A 77-year-old woman with chronic iron deficiency anemia had a medical examination in May 2002. She was diagnosed as having anisakiasis after upper endoscopy of the antrum of the stomach, and a worm was removed. Three years later, an upper endoscopy showed several worms in the first and second portions of the duodenum, but there were no symptoms. Ten live worms were removed using standard biopsy forceps and were identified by microscopic examination as hookworm (*Ancylostoma duodenale*). Magnified endoscopy clearly revealed the internal organs of the hookworm sucking blood from the duodenal mucosa, as well as whitish erosion with slow oozing at the anchorage point of the hookworm. It was noted that the conventional endoscopic images of the hookworm were similar to those of *Anisakis simplex*, but the magnified endoscopic images were clearly different (Fig. 1).

Examination of a stool sample by a formalin-ethyl acetate concentration technique revealed hookworm eggs. A single dose of pyrantel pamoate (500 mg) was administered. Two weeks later, upper endoscopy showed clearance of the worms, and 1 month later, examination of a fresh stool sample revealed no hookworm eggs.

Comparison of magnified endoscopic images of *Ancylostoma duodenale* (hookworm) and *Anisakis simplex*

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**Bibliography**

Endoscopy 2009; 41: E189
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart · New York · ISSN 0013-726X

**Corresponding author**

Y. Nakagawa, MD
Department of Gastroenterology
Oita Kouseiren Tsurumi Hospital, Beppu, Japan
Fax: +81-977-237884
nakagawa4423@ybb.ne.jp