



Management of *Salmonella* Septic Bursitis in Immunocompromised Host Post Renal Transplant

Albert Prasetya¹, Anna Ariane², Bambang Setiyohadi²

¹Internal Medicine Residency Program, Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia, Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

²Rheumatology Division, Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia, Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Immunocompromised state,
Septic Bursitis
Deep Bursae,
Salmonella
Duration of therapy

Corresponding author:

Albert Prasetya, MD

E-mail address:

alprasetya@yahoo.com

All authors have reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript.

<https://doi.org/10.37275/IJR.v10i1.1>

ABSTRACT

Salmonella as a causative agent in septic bursitis is considered rare. We report a case of 56 year old male with history of renal transplantation and using mycophenolate mofetil, cyclosporine and methylprednisolone as maintenance, admitted due to 3-week-fever associated with tenderness and swelling on left shoulder. Upon investigation, a diagnosis of septic bursitis was established. *Salmonella enteritidis* as the definitive causative agent was revealed. He was treated with meropenem 1g IV three times daily and levofloxacin 500 mg IV once a day for 3 weeks, followed by oral ciprofloxacin 500 mg twice a day for 2 weeks and oral metronidazole 500 mg three times a day for 1 week with a total duration of 5 weeks of antibiotics. On the subsequent follow up there was no recurrence episode of fever and the swelling of the left shoulder subsided, no tenderness noted and the patient has no limitation of range of movement. Since immunocompromised state complicates the management, the duration of therapy may twice longer than the typical management of septic bursitis. *Salmonella* as etiologic agent should be considered as differential in immunocompromised patient with septic bursitis.

1. Introduction

Bursa is an enclosed sac which contains a small amount of synovial fluid, lined with a cellular membrane similar to synovium.^{1-3,7} Bursae may be divided based on its location into superficial and deep. Septic bursitis on deep bursae may occurred in patients with bacteremia and more common in the immunocompromised state.^{2-8,16,20} The patient is in immunosuppressive therapy on mycophenolate mofetil and cyclosporine secondary to post renal transplantation.

Septic bursitis refers to inflammation of the bursa which is due to infection, typically resulting from bacterial inoculation either direct (e.g, puncture

wound), spread from nearby soft tissues (e.g, cellulitis), or hematogenous (e.g, bacterial endocarditis). Much less commonly, mycobacteria, fungi, or algae are the causative agents.

The most common cause of septic bursitis both in immunocompetent or immunocompromised population mentioned in some references is *Staphylococcus aureus* (>80%) followed by *Streptococcus*.^{2,6,12,16} *Salmonella* as an etiologic agent in septic bursitis is rare and reported in less than 1% as an infectious cause in bone and joint infection.²⁰ In this case report, we present a case of septic bursitis in immunocompromised patient with *Salmonella enteritidis* as the causative agent.

2. Case Report

A 56 year old male with a history of renal transplantation on mycophenolate mofetil (2x250 mg), cyclosporine (2x25 mg), and methylprednisolone (2 mg, q48h) maintenance, presented with a chief complaint of fever associated with left shoulder tenderness 3 weeks prior to admission. Initially, he got on and off fever for 1 week with more frequent at night. He medicated himself with over the counter medicine, no consult was done. Three weeks prior to admission, he began complaining of left shoulder stiffness and swelling. He sought consult to a physician, upon ultrasound examination revealed fluid accumulation on his left shoulder. Fluid aspiration was taken, on culture result shown *Salmonella spp.* He was later referred to Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital for further evaluation and management.

On physical examination, upon admission he had a temperature of 38,5 °C and other vital signs were normal. The patient was able to walk, but he has an obvious pain and fatigue. His left shoulder was swollen and fluctuation, limited of range of movement, no wound puncture or sign of skin infections either on the left shoulder or other parts of the body. The rest of physical examination was unremarkable.

Upon admission, accumulation of fluid on subacromion subdeltoid bursa was found by ultrasound, fluid aspiration was yellow and cloudy fluid (Figure 1). Fluid analysis shown 208440 cells/ μ L with 94% neutrophils (Table 1 and Table 2). A culture of the bursa aspirate reveals *Salmonella enteritidis*. Then the patient was given meropenem 1g IV q8h and levofloxacin 500 mg IV once a day for three weeks. Mycophenolate mofetil and cyclosporine was continued.

During hospitalization, no recurrence episode of fever and swelling of the left shoulder improvement observed. MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) on left shoulder shown abscess formation with *M. supraspinatus*, tendon of *M. biceps brachii* and left subacromial bursa involvement. After 3 weeks of hospitalization, ultrasound follow up revealed no fluid accumulation in subacromial subdeltoid bursa. Antibiotics shifted to oral ciprofloxacin 500 mg twice a day for 2 weeks and metronidazole 500 mg thrice a day for 1 week, hence discharged (Figure 2). Three weeks after discharged, upon follow up there was no recurrence episode of fever and the swelling of the left shoulder subsided, no tenderness noted and the patient has no limitation of range of movement.

