

Endogenous *Nocardial* Endophthalmitis Misdiagnosed as Giant Cell Arteritis

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This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
International Medical Case Reports Journal

Purpose: Endogenous endophthalmitis is uncommon but potentially dangerous. We present a fatal presentation of endogenous *Nocardial* endophthalmitis in the context of steroid use for treatment of giant cell arteritis.

Case Presentation: An 84-year-old Caucasian female presented to the local emergency room with severe headaches, myalgia and shoulder and calf muscle pain. She was treated for a presumed diagnosis of giant-cell arteritis with corticosteroids and subsequently developed an intense retro-orbital pain in the right eye. Fundus examination revealed a white, vascularized chorioretinal mass at the equator of the eye in the inferotemporal quadrant. Antibiotics were given and a vitrectomy was performed. The culture of the vitreous showed *Nocardia nova* and a diagnosis of disseminated *Nocardiosis* was made.

Conclusion and Significance: Although uncommon, it is important that ophthalmologists are aware of *Nocardial* infections as a differential diagnosis of retinal mass, particularly in immunocompromised patients.

Keywords: *Nocardiosis*, systemic, *Nocardia*, eye, intraocular, endophthalmitis, endogenous

Introduction

Nocardia is a known opportunistic gram-positive infection. *Nocardia* can disseminate to virtually any organ, with the typical portal of entry being the respiratory tract.¹ In a 1994 literature review of 1050 cases, 39% of *Nocardia* infections were pulmonary, 32% of the infections were systemic, 17% were cutaneous or affected the central nervous system alone and 12% were extrapulmonary, namely the eyes or bone.² Eye presentations of *Nocardiosis* are uncommon, and endogenous bacterial endophthalmitis is even more rare, highlighting the importance of this report.

Case Report

An 84-year-old Caucasian female presented to the local emergency department with a recent history of severe headaches, myalgia and shoulder and calf muscle pain. She had been recently diagnosed with polymyalgia rheumatic in the context of a three-month history of fatigue, weakness and fluctuating fever and was already on tapered dose of corticosteroids. The patient was otherwise known for atrial fibrillation on anticoagulation, atherosclerotic coronary heart disease, hypertension, and dyslipidemia. Past ocular history was unremarkable except for remote bilateral phacoemulsification cataract surgery.

On presentation at the ER, the patient was afebrile. There was no temporal artery tenderness or jaw pain, and C-reactive protein was mildly elevated at 52 mg/L.

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Platelets count was 313×10^9 , white blood cells count was 19.9×10^9 . No erythrocyte sedimentation was done. The tests were otherwise unremarkable.

The patient was prescribed oral prednisone 50 mg once daily and admitted. Twenty-four hours later, solumedrol 1g IV was prescribed once daily for 48 hours for a presumed diagnosis of polymyalgia rheumatica and atypical temporal arteritis as the symptoms worsen and C-reactive protein increased to 197 mg/L. At this point, the patient had no ocular symptoms.

Despite initial improvement, the patient relapsed after three days with worsening of symptoms and a new retro-orbital pain of the right eye. On examination by the ophthalmologist, the patient had 20/20 vision bilaterally, with normal adnexal structures and extraocular movements. Intraocular pressure was within normal limits and the visual field exam showed a superonasal quadrantanopsia. Anterior segment examination showed no sign of inflammation and fundus examination of the right eye showed a white, vascularized chorioretinal mass in the inferotemporal quadrant. The examination was unremarkable for the left eye. The diagnosis given by the general ophthalmologist was a possible malignant tumor and the patient was referred to a retinal specialist for further evaluation.

Investigations by an infectious disease specialist led to a concomitant diagnosis of emphysematous cystitis. Piperacillin tazobactam 3.3 g IV q 6 hours was prescribed to the patient and given the partial response to antibiotics, the corticosteroids were gradually eliminated. Piperacillin tazobactam was changed for ampicillin 2 g IV q 6 hours.

