Staphylococcus lugdunensis endocarditis

N Farrag, P Lee, R Gunney, G M Viagappan

Abstract

A case of Staphylococcus lugdunensis endocarditis is presented with low back pain suggesting a secondary bone focus of infection. An umbilical skin lesion may have been an additional embolic phenomenon. The case highlights the aggressive nature of S lugdunensis endocarditis compared with other coagulase negative staphylococci and its association with native heart valves. In addition the importance of full identification of coagulase negative staphylococci isolated from patient samples in a case of suspected S lugdunensis infection is emphasised. Antibiotic treatment may be insufficient alone in the treatment of S lugdunensis endocarditis and early recourse to surgical intervention and valve replacement should therefore be considered.

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Keywords: Staphylococcus lugdunensis; endocarditis; coagulase negative staphylococci

Staphylococcus lugdunensis is a coagulase negative staphylococcus (CNS) that differs from other CNS in its aggressive nature. Infection with S lugdunensis usually follows a more fulminating progress and has an association with native valve endocarditis.1 Its aggressive nature therefore resembles Staphylococcus aureus and it has been reported to have similar virulence factors.2 Given the severe nature of S lugdenensis endocarditis, it is important that the organism is identified promptly. In addition, such an infection should be treated aggressively as with a S aureus endocarditis. We present a case of S lugdenensis endocarditis in an elderly women and discuss the condition in further detail.

Case report

A 78 year old women presented to hospital via her general practitioner (GP) complaining of back ache with decreased mobility, decreased appetite, and feeling generally unwell. There had been a one month history of back pain with no radiatiopn, preceded by a two week history of general malaise and feeling unwell. It was originally of acute onset and there was no obvious history of trauma. The patient had previously been mobile and living independently, but she now had to hold onto furniture in her home to get around. She had been started on non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents to treat the pain. There was no history of leg weakness or sensory loss. She had been treated one month previously by her GP for a presumed urinary tract infection, but there were no urinary symptoms at the time of her presenting illness. The past medical history was unremarkable.

On examination the patient was afebrile, with a temperature of 37°C. Her blood pressure was 130/80 mm Hg, with a pulse rate of 80 beats/min. Her jugular venous pressure was not raised and there was no evidence of splinter haemorrhages. Bilateral ankle oedema was noted extending to the knee.

On auscultation a pansystolic murmur was heard radiating to the axilla. Examination of the respiratory system was normal. On examination of the abdomen, an oozing superficial umbilical skin lesion was noted. Her back was non-tender and no gross abnormality was found on neurological examination.

INVESTIGATIONS

On admission, the patient had a low sodium of 123 mmol/l (normal range 135–145) and a low potassium of 2.6 mmol/l (3.5–4.7). Her urea concentration was 6.1 mmol/l (2.5–8.0) and the creatinine was 79 µmol/l (60–110). Her liver function tests showed impairment, with a bilirubin on admission of 27 µmol/l (0–17), alanine transaminase 74 U/l (5–40), and an alkaline phosphatase of 187 U/l (50–140).

She had a normochromic, normocytic anaemia on admission with a haemoglobin of 96 g/l, a raised white cell count of 17.7 × 109/l, with a neutrophils of 15.2 × 109/l. Her erythrocyte sedimentation rate was 33 mm in the first hour.

Chest radiography showed bilateral small pleural effusions, with possible consolidation in the left base. Lumbar spine radiography showed a grade 1 spondylolisthesis at L4 on L5. Disc space narrowing was present at all levels of the lumbar spine, but most marked at the L5/S1 level, where there was irregularity of the vertebral end plate. This raised the possibility of infection. In view of the history and the presence of anaemia and a pansystolic murmur, repeat blood cultures were taken and an echocardiogram was booked.

A staphylococcus was isolated from blood cultures and the patient was started on intravenous flucloxacillin2 every four hours, oral fusidic acid 500 mg three times a day, and intravenous gentamicin 120 mg three times a day. In view of the history of associated back pain with suspected endocarditis, the gentamicin was stopped after three doses and treatment continued with the flucloxacillin and fusidic acid for treatment of suspected staphylococcal endocarditis, together with possible osteomyelitis.

MICROBIOLOGY RESULTS

A staphylococcus was isolated from 11 out of 12 blood culture bottles (six sets). The staphylococcus was staphylase positive, but tube coagulase negative (Stoke’s method). The staphylococcus was subsequently identified as a S lugdunensis (API Basingstoke).

1. Its aggressive nature therefore resembles Staphylococcus aureus and it has been reported to have similar virulence factors.
2. Given the severe nature of S lugdenensis endocarditis, it is important that the organism is identified promptly.
3. In addition, such an infection should be treated aggressively as with a S aureus endocarditis.
4. We present a case of S lugdenensis endocarditis in an elderly women and discuss the condition in further detail.

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Learning points

**Staphylococcus lugdunensis:**
- Resembles *Staphylococcus aureus* in its aggressive nature.
- Has an association with native valve endocarditis.
- Reported to have similar virulence factors to *S. aureus*.
- Antibiotic treatment alone may be insufficient treatment of *S. lugdunensis* endocarditis.
- Early recourse to surgery and valve replacement should therefore be considered.

On disc sensitivity testing (Stoke’s method), the isolate was sensitive to penicillin, erythromycin, methicillin, fusidic acid, gentamicin, rifampicin, and vancomycin. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) for the organism were as follows: penicillin MIC and MBC <0.03, clindamycin MIC and MBC <0.12, gentamicin MIC and MBC 1, and vancomycin MIC and MBC 1 (Sensititre UK).

A swab from the umbilical lesion grew a CNS. The patient subsequently died and a vegetation seen at postmortem examination was sent for culture and grew a CNS identified as *S. lugdunensis* (API Basingstoke).

PROGRESS ON WARD

The patient remained stable on treatment with flucloxacillin and fusidic acid for suspected *S. lugdunensis* endocarditis. She remained clinically stable on the ward until eight days into the admission, when she became drowsy and confused. On examination, her pulse rate was 72 beats/min, with a blood pressure of 80/40 mm Hg. Her liver function tests had become raised.

The organism tested positive with a staphylocase test, but was negative on tube coagulase testing. The final identification was performed using the API Staph system.

The patient was initially treated with intravenous flucloxacillin and gentamicin. The regimen was changed to intravenous flucloxacillin and gentamicin. This was performed using the API Staph system.

The patient was initially treated with intravenous flucloxacillin and gentamicin. This regimen was changed to intravenous flucloxacillin and oral fusidic acid in view of the history of low back pain, which was suggestive of a possibly bony source or bony embolic site of infection. The patient’s condition stabilised on this treatment and she appeared to be doing well on medical treatment.

The case shows that *S. lugdunensis* behaves in a much more aggressive manner than other CNS. Antibiotic therapy may be insufficient alone in the treatment of *S. lugdunensis* endocarditis. Early recourse to surgery and valve replacement should therefore be considered.

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