



Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

Bacteremia and Spondylodiscitis in neutropenic patient

CASE PRESENTATION

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INFECTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

Introduction

- Blood Stream Infections cause high morbidity and mortality in patients with HC
- Prolonged hospitalisation and poor prognosis
- BSI Associated Mortality Ranging 5% -60% in cases of Multidrug-resistant (MDR) BSI



Case

- 54 Y,

- Male

- Kayseri

- Follow in hematology department

Clinical History

- Acute Myeloid Leukemia-M4 (September, 2021)
- Remission Induction/Consolidation Chemotherapy



- Relapse AML (June, 2022)



- Cytotoxic Chemotherapy (FLAG:Fludarabine, Cytarabine, Idarubicine, G-CSF)



- Planning HSCT Febrile Neutropenia Episode
(July, 2022)

Symptoms

- ✓ Fever (+)
- ✓ Chills (+)
- ✓ Weakness (+)
- ✓ Fatigue (+)
- ✓ Shortness Of Breath (-)
- ✓ Chest Pain (-)
- ✓ Nausea (-)
- ✓ Vomiting (-)
- ✓ Sore Throat (-)
- ✓ Cough (+)
- ✓ Hemoptysis (-)
- ✓ Stomach Ache (-)
- ✓ Diarrhea (-)
- ✓ Constipation (-)
- ✓ Headache (+)
- ✓ Dizziness (-)
- ✓ Dysuria (-)
- ✓ Polyuria (-)
- ✓ Polydipsia (-)
- ✓ Hematuria (-)
- ✓ Hematemesis (-)
- ✓ Hematochezia (-)
- ✓ Weight Loss (-)

- DM(-), HT(-), CAD (-), COPD(-),
- Smoking(-), Alcohol(-), Operation History(-)
- AML-M4

Physical Examination

GCS:15

Fever: 39.1 °C **NB** : 110/ Min **HH** : 24/ Min **BP** :110/70mmhg

Head-neck: Sclerae , Conjunctivae Normal, oropharynx : Hyperemic ,
No Cervical LAP, No Venous Distension.

Respiratory: Normal

Cardiovascular: S1/S2 Rhythmic, Tachycardic , No Additional Sounds-
murmurs

Abdomen : Defense (-) Rebound (-) Tenderness (-)HM(-) Sm(-)
costovertebral Angle Tenderness :(-)

Extremity : Pretibial Edema (-/-)

Jugular CVK+ (redness or pain -)

Laboratory

White blood cell count $\times 10^3/l$	0.03	Creatinine, mg/dl	0.60
Neutrophil count $\times 10^3/l$	-	Aspartate aminotransferase, U/l	23
Platelets count $\times 10^3/mm^3$	15	Alanine aminotransferase, U/l	26
INR	1.10	Lactate dehydrogenase, U/l	450

Deep neutropenia for 10 days

- Blood-Urine Culture
- Piperacillin-tazobactam (16.5gr/day)+ amikacin (15 mg/kg/day)
- Continue Fever >72h
- Microbiology lab:Gram positive bacteria grown in blood culture!
- Vancomycin added (30 mg/kg loading, 30 mg/kg divided 2) and drug monitorization
- MRSA isolated from Jugular CVK+peripheral: (Pip-tazo and amikacin stop)

