

가

가

3

*

*

= Abstract =

Three Cases of Pulmonary Paragonimiasis in a Family after Ingestion of Raw Fresh-water Crayfishes caught in a Stream of Wolchulmountain

Hyun Jung Lee, M.D., Gyu Geun Sun, M.D., Kyung Hee Na, M.D.
Sun Young Park, M.D., Eun Young Kim, M.D., Kyoung Sim Kim, M.D.
Yong Wook Kim, M.D. and Suk Il Kim, M.D.*

*Department of Pediatrics, Kwangju Christian Hospital,
Department of Parasitology*, College of Medicine, Chosun University, Gwangju, Korea*

Human infection with the lung fluke *Paragonimus westermani* has become rare in Korea. Human paragonimiasis is caused by eating raw fresh-water crayfishes or crabs infected with larval metacercariae. Recently, we experienced three cases of pulmonary paragonimiasis in a family. They ate raw fresh-water crayfishes that lived in a stream in Wolchulmountain. All the patients had hypereosinophilia and pulmonary infiltrates with pleural effusion or hydro-pneumothorax, which did not improve on antibiotics. Ingestion of raw crayfishes was a clue for paragonimiasis. Positive results were shown both on intradermal skin test and ELISA for *Paragonimus westermani* specific IgG. After treatment with praziquantel, the patients showed an improvement. This is the first familial human paragonimiasis, reported from Wolchulmountain in Chonnam Province where there had been no previous cases of paragonimiasis.

Key Words : Pulmonary paragonimiasis, Human

3 , 4) 5)

2 가 .

(*Paragonimus westermani*)

, . 가

가 .

1980

1), 2) 3)

, , , , , , 가

가

:
Tel : 062)650-5045, Fax : 062)650-5040
E-mail : tomato0423@hanmail.net

6). , (2)

가
가 , (3) 가

(enzyme-linked im-
munosorbent assay, ELISA)

가 가 (Table 1)

가 .
: 39℃, 158 /
가 , 100/60 mmHg, 37 /
21 kg(50~75) .
가 가

1 .
: ○○, 7 , 10.3 g/dL, 32.3%, 29,460/
: 5 , mm³(28%, 7%, 7%,
, 58%), 478,000/mm³
가 : 17,600/mm³ 58 mm/hr, C-
가 1 2 . 7.8 g/dL(
3.3 g/dL), ALT/AST 21/22 IU/L
가 IgE 가 가 1 :
3 , 640 1 : 64 .
가 30 IgE 459.2 IU/mL 가 .
64,000/mm³(80%)
, 가 , pH 8.5, 5.0 g/dL, LDH 1,754 IU/L
가 가 가

Table 1. *Paragonimus westermani*-Specific IgG Antibody Levels in Sera from Three Pulmonary Paragonimiasis Cases Tested by ELISA

Antigens	Absorbance in				
	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Sister	Positive criterion
<i>Paragonimus</i>	0.42	0.84	0.84	0.06	>0.35
<i>Clonorchis sinensis</i>	0.15	0.50	0.37	0.05	>0.30

가 195/48 mm²

가

3 가

가

(68%)

praziquantel

25 mg/kg 1 3 2

X-

T , B

TH/TS T/B 가 IgE 가

6

가가 0.42(Table 1)

: ○○, 14 ,

: 2

가

가

: 36℃, 98 /

105/60 mmHg, 34 /

46 kg

:

가

12.0 g/dL, 39.3%, 32,740/mm³(8%, 10%, 1%, 81%), 404,000/mm³

26,500/mm³ 44 mm/hr

10.1 g/dL(3.9 g/dL), ALT/AST 19/18 IU/L

IgE 4,000 IU/mL 가

/ 가

150/120 mm²

가가 0.84(Table 1)

가

:

X-

(Fig. 2)

: praziquantel 25 mg/kg 1

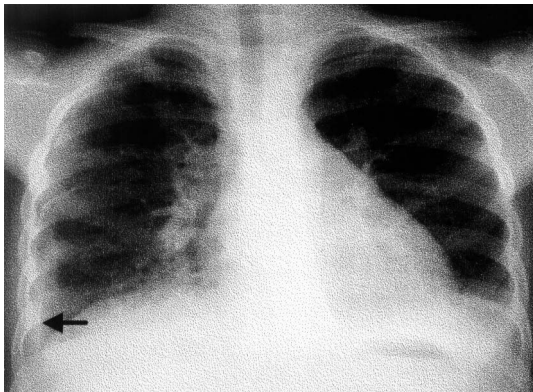


Fig. 1. Chest PA shows right pleural effusion in case 1.

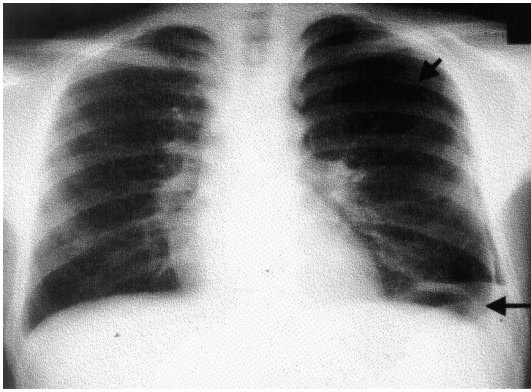


Fig. 2. Chest PA shows left hydropneumothorax in case 2.

