

MEETING ABSTRACT



Bloodworm induced Anaphylaxis

Peter Ho^{*}, Chrystyna Kalicinsky

From Canadian Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology Annual Scientific Meeting 2013 Toronto, Canada. 3-6 October 2013

Introduction

Bloodworms are a group of bristle worms found at the bottom of marine waters. They have pale skin, which allows their red body fluid, which contains hemoglobin, to show through, hence the name "bloodworm". Bloodworms are often used as bait in fishing and are also available commercially as a food-source for aquarium fish [1,2].

This case report describes a patient who experienced repeated allergic reactions after feeding her fish.

Case report

A 21 year old female student was seen in the Adult Allergy and Immunology clinic for evaluation of hives. Eleven months ago, the patient experienced three distinct episodes where she experienced hives and itching affecting her neck. The first episode lasted for 30 minutes and then spontaneously resolved. Her second episode was similar to the first, but she also experienced the sensation of throat closing. She denied tongue or lip swelling and resolution occurred within 30 minutes. Her third episode was similar to her second episode and in addition she experienced itchy eyes. When the patient was asked about any suspected triggers, should reported that these symptoms occurred shortly after feeding her fish with bloodworms. After she suspected bloodworms as the etiology for her reactions, she switched fish food to mosquito larvae and has had no further recurrence.

The patient had epicutaneous skin testing to a solution of bloodworms in saline, which was positive.

Discussion

This patient had recurrent urticaria as well as subjective respiratory compromise and conjunctivitis which occurred shortly after contact with bloodworms, with positive epicutaneous skin test. She meets the clinical diagnosis of anaphylaxis [3]. A literature search

* Correspondence: hop@cc.umanitoba.ca

Section of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3A 1R9 conducted in Pubmed with the keywords "Bloodworm Allergy" in July 2013 identified a case report of bloodworm induced asthma, but did not reveal any published reports of blood-worm induced anaphylaxis [4]. We counseled the patient to avoid any further contact with Bloodworms and to continue with an alternative fish food.

Published: 3 March 2014

References

- Bloodworm facts. 2013 [http://www.mainebloodworms.com/facts.html], Accessed July 20.
- Bloodworm: Complete Guide to Fishing Uses & Applications. 2013 [http://www.ccmoore.com/bait-blog/bloodworm-complete-guide-fishinguses-applications/], Accessed July 20.
- Lieberman P, Nicklas R, Oppenheimer J, et al: The diagnosis and management of anaphylaxis practice parameter: 2010 update. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2010, 126(3):477-80, e1-42.
- 4. Wu KC, Räsänen K, Hudson TJ:.

doi:10.1186/1710-1492-10-S1-A29

Cite this article as: Ho and Kalicinsky: Bloodworm induced Anaphylaxis. Allergy, Asthma & Clinical Immunology 2014 10(Suppl 1):A29.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

) BioMed Central

Submit your manuscript at www.biomedcentral.com/submit



© 2014 Ho and Kalicinsky; licensee BioMed Central Ltd. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.