One day later, a PET scan was performed with results suggesting an inflammatory or infectious etiology. It showed two pulmonary opacities of unknown etiology and hypermetabolism in the right calf muscle, thought to be a hematoma. Large vessel arteritis was absent.

Three days later at follow-up, the patient's vision in the right eye was significantly decreased from 20/20 to counting fingers. Panuveitis was present with a stage 4 vitreal haze on fundus exam. A B-scan was performed and revealed that the mass had increased in size and was extending into the vitreous. A diagnosis of endogenous endophthalmitis with a probable fungal etiology was made. A vitrectomy with a chorioretinal biopsy of the lesion was performed the next day. Intravitreal amphotericin B 5 mg/0.1 mL, vancomycin 1 mg/0.1 mL and ceftazidime 2.25 mg/0.1 mL were administered during the procedure. A biopsy of the left calf mass was made by needle biopsy.

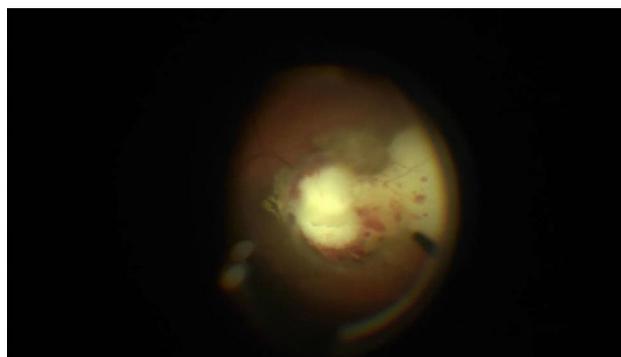


Figure 1 White chorioretinal mass. Posterior uveitis with a white chorioretinal mass at the inferotemporal quadrant seen during the vitrectomy and the biopsy.

The culture of the vitreous (Figure 1) and biopsy of the left calf mass (Figure 2) showed high quantities of *Nocardia nova*. Disseminated *Nocardiosis* was therefore the final diagnosis.

Ampicillin was stopped and changed for meropenem 2 g IV q 8h and TMP-SMX 400 mg IV q8h for 4 doses. A dose of 2 mg of intravitreal ceftriaxone was also planned. After the intraocular injection and the parenteral antibiotics, a regression of the intraocular mass, right calf mass and two pulmonary opacities was observed. A considerable improvement of the patient's general condition was also noted. However, the patient decided to cease treatment given her age and other comorbidities. She was transferred to palliative care and died 18 days later.

Discussion

While eye presentations of *Nocardiosis* are uncommon, endogenous bacterial endophthalmitis is even more rare. In a retrospective analysis of microbiological profile of culture-proven cases of exogenous and endogenous endophthalmitis by Ramakrishnan and al. between January 1997 and December 2006, no endogenous endophthalmitis was caused by *Nocardia*. Of the 364 bacterial infectious endophthalmitis in the study, only 24 isolated *Nocardia* spp. and were all exogenous endophthalmitis cases, mostly after intraocular surgeries or penetrating ocular injuries.^{3,4}

A search for other cases of endogenous intraocular *Nocardial* infections was conducted on PubMed. We searched for the keywords “nocardiosis”, “Nocardia”, “eye”, “intraocular”, “endophthalmitis” and “endogenous”. Between January 2000 and April 2020, only 26 cases of endogenous intraocular *Nocardiosis* infection