Table 1. Laboratory examination result

Parameters	Result	Reference
Hb	9.1 g/dL	13-16 g/dL
Ht	26.5%	40-48%
MCV	71 fL	82-92 fL
MCH	24.4 pg	27-31 pg
WBC	4.85x10 ³ / μ L	5-10 x 10 ³ / μ L
Platelets	129000	150000-400000
Diff count		
Eosinophil	1.4%	1-3%
Neutrophil	48.3%	52-76%
Lymphocyte	37.9%	20-40%
Monocyte	12.2%	2-8%
Ureum	47 mg/dL	<50 mg/dL
Creatinine	1.00 mg/dL	0.8-1.3 mg/dL
eGFR	83.8 mL/min/1.73 m ²	79-117 mL/min/1,73 m ²
Na	148 mEq/L	132-147 mEq/L
K	3.8 mEq/L	3.3-5.4 mEq/L
Procalcitonin	1.07 ng/mL	<0.05 ng/mL

Hb: Hemoglobin; Ht: Hematocrite; MCV: Mean Corpuscular Volume; MCH: Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin; WBC: White Blood Cells; eGFR: Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate; Na: Sodium; K: Potassium

Table 2. Bursal fluid analysis

Test	Reference	Result
Macroscopic		
Color	Colorless	Brown
Clarity	Clear	Cloudy
Viscosity		<4 cm
Mucin clot test	Negative	Poor
Microscopic		
Cell count		208440/ μ L
Diff. count		
PMN (segment)		196680 (94%)/ μ L
MN (lymphocyte)		11760.0 (0.05%)/ μ L
Crystals		No uric crystals found
Fluid Protein		8.0
Fluid Glucose		80
Fluid uric acid		6
Serum uric acid	3.5-7.2	4.0
Rheumatoid Factor		<11

PMN: Polymorphonuclear cells; MN: Mononuclear cells

Figure 1. Ultrasound of the left shoulder, prior aspiration (left) and on aspiration (right)

