

# Zoonotic Filariasis Caused by Novel *Brugia* sp. Nematode, United States

## Technical Appendix

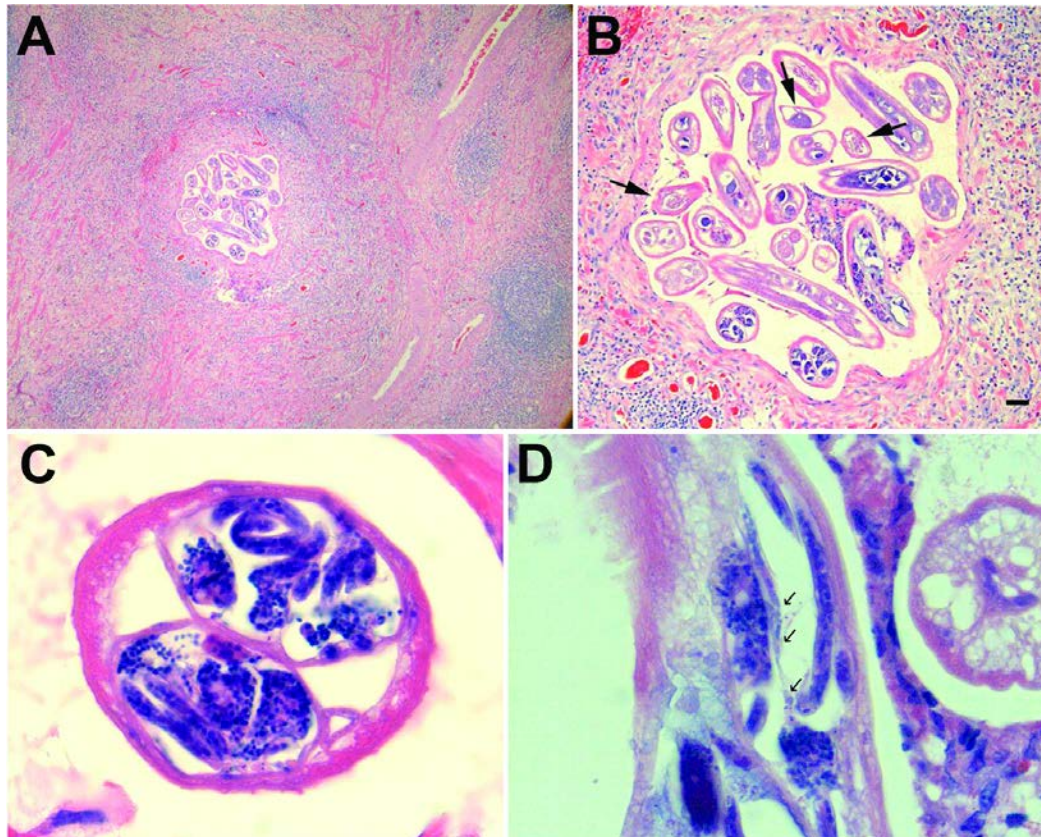


Figure. Histocytologic appearance of *Brugia* nematodes in 53-year-old White man from New York, USA. A) Male and female nematodes within the lymph node with reactive follicular hyperplasia and a lymphohistiocytic granulomatous infiltrate permeated by few scattered eosinophils. Hematoxylin and eosin stain, magnification  $\times 5$ . B) Male (arrows) and female worms in varying longitudinal and transverse planes. Note that males are smaller than females and have a pseudocoelomic cavity containing a single reproductive tube and intestine. Females are larger and contain paired uterine tubes. Scale bar = 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , hematoxylin and eosin stain, magnification  $\times 20$ . C) Gravid female. The pseudocoelom is mostly occupied by 2 uterine tubes filled with developing eggs and microfilariae, and the small simple intestine. Note the thin cuticle, which becomes thickened and more prominent over the lateral cords; the low musculature consists of few muscle cells. Hematoxylin and eosin stain, magnification  $\times 40$ . D) Mature microfilariae in the uterus. The arrows point out the 3 posterior nuclei. Note that the width of the microfilariae ranged from 4.5  $\mu\text{m}$  to 5.5  $\mu\text{m}$ . Hematoxylin and eosin stain, magnification  $\times 100$ .