

Recovery of *Oswaldotrema nacinovici* from Whimbrels (Aves) in Korea

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Abstract: Adult specimens of *Oswaldotrema nacinovici* (Digenea: Philophthalmidae) have been first identified in Korea from 2 migratory birds (whimbrels, *Numenius phaeopus*) which were found dead at a western seashore area near Gunsan. The worms were recovered in the intestine of these birds. The worms were morphologically characterized by a large ventral sucker in comparison to the oral sucker, an external seminal vesicle extending beyond the posterior margin of the ventral sucker, and conspicuous uterine seminal receptacle. It was noteworthy that metacercariae-like bodies were contained within the inflated regions of 2 ceca. Other intestinal trematode species found in whimbrels included *Spelotrema pygmeum*, *Gynaecotyla squatarolae*, *Maritrema obstipum*, and *Himasthla megacotyle*. Zoonotic potential of these trematode species should be taken into considerations.

Key words: *Oswaldotrema nacinovici*, whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*), intestinal fluke, parasite fauna, Korea

Studies on trematodes of migratory birds have been performed worldwide for a long time. In the curlew (*Numenius americanus*) of the Galveston area of Texa Gulfcoast, USA, several species of intestinal trematodes were recovered [1]. In the coast of Belize bordering the Gulf of Mexico, several species of trematodes and cestodes were also collected from the shorebirds [2,3]. Ocular trematodes, such as *Philophthalmus gralli* (an oriental eye fluke), are known to occur naturally in a wide variety of birds, including struthioniforme [4-7]. Interestingly, *Philophthalmus hegeneri* which is the only representative of *Philophthalmus* sp. in Arabia [8], was originally found in the Gulf of Mexico [9]. Generally, among shorebirds, trematodes are dominant in marine birds, whereas cestodes are dominant in freshwater birds. However, cestodes are known to be dominant in certain marine habitats, such as Bristol Bay, Alaska, and Belize, Central America [10,11].

The majority of trematodes are spread by migrating birds, and the seashores of the Korean Peninsula provide proper conditions for these migrating birds to stay. Thus, the trema-

todes of birds have already been clinical matters in Korea. Infection with a human trematode, *Gymnophalloides seoi*, is now recognized as an emerging parasitic disease which makes acute gastrointestinal problems, such as pancreatitis [12,13]. Its second intermediate host is the oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) [14], and the oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*) is known to be a natural definitive host [15]. These seasonal migrating birds usually stay at the western seashores of the Korean Peninsula, while they migrate between Siberian tundra and Australia. Through a nationwide survey, more than 20 endemic areas with a relatively high prevalence of *G. seoi* infection were located along the coastal villages of the Korean Peninsula [16-18]. Two species of microphallids had also been collected from migratory birds in Korea [19,20], and recently, the presence of *Endocotyle* and *Spelotrema* was also reported in Korea [21]. However, considering the number and diversity of migratory birds that stay in the Korean Peninsula, consistent investigations of their parasites seem to be required.

Foreshore soil and environment with plenty of feeds for the wild birds, such as small crabs, shellfishes, and earthworms along the coasts of the Korean Peninsula provide adequate conditions for migratory birds to drop by on their way to the breeding or wintering grounds. Among these birds, *Numenius phaeopus* (the whimbrel) belongs to the large family Scolopacidae and stay on the coastal regions of the Korean Peninsula in

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Table 1. The kinds and numbers of recovered flukes from 5 whimbrels

Name of parasite	No. of parasite specimens recovered from each whimbrel (code no.)					Total no. of specimens
	1	2	3	4	5	
<i>Spelotrema pygmeum</i>	27	118	3	361	1	510
<i>Gynaecotyla squatarolae</i>	1	280	0	17	2	300
<i>Maritrema obstipum</i>	27	0	0	6	0	33
<i>Oswaldotrema nacinovici</i>	0	23	0	1	0	24
<i>Himasthla megacotyla</i>	0	0	0	6	7	13

