



## BREAST MYIASIS: CASE REPORT

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### Abstract

*Myiasis refers to the infestation of fly larvae in humans or animals. In the present work a case of mammary myiasis with a radiological approach.*

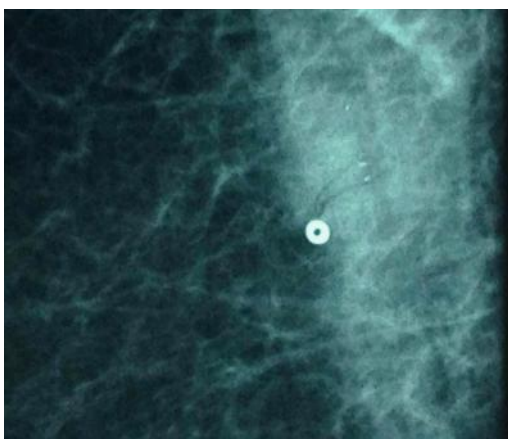
**Key Words:** Breast, Myiasis, Cutaneous Lesion

### INTRODUCTION

Myiasis refers to the infestation of fly larvae in animal or human tissues<sup>1</sup>. Its incidence is low and the clinical manifestation varies according to location, and local pain is commonly referred to and intense pruritus when in the mucosa-cutaneous region<sup>2,3</sup>. It was correlated clinical and radiological data of a case of mammary myiasis, contributing the work for a greater enrichment of the databases on the topic in the literature.

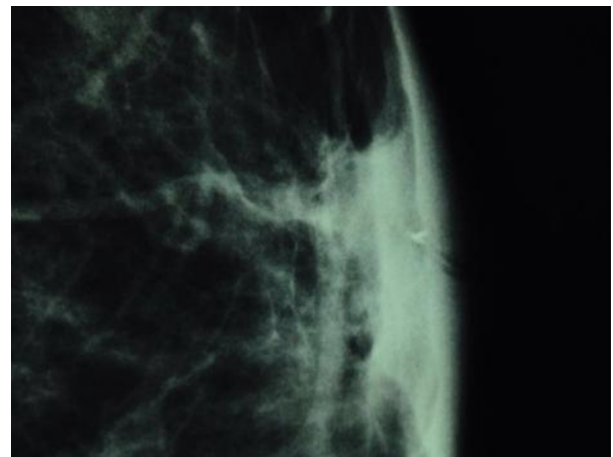
### Case report

Female patient, 53 years old, without comorbidities, attended the Samuel Libânio Clinic Hospital to perform a routine mammogram, when an erythematous-pustular aspect was seen with a central area in relief with a small orifice in the lateral superior quadrant (LSQ) of the right breast, near the nipple. Mammography showed a fusiform image, measuring approximately 0.8 cm, with radiolucent peripheral halo, showing two small



**Fig 1** Area of greater density in right axillary extension

radiopaque images punctiform at one end, located in the LSQ of the right breast (figure 1) and near the nipple (figure 2)



**Fig 2** Area of greater density near the nipple

### DISCUSSION

Myiasis is the invasion and evolution of fly larvae in human or animal tissues<sup>1</sup>. The species of flies that cause this pathology are *Cochliomyia hominivorax*, *Dermatobia hominis* and *Cordylobia anthropophaga*, popularly known as "fly fly" and "fly tumbu", respectively. Its incidence is low in humans<sup>2</sup>.

After copulation, the flies of the species *Cochliomyia hominivorax* initiate egg laying in the natural clefts of the human body or in places where there is continuity solution. In the species *Dermatobia hominis*, the female deposits its eggs on hematofagas flies, which carry eggs on its abdomen, depositing them on the host<sup>1,2</sup>. Already the *Cordylobia anthropophaga* deposited its eggs generally in the soil<sup>3</sup>.

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The clinical picture is not well defined, being dependent on the location, however, when there is intense pruritus and local pain in the cutaneous region. Dependent on the time of evolution of the case, secondary infection can be installed<sup>4</sup>. It is recommended to remove the larvae and the best technique is by asphyxiation. Substances that provide orifice occlusion, such as porcine fat, plaster, mineral oil, butter and cosmetics may be used, in addition to local compression<sup>5</sup>.

#### **Final considerations**

There are few reports of breast myiasis and the present work, in its limited coverage in the literature, contributes to the knowledge about the subject.

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