



## CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS

# Pythiosis in Small Animals

Andrew Hanzlicek, DVM, MS, DACVIM

### At a Glance – Key Points

1. Pythiosis can affect dogs and cats anywhere in the U.S.
2. Cutaneous/SQ and GI disease is most common.
3. Hyphal organisms can be absent in cytopathology or histopathology samples, but when found cannot be differentiated from many pathogenic molds based on morphology alone.
4. MiraVista *Pythium* IgG enzyme immunoassay (EIA) is highly specific (>99%) and sensitive (>99%) for the diagnosis of all forms of pythiosis in dogs and cats.
5. MiraVista *Pythium* IgG EIA can be used for treatment monitoring as IgG levels decrease and normalize with successful treatment.

### Introduction

*Pythium insidiosum* (and cryptic species *P. periculosum*)<sup>1</sup>, the causative agent of pythiosis, are a fungal-like pathogens classified as oomycetes. Dogs are more often affected than cats, but any mammal is susceptible. Horses, sheep, and cattle are the most common large animal species affected.<sup>2,3</sup> Pythiosis is uncommon in humans, most often causing ocular or vascular disease.<sup>2</sup> *Pythium* is intolerant of cold and is most commonly found in the Southern U.S. - although pythiosis has been diagnosed from CA to AZ to FL to WI and everywhere in between. (Figure 1) There are seasonal trends, with the most dogs being diagnosed in September - February.<sup>4</sup>

In the environment motile biflagellate zoospores are found in warm water requiring water plants for the lifecycle. It is likely in water where dogs and cats are infected when the organism penetrates skin or is ingested and penetrates the GI tract. Plant ingestion might also be a mode of infection. In tissues it is found as hyphae where it causes a severe inflammatory reaction that alters organ structure and function. The most common sites of infection are skin/SQ and GI tract. Often one or other site is affected, but occasionally both organ systems are involved. Infections tend to be slowly progressive and locally invasive, while dissemination to distant sites such as bone, liver, or lung is uncommon.<sup>2</sup> Local lymph nodes are often involved.

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### Gastrointestinal Disease (Figures 6-8)

Animals can have GI pythiosis for months, or even years, before showing clinical signs, which can include vomiting, diarrhea, hematochezia, tenesmus, decreased appetite, and weight loss. A palpable abdominal mass might be found on examination. Abdominal ultrasound or CT shows one, or multiple, segmental infiltrative GI masses most commonly at the gastric outflow, duodenum, or ileocolic junction- although disease can be found anywhere from pharynx to rectum.<sup>5,6</sup> On ultrasonography a loss of layering often accompanies GI wall thickening.<sup>7</sup> Oral luminal dilation suggestive of mechanical obstruction can also be found. Mesenteric lymph nodes are often involved and are enlarged and heterogeneous.<sup>7</sup> A mass at the root of the mesentery is another common site and is heterogeneous on ultrasound often including mesenteric lymph nodes. Invasion into the mesenteric vessels can lead to hemorrhage, bowel ischemia, and necrosis, which is invariably fatal.

### Cutaneous and Sub-cutaneous Disease (Figures 3-4)

Skin lesions are non-healing, ulcerative and nodular with draining tracts- most often affecting the limbs, ventral trunk, or perineum.<sup>5</sup> Cats can have large subcutaneous masses without ulceration or draining tracts most often periorbital, inguinal, or at the tail head.<sup>5</sup> Since infection is from cutaneous inoculation, intuitively, traumatic injury of the skin might precede infection, but this is not often noted by pet-owners. Local lymphadenomegaly is common.

### Disease of Other Body Systems

Respiratory involvement causes tachypnea, dyspnea or a cough as tracheobronchial lymphadenopathy compresses large airways rich with cough receptors.<sup>8</sup> Urogenital invasion can cause stranguria, pollakiuria, and hematuria. (Figure 5)

