Intraocular inflammation as the main manifestation of *Rickettsia conorii* infection

**Objective:** To report the clinical features and management of seven cases of intraocular inflammation caused by *Rickettsia* infection and review published literature.

**Methods:** *Rickettsia conorii* or *Rickettsia* spp. infection was diagnosed based on the following criteria: (1) positive serology according to the European Guidelines, (2) titer normalization after specific treatment, and (3) complete resolution of ophthalmic disease and accompanying symptoms after antibiotic therapy.

**Results:** Seven patients were referred for uveitis of unknown etiology. All came from regions where Mediterranean spotted fever is prevalent. One patient met the European guidelines criteria for *Rickettsia* spp. infection, while the other six cases met the criteria for *R. conorii* infection. The main symptoms were visual loss, floaters, eye redness, photophobia, and ocular pain. Predominant ophthalmic signs included vasculitis, choroiditis, vitritis, and macular edema. All patients required antibiotic treatment that resulted in the remission of the infection. Doxycycline was the first choice and the only antibiotic used to treat four patients. One patient needed ciprofloxacin as a second antibiotic after not responding to doxycycline. Two patients had doxycycline as a second antibiotic after not responding primarily to sulfonamides (which had been given after 2–3 days of doxycycline gastric intolerance); one of these patients needed ciprofloxacin as a third antibiotic.

**Conclusion:** Intraocular inflammation can occur as the main manifestation of *Rickettsia conorii* or *Rickettsia* spp. infection. It should be considered as a differential diagnosis for uveitis especially for patients living in countries where this infection is endemic in the world. Antibiotic treatment remains effective in the management of *Rickettsia* infection.

**Keywords:** intraocular inflammation, Mediterranean spotted fever, *Rickettsia conorii*, uveitis

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**Introduction**

Mediterranean spotted fever (MSF) or boutonneuse fever is an acute systemic disease, first described in 1910 in Tunisia by Conor and Bruch.¹ It is transmitted to humans by tick bites. The etiologic agent is *Rickettsia conorii*, a small coccobacillary intracellular bacterium belonging to the spotted fever group of the *Rickettsia* family.² MSF is an endemic disease occurring during spring and summer in Asia, Africa, and Mediterranean countries.³ The pathophysiology of *R. conorii* infection is characterized by vascular invasion causing injury and tissue necrosis.⁴ Endothelial cells are the organism’s main target.⁴

In addition to general malaise, the clinical symptoms of *Rickettsia* infection include the triad of fever, skin rash, and headaches. There are many reports on the systemic manifestations of MSF, but reports on the ophthalmic presentations of this disease
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are scarce. The existing reports are short communications or correspondence and describe ocular manifestations that include conjunctivitis, keratitis, anterior uveitis, panuveitis, retinitis, retinal vascular occlusions, retinal vasculitis, intraretinal hemorrhages, macular edema, macular star, optic disc edema, optic neuritis, and multiple evanescent white dot syndrome-like lesions.1,2,3–22

Guidelines for the diagnosis of tick-borne bacterial diseases in Europe have been reported, and consequently serologic antibody titers for the diagnosis of R. conorii and other Rickettsia spp. infections have been standardized.23 We describe the largest reported series to date of R. conorii and Rickettsia spp. infection with uveitis as the predominant manifestation.

Materials and methods

Seven patients diagnosed with uveitis due to Rickettsia infection and cared for at the Ocular Immunology and Uveitis Unit of IOBA, University of Valladolid, Spain, between May 1999 and March 2006, were identified from a database. We performed the retrospective portion of this study by reviewing clinical histories. Beginning in March 2005, patients were prospectively followed. The Ethics Committee of the University of Valladolid approved this study. Each patient completed a detailed uveitis questionnaire at the initial visit. Comprehensive family, personal, and ophthalmic histories were obtained. A complete ocular examination was performed at every visit, including best-corrected visual acuity, slit-lamp examination, tonometry, and ophthalmoscopy. Fluorescein angiography or other tests were performed when considered necessary. Uveitis was classified as anterior, intermediate, posterior, or panuveitis.24 Demographic data were recorded to include age, race, gender, city of origin, systemic signs and symptoms, previous treatments, serologies, and treatment initiated at our institution. We also recorded the delay to diagnosis as the elapsed time between initial symptoms and our diagnosis and the follow-up time as the elapsed period between diagnosis of rickettsiosis and last visit. Additionally, the average time to achieve therapeutic success was recorded as the elapsed time between last antibiotic treatment and the last visit. Clinical findings and follow-up results were recorded. Ocular symptoms and signs were recorded by eye.

