Nasal myiasis (Scholeiasis)

**DEFINITION:**

Infestation of nose by Maggots = larval form of blue bottle fly (Chrysomyia species)

**AETIOLOGY:**

1. Atrophic Rhinitis
2. Leprosy, Syphilis
3. Large roomy nasal cavity following removal of nasal polyps/rhinosporidiosis
4. Following surgery for Ca Maxilla
5. Post radiotherapy for Ca maxilla
6. Purulent sinusitis
7. Poor Hygiene
8. Poor Nutritional Status

**PATHOPHYSIOLOGY**

- Flies lay egg in nasal cavity ➔ eggs hatch into larvae (200 in 24hrs) ➔ Superadded bacterial infection ➔ PNS invaded by maggots (larvae cause destruction of nose, nasopharynx, paranasal sinus, soft tissue of face, palate, eyeball)

**LIFE CYCLE**

- Eggs (8-24hrs) ➔ Larvae (4-7days) ➔ Pupa (10 to 20 days) ➔ Adults

**CLINICAL FEATURES:**

- Intense nasal irritation, sneezing, lacrimation, headache for first 3 days after infestation
- Nasal obstruction
- Nasal Pain, puffy eyelids & lips
- Foul smelling nasal discharge
- H/O crawling sensation in nose (fornication)
- H/O maggots coming out of nasal cavity (after 3 to 4 days)
- Fistulae on nose / palate
- Death may occur from meningitis

**ON EXAMINATION**

- Maggots seen crawling out
- Cellulitis of nose and face
- Fever, malaise, headache, toxemia
TREATMENT:

- Endoscopic removal of maggots with forceps
- Nasal irrigation with dilute chloroform
- Nasal packing using ribbon gauze soaked in turpentine oil for 24 hrs, alternatively we can use Turpentine oil and chloroform (4:1) BD before attempted removal. Maggots come out due to suffocation.
- Nasal douching with normal saline QID to remove slough, crusts, dead maggots.
- Nasal instillation of liquid paraffin for lubrication
- Isolation with mosquito net to avoid contact with flies
- Antibiotics to control secondary infection
- Maintenance of nasal hygiene