



## Microbiology Trainee Clinical case discussion club

Session 1: 8<sup>th</sup> February 2023, 12-1pm GMT

Supported by:



The Association for Clinical Biochemistry Microbiology Group

# THE IMPORTANCE OF CLINICAL DETAILS

DR ELEANOR SENIOR COUNTESS OF CHESTER NHS TRUST

#### PATIENT ADMISSION

- M, 17y old
- Admitted CoCH 30/11/21 (Thursday)
- 3/7 diarrhoea (watery, no blood)
- Vomiting (no blood)
- Unable to tolerate oral fluids
- Generally achy
- Spiking temps up to 40, shivers and unable to get out of bed
- Had chicken wings at work on the Saturday prior and developed symptoms a few hours later
- No previous microbiology and normally fit and well
- Has penicillin allergy noted as rash, anaphylaxis.

#### PATIENT ADMISSION (CONT)

On examination: No abdominal pain No cough Hasn't eaten since Saturday Can now (Thursday) keep down some fluids In last 2 days has developed 'brick red' urine No dysuria or increased frequency

## WHAT FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS/INFORMATION WOULD YOU LOOK TO OBTAIN?

#### MICROBIOLOGY RESULTS

- Urine = >100 WBC, No organisms seen
- Blood culture collected 30/11
- xB = GPCC -> (Gram positive cocci in clusters in both bottles)
- Tube coagulase negative
- WBC:13.7 (4-11 is normal)
- CRP:252 (elevated)
- Urea:9.4 (normal = 6-24)
- Creatinine:193 (normal = 65-119)- <u>AKI</u>

#### DIFFERENTIALS?



#### DIFFERENTIALS

Stated by the ward:

- Gastroenteritis
- Haematuria
- Possible Haemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)
- Other differentials: C. difficile, bacteraemia
- Started on oral Ciprofloxacin 500mg BD then stopped as not clinically indicated

#### MORE MICRO RESULTS

- Blood culture- aerobic bottle: S. aureus
- Uncertain significance but can also produce toxins that give food poisoning symptoms
- Would be unusual to get a bacteraemia from this via F/O route
- Blood culture-anaerobic bottle: S. epidermidis (Coagulase negative)
- C. difficile toxin = negative
- Enteric PCR on stool = negative.
- Sample sent to be cultured for E. coli 0157 and Shigella
- Sample sent to Colindale for S. aureus toxins

#### FURTHER RESULTS AND CLINICAL DETAILS

- Bloods do not indicate HUS (no haemolysis)
- No history of foreign travel
- Not immune suppressed
- No wounds
- Other people ate the chicken but aren't unwell
- Started on Linezolid 600mg BD
- 2/12 still spiking temps of 39 overnight -more BCs sent
- Watery stools and vomiting has settled

#### FURTHER TESTS?



#### FURTHER TESTS

- Echo requested
- MRI if he has back pain- Still unsure if S. aureus is a contaminant or genuine bacteraemia
- CT thorax
- Blood film
- Serology: HIV, Hepatitis, toxoplasma, leptospirosis, chlamydia
- Urine

- 2/12 blood film-> thrombocytopenia (platelet deficiency)
- 3/12 transferred to ICU
- No organ support needed
- On ciprofloxacin and clindamycin
- Urine culture -> no growth



Thrombocytopenia. Reproduced from https://www.saintlukeskc.org/healthlibrary/thrombocytopenia

- On treatment for S. aureus bacteraemia
- Increasing features of post-COVID Kawasaki like syndrome (inflammatory syndrome)
- Had 1 dose of immunoglobulin
- 3/12 pt now on Clindamycin, Linezolid, Rifampicin, Meropenem and had a stat of Gentamicin
- Swollen calves and low platelets
- Back pain around T2



Thoracic spine. Reproduced from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v =zisulHu24ss

#### IMAGING

- Imaging of lower limbs requested-Doppler- no DVT
- CT thorax-infective air space in both lungs -suggestive of bronchopneumonia.
- Minimal right pleural effusion (build up of fluid in pleural space) and bibasal atelectasis (partial lung collapse)
- Echo-global marked hypokinesia (reduced ejection fraction-heart failure)

#### REFERRAL

- 7/12- sent to Wythenshawe in multi-organ failure for heart support
- Treated for toxic-shock

#### MICRO SENT BUT RESULTS WERE OUTSTANDING FOR

- EBV and CMV PCR
- Hep A,B,C &E
- HIV
- Toxoplasmosis serology
- Leptospirosis serology and PCR
- Urine for leptospirosis serology
- Coxiella
- Chlamydia serology
- Blood cultures

#### FINAL DIFFERENTIALS



#### FINAL RESULTS

10/12 Leptospira PCR positive UKHSA notified

Completed 7/7 Ceftriaxone and IV Clindamycin Recommended Doxycycline stepdown 100mg BD for 14 days Made a full recovery

#### CLINICAL DETAILS NOT REVEALED UNTIL LATER

- Patient had red eyes
- Has goats and pigs at home
- Could have narrowed down the differentials

#### LEPTOSPIROSIS

- Bacterial disease caused by Leptospira
- Spirochete
- Spread through the urine of **infected animals** such as rats, pigs, goats, dogs and cattle and can be spread in water
- Acquired from contact with infected water or urine
- At risk: farmers, dairy workers, vets
- Associated with outdoor water activities



Leptospira-reproduced from the CDC Public Health Image Library https://phil.cdc.gov/Details.aspx ?pid=1220