Cinsiyet/Yas/D.Tarihi	: ERKEK , 54/ 01.06.1970			
Protokol/Dosya/İşlem No	: 77002207 / 2664209			
Örnek Numarası:	: 34386433			
<u>Kültür</u>				
Tetkiki İsteyen :	Numune Türü : İdrar			
Birimi : HEMATOLOJİ SERVİSİ(KVC-06-A606)	Tetkik İstem Zamanı :	14.07.2022 11:54	Numune Kabul Zamanı: 16.07.2022 12:02	
Kurum : SOSYAL GÜVENLİK KURUMU	Numune Alma Zamanı:	12.07.2022 18:11	Uzman Onay Zamanı : 16.07.2022 14:38	
<u>Tetkik Adı</u>	<u>Sonuç</u>	<u>Birim</u>	<u>Referans Aralığı/ Karar Sınırı</u>	<u>Önceki Sonuçları</u>
İdrar Kültürü -				(21.06.22) (14.06.22)
Kültür Sonucu : Üreme olmadı				
EUCAST 2022'e göre kısıtlı antibiyogram bildirimini yapılmaktadır.				
Kan kültürü-1 -Perifer	K			(25.06.22) (12.06.22)
Açıklama : SVK				
ORTA DUYARLI; DOZA BAĞLI DUYARLI OLARAK DEĞERLENDİRİLMELİDİR.				
Mikroorganizma : Staphylococcus aureus	Metisilin Dirençli (MR)+			
Koloni sayısı :				
Antibiyogram	Duyarlı	Orta Duyarlı	Dirençli	Mic
Benzylpenicillin			✓	>=0,5
Clindamycin	✓			0,25
Erythromycin	✓			0,5
Levofloxacin		✓		<=0,12
Linezolid	✓			2
Methicillin			✓	
Teicoplanin	✓			<=0,5
Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole	✓			<=10
Vancomycin	✓			1
EUCAST 2022'e göre kısıtlı antibiyogram bildirimini yapılmaktadır.				
Kan kültürü-2 -	K			(14.06.22) (29.07.21)
Kültür Sonucu : 20034386433 NOLU BARKODLA AYNI ANTİBİYOGRAMA SAHİPTİR.				
Açıklama : 20034386433 NOLU BARKOD İLE 2 ADET KAN KÜLTÜRÜ GÖNDERİLDİĞİ İÇİN YENİ KAYIT AÇILMIŞTIR.				
PERİFER				
EUCAST 2022'e göre kısıtlı antibiyogram bildirimini yapılmaktadır.				

- CVK Removed

- Fever Discontinue
- Bacteremia Still Continue (7th day of treatment)

