



■ BRIEF COMMUNICATION

Discovery of *Eurytrema* Eggs in Sediment from a Colonial Period Latrine in Taiwan

Hui-Yuan Yeh¹, Chieh-fu Jeff Cheng², ChingJung Huang³, Xiaoya Zhan¹, Weng Kin Wong^{1,4}, Piers D. Mitchell^{5,*}

¹School of Humanities, Nanyang Technological University, 14 Nanyang Drive, 637332 Singapore; ²Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215, USA; ³Institute of Archaeology, National Cheng Kung University, No.1, University Road, Tainan City, 70101, Taiwan; ⁴Biomedicine Programme, School of Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia; ⁵Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge, The Henry Wellcome Building, Fitzwilliam Street, Cambridge CB2 1QH, UK

Abstract: In this study we take a closer look at the diseases that afflicted Japanese police officers who were stationed in a remote mountainous region of Taiwan from 1921 to 1944. Samples were taken from the latrine at the Huabanuo police outpost, and analyzed for the eggs of intestinal parasites, using microscopy and ELISA. The eggs of *Eurytrema* sp., (possibly *E. pancreaticum*), whipworm and roundworm were shown to be present. True infection with *Eurytrema* would indicate that the policemen ate uncooked grasshoppers and crickets infected with the parasite. However, false parasitism might also occur if the policemen ate the uncooked intestines of infected cattle, and the *Eurytrema* eggs passed through the human intestines. These findings provide an insight into the diet and health of the Japanese colonists in Taiwan nearly a century ago.

Key words: *Eurytrema*, colonial period latrine, Batongguan Trail, Taiwan

In the late 19th century, Taiwan was ceded to Japan by the Qing Empire as part of the conclusion of the first Sino-Japanese War by the Treaty of Shimonoseki. The island entered a new era as Japan became its ruler in 1895, and it became the first colony acquired since the Meiji Restoration of Japan in 1868 [1]. Under Japanese rule policemen were in charge of suppressing criticism against the Japanese, and they also maintained economic control, especially during the Sino-Japanese War and World War II [2]. Some of the police outposts were built specifically to access the rural mountainous regions, in order to ensure control in every part of the island [3].

The Batongguan Trail (known as Batongguan gudao) (Fig. 1) traverses the Central Mountain Range of Taiwan. Forty-four police outposts were constructed along the trail [4-6]. Police officers and their families were billeted at the outposts, notwithstanding their extremely rural location [7,8]. Knowing the lifestyles of these Japanese officers and their families will help our understanding of Japanese colonization in the remote ar-

eas of Taiwan.

Nearly a century later, little is known about the health consequences of this migration for the Japanese personnel who were posted to these new regions. The aim of this research is to investigate the intestinal parasitic diseases experienced by the Japanese colonists working in the police service in the mountainous areas of Taiwan, from the analysis of the latrine of a colonial police outpost.

The Huabanuo police outpost on the Batongguan Trail was in use from AD 1921-1944. We chose this police outpost for the study as it is the best-preserved in the Batongguan region. The police outpost was surveyed, and when the cesspool was excavated sediment was taken for parasite analysis. The sediment was then sent to the University of Cambridge Ancient Parasites Laboratory for analysis.

The sample of cesspool sediment was air dried. A subsample weighing 0.2 g underwent disaggregation using 5 ml of 0.5% aqueous solution of trisodium phosphate [9]. It took about one hour until a suspension was obtained. The sample was then passed through a series of microsieves to separate parasite eggs from larger soil particles [9,10]. Most eggs of intestinal worms that parasitize humans in Asia have a dimension of about 10 µm to 150 µm. Therefore, the samples were passed through microsieves with a mesh sizes of 300 µm and 160

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*Corresponding author (pdm39@cam.ac.uk)

