



Acute anuria after a family vacation to Corsica/France

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Schistosoma haematobium . *Schistosoma bovis* . Urinary schistosomiasis . Hematuria . Acute anuria . Blood clot . Corsica . France . 2013

Case report

A 12-year-old male patient noticed bloody urine. Therefore, he was referred to a urology department. Since no infectious agent could be detected, cystoscopy was performed where a severe cystitis was detected. Histology of a bladder wall biopsy showed a granulomatous inflammation and schistosomiasis was suspected. Because of the suspected tropical origin of the disease the adolescent was referred to our Tropical Medicine Unit. Detailed history was again taken which confirmed that he had never travelled outside Europe during his entire lifetime. The travels which had headed most south were to Spain, where no exposure to freshwater had taken place and Southern France including South Eastern Corsica, where the patient had spent his last summer holidays 5 months earlier together with his family and taken frequent baths in various rivers.

At presentation in our unit, the patient had a normal leukocyte count with a relative blood eosinophilia of 10.6 % (normal [n] 1–5 %) and an absolute eosinophilia of 700 eosinophiles/ μ l (n 100–400/ μ l). All other hematology and biochemistry results including IgE were normal. Urin dipstick revealed erythrocyturia (250 erythrocytes/ μ l) and leukocyturia (25/ μ l) with a normal pH (5) and negative nitrite.

Microfiltration of urine collected from 11.00 am until 1.00 pm of the following day revealed viable ova of *Schistosoma haematobium* with a slightly decreased size and altered shape. In parasitological stool examinations, no ova were detected. Serology revealed antibodies against schistosomal cercariae and adult schistosomes.

Ultrasonography showed generalized thickening of the bladder wall in a bladder insufficiently filled because the boy had difficulties to withhold the urine with a large focal echopoor mass attached to the bladder roof (Fig. 1). Besides, a moderate splenomegaly with an increased acoustic radiation force impulse (ARFI) of 2.62 m/s no other sonographic abnormality was detected. The boy was treated with praziquantel at a single standard dose of 40 mg/kg body weight (AWMF 2013). Four days later, the patient suffered acute lower abdominal pain and anuria. Ultrasound revealed an approximately 5-cm mass in the bladder lumen suggesting a large blood clot (Fig. 2). Upper urinary tract obstruction was excluded sonographically. Since the boy was afraid of another bladder catheterism, non-invasive measures were attempted by advising the patient to drink high amounts of fluid and to treat the lower abdomen with a hot water bag and massage.

Thereby, he succeeded in mobilizing the clot and excreting it with urine (Fig. 3). Ultrasound performed on the following day confirmed that the blood clot had been successfully excreted; the bladder lumen was free. To reduce the risk of sequelae, the patient was retreated 3 months later. The further course was uneventful until 11 months later when hematuria recurred after soccer training. This time, parasitological urine examination confirmed schistosome ova which by morphology were no more viable. Hematuria in this circumstance was most likely due to erosion of the bladder mucosa by calcified non-viable ova and did not indicate a persistent infection a finding supported by a normalized eosinophil count, decreasing titers in anti-schistosome-antibodies and normal ultrasound findings of the urinary tract.

Discussion

Schistosomiasis is a helminthic infection involving 240 to 400 million people worldwide. It is endemic in Africa, the Arabian peninsula, South America, and East and South-East Asia (WHO 2012; Colley et al. 2014). Intestinal schistosomiasis is caused by *Schistosoma* (S.) *mansoni*, *S. japonicum*, *S. intercalatum*, *S. guineensis*, and *S. mekongi*. However, the most prevalent species is *S. haematobium*, causing urinary and genital schistosomiasis. Human and zoonotic schistosomiasis had been endemic until 55 years ago in the extreme South of Europe including Portugal and Greece (Davies 2009).

This was the first autochthonous case of schistosomiasis acquired in Europe published since its eradication in the 1960s of the last century and the first human case ever reported from Corsica (Holtfreter et al. 2014). The alert via the surveillance networks soon was followed by reports of other cases occurring in European travelers (Berry et al. 2014; Patard et al. 2015; Brunet et al. 2015)

Our patient's father also excreted schistosome ova whereas his siblings, who had been exposed in the same rivers had a positive schistosomiasis serology only, but did not excrete ova. Schistosomiasis had never been described to be endemic in Corsica before. However, at least one of the vector snails of *S. haematobium*, i.e., *Bulinus* (B.) *truncatus*, was known to be endemic in some areas of South Europe including Corsica, a notion which was confirmed recently (Berry et al. 2014). Most likely, local *B. truncatus* snails have been infected by miracidia from urines excreted by African immigrants or travelers originating from endemic areas to Corsica and a transmission cycle has been established during the hot summer months also involving local zoonotic *S. bovis*

strains (Moné et al. [2015](#)). In such a circumstance, schistosomiasis may affect individuals who have never travelled to known endemic areas.

Usually, even severe abnormalities of the bladder wall due to schistosomiasis are astonishingly well reversible after therapy (Richter [2000](#); Akpata et al. [2015](#)). In the present case, a bladder mass was formed by coagulated blood which once detached from the bladder roof fell into the lumen and obstructed the urethra causing acute anuria. After excretion of the blood clot the bladder mass initially seen had also disappeared. To our knowledge in schistosomiasis, acute anuria due to an obstructing blood clot in the urinary bladder has so far not been described in the literature. The hematuria recurrency illustrates that sequelae of schistosomiasis may occur months to years after successful treatment and cause confusion. This shows that even without any re-exposure a year after successful treatment, hematuria may recur which does not necessarily indicate the evolution of praziquantel resistant parasites. This has also importance in the context of schistosomiasis control in endemic areas (Cioli et al. [2014](#)).

The acute anuria due to the obstruction of the urethra adds to other unusual presentations of schistosomiasis including vesicovaginal fistulae, hydrocele, or placental involvement (Richter et al. [2002a, b, 2008](#); Schleenvoigt et al. [2014](#)). The case also illustrates the possible expansion of autochthonous transmission to formerly non-endemic areas. It confirms the potential transmission of “exotic” infections among these malaria, leishmaniasis, dengue fever, chikungunya, amoebiasis, rickettsial infections, cutaneous larva migrans, or cystic echinococcosis to people who have never left Europe or have acquired their infection in Germany (Krüger et al. [2001](#); Bogdan Schönian et al. [2001](#); Richter et al. [2002b, 2006, 2009](#))

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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Figure 1

Ultrasound mass attached to the urinary bladder roof and generally thickened bladder wall (during examination, the patient had difficulties to hold his urine)



Figure 2
Blood clot inside the bladder lumen



Figure 3
Macrohematuria and coagulated blood excreted with urine