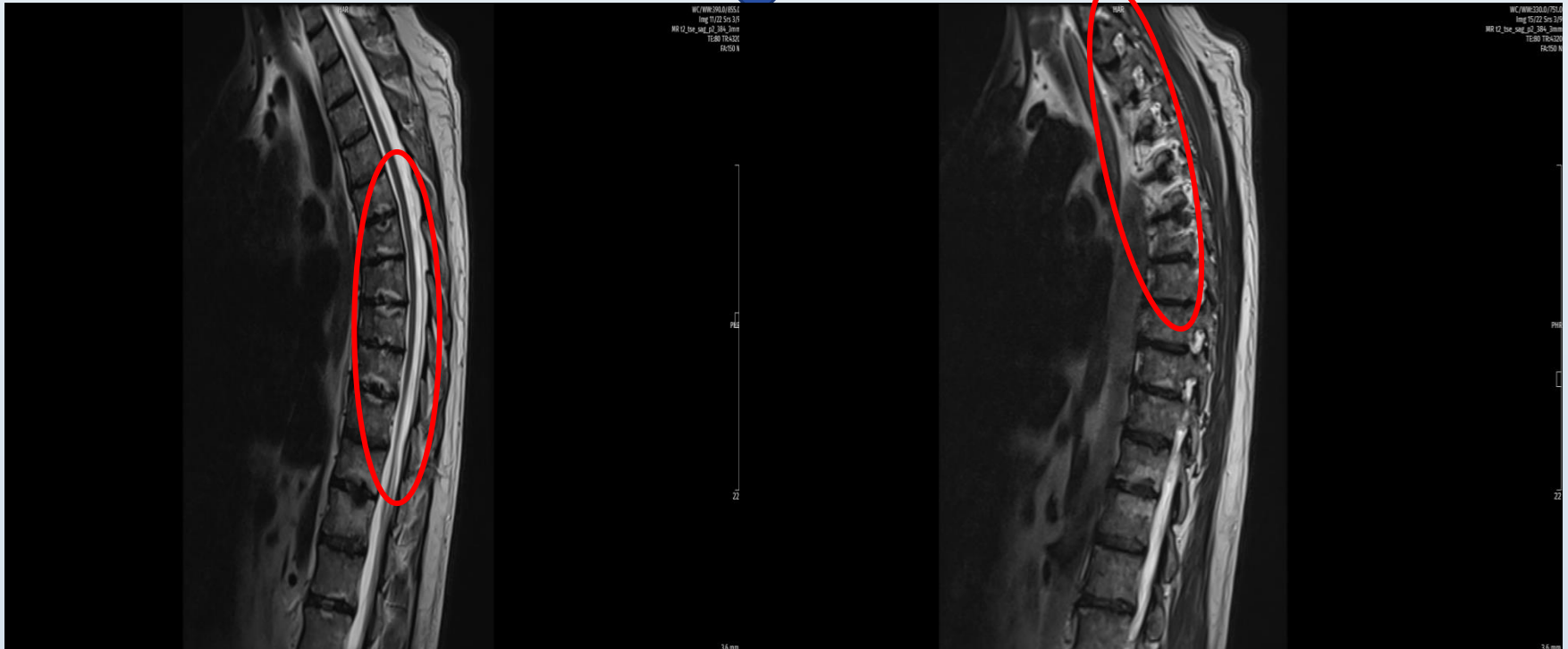


- Cardiology (Ecocardiography) → No Vegetation
- Radiology (Abdomen Usg) → No Abscess
- Patient Had Back Pain

- Patient Had Back Pain



- MRI
- Heterogeneous Contrast Enhancement was Observed in the Bone Marrow of T6-7, T7-8, T8-9, T9-10, T10-11, T11-12 Vertebral Corpus
- Compatible with pyogenic spondylodiscitis+vertebral osteomyelitis



- Treatment was Changed to **Daptomycin** (8 mg/kg/24 h)

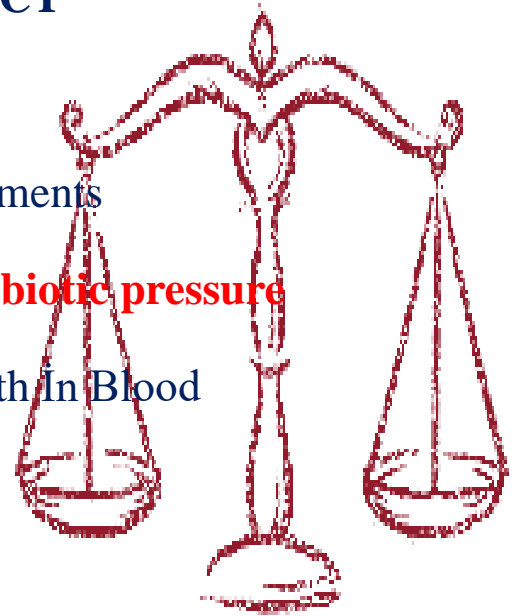
(Nephrotoxicity)

Table 2. Parenteral Antimicrobial Treatment of Common Microorganisms Causing Native Vertebral Osteomyelitis