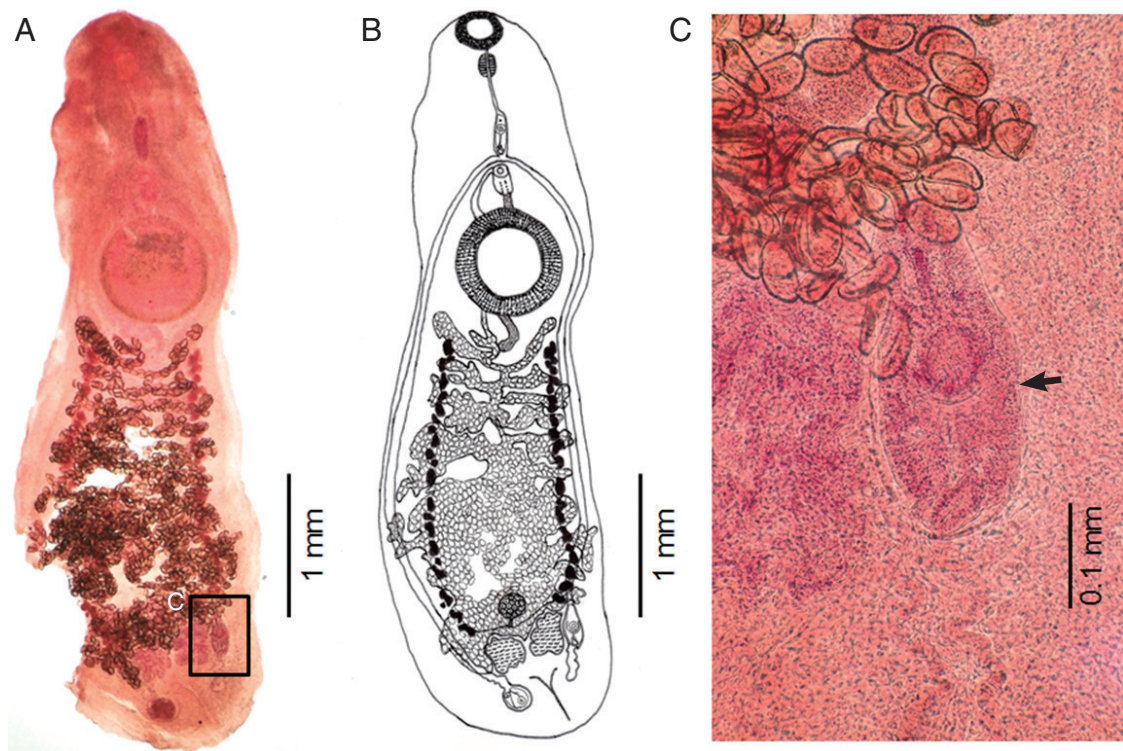


Fig. 1. (A) Adult specimen of *Oswaldotrema nacinovici* recovered from the intestine of a whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* dead on a western seashore of Korea. A large ventral sucker, external seminal vesicle extending beyond the ventral sucker, and ceca containing metacercariae-like bodies are characteristic features of this parasite. (B) Line drawing of the worm in Fig. 1A. (C) A metacercaria-like body (arrow) is seen deep inside (near the terminal portion of) the left cecum.

spring and autumn periods during migration. The present report is to refer *Oswaldotrema nacinovici*, a new parasite fauna which parasitizes *N. phaeopus* birds in Korea. This new trematode was originally reported from *N. phaeopus* in Brazil [22]. However, detailed information on parasites of *N. phaeopus* is still lacking in Brazil because of its migratory habits. Therefore, the infection route of this trematode will be assumed in relation to the case of Brazil. Chances of accidental human infections by this or other related trematodes transmitted by migrating birds will be discussed in this report.

In May 2011, a survey on helminthic infection status among the migrating shorebirds in a western coastal area of Korea was

performed. In this survey, 5 whimbrels were found dead at a coastal area of Gunsan-si, Jeollabuk-do. They were immediately transferred to our laboratory, and the intestines were separated. Then, they were opened longitudinally in saline, and the intestinal contents were examined for the presence of parasites. If some trematodes were observed, they were fixed in 10% neutral formalin, stained with carmine, and their species were identified under light microscopy.

