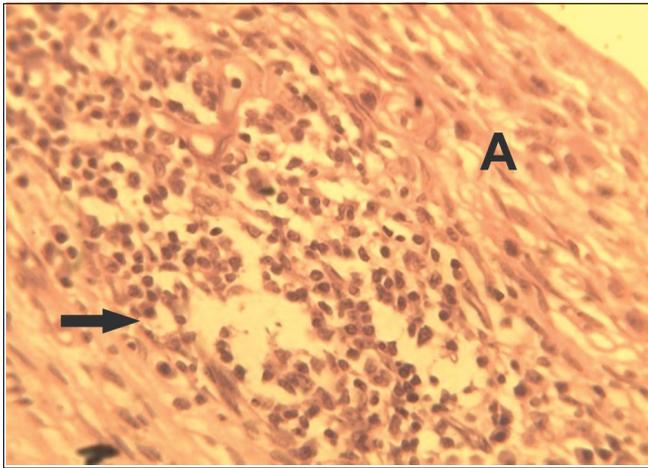


Fig. 1. Photomicrograph of the fibrous connective tissue capsule (A) surrounding the parasite showing extensive zone of inflammatory cells infiltration comprising lymphocytes, plasma cells, macrophages, eosinophils (black arrows). H and E X 400.

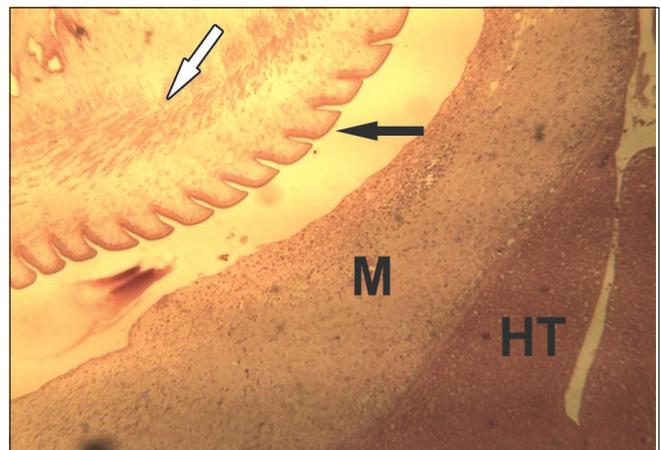


Fig. 2. Photomicrograph of cyst showing a single metacystode with cuticle (black arrows), muscle strands (white arrows) surrounded by a thick fibrous connective tissue capsular wall (M). The zone of normal hepatic tissue (HT) is seen. H and E X 100.

strobilocysticerci. A detailed microscopic study on liver sections of one of the groups revealed cross section of parasites surrounded by a fibrous connective tissue capsule with extensive zone of inflammatory cells infiltration comprising lymphocytes, plasma cells, macrophages, eosinophils and fibrous connective tissue metaplasia (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). The lesions were varied in severity with some areas still having healthy hepatocytes adjacent to affected areas surrounding the cysts while hepatocytes in some of the affected areas were vacuolated. The blood vessels around the areas were congested and there was also proliferation of new blood capillaries within the zone of fibroplasia. The cyst contained a single metacystode with cuticle and muscle strands typical of *T. taeniaeformis strobilocercus*.

Histopathological studies of the *T. taeniaeformis* metacystode found in the rat liver tissues revealed infiltration of mononuclear cells, which mainly comprised of lymphocytes, macrophages and occasional eosinophils

with active fibroplasia. This is similar to the report of Al-Najjaar *et al.* (2009) in the liver of white mice, and those of Hanes (1995), McInnes *et al.* (2014) and Moudgil *et al.* (2014) in rats. However, hepatic sarcoma as reported by Al-Jashamy and Islam (2007) and Al-Najjar *et al.* (2009) was not observed in the present slide sections. It was reported that host connective tissue capsule may give rise to sarcomas in older animals typically 12–15 months post-infection. The rats used in this study were of lower age range, hence, the possible reason for the absence of hepatic sarcoma in the present study. Rats are one of the most frequently used experimental animals that are very important for *in-vivo* assays. They are used for preclinical trials and various biomedical researches and sometimes are kept as pets. It is important therefore, to standardize the physical, health and welfare conditions of experimental rats for accuracy of *in-vivo* research, which can be unintentionally affected by parasite infestation. Therefore, the use of animals free from undesirable

pathogen or parasites such as the metacestode of *T. Taeniaeformis* is imperative for reproducibility and standardization of experimental results. Thus, it is necessary to thoroughly screen experimental animals before commencement of any experiment and also to ensure that the animals are kept free from unwanted infections during the experiment.

Adults of *Taenia taeniaeformis* though a normal parasite of cat, but also recovered from the intestine of humans (Miyazaki 1991, Ekahayake *et al.* 1999). The occurrence of *T. taeniaeformis* metacestode in the rats is considered a public health hazard as rodents are valued as a delicacy and a source of protein in many communities of developing countries throughout the world.

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