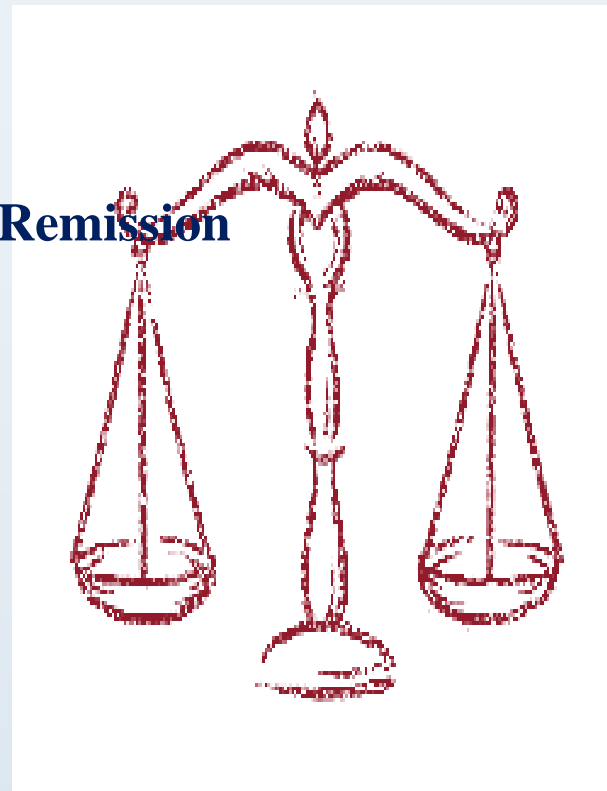
Microorganism	First Choice ^a	Alternatives ^a	Comments ^b
Staphylococci, oxacillin susceptible	Nafcillin ^c sodium or oxacillin 1.5–2 g IV q4–6 h or continuous infusion or Cefazolin 1–2 g IV q8 h or Ceftriaxone 2 g IV q24 h	Vancomycin IV 15–20 mg/kg q12 h ^d or daptomycin 6–8 mg/kg IV q24 h or linezolid 600 mg PO/IV q12 h or levofloxacin 500–750 mg PO q24 h and rifampin PO 600 mg daily [122] or clindamycin IV 600–900 mg q8 h	6 wk duration
Staphylococci, oxacillin resistant [123]	Vancomycin IV 15–20 mg/kg q12 h (consider loading dose, monitor serum levels)	Daptomycin 6–8 mg/kg IV q24 h or linezolid 600 mg PO/IV q12 h or levofloxacin PO 500–750 mg PO q24 h and rifampin PO 600 mg daily [122]	6 wk duration

- **A biopsy could not be performed** (trombocyte<10,000/mm³ and the patient did not give consent for the procedure)
- Consider as MRSA spondylodiscitis

- Since the patient had high risk of **relapse, urgently need HSCT**
- **It will be late after the osteomyelitis treatment**
- A Council with **Infectious Disease And Hematology** Departments
- It was decided to perform stem cell transplantation with **antibiotic pressure**
- On The **17th** Day Of Treatment (Total), There Was No Growth In Blood Cultures, HSCT protocol was started
- **+rifampycin was added**
- Unrelated-allogeneic HSCT was performed on **28th day** of total antibiotic treatment
- Daptomycin treatment was extended to **12 Weeks**
- **Control MRI: No Enhancement**
- **HSCT-1 Year Control (Bone Marrow Smear): Remission**



- **Control MRI: No Enhancement**
- **HSCT-1 Year Control (Bone Marrow Smear): Remission**



