Polymicrobial brain abscess involving *Haemophilus paraphrophilus* and *Actinomyces odontolyticus*

AJH Simpson, SS Das, IJ Mitchelmore

**Summary**
A case of brain abscess involving *Haemophilus paraphrophilus* and *Actinomyces odontolyticus* is presented. This combination of organisms has not previously been described. All brain abscess specimens should routinely be processed rapidly and cultured for a prolonged period to ensure recovery of fastidious organisms which may have implications for antibiotic therapy.

**Keywords:** brain abscess, *Haemophilus paraphrophilus*, *Actinomyces odontolyticus*

We report a case of brain abscess involving *Haemophilus paraphrophilus* and *Actinomyces odontolyticus* in addition to several anaerobes. These two organisms are rarely isolated from brain abscesses, and have not previously been described in combination.

**Case report**
A 66-year-old woman was admitted with a 10-day history of headache, drowsiness and blurred vision. She had an episode of mild toothache one month previously, which resolved without intervention. There was no history of sinusitis, otitis or lower respiratory tract infection.

On examination she was pyrexial 38.6°C, drowsy but fully orientated, without neck stiffness. She had an ejection systolic murmur, and a left homonymous hemianopia. There was a faint left hemiparesis, with an equivocal left plantar reflex. The diagnosis was of a right occipital space-occupying lesion. She had a peripheral white cell count of 9.9 × 10⁹/l. A computed tomography (CT) scan demonstrated an irregular mass in the right occipital lobe, consistent with a cystic malignant glioma. The patient had been started on intravenous benzylpenicillin, fluoxacillin, gentamicin and metronidazole, and was also taking dexamethasone, 4 mg 6 hourly. At craniotomy an abscess was found. This was drained and the capsule excised.

Gram stain of pus showed numerous white cells, Gram-positive cocci and small Gram-negative rods. Gas-liquid chromatographic (GLC) examination of the pus showed butyric, acetic and propionic acid peaks, indicative of the presence of anaerobes. Antibiotic therapy was changed to benzylpenicillin, cefotaxime and metronidazole. Histological examination revealed no evidence of malignancy. The patient made a good postoperative recovery, and an infective source was sought. Blood cultures remained sterile. An echocardiogram showed mild mitral regurgitation only. Dental examination revealed a small granuloma below a pre-molar tooth.

The specimen was incubated on blood, chocolate and CLED agar at 37°C in air plus 5% CO₂ and on blood and neomycin agar anaerobically (80% nitrogen, 10% hydrogen and 10% CO₂). Prolonged culture (14 days) revealed *Haemophilus paraphrophilus*, *Peptostreptococcus micros*, *Fusobacterium nucleatum*, *Actinomyces odontolyticus* and another unidentified anaerobic Gram-negative rod, all in heavy growth. In addition, *P. magnus* was recovered from an enrichment broth. The *H. paraphrophilus* grew on chocolate agar only, was V-factor dependent and fermented glucose and sucrose. It was weakly oxidase positive, catalase and indole negative, urease and ornithine decarboxylase negative but β-galactosidase and gamma-glutamyl transferase positive. It was susceptible to ampicillin, cefotaxime and chloramphenicol. The *A. odontolyticus* was nonpigmented, was catalase, indole and aesculin negative and fermented glucose, sucrose, ribose and xylose. It produced acetic, lactic and succinic fatty acid peaks on GLC. It was susceptible to penicillin and chloramphenicol.

The patient was discharged after three weeks, to continue with oral amoxyccillin for three months, and metronidazole for three weeks. She remains well, and her visual fields are improving.

**Discussion**
Brain abscesses are often polymicrobial, especially if they arise from a dental source as seems likely in this case. Anaerobes, often multiple, especially *Peptostreptococcus* and *Bacteroides* (including *Porphyromonas* and *Prevotella*) species, are commonly isolated from brain abscess and are consistent with a dental or otogenic origin. However, the presence of *A. odontolyticus* and *H. paraphrophilus* made it more likely that dentogingival sepsis was the primary focus.

*H. paraphrophilus* has very rarely been identified as a human pathogen since its description in 1968, with isolated reports of brain abscess. It is CO₂- and V-dependent, oxidase positive and catalase negative. The V-factor requirement may limit its growth on primary plates unless these contain blood or have been supplemented. It is not a difficult organism to isolate provided suitable media, such as cho-
Microbial causes of brain abscesses\textsuperscript{1-3,9}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>% of cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Streptococcus spp, particularly</td>
<td>0–80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S milleri group</td>
<td>0–80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaerobic Gram-negative rods</td>
<td>20–50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Bacteroides, Prevotella and Porphyromonas spp)</td>
<td>20–50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P aerotrepococcus spp, particularly</td>
<td>10–47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P micro</td>
<td>10–47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus aureus</td>
<td>10–30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterobacteriaceae (eg E coli)</td>
<td>10–33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusobacterium spp</td>
<td>0–10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemophilus spp, Actinomyces spp,</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycobacterium tuberculosis, fungi</td>
<td>0–10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Aspergillus and Candida spp),</td>
<td>0–10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxoplasma gondii, helminths (eg,</td>
<td>0–10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongyloides stercoralis)</td>
<td>0–10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Antibiotic regimens for empiric therapy of brain abscesses

- benzylpenicillin+chloramphenicol+metronidazole
- chloramphenicol+metronidazole
- cefotaxime+metronidazole (± benzylpenicillin)
- ampicillin+gentamicin+metronidazole

Summary/learning points

- brain abscesses require surgical drainage where possible
- close and careful monitoring is required to ensure a successful outcome
- brain abscesses are commonly polymicrobial in aetiology
- isolation and identification of all organisms from brain abscess specimen is vital to allow rational decision-making about the optimal antibiotic therapy
- prolonged incubation of specimens under a wide range of cultural conditions is necessary to ensure recovery of all organisms
- brain abscesses may follow minor dental or ear infections

We also thank the PHSLS Anaerobe Reference Unit, Cardiff and the PHSLS Haemophilus Reference Unit, Oxford, for their assistance in identification of these isolates.

Polymicrobial brain abscess involving Haemophilus paraphrophilus and Actinomyces odontolyticus.
A. J. Simpson, S. S. Das and I. J. Mitchelmore

doi: 10.1136/pgmj.72.847.297

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://pmj.bmj.com/content/72/847/297

These include:

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/