Through these investigations, all the whimbrels were found to be infected with at least more than 1 species of trematodes of 5 different species. They were identified as *Spelotrema pygmeum*, *Gynaecotyla squatarolae*, *Maritrema obstipum*, *Himasthla*

Table 2. Comparative measurements of *Oswaldotrema nacinovici* found in Korea with that reported in Brazil (μm)

Organ	Korea ^a	Brazil [22]
Body size (length/width; L/W)	7,054/2,005	3,710/1,229
Oral sucker (L/W)	297/396	280/260
Prepharynx	25	70
Pharynx	243	140
Esophagus	693	530
Ventral sucker (L/W)	891/901	670/590
Right testis (L/W)	347/297	290/340
Left testis (L/W)	327/317	410/360
Egg (uterine)	75 × 39 (n=10)	65 × 29 (n=5)

^aMeasurements are based on 1 fully matured adult specimen.

megacotyle, and an unfamiliar species, later identified as *O. nacinovici* (Table 1; Fig. 1A, B). Total 24 specimens of *O. nacinovici* were collected from 2 of the 5 whimbrels examined. Among them, only 1 was fully matured adult (Fig. 1), and the other 23 were juvenile or immature worms. The adult specimen has been deposited in the Department of Parasitology, College of Medicine, Dankook University, Cheonan, Korea (DUPC no. 16-0001).

The morphological characteristics of *O. nacinovici* were as follows (Fig. 1A, B): Body elliptical, oral sucker less than a half of ventral sucker. Prepharynx short. Esophagus long, bifurcating in front of genital pore. External seminal vesicle tubular, extending dorsally and longitudinally beyond acetabulum. Ceca extending nearly to the posterior end with distal inflation; inflated end parts containing metacercariae-like bodies. Testes between the cecal ends. Germarium located just anterior to testes. Cirrus sac not seen. Vitellaria follicular, from ventral sucker to testes level. The size of each organ (based on 1 adult worm) was as listed in Table 2. From these findings, these worms were identified as the adult worms of *Oswaldotrema* sp.

Trematodes of whimbrels had already been subjects of studies. The specimens diagnosed as *O. nacinovici* in this study was the same as that reported previously in Brazil [22]. This relatively new genus (*Oswaldotrema*) is similar or related to genera *Pittacium*, *Cloacitrema*, *Parorchis*, and *Pygorchis*. In the report from Brazil, it was suggested that the parasitic infections of migrating birds, including the whimbrel, which stay on wintering grounds in Brazil might be related to the migration to breeding grounds of northern hemisphere, such as Siberian tundra or Arctic moorland.

It is known that *N. phaeopus* birds which stay on the Korean Peninsula during migration have different sites as breeding

grounds. There are 4 subspecies in *N. phaeopus*, and the breeding grounds are divided according to their subspecies. Both northeastern Asia and northern North America are breeding grounds of *N. phaeopus*. *N. phaeopus* feeds in a distinctive and very active way, chasing insects and other mobile preys, such as small crabs by probing soft mud or picking off the surface. Furthermore, the subspecies of *N. phaeopus* that fly to the Korean Peninsula or South America share the breeding grounds between northeastern Asia (tundra) and northern North America (Alaska).

At present, considering that the species of trematodes are the same in both Korea and Brazil, the most possible explanation to the infection route of *Oswaldotrema* can be from Siberian tundra adjacent to Alaska. Another possible explanation of infection route is from Alaska. Therefore, further comprehensive surveys on the intermediate hosts in both subarctic areas along with the investigations of hosts in wintering grounds are needed to clarify the exact infection route of this parasite.

Oswaldotrema, reported for the first time in Brazil, is rather a newly identified genus, and there has been no report on human or mammalian infection cases so far. However, considering raw-seafood-eating habits among Koreans, investigations of possible human infections should be conducted on a frequent basis. Interestingly, some trematodes can simplify their life cycle by displaying a facultative life-cycle diversification [23]. This situation could be also considered when a host in the life-cycle is unavailable periodically by, for example, seasonal migration. Thus, a sophisticated addition of waiting stages, especially the metacercarial stage may enhance the chances of transmission to a host [24].

In conclusion, the infection route of *O. nacinovici* found in Korea is most probably from northeastern Asia near Alaska by migrating *N. phaeopus*. All the facts and assumes of the present report emphasizes the importance of consecutive studies on avian parasites in relation to possible human infections. Efforts to find out new species of helminths parasitizing the birds should also be continued especially in Korea where a large variety of migratory birds gather around seasonally.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We have no conflict of interest related to this work.

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