

Bacteraemia by *Chryseobacterium indologenes* in a patient with Lung Cancer: A Clinical and Microbiological Investigation

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ABSTRACT

We present a case of bacteraemia by an unusual, intrinsically multidrug resistant organism, *Chryseobacterium indologenes* in a 59 year old gentleman with squamous cell carcinoma of lung with multiple metastasis. Despite of treating as per sensitivity report after isolating *Chryseobacterium indologenes*, patient could not be survived. The pathogenicity and predictability of the organism towards antibiotics, both in *-vivo* and *-in-vitro* needs further research.

Keywords: *Chryseobacterium indologenes*, multi drug resistant (MDR), lung cancer

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INTRODUCTION

Chryseobacterium indologenes (previously classified as *Flavobacterium indologenes*), a Gram negative rod is an environmental organism. Infection by this organism is usually rare; however reported cases are there causing serious infections in immunosuppressed patients from various parts of the globe^{1,2}. The troublesome fact with this organism is that it presents a high rate of natural resistance against broad-spectrum cefem compounds including carbapenems².

Case Report

This document reports a 59 year old gentlemen diagnosed with moderately differentiated Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC) of left lung with multiple metastasis in liver, brain, bone, subcutaneous tissue in chest and back, left adrenal gland, lymph nodes including right pulmonary hilar, mediastinal, bilateral axillary and right cardiophrenic angle. Tumour marker Cytokeratin (CK)7 was found to be positive. He was admitted in ward with complains of loss of appetite and generalized weakness for 3-4 days. Patient was planned for palliative External beam radiotherapy (EBRT) to address painful bony metastasis followed by systemic chemotherapy. Blood was transfused (1 unit Packed Red Blood Cells) on the day of admission in view of low Haemoglobin (7 gm/dl). Patient also had complaints of urinary retention, but due to resistance during Foley's catheterisation attempts failed and therefore cystostomy had to be done. On 3rd day of admission, patient was shifted to Medical Intensive Care Unit (ICU) due to low Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS). Central venous line (CVP) insertion was done on the same day. Investigations revealed high TLC, thrombocytopenia, dyselektrolytemia including hypernatremia, hypokalaemia, deranged Kidney Function Test (KFT). After admission to ICU, blood and urine samples were sent for culture. Both blood and urine cultures showed growth of multi-drug resistant (MDR) *E.coli*. Patient was receiving Injection Cefepime-tazobactam for 10 days; Injection Polymyxin B for 6 days.

After one week of stay in the ICU, repeat paired aerobic blood (Right Femoral line and central venous line) samples were taken in

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Becton Dickinson (BD) blood culture bottles and sent for culture. Repeat urine sample showed no growth. Paired set of aerobic blood culture samples were processed with the Bactec 1090 (Becton Dickinson, USA). Bacterial growth was detected within 48 hr in both the bottles of the samples. Gram stain of positive blood culture bottle showed Gram negative bacilli. Sub-cultures were done on routine Sheep Blood agar and MacConkey agar. After 24 hours of incubation, smooth, circular, yellow-pigmented colonies were grown on sheep blood agar³. On addition of 1 drop of 10% KOH solution, the color of the colonies was changed from yellow to red which indicates presence of flexirubin pigment. The isolate was catalase and oxidase positive, indole weakly positive and urease negative. Oxidation fermentation test results revealed: oxidation positive/ fermentation negative, mannitol positive, non-motile organism. Final identification and sensitivity of the organism was done by Vitek 2 Compact system (BioMerieux). *Chryseobacterium indologenes* was isolated from both the blood culture bottles. Antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of both the isolates from blood culture showed same sensitivity pattern with MIC levels (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Patient's antibiotics were modified as per culture report and sensitivity patterns. Levofloxacin and Minocycline were added and Polymyxin B discontinued. Levofloxacin was continued for 11 days while Minocycline for 9 days.

