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## Presence of very high prevalence of *Macracanthorhynchus hirudinaceus* infection in Wild Boars (*Sus Scrofa Barbarus*) in El Hajeb province, Middle Atlas, Morocco

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**Abstract**

The study was aimed to evaluate the prevalence of *M. hirudinaceus* in wild boars (n = 33) in the El Hajeb province, Middle Atlas region of Morocco from October 2014 to March 2015. The entire intestinal tract of each wild boar was divided into anatomical parts; the intestines were opened longitudinally and the wall was examined for the presence of worms and any pathogenic lesions. The collected acanthocephalans were removed and placed in distilled water for three hours for relaxation, before transferring them to another vial containing fixative (10% formalin). The results revealed that from the 33 boars, 14 (42%) were male and 19 (58%) were female. Prevalence of *M. hirudinaceus* was found to be 81.81%. Male boars constituted 78.57% of the infected animals while females constituted 84.21%. The findings of this study show the highest prevalence so far of *M. hirudinaceus* infection in wild boars. Such high rates of infection of wild boars may lead to higher risk of infection for farmers and residents of rural areas.

**Keywords:** *Macracanthorhynchus hirudinaceus*, epidemiology, wild boar, El Hajeb Province, Morocco

**1. Introduction**

Wild boars (*Sus Scrofa*) have wide distribution all around the world. The species of wild boars (*Sus Scrofa Barbarus*) live in condensed populations in northern Morocco, mainly in the forested mountainous regions. Their distribution extends from the Rif to the Anti-Atlas Mountains [2, 1]. Forests are their natural habitat, in particular forests with dense undergrowth, which offer them shelter, protection and food. However, they can also inhabit other environments due to their adaptive capacity. For example, populations of wild boar are found from the Alfa's highlands to the Saharan oases in the south of the country [13]. The wild boar is an omnivore. Its diet includes a wide variety of species, including small animals, such as snails, earthworms and larvae, as well as larger animals, such as hedgehogs and rabbits. Plant material favoured by wild boar, includes roots, bulbs, rhizomes, mushrooms and various forest fruits, especially acorns [14]. Nevertheless, wild boars often roam freely throughout villages and farms. Alongside with the social and economic concerns about wild boar causing damage to farms, they could play an important role in spreading epidemics of several types of zoonotic helminths by acting as reservoir hosts and maintaining the helminths in sylvatic cycles of the parasite, regardless of the domestic cycles [10]. In rural communities, wild boars (*Sus Scrofa Barbarus*) are in narrow contact with farmers and can pose a potential risk of transmission of zoonotic diseases. *Macracanthorhynchus hirudinaceus* is a thorny-headed worm belonging to the Acanthocephalan's phylum [9]. These cosmopolitan species live in the small intestine of wild boars and may transmit to humans by accidental ingestion of its intermediate host. This thorny-headed worm has an indirect cycle using dung beetles as an intermediate host [17, 7]. It causes serious damage to the intestinal mucosa of their definitive host, through penetrating deep into its gut wall with its proboscis. Heavy infestations may induce catarrhal enteritis and, rarely, perforation of the guts wall, which can result in fatal peritonitis [7]. As no parasitological data on wild boar in Morocco are available, the aim of the present study were to determine the prevalence and intensity of infection of wild boar populations in the El Hajeb province with *M. hirudinaceus*; assess the possible effect of age and sex of wild boars on the



**Table 1:** Extreme values and mean measures of distinctive features (in mm) of 22 females and 8 males *Macracanthorhynchus hirudinaceus* found in wild boars.

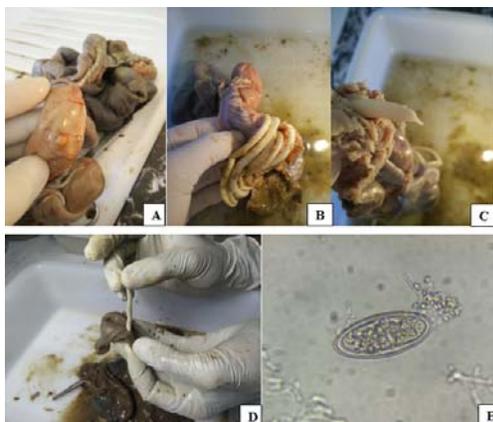
Measurements	Males		Females	
	min - max	mean	min - max	mean
Total body length	40 - 117	72.1	82 - 480	246.9
Width at mid-body	2.00 - 4.00	2.85	3.00 - 6.50	4.31
Proboscis length	0.56 - 0.76	0.63	0.59 - 1.10	0.79
Proboscis row No	5 - 7	5.5	5 - 7	5.3
Hook No per row	6 - 7	6.5	6 - 9	7.4
Hook length	0.124 - 0.179	0.157	0.129 - 0.245	0.176

The results of the study presented in Table 2 showed the relationship between infection with *Macracanthorhynchus hirudinaceus*, site of the shooting, age and sex of wild boars. It appeared that infection levels tend to increase with the age of wild boars. The intensity of infection varied from 1 to 13 mean (4.18) (Table 2).