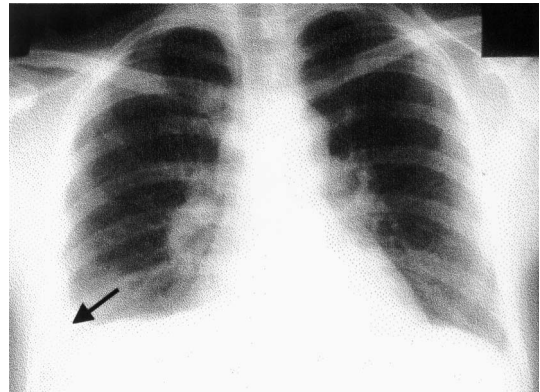


Fig. 3. Chest PA shows right pleural effusion in case 3.

3 2
X-
, 가 IgE 가
.
3
: ○○, 43 ,
: 1
:
가
.
3~4 cm
2 가
1
:
10,180/mm³(
70%), IgE 3,506 IU/mL 가
/
가 175/90 mm²
가가 0.84(Table 1)
:
(Fig. 3)가
:
praziquantel
X-
IgE 가
2

Paragonimus westermani
가
, 가
가
7). *Paragonimus*
가
Paragonimus westermani
가
, , ,
, , ,
1929 Kobayashi가
7.9%가
1958 Chyu Walton 6.7%
가 15.5% 가
8). 1959
12.6%
(, ,)가
3% 가 , (,),
(,), (, ,),
(, ,), (,)가
4~5% ()가 9%, 가 16
%, 가 47%

(6.1%), (17.1%), 가
(22.6%) ⁶⁾. 1964 , , 가
¹¹⁾ .
3~4 .
(50.1%) 가 60%
⁹⁾. 1985 ¹⁰⁾ ¹²⁾ .
가 , , ,
 , ,
2 가 1 가 가 .
 , 2 , 가 .
1 , ,
(miracidium)
(cercaria) .
2 가 가 가 ,
(metacercaria) 가
가 , 가 ⁷⁾ .
1982
가 . 1 , 1983
1 , 1985
2
1 , 1988
가
1 , 1993
1 , 1999 1
1982
1 가
가
1~5, 13, 14) 가
⁷⁾ .
가 , ,
가
1 ~ 3 cm
6 (1~27) , , ,

7).

,

,

7).

가

11, 15).

가

16).

11)

2

12).

6

가 60 mm²

가

가

5

10~20

가

가

가

가

가

500/mm³

80,000/

mm³

가

25%

가

가

17)

가

7).

가

IgG

0.25

86%,

IgE가

100%

가

E

가

IgG

가

IgG

가,

가

, LDH 가

pH

가

2,000/mm³

가

가 4~18

3

7, 18).

19)

- 9) , , . Korean J Parasitol 1964;2:189-94.
- 10) , . Korean J Parasitol 1985;23:102-10.
- 11) Im JG, Whang HY, Kim WS, Han MC, Shim YS, Cho SY. Pleuropulmonary paragonimiasis : radiologic findings in 71 patients. AJR 1992; 159:39-43.
- 12) Singh TS, Mutum SS, Razaue MA. Pulmonary paragonimiasis : clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of 39 cases in Manipur. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1986;80:967-71.
- 13) Moon WK. Pulmonary paragonimiasis simulating lung abscess in a 9-year-old - CT findings. Pediatr Radiol 1993;23:626-7.
- 14) Hong ST, Lee SH, Chi FG, Jin YS, Kim CS, Chang YS. A cast of systemic paragonimiasis with ovarian involvement. Korean J Parasitol 1982;20:53-9.
- 15) Im JG, Kong Y, Shin YM, et al. Pulmonary paragonimiasis : Clinical and experimental studies. Radiographics 1993;13:575-86.
- 16) , , , . 1992;28:711-4.
- 17) Cho SY, Lee DK, Kang SY, Kim SI. An epidemiological study of human paragonimiasis by means of micro-ELISA. Korean J Parasitol 1983;21:246-56.
- 18) Cho SY, Kim SI, Kang SY, et al. Antibody changes in paragonimiasis patients after praziquantel treatment as observed by ELISA and immunoblot. Korean J Parasitol 1989;27:15-21.
- 19) , , . 1982;7:335-47.
- 20) Kim JS. Mass chemotherapy in the control of paragonimiasis. Korea J Parasitol 1969;7:6-14.
- 21) Rim HJ, Chang YS, Lee JS, Joo KH, Suh WH, Tsuji M. Clinical evaluation of praziquantel(Embay 8440; Biltricide[®]) in the treatment of paragonimus westermani. Korean J Parasitol 1981;19:27-37.
- 22) Nana A, Bovornkitti S. Pleuropulmonary paragonimiasis. Semin Respir Med 1991;12:46-54.