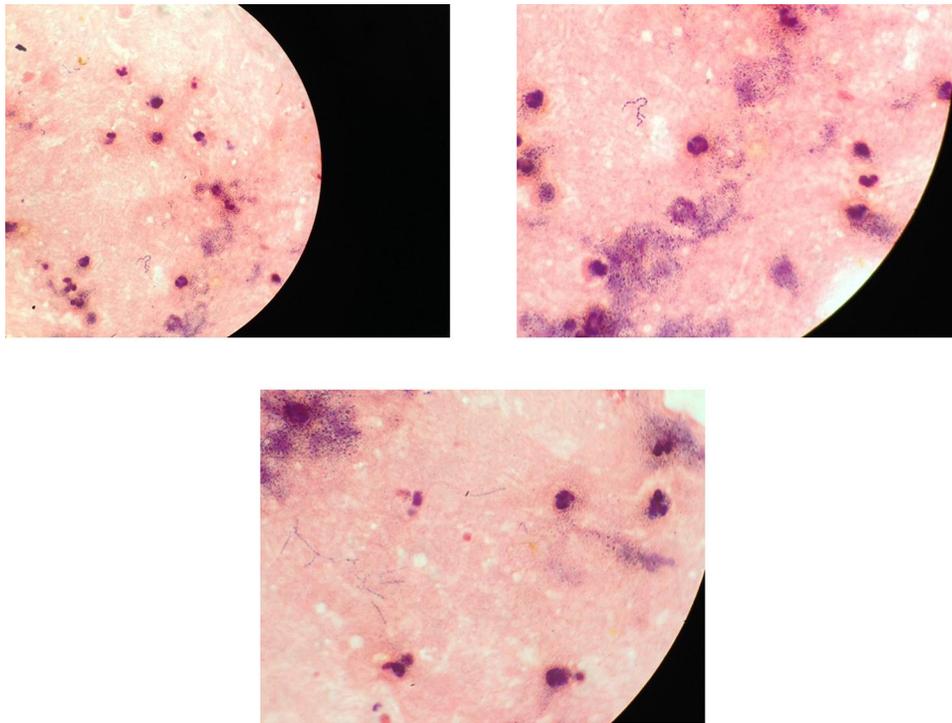


Figure 2 Left calf centesis. Disseminated *Nocardia nova*. Left calf centesis, 30 cc of pus. Direct examination with numerous polymorphonuclear neutrophils and aggregated gram positive rods and delicate, beaded, branching filaments. The *Nocardia nova* was found to be resistant to amoxicillin and clavulanate, tobramycin, ciprofloxacin and moxifloxacin.

have been reported.^{5–29} Most of these cases reported white masses or abscesses. One case reported a similar presentation of systemic *Nocardiosis* mimicking a giant-cell arteritis.²⁹ This highlights the importance of keeping a large differential diagnosis, especially before prescribing corticosteroids.

Aside from the rarity of these cases, the diagnosis of *Nocardia* infection can be difficult as laboratories need adequate specimens, which often requires an invasive procedure to obtain.³⁰ However, an earlier recognition of *Nocardiosis* upon eye examination may have saved the patient's life. Prognosis could also have been different had she not have received large doses of corticosteroids the weeks prior to her ophthalmology consultation. Corticosteroids have inhibitory effects on a wide range of immune responses including profound effects on the cellular functions of leukocytes and endothelial cells, resulting in a reduction in the ability of leukocytes to adhere to the vascular endothelium and exit circulation.^{31–33} While this may be desired in the management of inflammatory and autoimmune disorders, corticosteroids can be detrimental to patients with active infections

and should therefore be used with caution as it may delay diagnoses of infectious causes.

Conclusions

We present a case of endogenous *Nocardia* endophthalmitis, a rare but fatal condition. Although uncommon, it is important that ophthalmologists are aware of such entities and keep a large differential diagnosis upon seeing a retinal mass. Accordingly, *Nocardia* infection should always be considered in immunocompromised patients.

Consent for Publication

Our institution's ethic committee does not require a consent for such articles as the patient is deceased and the case report does not contain any personal information. They did not need the family's approval considering that the information was denominated.

Acknowledgment

Special thanks to Dr Philippe Dolcé for the pictures of the cultures of the left calf centesis.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Funding

No funding or grant support.

Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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