

The Reason Why Everyone is obsessing About Human Taeniases

Akira Ito*

Department of Parasitology, Asahikawa Medical University, Asahikawa, Japan

***Corresponding author:** Akira Ito, Department of Parasitology, Asahikawa Medical University, Asahikawa 078-8510, Japan, E-mail: akiraito@asahikawa-med.ac.jp

Received date: July 07, 2021; **Accepted date:** July 21, 2021; **Published date:** July 28, 2021

Citation: Ito A (2021) The Reason Why Everyone is obsessing About Human Taeniases. *J Infect Pathol* 4:141.

Copyright: ©

“Check sanitation system when you visit remote areas and eat well-cooked meat or viscera”. As you now know, we are basically safe in developed countries where meat-inspection is routinely carried out by authorized facilities. Treatment of tapeworm carriers is easy using several highly efficient drugs.

Where is the Endemic Area or Country?

The answer is in almost all countries where remote mountainous area(s) are located. These all tapeworms are often confirmed from mountainous areas in the Tibetan plateau. One of such areas is Muli Tibetan Autonomous County, Liangshan Prefecture, Sichuan Province, China. There are many gorgeous hotels for tourists in Xichang, the capital city in Liangshan Prefecture [13]. The inhabitants of Muli include more than 10 China’s minorities, predominantly Tibetan and Yi. Muli county is located at the foot of Mount Gongga (altitude 7,556 m), the highest peak in Sichuan, and well known as Shangri-La. In villages in Muli, primary school children are infected with these *Taenia* tapeworms [13]. Similar situations are common in other mountainous countries including Nepal etc. Another unique country is Indonesia. Most provinces in Indonesia are Muslim societies (88%) [25]. Thus, beef tapeworm, *T. saginata* is common in rural and/or remote areas. But in Bali, one of the world-famous tropical resort islands, *T. solium* is common. Local people’s religion is Balinese Hinduism and people enjoy eating uncooked minced pork. Also, Samosir Island in the Lake Toba and neighbor counties in North Sumatra is known as endemic for *T. saginata asiatica* [15]. If some traveler(s) who are *T. solium* carriers visit this area, it is easy for us to expect outbreak of *T. solium* infections.

In Asia, taeniasis may be common in remote and/or rural areas. Cysticercosis is exclusively caused by ingestion of eggs of *T. solium*. Therefore, endemic areas are not only taeniasis endemic areas but also all over the world through globalization.

References

1. Schantz PM, Cruz M, Sarti E, Pawlowski Z (1993) Potential eradicability of taeniasis and cysticercosis. Bull Pan Am Health Organ 27:397–403.
2. Ito A, Wandra T, Yamasaki H, Nakao M, Sako Y et al. (2004) Cysticercosis/taeniasis in Asia and the Pacific. Vector-borne Zoonotic Dis 4:96–107.
3. Ito A, Nakao M, Wandra T (2003) Human taeniasis and cysticercosis in Asia. Lancet 362:1918–1920.
4. Ito A, Budke CM (2014) Culinary delights and travel? A review of zoonotic cestodiasis and metacestodiasis. Travel Med Infect Dis 12:582–591.
5. Loos-Frank B (2000) An update of Verster’s (1969) “Taxonomic revision of the genus *Taenia* Linnacus” (Cestoda) in Table format. Syst Parasitol 45:155–183.
6. Hoberg EP, Alkire NL, de Queiroz, Jones A (2001) Out of Africa: origins of the *Taenia* tapeworms in humans. Proc R Soc London B 268:781–787.
- 7.