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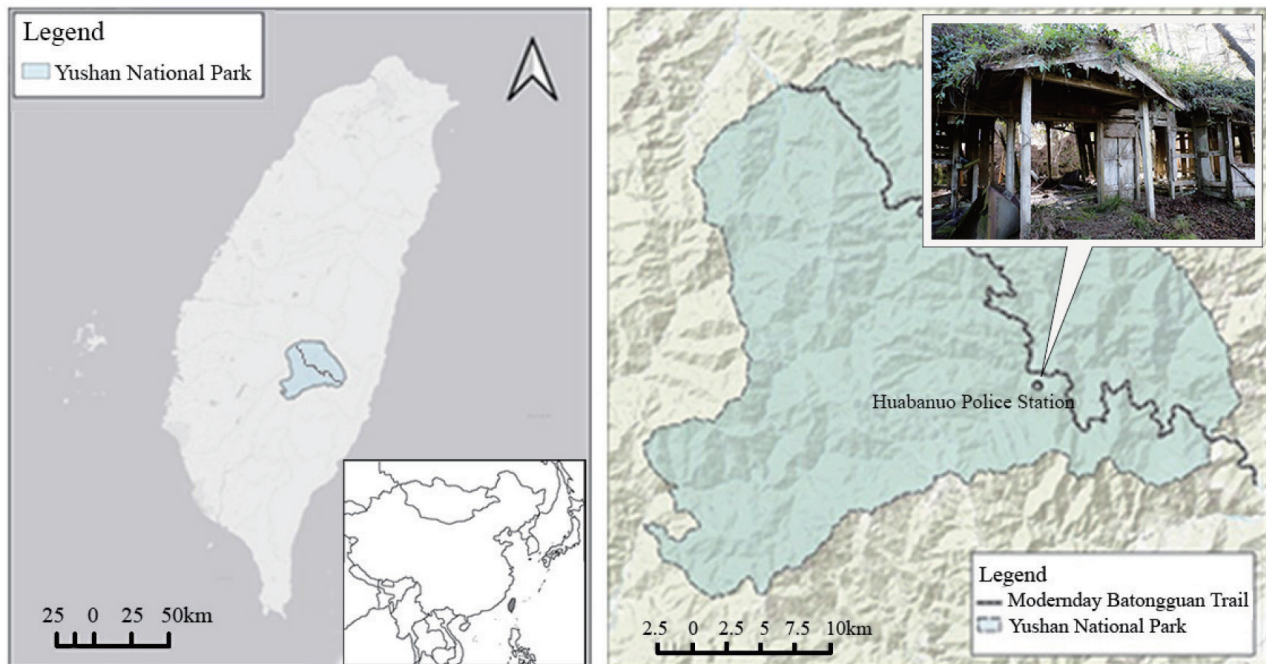


Fig. 1. The location of the police outpost analyzed in this study. The plan of the police outpost with location of the toilet is given in online supplementary material (Supplementary Fig. 1).

μm , and the sediment collected in the tray at the base of the stack was analysed. After concentrating the sample using centrifugation, it was mixed with glycerol and mounted on slides. Digital light microscopy at $\times 400$ magnification was used for visualisation. We used an Olympus BX40F microscope (Tokyo, Japan) with GXCAM-9 digital camera (Suffolk, UK) and GX-Capture version 7.1.0.0 software by GT vision (Suffolk, UK). The identification of the parasite eggs was based on their morphology, dimensions, colour and special characteristics, in accordance with standard parasitological sources [11,12]. Egg counts per gram of soil can be determined using a number of methods [13]. As we fully examine a 0.2 g subsample, the number of eggs observed was multiplied by 5 to determine the number per gram of latrine sediment.

The cesspool sample was also tested for the protozoa *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Giardia duodenalis*, and *Cryptosporidium parvum* with ELISA kits made by Techlab® (Blacksburg, Virginia, USA). Antigenic proteins from these protozoa display reasonable preservation in archaeological samples [14]. The sediment samples were distributed in equal aliquots to each test well. A positive result is determined by measuring the optical density at 450 nm on a microplate ELISA reader. We used a BioTek Synergy HT Multi-Mode Microplate Reader (Winooski, Vermont, USA).

Microscopy of the sediment identified the eggs of *Ascaris* sp. at 10 eggs per gram of sediment, *Trichuris* sp. at 10 eggs per gram, and *Eurytrema* sp. at 100 eggs per gram (Fig. 2). The whipworm eggs were identified by their lemon shape, brown smooth surface, the location of polar plugs, and dimensions of 50-54 μm long by 20-23 μm wide. The roundworm eggs were identified by their oval shape, brown mammillated surface, and dimensions of 45-75 μm long by 35-50 μm wide [11,12]. The morphology of *Eurytrema* sp. eggs were distinctive, as they were oval in shape, operculated, and have a dimension of 44-50 μm in length and 27-33 μm in width [15]. ELISA analysis of the sample for the protozoa *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Giardia duodenalis*, and *Cryptosporidium parvum* was negative.

