

## Ornithosis in Somerset. Experience in the South Somerset Clinical Area 1964-71

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### Summary

During an 8-year period, seventy patients were found, by complement fixation testing, to have had ornithosis. A clinical analysis was made of forty-seven who fulfilled strict diagnostic criteria; thirty-three had been referred to a chest clinic, fourteen had been hospitalized. A non-specific, febrile, myalgic illness with respiratory symptoms was the usual clinical syndrome; cough was a prominent, often dramatic, symptom. Pulmonary crepitations, variable radiographic changes, and a normal white blood cell count were found to be useful diagnostic features. Ornithosis sometimes masqueraded as major chest disease, and could be debilitating. Careful retrospective interrogation revealed significant bird contacts in the majority of patients. Treatment with a tetracycline was of possible clinical benefit.

In a previous paper (Anderson & Bridgwater, 1968) the clinical and epidemiological features of ornithosis were described: the present account extends this survey to span an 8-year period. (The inclusive term ornithosis is used in preference to psittacosis—that form of the disease acquired from psittacine birds.) Table 1 shows the incidence as revealed by routine respiratory virus complement fixation testing (CFT)—a diagnostic service widely used by our hospital and general practitioners to investigate patients with bronchopulmonary infection and unexplained pyrexial illness. The seventy patients listed were diagnosed solely upon a minimum CFT of 1/60.

TABLE 1. Incidence of ornithosis in the South Somerset clinical area as revealed by respiratory virus CFT's (Taunton P.H.L.S., 1964-1971 inclusive)

Year	Subjects tested	No. with titre 1/160	Percent of total
1964	306	7	2.3
1965	217	24	11.6
1966	281	2	0.7
1967	234	2	0.9
1968	340	7	2.1
1969	587	8	1.4
1970	498	5	1.0
1971	484	15	3.1
8 yrs	2947	70	2.4

From these seventy, a personal series of forty-seven patients has been culled who also fulfilled the following criteria: a four-fold rise or fall in their ornithosis CFT's; no anamnestic CFT readings greater than one-quarter the diagnosing figure; current chest radiography; and consultant clinical appraisal. Thirty-three of the patients presented at a chest clinic, usually for 'post-influenzal' surveillance; fourteen were in-patients, ten with bronchopulmonary infections, four with unexplained pyrexia (PUO). Table 2 summarizes the commonest features encountered in the study of these forty-seven patients.

To elaborate, it may be noted that in all but PUO patients *cough* was a prominent, and in half a dramatic, symptom; this has been the experience of others (Barrett & Greenberg, 1966; Erooga, 1969). This symptom was accompanied by a propensity to mimic major chest disease: tuberculosis, bronchial carcinoma, pulmonary embolism and bronchiectasis being the author's first diagnoses in some patients. In this connection, the white blood cell count was sometimes (negatively) helpful: an absence of a lymphocytosis excluding pertussis, and the absence of a polymorph leukocytosis excluding bacterial pneumonia.

Table 3 shows the age and sex incidence. The female preponderance has been consistently found in this area, but is not generally a feature of the

TABLE 2. Frequent features in forty-seven patients

Cough	42
Bird contact	36
WBC 6000-11,000/mm <sup>3</sup>	36
Age 15-65 years	33
Onset January to May	31
'Flu'-like onset	29
Crepitations	26
X-ray changes	26
Severe cough	24

TABLE 3. Age and sex incidence

Age (years)	Male	Female
Below 15	7	4
15-65	11	22
Above 65	1	2

TABLE 4. Month of onset

January	5	} 31
February	4	
March	7	
April	9	
May	6	
June	2	} 16
July	2	
August	3	
September	3	
October	2	
November	2	
December	2	

TABLE 5. Bird contacts

Budgerigars	10
Hens	6
Pigeons	5
Wild birds	4
Finches	3
Parrots	3
Pet shop	2
Turkey	1
Doves	1
Owl	1
None	11

disease in the country as a whole (*British Medical Journal*, 1971).

Table 4 shows the seasonal incidence.

Others (Barrett & Greenberg, 1966; Grist & McLean, 1964) have also reported more cases in the early months of the year.

A non-specific febrile, myalgic, *onset* with upper respiratory symptoms was noted in twenty-nine patients.

Auscultation of the chest revealed *crepitations* in twenty-six patients; this was the only consistently pertinent physical finding.

*Radiographic changes* were seen in twenty-six subjects: but the extent was not proportional to the severity of the illness, and the kind of shadowing was variable—linear streaking through to frank lobar consolidation being seen. A slow resolution was recorded in several patients and proved an occasional diagnostic hazard.

Since a clinical diagnosis was seldom made, the necessary interrogation of each patient about possible bird contacts was usually retrospective. Table 5 shows the information so gleaned; a positive entry was made only when close contact was clearly recalled. The individual histories elicited were often extremely interesting, and of anecdotal clinical value. One would agree with Grist (1972) that we cannot accept the conclusion (*British Medical Journal*, 1972) that 'British budgerigars seem rarely to cause human infections'.

In none of the patients was the condition life-threatening, but the fourteen hospitalized were certainly ill. Each of the three patients infected by parrots was quite severely affected.

Treatment with a tetracycline had been prescribed before diagnosis in many patients; a therapeutic assessment was therefore impossible—particularly when diagnosis was so often made during convalescence. The acutely ill patients to whom tetracyclines were given personally did show clinical benefit.

#### Acknowledgments

The author's thanks are due to Dr J. V. S. Pether, Director, P.H.L.S. Taunton, for laboratory reports and to Miss Margaret Gibbons for secretarial help.

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*Postgrad Med J* 1973 49: 533-534  
doi: 10.1136/pgmj.49.574.533

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