### Diagnosis

Organisms can be scarce or not present on cytopathology or histopathology. Special stains, such as GMS stain, can help with visualization. Pathology shows mixed pyogranulomatous and eosinophilic inflammation. If found, hyphae are broad (2-7  $\mu\text{m}$ ) with irregular branching, sparse septation, and rounded tips (Figure 2).<sup>2</sup> Based on morphology alone, these cannot be differentiated from other oomycetes (*Lagenidium* or *Paralagenidium*) or hyaline molds including *Conidiobolus* and *Basidiobolus*. The organisms are often mistaken for *Aspergillus* on pathology reports. Routine lab work changes are non-specific and suggestive of chronic inflammation possibly including a mild non-regenerative anemia, eosinophilia, hypoalbuminemia, and hyperglobulinemia.<sup>6</sup>

Due to diagnostic challenges noted above, a blood-based biomarker to support the diagnosis and assist with treatment monitoring is desirable. MiraVista Diagnostics (MVD) offers an anti-*Pythium* IgG enzyme immunoassay (EIA) requiring only 0.25 ml serum. *Pythium* is unique enough from common fungal pathogens (*Blasto*, *Histo*, *Cocci*, *Crypto*, *Asper*) that there is no cross-reactivity- making the assay highly specific (>99%). In addition, dogs and cats with pythiosis develop a strong humoral immune response leading to high antibody levels- making the assay highly sensitive (>99%). The MVD *Pythium* IgG assay is the first commercially available assay that can be used to test dogs and cats. With successful treatment antibody levels drop making the MVD *Pythium* IgG assay a useful tool for treatment monitoring (see below).

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### Treatment

Surgical excision with wide margins is the treatment of choice for cutaneous pythiosis. The surgical approach is similar to that of a soft tissue sarcoma.<sup>9</sup> Medical therapy (described below) is recommended for at least 6 months after surgery. Pythium IgG levels should be checked at baseline, monthly for 3 months, then every 3 months until negative after surgery. A persistently positive IgG test is suggestive of either incomplete resection or disease at another site. In the absence of a mechanical GI or bile duct obstruction, medical treatment is an option for GI pythiosis. Itraconazole, terbinafine, and prednisone (**Table 2**) are combined with a long treatment duration (generally >1 year).<sup>10,11</sup> From clinical experience, at least 75% of dogs with GI pythiosis will go into remission with medical treatment. Treatment with mefenoxam, an agricultural fungicide, has been described.<sup>12,13</sup> No study has shown clear benefits of including mefenoxam in addition to standard therapy (itraconazole, terbinafine, and prednisolone). Considering the risks of pet-owners handling this EPA approved fungicide, the author only recommends its use when standard treatment is unsuccessful. The use of a *Pythium* immunotherapeutic has also been described.<sup>14,15</sup> Like mefenoxam, there is no available data suggesting immunotherapy provides any benefit over standard treatment. One study showed that vaccination did not induce measurable anti-*Pythium* antibodies, suggesting it will not affect the IgG assay used for diagnosis and treatment monitoring.<sup>16</sup> This does not necessarily argue against the efficacy of immunotherapy however, as cell mediated immunity is likely even more important. The author has used immunotherapy with anecdotal success in select cases of pythiosis in dogs. More research is needed in this area. *Pythium* IgG levels decrease and normalize with successful treatment, along with clinical signs and abdominal imaging can be used to monitor treatment. (**Table 3**)

**Table 1. Common Findings** of pythiosis in dogs and cats.

Form	Signs & PE Findings
Gastrointestinal	Vomiting, diarrhea, hematochezia, tenesmus, decreased appetite, lethargy, poor body condition, and intra-abdominal mass
Cutaneous/SQ	Ulcerative nodular lesion, draining tracts, SQ and periorbital masses (cat)

**Table 2. Medical Treatment** of GI pythiosis.

Drug	Dose	Notes
Itraconazole	5 mg/kg/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check Itra blood levels at 3-4 weeks after starting (test code 312)</li> <li>Monitor liver enzymes at 3-4 weeks, then at 2 months, then every 2-4 months</li> </ul>
Terbinafine	30 mg/kg/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor liver enzyme as above Toxicity causes increase ALT</li> </ul>
Prednisolone	2 mg/kg/day for 5 days, then 1 mg/kg/day for 1 month, taper over next month if positive clinical response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can cause an increase in liver enzymes ALP&gt;&gt;ALT</li> </ul>

