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

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**Summary**

A case of brain abscess involving *Haemophilus paraphrophilus* and *Actinomycyes 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*, *Actinomycyes odontolyticus*

We report a case of brain abscess involving *Haemophilus paraphrophilus* and *Actinomycyes 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 hemicrania, 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 x 10^9/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, flucloxacillin, 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*, *Pepstotrep- toccus micros*, *Fusobacterium nucleatum*, *Actino- myces 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 γama-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 xylene. 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 amoxycillin for three months, and metronidazole for three weeks. She remains well, and her visual fields are improved.

**Discussion**

Brain abscesses are often polymicrobial, especially if they arise from a dental source as seems likely in this case. Anaerobes, often multiple, especially *Pepstotrepococcus* 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-
colate agar, are inoculated, and provided incubation occurs in a CO₂-containing atmosphere. However, mis-identification may occur, possibly because the organism may become less fastidious on subculture. It is likely that some isolates have been mis-identified as the more commonly isolated organism *H parainfluenzae*, which is also V-

factor dependent, so the importance of this organism may be understated. It may occasionally be confused with *H aphrophilus* or *Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans* which, like *H paraphrophilus*, are normal human oral commensals. A polymicrobial abscess involving *H aphrophilus* and *A odontolyticus* following a molar abscess has been reported. However, to our knowledge, no reports of mixed infection involving both *H aphrophilus* and *A odontolyticus* have been published.

*A odontolyticus* is also rarely described as a human pathogen. The organism is found in the human oropharynx as a commensal and it may be associated with dental plaque production. It is a Gram-positive pleomorphic rod which grows slowly, both aerobically and anaerobically in added CO₂. There are a few reports of systemic actinomycosis due to this organism⁶ and several linking *A odontolyticus* with brain abscesses.⁷ Actinomycotic infection is often polymicrobial, commonly with anaerobic organisms and is probably a synergistic process.⁸ Actinomycosis requires prolonged penicillin therapy. However, the optimum dose and duration of treatment is unknown.

For brain abscess, early surgical drainage is essential, together with antibiotic therapy to ensure successful cure. Patients require careful monitoring and follow-up. Isolation of fastidious or anaerobic organisms requires rapid processing of clinical specimens and prolonged culture for adequate recovery, together with detailed studies to identify isolates. Early reports of brain abscess bacteriology demonstrated a number of ‘sterile’ abscesses which were probably due to inadequate specimen handling and processing.⁹ These specimens should undergo lengthy incubation as otherwise important isolates may be missed, such as the *A odontolyticus* in this case, which may influence antibiotic therapy.

Ideally, any primary source such as a dental abscess requires removal to prevent recurrence, but it was felt that the possible small dental abscess had been adequately treated with antibiotics. However, this case emphasises the point that early collaboration with a dental surgeon is also important in the successful management of a patient with brain abscess.

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