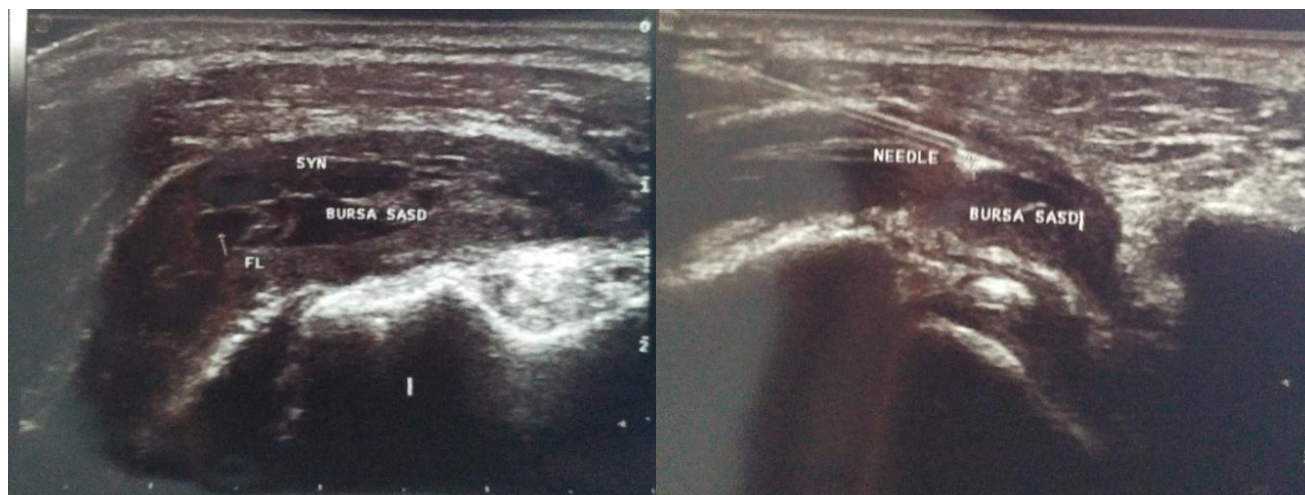


Figure 2. MRI of the left shoulder

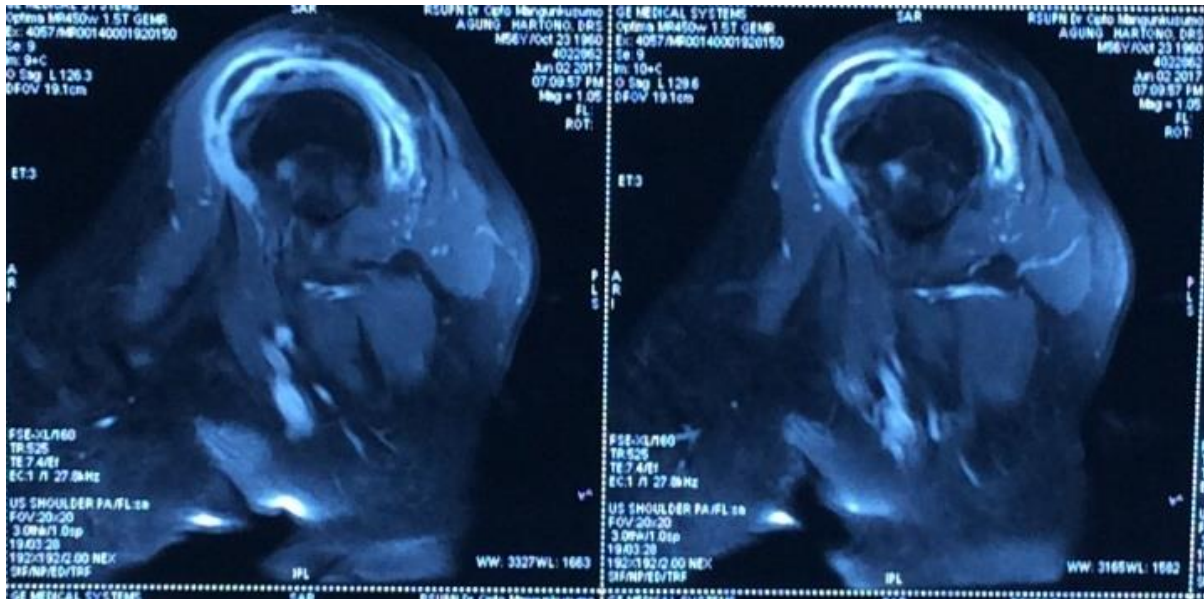


Figure 3. Photos taken after 3 weeks of antibiotic course.

The left shoulder swelling subsided.



3. DISCUSSION

Bursitis is an inflammation or degeneration of the sac-like structures which form in utero to protect the soft tissues from underlying bony prominences.⁹ Septic bursitis refers to inflammation of the bursa which is caused by infection. Septic bursitis of deep bursae may have been observed in patients with bacteremia which is more common in the immunocompromised state.^{2-8,16,20} Deep bursae include subacromial, iliopsoas, trochanter bursa, direct inoculation to these structures are rare although iatrogenic infections may occur through injection procedure to the bursa, intra-articular injection, acupuncture.^{16,17} If no direct inoculation or iatrogenic course is found, hematogenous seeding must be considered and impaired response to infection is one of the predisposing factors.¹⁶ In our report, the patient is taking immunosuppressive agents (i.e. mycophenolate mofetil, cyclosporine and methylprednisolone).

The definitive pathogen in this case is *Salmonella enteritidis* inoculated from the infected bursa. *Salmonella* is considered rare as a causative agent in both septic bursitis and septic arthritis.^{4,5,18,20} Sky *et al*, in his report mentioned *Salmonella* as etiologic agent in bone and joint infection in <1% of cases.²⁰ The peak incidence of nontyphoidal salmonellosis (NTS) is on rainy season in tropical climates, and during the warmer months in temperate climates, coinciding with the peak in foodborne outbreaks.¹⁸ The mortality and morbidity is significant in immunocompromised populations. Transmission is most commonly associated with animal food products, especially egg, poultry, undercooked ground meat, dairy products, and fresh produce contaminated with animal waste.¹⁸ More than 8% of this infection causes bacteremia.¹³

Diagnostic approach in septic bursitis includes history and physical examination. Ultrasound, CT scan, MRI, is helpful in defining bursal effusion within deep bursae. Bursal fluid aspiration is indicated if effusions and septic bursitis are present or suspicious. Laboratory analysis of bursal fluid consists of determination of the nucleated cell count (white cell count), Gram stain, and culture for bacteria.^{7,16}

Immunocompromised hosts may have more limited inflammatory response. A threshold for bursal leukocytosis of $>2000/\text{mm}^3$ [$>2.0 \times 10^9/\text{L}$] was noted to have a sensitivity and specificity for septic bursitis of 94% and 79%, respectively, in a study of 36 patients with olecranon or prepatellar bursitis. The sensitivity of gram stain ranges from 15% - 100%. Bursal fluid glucose utility is uncertain, the majority of patients with septic bursitis have a low glucose level defined as serum glucose ratio $<50\%$.¹⁶

