Visceral Toxocariasis from Regular Consumption of Raw Cow Liver

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A 58-year-old man had leukocytosis (leukocytes 11,800/μL), with marked eosinophilia (36%) and an increased total IgE at 2,345 U/mL (normal <100). There were no abnormal results in his annual check-up examinations including blood parameters until the most recent examination, when he began to eat raw cow liver weekly. Abdominal computed tomography (CT) revealed multiple, ill-defined, low-attenuated lesions in the patient’s liver (Picture 1). Chest X-ray images did not reveal apparent abnormalities, whereas chest CT demonstrated a nodule with a halo and ill-defined margin, and ground-glass opacity (Picture 2). Gel diffusion test using the patient’s serum revealed strong precipitin bands.
against larval excretory-secretory (LES) products of both *Toxocara (T.) canis* and *T. cati*, thus visceral larva migrans (VLM) was highly suspected. Treatment with albendazole was performed. Consumption of paratenic meat, especially raw liver, was the suspected source of infestation.

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