**Table 2:** Prevalence and intensity of infection of *Macracanthorhynchus hirudinaceus* in relation to the age and sex of wild boars and the site of shooting

Wild boars data	N	<i>M. hirudinaceus</i>	
		Prevalence (%)	Intensity
<b>Host age</b>			
<1	17	64.70%	1.36 (1 - 2)
1 - 2	8	100%	4.5 (3 - 7)
2 - 3	5	100%	9.5 (3 - 13)
>3	3	100%	7 (6 - 8)
<b>Host sex</b>			
Males	14	78.57%	4.54 (1 - 8)
Females	19	84.21%	3.87 (1 - 13)
<b>Shooting site</b>			
Cultivate area	13	69.23%	5 (1 - 9)
Rangelands and forest	20	90%	3.72 (1 - 13)
Total	33	81.81%	4.18 (1 - 13)

The presence of worms was obvious in all infected boars either by their apparent movement inside the intestinal lumen; the volume of the intestines where at least several worms were present (Fig. 2 B); the white-reddish nodules observed on the external surface of the gut wall, indicating the spot invaded by the worm's proboscis (Fig. 2 A). Due to the absence of registered studies in Morocco on wild boar parasitology so far, we compared our results with studies in other regions. Our findings are discussed below.

**Fig 2:** Lesions provoked by *M. hirudinaceus*: **A** a fibrotic nodule caused by the attachment of worm proboscis to the intestinal wall, visible from serosal surface, **B** intestine with a heavy worm burden, **C** head of adult worm release its hold, **D** adult worm embedded in the intestine wall, **E** egg of *M. hirudinaceus* detected in stool.

#### 4. Discussion

*Macracanthorhynchus hirudinaceus* is a widely distributed acanthocephalan parasite, which lives in the intestines of wild boars and other suids, and very occasionally in humans or dogs. It causes enteritis, gastritis or peritonitis. It is known as, "Giant Thorny-Headed Worm"<sup>[5]</sup>. This zoonosis is not rare in countries where beetles are included in the human diet for gastronomic or medical purposes, such as China<sup>[20, 7]</sup> and Thailand<sup>[8, 15]</sup>. One of the objectives of the present study was to determine the prevalence of *M. hirudinaceus* in wild boar in the province of El Hajeb in Morocco. When we compared the results of this study with the prevalence determined in other regions through similar studies: 2.1% in Croatia<sup>[16]</sup>; 21% in Spain<sup>[4]</sup>; 61.25% in Corsica<sup>[6]</sup>; and 64% Iran<sup>[12]</sup>, we found that the total prevalence of 81.81% detected in this study is the highest observed so far for *M. hirudinaceus*. However, since this is the first study on *M. hirudinaceus* in wild boar in Morocco, there is a possibility that the very high prevalence in the province of El Hajeb may reflect a very high contamination occurring only in the study area, notably in forests (Table 2) because of overpopulation of wild boar in this area. Moreover, we should take into consideration that *M. hirudinaceus* eggs showed an important resistance, remaining infective in soil for up to 1.2 – 3 years and tolerating both desiccation and very cold temperatures below 0 °C<sup>[11]</sup>.

No correlations were found between *M. hirudinaceus* infection and gender of the animals or shooting site in this study. However, a light correlation was found with age. We observed that boars younger than one year were less infected than adult animals. If infected, despite the very high prevalence, the intensity of the detected infection did not appear to be high (Table 2).

This acanthocephalan cause serious damage to the intestinal mucosa, primarily traumatic and accompanied by great pain, by penetration of the proboscis, and is compounded by the tendency of the worm to release its hold occasionally and reattach at another place<sup>[12]</sup>. Heavy worm burden may cause mechanical obstruction, which may lead to mortality, especially in piglets<sup>[9]</sup>. Severe infection may cause slow growth or emaciation, lower weight gain<sup>[19, 9]</sup> and occasional damage of the intestine, causing mortal peritonitis.

#### 5. Conclusion

Despite that pig husbandry and pig meat consumption are prohibited in Morocco, in accordance with Islamic instructions and traditions, and no human infection has been reported so far, it is evident that the very high relative prevalence and contamination with *M. hirudinaceus* of wild boars in the El Hajeb province poses a serious risk for human infection to farmers and residents of rural communities, in particular children, for instance through the accidental ingestion of infected intermediate hosts. Similarly, reeler who consume wild boar meat may be exposed to infection.

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