SPIRAL DOWN A RABBIT HOLE

CASE#2

05/28/19

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82 Y.O. MALE

PRESENTS ON FEBRUARY 27TH

- CC: Found on floor by bed
- PMHX
 - DVT (on anticoagulation)
 - Crohn's disease (not on therapy)
 - Anxiety
 - Dementia with lapses in memory
- PSHX
 - Cholecystectomy

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS

- He has worsening lapses in memory
- Sundowns more often
- Has decreased PO intake
- Two weeks ago had viral illness, with associated nausea and vomiting
- Has ongoing diarrhea for >4 weeks as per daughter

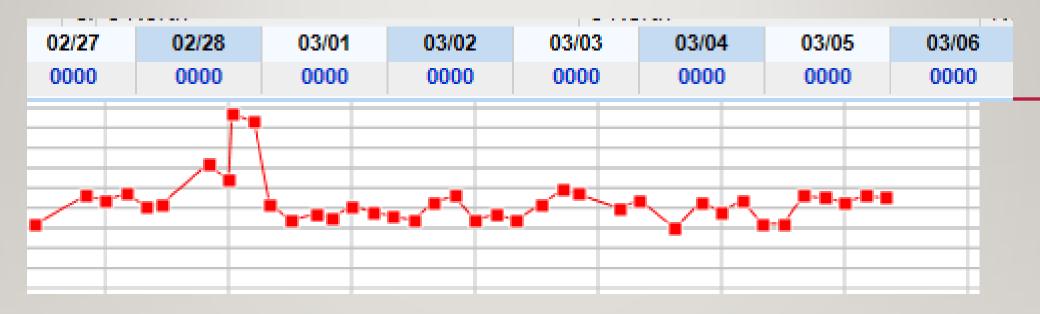
ADDITIONAL HISTORY

- Social History
 - Non-smoker, no ETOH, no drug use
 - Used to work for electrical company
 - Lives on his own
 - Has dog x I 5 years that he keeps mostly indoors
 - Leads mostly sedentary lifestyle, and does not leave his home much
 - Does not engage in any outdoor activities

VITALS AND PHYSICAL EXAM

- BP: 165/78, HR 74, Temp 97.2 °F, RR 16, SpO2 99 %
- Constitutional: chronically ill appearing male
- Pulmonary: CTA, no respiratory distress; tenderness on R lower ribs
- Abdomen: soft, non-distended, no guarding, no rebound; non-tender
- Neuro: oriented x I
- Skin: cool feet, chronic as per family

FEVER DURING FIRST HOSPITALIZATION



- On 2/28 has fever to 102.7
- Blood cultures obtained at that time

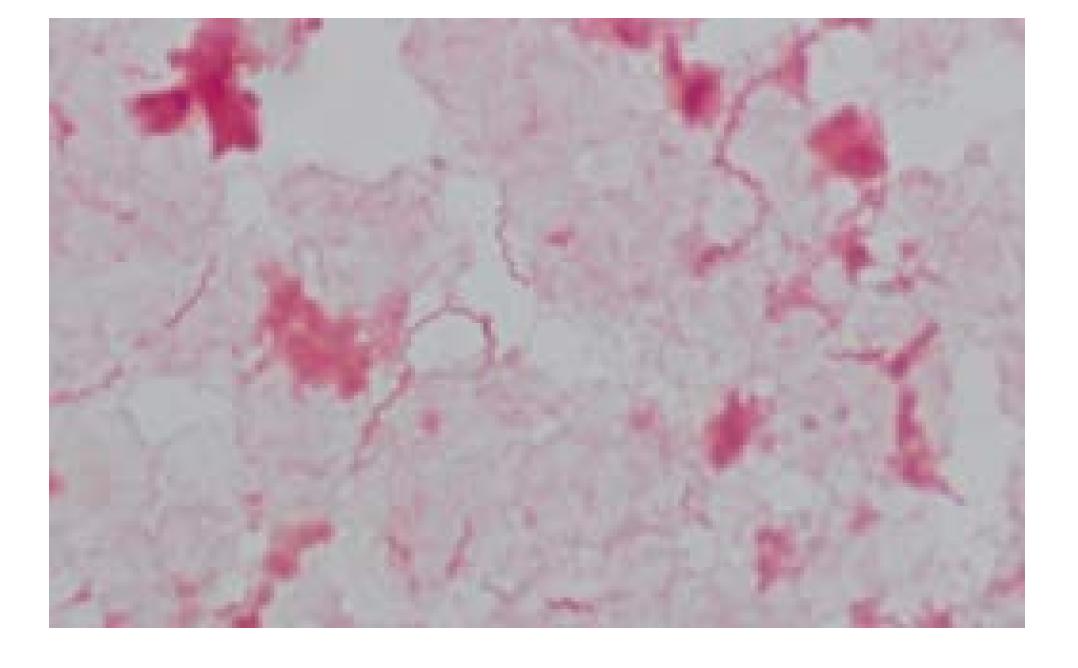
HOSPITAL COURSE: FEBRUARY 27TH TO MARCH 6TH

- Has vomiting episodes with ongoing diarrhea
- Continues to sundown
- CXR read as L pleural effusion and infiltrates
 - Started on vancomycin and cefepime for "aspiration pneumonitis" secondary to viral gastroenteritis x2 days
 - Then switched to amoxicillin-clavulanate x4 more days