The lifestyle and diet of the Japanese colonial officers and their families during the early twentieth century in Batongguan can be examined through the parasitic analysis of the sediment from the cesspool in the police outpost on the Batongguan Trail. Whipworm and roundworm eggs were present at low concentrations in this cesspool, indicating that the colonists were probably infected with low numbers of whipworm and roundworm, often spread by eating food contaminated by human faeces. These species have been found in archaeological samples from past populations in East Asia [16-20]. However, the finding of *Eurytrema* sp. in the cesspool is partic-

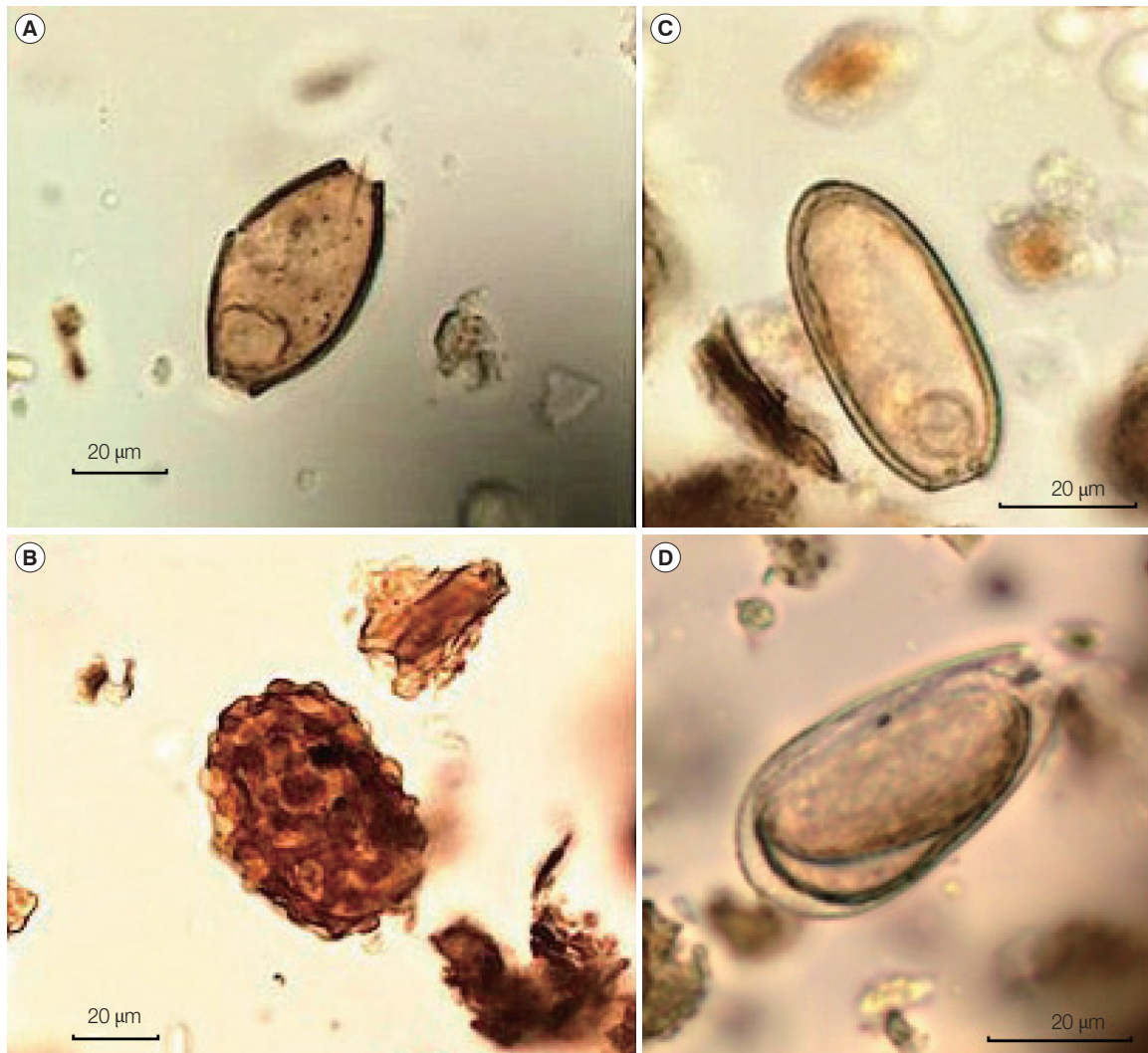


Fig. 2. Parasite eggs identified in the cesspool at the Japanese police outpost on the Batongguan Trail. Egg (A) whipworm; egg (B) roundworm; egg (C) *Eurytrema* sp. without embryo; egg (D) *Eurytrema* sp. with embryo.

ularly interesting.

Eurytrema is a genus of trematode that generally infects vertebrate animals, and occasionally infects humans. *Eurytrema* sp. eggs were identified at a concentration of 100 eggs per gram, which was a higher concentration than whipworm and roundworm eggs. In contrast to whipworm and roundworm, *Eurytrema* sp. requires snails and grasshoppers (*Conocephalus* sp.) or crickets (*Oecanthus* sp.) as intermediate hosts to complete its life cycle. The infection is transmitted when these insect hosts are eaten by the definitive hosts such as cattle, camels, pigs or humans [21]. The most common species to infect humans in East Asia is *Eurytrema pancreaticum* [11,21]. The adult flukes of *Eurytrema pancreaticum* are found in the pancre-

atic ducts, and occasionally in the bile ducts and small intestines [21]. Several human *Eurytrema pancreaticum* infections have been reported in modern Japan [15], but never before in archaeological samples from East Asia [16-20]. In China, infection occurs less frequently among camels and monkeys [15,22] and the majority of cases occur among Asian cattle [23].