According to the guidelines for the diagnosis of tick-borne bacterial diseases in Europe,25 diagnostic criteria for R. conorii infection in suspected cases of MSF are IgG titer ≥128 and/or IgM titer ≥64 as determined by serum immunofluorescence. IgG titer ≥64 and/or IgM titer ≥32 are considered indicative of infection by other R. spp.23 We considered that to diagnose a uveitis case as caused by Rickettsia, the three following criteria had to be met: (1) positive serology by ELISA testing according to the European guidelines as stated above, (2) normalization of antibody titers 3 months after specific antibiotic treatment, and (3) complete resolution of ophthalmic disease and accompanying symptoms. This last criterion means that diagnosed patients had to be cured (absence of symptoms, no inflammatory cells, and disappearance of all active signs of inflammation) with no further recurrence. The patient was considered “cured” when titers became negative and inflammation disappeared and did not recur.

Results

Demographic and extracocular findings are reported in Table 1, whereas variables concerning ophthalmic involvement are shown in Table 2. A total of ten eyes of seven Caucasian subjects, four males and three females, 39.1 ± 16.0 years old (mean ± SD; range: 8–54; median: 43 years) were included in this study. The mean follow-up time was 46.4 ± 26.9 months (range: 12–84 months; median: 40 months). The mean follow-up of elapsed time between the last successful antibiotic treatment and last visit was 35.2 ± 29.6 months (range: 6–72 months; median: 20 months). Six patients came from Extremadura in the southwest region of Spain and one from Andalucia in the southernmost region.

The main symptoms included loss of vision in seven eyes and floaters in four eyes. Less frequently, the patients presented with redness, photophobia, and pain. Ophthalmic examinations revealed vitritis in nine eyes, macular edema in five eyes, and vasculitis, the predominant feature as expected, in six eyes. The vasculitis was venous and focal in nature with sheathing and mild leakage in all cases, except in Case 5, where phlebitis was more diffuse. Other ophthalmic signs included central retinal vein thrombosis in Case 5 (Figure 1A and 1B), due to venous inflammation, focal choroiditis, multifocal choroiditis, focal keratopathy, anterior chamber cells, posterior synechiae, retinal hemorrhages, and papillitis. Four cases were unilateral and three were bilateral. All patients had frequent contact with dogs and two patients were aware of insect bites, including one by tick and one by flea. One of the two patients recalled a cutaneous lesion compatible with erythema migrans after a tick bite. Three patients described transient extracocular manifestations of arthralgias and fever that had already disappeared before their first visit with us.

Our choice of antibiotic treatment followed the guidelines proposed by Raoult et al.25 One antibiotic course of treatment (doxycycline 100 mg/12 hours for 8–10 weeks) was sufficient in four patients (Cases 1, 2, 3, and 5). Two courses were...
Table 1 Patient demographics and extraocular findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Age/sex</th>
<th>Region of origin in Spain</th>
<th>Anti-R. conorii titer IgG: IgM (ELISA)</th>
<th>Extraocular findings</th>
<th>Total FU (months)</th>
<th>Diagnosis delay (months)</th>
<th>Antimicrobial treatment</th>
<th>Elapsed time of last antibiotic treatment to last FU (months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pre-antibiotic</td>
<td>3 months post-antibiotic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>33/M</td>
<td>Extremadura (Cáceres)</td>
<td>1/40; 1/80</td>
<td>Negative; Negative;</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Doxycycline 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8/M</td>
<td>Extremadura (Cáceres)</td>
<td>1/40; 1/80</td>
<td>Negative; Negative;</td>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Doxycycline 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>43/M</td>
<td>Andalucía (Almería)</td>
<td>1/160; 1/40</td>
<td>Negative; Negative;</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Doxycycline 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>54/F</td>
<td>Extremadura (Cáceres)</td>
<td>1/160; 1/80</td>
<td>Negative; Negative;</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>TMP-SFX 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>35/M</td>
<td>Extremadura (Cáceres)</td>
<td>1/80; 1/80</td>
<td>Negative; Negative;</td>
<td>Erythema migrans after tick bite</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Doxycycline 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>51/F</td>
<td>Extremadura (Badajoz)</td>
<td>1/320; 1/20</td>
<td>Negative; Negative;</td>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>TMP-SFX 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>50/F</td>
<td>Extremadura (Badajoz)</td>
<td>1/40; 1/160</td>
<td>Negative; Negative;</td>
<td>Arthralgia; Flea bites</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Doxycycline 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: TMP-SFX combination was given 2–3 days after patients reported gastric complaints with doxycycline. After therapeutic failure, doxycycline was given again with gastric precaution to complete the treatment regimen.

Abbreviations: FU, follow-up; TMP-SFX, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.