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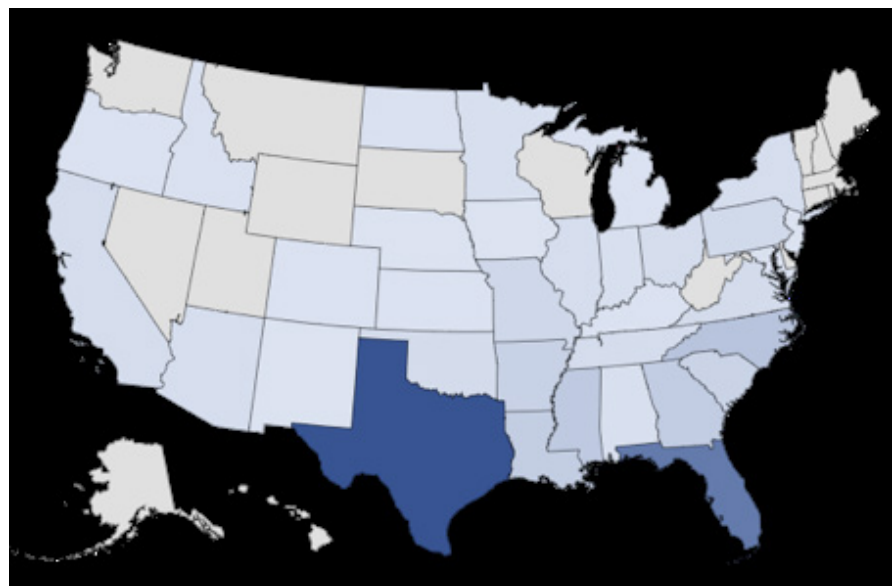


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**Table 3. Treatment Monitoring.** All of the following should be met before discontinuing treatment in dogs and cats with pythiosis.

Monitoring Tool	Criteria	Notes
Treatment Duration	Minimum 12-month duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Required duration can be longer.</li> </ul>
History	≥1-month past resolution of clinical signs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vomiting, diarrhea, and weight loss for GI pythiosis.</li> <li>Cutaneous/SQ lesions</li> </ul>
Physical Examination	≥1-month past resolution of physical exam abnormalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examination of cutaneous/SQ lesions and abdominal and peripheral lymph node palpation.</li> </ul>
Imaging Studies	≥1-month past resolution of imaging abnormalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abdominal US: GI masses, wall thickening, and lymphadenopathy should resolve with successful treatment.</li> </ul>
MVista® Pythium IgG eia (serum) Test Code 332	≥1-month past negative IgG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IgG levels decrease and normalize with successful treatment.</li> <li>Submit IgG test at diagnosis, monthly for 3 months, then every 3 months during treatment. After treatment IgG test should be done at 6 months then every 12 months.</li> </ul>

**Figure 1. Geographic Location of pythiosis cases in dogs between 2000-2005 and 2016-2020 (N=469).<sup>4</sup>** The darker the color the relative higher number of cases. This image shows that pythiosis can be diagnosed in most states in the U.S., with the highest number of cases in the South.



