

Acanthocheilonemiasis is a rare tropical infectious disease caused by a parasite known as *Acanthocheilonema perstans*, which belongs to a group of parasitic diseases known as filarial diseases (nematode). This parasite is found, for the most part, in Africa. Symptoms of infection may include red, itchy skin (pruritis), abdominal and chest pain, muscular pain (myalgia), and areas of localized swelling (edema). In addition, the liver and spleen may become abnormally enlarged (hepatosplenomegaly). Laboratory testing may also reveal abnormally elevated levels of certain specialized white blood cells (eosinophilia). The parasite is transmitted through the bite of small flies (*A. coliroides*). Acanthocheilonemiasis is a rare infectious disease caused by long "thread-like" worms, *Acanthocheilonema perstans*, also known as *Dipetalonema perstans*. The disease is transmitted by a small black insect (midge), called *A. Cailicoides*. *Acanthocheilonema perstans*, the parasite that causes Acanthocheilonemiasis is common in central Africa and in some areas of South America. This disorder affects males and females in equal numbers. Acanthocheilonemiasis is treated by means of the administration of antifilarial drugs, some of which are newer than others. Ivermectin or diethyl-carbamazine (DEC) are frequently prescribed. Occasionally, surgery may be required to remove large adult worms. Mild cases of acanthocheilonemiasis do not require treatment.