Discussion

*Rickettsia* species are obligate intracellular organisms, with vascular tropism, that survive in mammalian reservoirs and insect vectors. The taxonomy of the *Rickettsia* genus has undergone significant reorganization in the last decade. Humans are usually incidental hosts, who are infected by the bite during feeding of contaminated arthropods such as ticks, mites, fleas, and lice. These zoonoses, caused by *Rickettsia* species, can be classified into three groups: (1) rickettioses due to bacteria of the genus *Rickettsia*, including the spotted fever group (SFG) and the typhus group *Rickettsiae*; *R. rickettsii* is responsible for rocky mountain spotted fever (RMSF), *R. conorii* for MSF; (2) ehrlichioses and anaplasmoses, due to bacteria within the family Anaplasmataceae; and (3) scrub typhus, due to *Orientia tsutsugamushi.*

Rickettioses from the SFG, perhaps the best known, are characterized by development of tache noir at the site of the arthropod bite, high fever, myalgia, headaches, and occasional gastrointestinal and neurological signs. RMSF is an important human rickettiosis in the United States, but other rickettsial spotted fevers are encountered mostly in other continents. For RMSF, the systemic disease can be accompanied by bilateral optic disk edema, cotton-wool spots, and tortuous retinal veins. In other cases with no systemic manifestations, RMSF can present as keratic precipitates, anterior chamber and vitreous cells, optic disc edema, retinal hemorrhages, retinal arteriolar sheathing, and macular star.

The dog tick *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*, which inoculates *R. conorii* into the skin while feeding, transmits MSF. Patients present with a characteristic tache noir in 50%–75% of cases and systemic disease one week after contact. They have a good prognosis. The pathophysiologic hallmark is vascular endothelial cell invasion by the organism, causing endothelial injury and tissue necrosis. It is an endemic disease in Mediterranean countries, including Spain, with reported cases in the regions of Extremadura, Andalucía, Castilla y León, and the east coast. *R. conorii*, *R. mongolotimonae*,...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Eye</th>
<th>Initial (referral) diagnosis</th>
<th>Ocular symptoms</th>
<th>Type of uveitis*</th>
<th>Pathologic ocular signs at first visit**</th>
<th>Pathologic ocular signs at end of FU/ (time to reach clinical remission after antibiotic treatment)*</th>
<th>BCVA at end of FU/reason for visual loss</th>
<th>Worst BCVA on FU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Uveitis due to toxoplasmosis</td>
<td>Loss of vision Floaters</td>
<td>Posterior</td>
<td>+1 Vitritis, Vasculitis, Choroiditis, Retinal hemorrhages</td>
<td>Peripheral retinal vessel attenuation, Foveal ischemia (12 weeks)</td>
<td>0.100 Foveal ischemia</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>Idiopathic panuveitis</td>
<td>Asymptomatic</td>
<td>Posterior</td>
<td>+1 Vitritis</td>
<td>None (4 weeks)</td>
<td>1.000 0.900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Idiopathic panuveitis</td>
<td>Loss of vision Redness Photophobia</td>
<td>Panuveitis</td>
<td>+2 Anterior chamber cells, Posterior synechiae, +2 Vitritis, Retinitis</td>
<td>Subtle retinal pigment epithelial changes (12 weeks)</td>
<td>1.000 0.500</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>Idiopathic uveitis</td>
<td>Loss of vision Floaters</td>
<td>Posterior</td>
<td>Sub-foveal lesion</td>
<td>Foveal scar (12 weeks)</td>
<td>0.500 0.500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>Idiopathic uveitis</td>
<td>Floaters</td>
<td>Posterior</td>
<td>+1 Vitritis, Vasculitis, Choroiditis</td>
<td>None (8 weeks after 3rd antibiotic; 6 months after 1st antibiotic)</td>
<td>1.000 0.800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Idiopathic uveitis</td>
<td>Floaters</td>
<td>Posterior</td>
<td>+1 Vitritis, Vasculitis, Choroiditis, Macular edema</td>
<td>None (8 weeks after 3rd antibiotic; 6 months after 1st antibiotic)</td>
<td>1.000 0.300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>Idiopathic retinal central vein thrombosis</td>
<td>Loss of vision Floaters</td>
<td>Posterior</td>
<td>+2 Vitritis, Vasculitis (phlebitis), Retinal venous tortuosity, Retinal hemorrhages Macular edema</td>
<td>None (8 weeks)</td>
<td>1.000 0.400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>Idiopathic intermediate uveitis</td>
<td>Redness Pain Blurred vision</td>
<td>Panuveitis</td>
<td>Anterior chamber cells, Posterior synechiae, +1 Vitritis, Vitreous exudates Retinal hemorrhages</td>
<td>None (8 weeks after 2nd antibiotic; 4 months after 1st antibiotic)</td>
<td>1.000 0.800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>Panuveitis VKH</td>
<td>Loss of vision</td>
<td>Posterior</td>
<td>+2 Vitritis, Vasculitis, Choroiditis, Macular edema</td>
<td>Focal choroidal scars, Vascular attenuation, Chronic macular edema (4 weeks after 2nd antibiotic; 3 months after 1st antibiotic)</td>
<td>0.200 Chronic macular edema Cataract</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Panuveitis VKH</td>
<td>Loss of vision</td>
<td>Posterior</td>
<td>+2 Vitritis, Vasculitis, Disseminated choroiditis, Focal nodules, Macular edema</td>
<td>Focal choroidal scars, Vascular attenuation, Chronic macular edema (4 weeks after 2nd antibiotic; 4 months after 1st antibiotic)</td>
<td>0.300 Chronic macular edema Cataract</td>
<td>0.160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: *Uveitis classification according to anatomic location;**Grading of anterior chamber cells and vitreous cells (vitritis) according to SUN working group.  
Abbreviations: OD, right eye; OS, left eye; OU, both eyes; BCVA, best corrected visual acuity; FU, follow-up; VKH, Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada.
Intraocular inflammation in *R. conorii* infection