Widespread parasitic infections were seen in cattle in Hiroshima, Shikoku, and Kyushu in the last 2 centuries. In the late 19th century, the prevalence of parasitic infection by various species in Japanese beef was 19.5-22.9% in a slaughter house located in Tokyo prefecture [24]. Before 1945, *Eurytrema* sp. were reported in sheep and/or cattle-raising farms across the

Far East, including mainland China [25], Taiwan [26], and Japan [27-30]. There were at least 6 species of parasites that have been reported, namely, *E. pancreaticum*, *E. coelomaticum*, *E. dajii*, *E. ovis*, *E. parvum* and *E. tonkinense* [31-34]. The presence of this parasite in Taiwan was also reported by Japanese researcher as one of the possible etiologies for *urocystitis haemorrhagica* of Formosa native cattle in 1928 [26].

Finding the eggs in this latrine may indicate a *Eurytrema* sp. infection in humans, or alternatively false parasitism. It is possible the policeman and his family ate uncooked cattle intestines that contained *Eurytrema* sp. eggs, and so may they passed through them unchanged in their own faeces. However, if this is a case of true parasitism, this would show that humans became infected after they ate grasshoppers containing metacercariae [15]. It is unclear if the police contracted the *Eurytrema* in Japan before they migrated, or contracted it in Taiwan. Either way, the parasite findings from the cesspool in the police outpost at the Batongguan Trail offer a fascinating insight into the lives of those in the Japanese police service posted to the remote mountains of Taiwan nearly a century ago.

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We are grateful to the veterinary parasitologists working in Taiwan who we asked to give a second opinion on these eggs, confirming that they were *Eurytrema* sp.

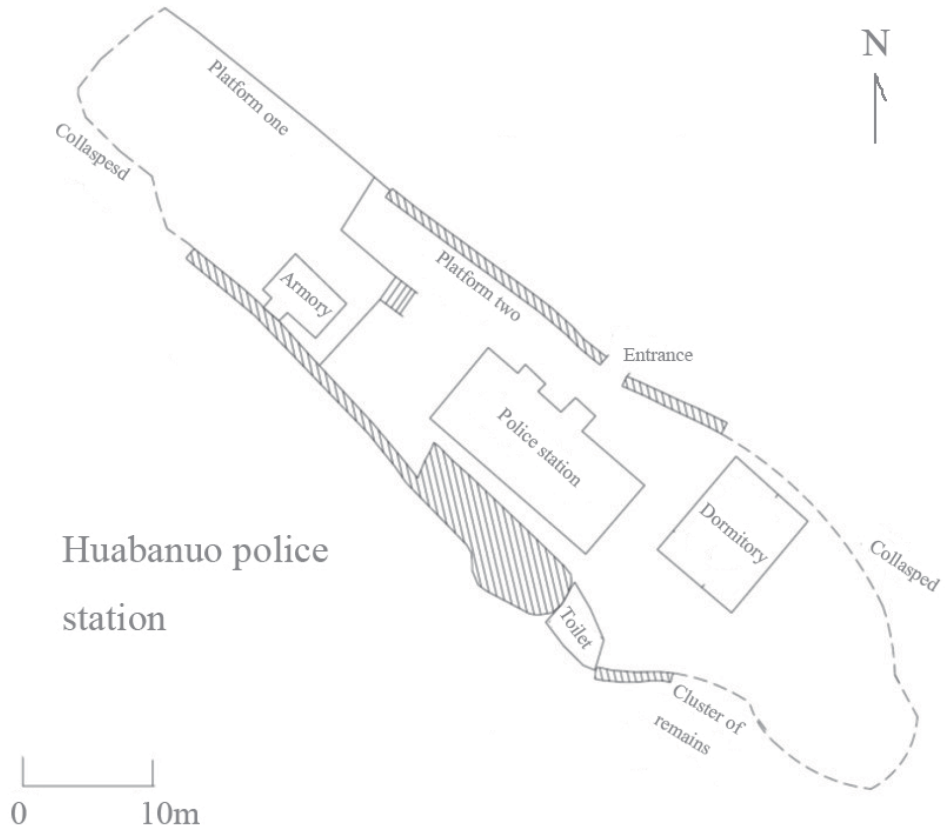
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We have no conflict of interest related to this study.

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Huabanuo police station

Supplementary Fig. S1. Plan of the Huabanuo police station, giving the location of the toilet.