#### LEPTOSPIROSIS

- Occurs worldwide but most common in tropical areasassociated with natural disasters, e.g. hurricanes.
- >500,000 cases worldwide
- Europe 2020 report -> 565 cases from 21 countries
- Likely underreported





Estimated morbidity of Leptospira-reproduced from Costa et. al 2015 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4574773/

#### LEPTOSPIROSIS-SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- Fever
- Vomiting
- Jaundice
- Diarrhoea
- Abdominal pain
- Muscle aches
- Rash
- Red eyes

Symptoms (% of Cases)	Anicteric (106 Cases)	Icteric (102 Case
Fever	100	99
Myalgia	97	97
Headache	82	95
Chills	84	90
Sore throat	72	87
Nausea	71	81
Vomiting	65	75
Eye pain	54	38
Diarrhea	23	30
Oliguria	20	30
Cough	15	32
Hemoptysis	5	14
Signs (% of Cases)		
Conjunctival infection	100	98
Muscle tenderness	70	79
Hepatomegaly	60	60
Pulmonary findings	11	36
Lymphadenopathy	35	12
Petechiae, ecchymoses	4	29

Adapted from Alexander AD, Benenson AS, Byrne RJ, et al. Leptospirosis in Puerto Rico. Zoonoses Res 1963;2:152–227.



Subconjunctival Haemorrhage in Leptospirosis-reproduced from https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMi cm2202675

#### SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- Most cases = flu-like symptoms
- Approximately 10% people develop severe disease
- Severe disease can include:
- Weil's syndrome: kidney and/or liver failure, meningitis, haemorrhage, myocarditis with arrhythmias
- Meningitis
- Pulmonary haemorrhage with respiratory failure
- Severe disease fatality = 5-15%
- Non-severe disease is likely underreported

#### DIFFERENTIALS

#### Tropical diseases

- Dengue
- Yellow fever
- Viral haemorrhagic fevers
- Malaria

#### Other differentials

- Food poisoning
- Chemical poisoning
- Viral hepatitis
- HIV seroconversion
- Toxoplasmosis
- Brucellosis
- Legionnaires
- Typhoid fever

#### REFERENCES

- <u>https://www.cdc.gov/leptospirosis/index.html#:~:text=Leptospirosis%20is%20a</u>
  <u>%20bacterial%20disease,have%20no%20symptoms%20at%20all</u>.
- <u>https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/leptospirosis-annual-epidemiological-report-2020</u>
- https://www.paho.org/en/topics/leptospirosis#:~:text=Leptospirosis%20occur s%20worldwide%20but%20is,after%20heavy%20rainfall%20or%20flooding
- <u>https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMicm2202675</u>
- <u>https://www.cdc.gov/leptospirosis/health\_care\_workers/index.html</u>
- <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4574773/</u>
- <u>https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B978032355512800079X#f</u> 0010
- <u>https://phil.cdc.gov/Details.aspx?pid=1220</u>
- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zisulHu24ss</u>

## Microbiology trainee case discussion club

Alice Goring 8<sup>th</sup> February 2023

# **Hampshire Hospitals** NHS Foundation Trust



### **Clinical presentation**

- 26YO male who presented to ED after having a seizure
- Admitted on 22.01.23, after having further seizures in ED
- Abdomen was soft, non-tender
- No sensitivity to light
- CRP 2, WBC 17, Eosinophils 1.36

# Past medical history

- Normally fit and well
- Dry cough for last 3-4 days
- No history of epilepsy
- Non-painful lumps on his head, abdomen and thigh (for 6 months)



## Social history

- Born and lived in Haryana (Northern India) until 1 year ago
- Helped out on family farm with cows and buffalo
- Unable to swim and no recollection of ever paddling in water
- No additional travel history currently studying in England
- Living with brother who has lived in UK for 15 years
- No unwell family members



# Differential diagnosis?





# Further tests

MRI	brain
BBV	screen
TB IC	GRA
Тохо	plasmosis and cysticercosis serology
Stoo	ΙΟϹΡ
Stror	ngyloidiasis serology
Bloo	d culture

Fundoscopy before treatment to exclude ocular disease



# Differential diagnosis?



Working diagnosis: cysticercosis and ?TB



## Results so far....

- HIV negative
- Hep A / B / C negative
- Toxoplasma antibody negative
- No visible cysts in thigh X-rays
- CT CAP showed pulmonary nodular opacities
- TB IGRA negative
- Ova, cysts and parasites in stool
- Confirmed cysticercosis

### Treatment

Treatment started after confirmation of cysticercosis ~ 5 days

Six doses of Colecalciferol due to low vitamin D

Levetiracetam and then Lacosomide (100mg daily) for seizures

Steroids started once TB is ruled out

Double treatment of praziquantel and albendazole, starting a few days later

### Prognosis

- Patient responding to treatment well
- Steroids have made him feel better quickly
- Moved to Southampton, where there is a neurosurgical ward for further monitoring as advised by HTD
- Will need months of treatment
- MRI spine needed to exclude lesions on the spinal cord



Name: Sample: Bronchial washings Site:	
Dated: 26/01/2023 16:25 Therap	oy: Clinical Details: Bronchial washing for TB PCR
Status: Incomplete	Flags Demographics: Verified
pF Sputum Appearance	
pF	
aF Routine Respiratory Culture	+ Commensals
nF Clinical Comment	
nF Comment	
pF Lab text	27/01/23 Three week SAB slopes incubated in CL3 as
pF	requested by
pF	29/01/23 BAL wet film- several motile ciliated
pF	epithelial cells seen ??? Lophomonas
pF	blattarum???

## BAL sample

? Any ideas ?