Table 1: Antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of *Chryseobacterium indologenes* isolated from blood culture

Antibiotic	MIC	Interpretation
CEFTAZIDIME	>=64	R
AMIKACIN	>=64	R
MINOCYCLINE	<=1	S
CIPROFLOXACIN	>=16	R
GENTAMYCIN	>=16	R
COLISTIN	>=16	R
CEFEPIME	>=64	R
LEVOFLOXACIN	4	I
MEROPENEM	>=16	R
AZTREONAM	>=64	R
TICARCILLIN CLAVULANIC ACID	>=128	R
IMIPENEM	>=16	R
CEFOPERAZONE-SALBACTAM	>=64	R
TRIMETHOPRIM-SULFOMETHOXAZOLE	160	R
PIPERACILLIN-TAZOBACTAM	>=128	R
TIGECYCLINE	>=8	R

On 20th day of admission in ICU, there was further deterioration of patients' general condition including sensorium and Glasgow coma scale (GCS). In view of advance nature of the disease, sepsis refractory to antibiotics, dyselectrolytemia and aspiration, the patient was put on non-invasive ventilation with informed consent from the primary responsible attendant of the patient. However, the patient had an episode of bradycardia which was followed by cardiopulmonary arrest.

DISCUSSION

Chryseobacterium spp. is not usually found in human flora but widely distributed in soil, plants, food-stuffs and water^{4,5}. In health care institutes, water systems can act as a potential reservoir for the bacteria; thus patients' may get colonized by this bug via various contaminated medical devices like endotracheal tube, tracheostomy tube etc.^{1,4,5} Although the pathogenicity of *C. indologenes* has not been clearly defined, biofilm production and their highly active protease have been found to be responsible for its virulence^{4,6}.

In 1993, the first case of infection by *C. indologenes* was reported from a patient with ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP)⁷. During the period 1997 to 2001, SENTRY Antimicrobial Surveillance Program represented 0.03% of *Chryseobacteria* among all isolates which were responsible for bloodstream infections^{2,8,9}. *Chryseobacterium spp.* usually cause infections in patients' with underlying medical illness, newborn or elderly with immunocompromising status, indwelling intravascular catheter, renal calculi long-term broad-spectrum antibiotics etc.^{1,2,4,5,8,10-12} Very few case reports of infection by this organism in immunocompetent patients are also available^{13,14}. It can cause various infections like bacteremia, ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP), pyonephritis, biliary tract infection, lumboperitoneal shunt infection, ocular infections, burn wound infections etc.^{1,2,15-18}

Some authors believe that after introduction of colistin and tigecycline, prevalence of *C. indologenes* infections have been increased^{2,5}. The organism is intrinsically resistant to carbapenems

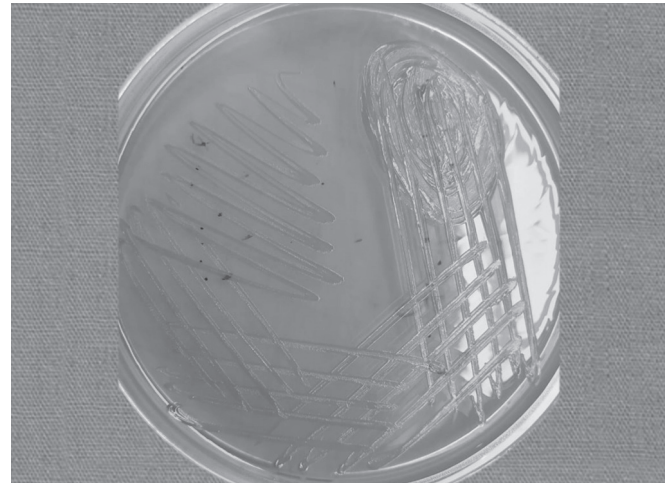


Fig. 1: Yellowish pigmented colony of *Chryseobacterium indologenes* in MacConkey Agar media after 48 hours of incubation

and cephalosporins due to production of molecular Class A Beta lactamases and Class B carbapenem hydrolyzing B-lactamase. However, most active agents against this bug were found to be trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SMZ) and cefoperazone-sulbactam². According to the results of the SENTRY Program, ≥95% susceptibility was found with newer quinolones (garenoxacin, gatifloxacin, and levofloxacin) and TMP-SMX followed by piperacillin-tazobactam (90% susceptibility)^{8,9}. Worldwide newer quinolones may represent the most appropriate antimicrobial agents against this pathogen¹.

The present case report suggests that *C. indologenes* can cause nosocomial bacteremia in terminally ill cancer patients with other risk factors like previous MDR infections and use of broad spectrum antibiotics against them. Appropriate selection of antimicrobials is difficult despite the proper culture and sensitivity report due to unpredictable nature of the organism against the antibiotics. Further study on pathogenesis of this organism may help in future to get the proper empiric antibiotic.

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