*R. slovaca*, and *R. helvetica* are the species reported in these areas. The last two have been associated with atypical MSF, without exanthem.

All our patients were originally from the regions of Extremadura and Andalucia, where MSF is endemic. Most of our patients could not remember a history of insect bites, but could not deny it either. In general, 73% of patients deny having a history of tick bite, which agrees with our series, where only two patients reported insect bites.

Although most of our patients had no typical systemic manifestations of MSF, they did have positive serology for *R. conorii* or *Rickettsia* spp. infection. Cases 2, 6, and 7 had a previous history of arthralgias, which can be caused by these or other entities. In Case 2, the child’s uveitis (Figure 3A to 3C) was diagnosed 3 months before a reported fever episode and appearance of a hyperemic papule. He had IgM titers of 1/40, which met European criteria for *Rickettsia* spp. infection. All individuals in this series except Case 2 had IgG and/or IgM levels that met European criteria for *R. conorii* infection.

Ocular involvement in MSF commonly occurs as vasculitis (55.9%), choroiditis (16.7%), serous retinal detachment (5%), cystoid macular edema (1.7%), and others. Keratitis, oculoglandular syndrome, endogenous panuveitis, vitreous hemorrhage, panuveitis with occlusive vasculitis, and chorioretinitis have also been reported. Our patients had choroiditis, vasculitis, central retinal vein occlusion,
eventually decreased to 1/640.33 The patient denied contact with animals or tick bite, like some of our patients. It is important to note the lack of antibodies to other Rickettsia at the time Bonnet’s article was published, thus it is possible that any of the spotted fever group Rickettsia could have caused those findings.33

In Case 4, birdshot choroidopathy was diagnosed after clinical diagnosis and being positive with HLA-A29. However, the patient did not improve after immunosuppressive therapy and had concomitant high IgG anti-R. conorii titers. Ocular inflammation improved and IgM and IgG anti-R. conorii titers decreased after three antibiotic courses, thus supporting our diagnosis of R. conorii infection. Cross reactivity with the HLA-A29 antigen has previously been considered in similar cases of birdshot choroidopathy with B. burgdorferi and Coxiella burnetti, formerly classified as a member of the order Rickettsiales,23 but not with R. conorii.35,36 The hypothesis of molecular mimicry has been proposed to explain the link between Gram negative bacteria and HLA-B27 in the pathogenesis of ankylosing spondylitis.37 This could explain the association between tickborne bacteria, like R. conorii, C. burnetti, and B. burgdorferi, and HLA-A29 in the pathogenesis of birdshot choroidopathy. However, this patient came from an area where rickettsiosis is endemic. Further, she showed high titers of anti-R. conorii IgM and IgG, which would argue against possible cross reactivity.

Since pure ocular rickettsiosis has already been reported for R. conorii, we believe all cases, except Case 2, represent R. conorii infection limited to the eye. They all had ocular inflammation and positive anti-R. conorii IgG and/or IgM titers that are compatible with European criteria for R. conorii infection and which decreased after antibiotic treatment.

Based on the clinical and serologic progress of these seven rare cases, they epitomize uveitis by spotted fever group Rickettsias as the main manifestation of the disease. The fact that most patients came from known endemic areas led us to conclude that R. conorii should be always considered as a cause of uveitis in Spain and most likely in other Mediterranean countries. Although R. conorii was not reported as a common cause in a recent study on uveitis patterns in various geographic regions, we believe this bacterium and related species should be included in the work-up of patients with uveitis who live in endemic areas.38

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