CALL BACK

- Gets discharged to rehab facility on 3/6
- On 3/7 hospitalist is notified that original blood culture from 2/28 is positive





IN SUMMARY:

 82M, with ongoing diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting who initially presents on February 27th spikes a fever on 2/28, with blood cultures obtained at that time, discharge on March 6th, but called back for a GN spiral bacteria

2ND HOSPITALIZATION: MARCH 7TH

- February 28th blood cultures are positive for a GN spiral shaped bacteria
 - Grew out of anaerobic bottle, and flagged by micro on day #3
 of incubation
 - Culture broth was plated on CDC agar under anaerobic conditions and after 3 days it started showing visible growth, but was unable to be subcultured
 - Team notified on day 6

ADDITIONAL TESTS

- Repeat blood cultures from 3/1 have finalized with no growth
- FTA: negative
- RPR: negative
- HIV 5th generation: negative
- Liver profile: AST 21 ALT 25 Alk phos 83 Tbili 0.2
- Repeat blood cultures on 3/7

HOSPITAL COURSE MARCH 7TH TO MARCH 13

- Blood cultures from 3/7 remain negative
- He is started on Doxycycline on March 7th
- He continues to sundown and have diarrhea
 - Stool cultures are sent out and they are negative
- On day#3 noted to have SBO, surgery consulted, and reduced a hernia
- After 4 days on doxycycline develops a maculopapular rash



HOSPITAL COURSE CONTINUED

- Given his rash, switched to amp-sulbactam for another 6 days
- Clinically improved back to "baseline"
- Discharged on 3/18

F92566 Coll: 02/28/2019 18:20

Rec: 03/15/2019 10:25

Phys: UNKNOWN, PROVIDER [Reference Range]

Bacteria Sequencing Specimen Description

Special Requests Culture Blood

Pure Culture
No special requests



Campylobacter jejuni or Campylobacter coli
- This result is a Washington state
Notifiable condition. Contact public
health authorities in accordance with WAC
246-101.

16S RIBOSOMAL RNA PCR

- Blood culture from 2/28
- 16s rRNA sent out on 3/7 to University of Washington
- Received on 3/15 there
- Results on 03/20

SPIRAL AND OTHER CURVED BACTERIA

- I.Treponema
 - T. pallidum pallidum (syphilis); T. pallidum pertenue (yaws)
- 2. Borrelia
 - B. burgdorferi (Lyme)
- 3. Spirillum minus(rat bite fever)
- 4. Brachyspira
 - Brachyspira pilosicoli(intestinal spirocheatosis); Brachyspria aalborgi (intestinal spirocheatosis)



SPIRAL AND OTHER CURVED BACTERIA

- 5. Leptospira
- 6. Vibrio
- 7. Anaerobiospirillum succiniciproducens
- 8. Helicobacter
- 9. Campylobacter jejuni

CAMPYLOBACTER="CURVED ROD"

- Leading cause of enterocolitis in U.S. and worldwide
 - 2-20 million cases annually
- Usually self limited gastroenteritis
- Fastidious
- microaerophilic
- Bacteremia in 1% of cases
 - First isolated in 1971

CAMPYLOBACTER BACTEREMIA

- Isolation protocols
- Underestimation
 - Unknown sensitivity of automated systems for detection
 - le C. pyloria, failed to grow in some blood culture systems
- Lengthy detection
 - median growth rate > 5 days for many isolates

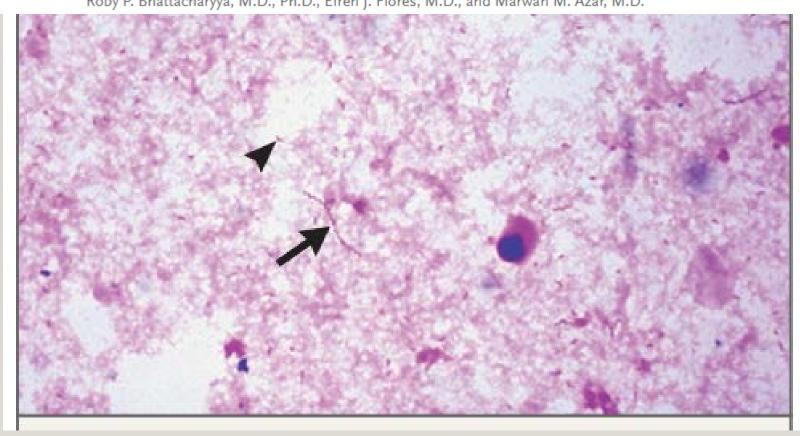
CAMPYLOBACTER BACTEREMIA

Molecular diagnostics-PCR

- Valuable for determination of identities of bacterial isolates
- reliable for specific identification of Campylobacter species
 - Sequence analyses were performed by using almost 94% of the complete I6S rRNA genes of I35 phenotypically characterized Campylobacter strains

Case 30-2017 — A 65-Year-Old Woman with Altered Mental Status, Bacteremia, and Acute Liver Failure

Roby P. Bhattacharyya, M.D., Ph.D., Efren J. Flores, M.D., and Marwan M. Azar, M.D.



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