Respiratory failure caused by intrathoracic amoebiasis

Toshinobu Yokoyama 1
Masashi Hirokawa 1
Yutaka Imamura 2
Hisamichi Aizawa 1

1Division of Respirology, Neurology and Rheumatology, Department of Internal Medicine, Kurume University, Japan; 2Department of Hematology, St. Mary’s Hospital, Kurume, Japan

Abstract: A 41-year-old male was admitted to the hospital with symptoms of diarrhea, fever and rapidly progressive respiratory distress. A chest radiograph and computed tomography (CT) of the chest and the abdomen showed a large amount of right pleural effusion and a large liver abscess. The patient was thus diagnosed to have amoebic colitis, amoebic liver abscess and amoebic empyema complicated with an HIV infection. The patient demonstrated agranulocytosis caused by the administration of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. However, the administration of granulocyte colony-stimulating factor made it possible for the patient to successfully recover from agranulocytosis, and he thereafter demonstrated a good clinical course.

Keywords: amebiasis, amoebic empyema, HIV, agranulocytosis, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole

Introduction

Recently, the number of newly diagnosed patients with HIV infection is increasing in Japan and eastern Asia (even though it is decreasing in most Western countries) while amebiasis is also increasing in Japan as a sexually transmitted disease, especially among males who admit to having sex with men (MSM). There is also a high frequency of asymptomatic Entamoeba histolytica infection, especially among MSM. Amebiasis is characterized by diarrhea and it sometimes induces the development of liver abscesses as a complication with amebic colitis. 1 Pleural empyema is rare as a complication in cases of amebiasis. Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole is often administered to patients with an HIV infection to prevent pneumocystis pneumonia. Unfortunately, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole may also induce agranulocytosis in patients with an HIV infection, thus leading to the development of severe infectious diseases.

Case report

A 41-year-old male was admitted to the hospital with symptoms of diarrhea, fever, dyspnea and right pleural effusion. The illness began in the latter part of August 2008, initially presenting with diarrhea and fever. He was an MSM and the serology for HIV antibody was positive. He had no history of traveling abroad, alcoholism, any medication or intravenous drug use. His vital signs on admission were; conscious, blood pressure 95/60 mmHg, pulse late 146 beats/min, respiration, 45 breaths/min, saturation \( O_2 \) (room air), 88% and body temperature 39°C. The notable findings of a physical examination included emaciation (BMI 16.1), oral candidasis and decreased breath sounds on the right side of his chest. A chest radiograph and computed tomography (CT) of the chest showed a large amount of right pleural effusion (Figure 1). A CT scan of the abdomen detected large liver abscess (Figure 2). The laboratory data included...
A leukocyte count of 10,320/µL with 89% neutrophils, 8% lymphocytes, 3% monocytes, hemoglobin 8.8 g/dL, C-reactive protein 23.6 mg/dL, aspirate aminotransferase 95 U/L, alanine aminotransferase 74 U/L, alkaline phosphatase 478 U/L, \( \gamma \)-glutamyl transpeptidase 134 U/L, albumin 2.1 g/dL, total cholesterol 57 mg/dL, blood urea nitrogen 18.4 mg/dL, creatinine 0.57 mg/dL and hyponatremia (123 mEq/L). The findings of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 antibody tests were positive for enzyme immunoassays (EIA) and also based on the Western blot method. Thoracentesis revealed milk chocolate or café au lait colored pleural fluid (Figure 3). In an examination of the pleural fluid, cytology, bacterial culture, smear and polymerase chain reaction to detect Mycobacterium tuberculosis DNA were negative, the adenosine deaminase activity was 240 IU/L. The pleural fluid showed a cell count of 40125/mL (74.3% neutrophils, 25.7% monocytes). Other examinations of the laboratory findings detected cysts of Entamoeba histolytica in the patient’s stool. The CD4 lymphocyte count in the peripheral blood was 179/µL (repeated counts for CD4 lymphocytes ranged from 286 to 359/µL) and the amount of HIV-RNA was 3700 copies/µL (repeated counts for HIV-RNA ranged from 43,000 to 90,000 copies/mL). Although E. histolytica was not identified from the pleural fluid, antibodies (fluorescence antibody technique) against E. histolytica were demonstrated in the serum (200×). The patient was thus diagnosed to have amoebic colitis, amoebic liver abscess and amoebic empyema complicated with an HIV infection. The right side pleural effusion was drained using a chest tube and he was administered metronidazole (2250 mg/day) orally for 28 days in total. A large volume of pus was drained from the right thoracic space. A small volume remained. The right lung was re-expanded. His fever, dyspnea and general condition significantly improved thereafter. The patient was therefore administered trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole to prevent pneumocystis pneumonia and itraconazole to prevent fungal infections. However, he developed agranulocytosis 22 days after administration. The absolute neutrophil count was 0/µL. Agranulocytosis in this case was therefore considered to have been caused by the administration of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. After the discontinuation of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, the recombinant human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) drug filgrastim was administered daily at a dose of 200 µg/m² intravenously. Following 4 days of treatment with G-CSF, the patient’s absolute neutrophil count was above 9/µL, while after 7 days of treatment it was 2990/µL (white blood cell count 4600/µL, neutrophils 65%). The patient did not demonstrate any further infection during the clinical course. He was discharged 45 days after admission.

**Discussion**

Amebiasis may become invasive depending on various host immune factors, especially in patients with an HIV infection. Three to 9% of patients with amoebic colitis develop amoebic liver abscesses and furthermore 7% to 20% of amoebic liver abscess develop amoebic empyema. However, about a third of all cases of pleuropulmonary amebic disease demonstrate the presence of exudative or serous, reactive pleural effusion. This means that some of intrathoracic complications...
The features of the pleural fluid showing a milk-chocolate brown or café au lait color.

The administration of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole to prevent pneumocystis pneumonia is common in the management of patients with HIV infection. Therefore, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole was administered after diagnosing the patient to have an HIV infection. Agranulocytosis in this case was supposed to be due to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. Although agranulocytosis is a potentially life-threatening condition, especially under conditions of severe amebiasis, the patient was able to successfully recover after the administration of G-CSF and oral metronidazole. Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole is known to sometimes induce agranulocytosis as a side effect. As a result, an increasing number of such cases are expected in the future because many patients with HIV infection require the administration of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole in order to prevent pneumocystis pneumonia, and the occurrence of amebiasis is also increasing. This case is therefore considered to be an instructive case for clinicians.

The management of amoebic empyema in most cases involves the administration of parenteral metronidazole, followed by drainage. Metronidazole was administered orally in the current patient, followed by drainage, and this yielded a good outcome. The incidence of amebiasis is not as high in AIDS patients as in HIV-seronegative patients. However, whether risk of invasive amebiasis is higher among HIV-infected persons than uninfected persons remains. Hung and coworkers described persons infected with HIV are at an increased risk for invasive amebiasis. Furthermore the epidemiology demonstrated that invasive amebiasis occurs much more frequently in Taiwan than reported in Western countries. Interestingly, amebiasis is a relatively common parasitic disease at a time when CD4 counts are relatively high in Taiwan in comparison to Western countries. Extraintestinal amebiasis is also treated by metronidazole, even in AIDS patients who have low CD4 cell counts and receiving anti-HIV drugs. The estimated mean survival is not significantly different between the HIV-infected patients with and without invasive amebiasis. Even though the population of newly diagnosed patients with HIV infection is decreasing in most Western countries, the number is, in contrast, increasing in Japan, Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan. In addition, the occurrence of invasive amebiasis is therefore also expected to increase in these countries.

Disclosures
The authors disclose no conflicts of interest.
References


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