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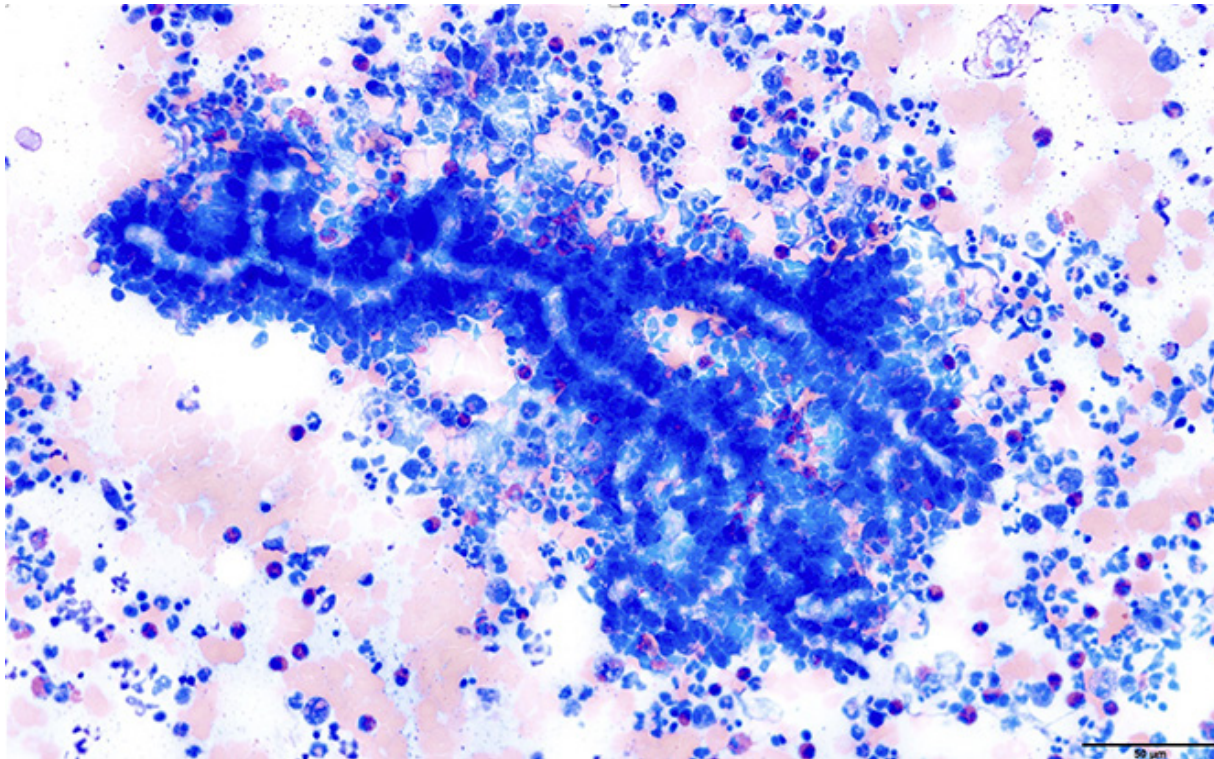
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**Figure 2.** Photomicrograph of an aspirate smear from the perivulvar swelling pictured in Figure 5. The young-adult dog was diagnosed with pythiosis and pyogranulomatous and eosinophilic inflammation. Negatively staining hyphae, which measure ~6  $\mu\text{m}$  in width and have non-parallel walls and acute- to right-angle branching, are outlined by numerous neutrophils and eosinophils (x50 objective, Wright-Giemsa). Courtesy of Dr. Shannon Dehghanpir, DACVP, LSU.



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**Figure 3.** Ulcerative cutaneous lesion with draining tracts on the foot of a dog with pythiosis.



**Figure 4.** Large sub-cutaneous mass in the perineum in a cat with pythiosis.



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**Figure 5. A.** Vulvar swelling in a dog with urogenital pythiosis. **B.** Image shows gross hematuria due to urogenital pythiosis.



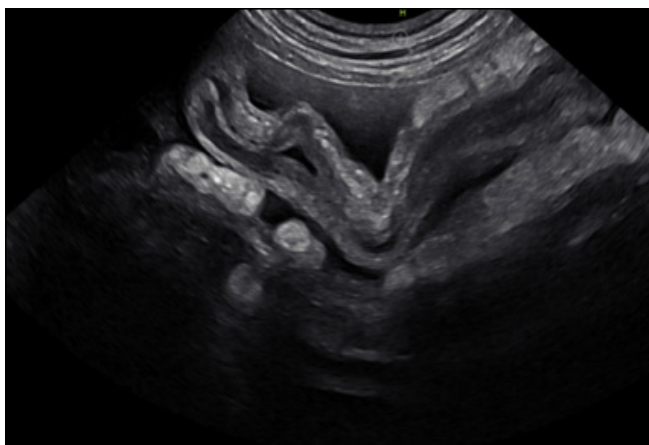


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**Figure 6.** Abdominal ultrasound image of GI pythiosis in a dog. This image shows a large heterogenous mesenteric mass including mesenteric lymph nodes. Histoplasmosis, other infectious disease, along with cancer can cause similar lesion.



**Figure 7.** Abdominal ultrasound image of GI pythiosis in a dog. This image shows small intestine with a thickened wall and loss of layering suggestive of infiltrative disease. There is also free abdominal effusion. Histoplasmosis and cancer can cause similar appearing lesion.



**Figure 8.** Abdominal ultrasound image of a dog with GI pythiosis. This image shows a severely, diffusely thickened colon wall with a loss of layering. GI histoplasmosis and cancer can cause a similar lesion.







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