FIVE-YEAR EVALUATION OF BACTEREMIA ISOLATES FROM FEBRILE NEUTROPENIA EPISODES

Figure 2. Microorganisms from blood culture

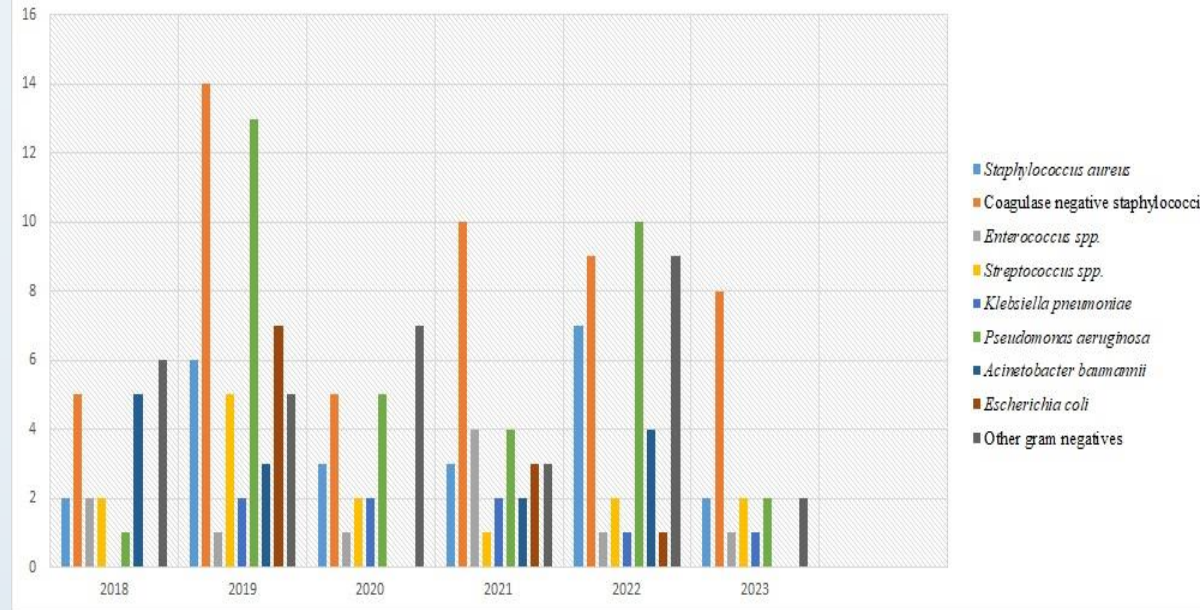


Table 1. Isolates and resistance rates to antibiotics

Frequency of microorganisms, n (%)	AMP/SAM (%)	CIP/LVX/MXF (%)	CRO/FEP (%)	TZP (%)	IPM/MEM (%)	AMK (%)	CST (%)	TGC (%)	TMP/SM (%)	MET (%)	VAN (%)
Gram-negatives, n=106											
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> , n=35	26/35 (74.2)	24/35 (68.5)	30/35 (85.7)	23/27 (85.2)	21/35 (60.0)	19/35 (54.2)	5/35 (14.2)	12/35 (34.2)	18/33 (54.5)		
<i>Escherichia coli</i> , n=32	26/32 (81.3)	14/32 (43.7)	24/32 (75.0)	5/25 (25.0)	10/32 (31.2)	5/32 (15.6)		1/7 (14.3)	17/30 (56.7)		
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , n=14		7/14 (50.0)	14/14 (100.0)	11/14 (78.6)	8/14 (57.1)	1/14 (7.1)					
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> , n=11		11/11 (100.0)	11/11 (100.0)	8/9 (88.9)	11/11 (100.0)	8/11 (72.7)	3/11 (27.2)	3/11 (27.2)	11/11 (100.0)		
Other, n=13	4/13 (30.7)	2/2 (100.0)	3/13 (23.0)	1/8 (12.5)	2/2 (100.0)	3/3 (100.0)			2/11 (18.2)		
Gram positives, n=92											
<i>Enterococcus spp.</i> , n=10	9/10 (90.0)	5/10 (50.0)				6/51 (11.7)			0/10 -		1/10 (10.0)
Coagulase negative staphylococcus, n=51	-	36/51 (70.5)				3/23 (13.0)			6/51 (11.7)	41/44 (93.2)	1/35 (2.9)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , n=23	-	10/23 (43.4)								7/23 (30.4)	0/18 -
<i>Streptococcus spp.</i> , n=8	1/8 (12.5)	0/8-								0/8 -	

ICP is important for us

Conclusion

- Infections are common complications in HM treatment
- Cause morbidity and poor prognosis of HM
- MDR pathogens are difficult to treat
- They have multiple RF for MDR
- Multiple invasive device, multiple and prolonged hospitalisation, broad spectrum antibiotic history
- Infection control precautions has played a **vital role** in the progress of cancer treatments