Overall management of septic bursitis consists of antibiotic therapy, drainage, and surgical intervention.¹⁴ In our case, we administered antibiotic therapy and drainage. What differs in management in immunocompetent and immunocompromised host is the duration of antibiotic therapy. The immunosuppressive agents taken by the patient complicate the management. Antibiotic therapy duration in septic bursitis is dictated by the clinical response, microbiologic findings, and general conditions of the host. In general, antibiotic therapy is given in 2-3 weeks duration and more prolonged between 4 and 6 weeks in more serious infection in immunocompromised host or even three times longer.^{2,14-16,19} Hirsansuthikul *et al*, 2016 reported antibiotic duration for 5 weeks in management of septic bursitis in HIV patients.³ Olut *et al*, 2012 in his case report giving antibiotics for 8 weeks in managing septic arthritis of hip caused *S.Typhi* in a multiple sclerosis patient who was under steroid therapy.⁵ Both of the reports give an excellent follow up with no significant residual lesion.^{3,5} In our report, we administered meropenem 3x1g IV, levofloxacin 1x500 mg IV as guided by the culture results for 3 weeks, followed by oral ciprofloxacin 2x500 mg for 2 weeks and oral metronidazole 3x500 mg for 1 week with a total duration of 5 weeks. On subsequent follow up, the patient reported no recurrence of fever, improvement in left shoulder tenderness and range of movement, the swelling is subsided.

4. CONCLUSION

Septic bursitis is referred to as a condition of infection

in bursa which may occur from direct inoculation, iatrogenic cause from joint aspiration, or hematogenic seeding from bacteremia. Septic bursitis on deep bursae may have been occurred in patients with bacteremia which is more common in the immunocompromised state. *Salmonella* is considered rare as a causative agent in both septic bursitis and septic arthritis, more than 8% of this infection causes bacteremia. Bursal fluid analysis and culture may confirm the diagnosis. Immunocompromised state complicates the management of septic bursitis, hence the duration of therapy may twice longer than the typical duration in the immunocompetent host.

REFERENCES

- Langford CA. Periarticular Disorders of the Extremities. In: Kasper, Braunwald, Fauci, editors. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine. 19th ed. New York: Mc. Graw Hill, inc; 2015.p. 2247-50.
- Ho G. Septic Arthritis, Infectious Disorders. In: Klippel JH, editor. Primer on the rheumatic diseases. 13th ed. New York: Springer; 2008. p.271-6.
- Hiransuthikul A, Hiransuthikul N. Salmonella septic bursitis of the ankle in a human immunodeficiency virus – infected patient: a case report and literature review. The Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health.2016;) 47(6):1177-1182.
- Shanti M, Sekar U, et al.. Septic arthritis of hip caused by salmonella typhi: a case report. case reports in infectious diseases Vol. 2012 (2012), Article ID 464527: 1-3.
- Olut L, Avci M, dll. Septic arthritis of hip due to Salmonella Typhi in a patient with multiple sclerosis. Mikrobiyol Bul. 2012 Jan; 46(1):113-6.
- Madolf CL. Infectious Arthritis. In: Kasper, Braunwald, Fauci, editors. Harrison's principles of internal medicine. 19th ed. New York : Mc. Graw Hill, inc; 2015.p833-8.
- Uygur, E., Reddy, K., Özkan, F., Söylemez, S., Aydin, Ö. and Şenol, S. Salmonella enteridis septic arthritis: a report of two cases. Case Reports in Infectious Diseases, [internet] 2013. pp.1-3. Available from: <https://www.hindawi.com/journals/criid/2013/642805/> [Accessed 29 October 2017].
- Gandhi MG, Jacobs RA, et al. Septic Arthritis. In: Imboden JB, editor. Current Diagnosis and Treatment: Rheumatology 3rd ed. New York:Mc. Graw Hill, inc; 2013. p.348-56.
- Pellici P, McCormack RR. Bursitis and Tendinitis. In: Paget SA, Gibofsky A, editors. Manual of Rheumatology and Outpatient Orthopedic Disorders, 5th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2006. p.203-6.
- Fredrick S. Gastrointestinal and hepatobiliary infection In: Frederick S, editor. Infectious Diseases: A Clinical Short Course 3rd ed. New York: Mc.Graw Hill inc; 2014. p.194-236.
- Balsa A, Mola EM. Infection-related rheumatic diseases In: Hochberg MC, Silman AJ, editor. Rheumatology 6th ed. New York: Mosby Elsevier; 2015.p.885-93.
- Najirman. Artritis septik. In: Setiati S, Alwi I, editors. Buku Ajar Ilmu Penyakit Dalam ed 6. Jakarta: Interna Publishing; 2014. p.3233-41.
- Harvey RA. Gastrointestinal gram negative rods. In: Harvey RA, Champe PC, editors. Lippincott's Illustrated Reviews: Microbiology 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2007. p. 111-28.
- Lohr KM, Stern JK, et al. Bursitis. In: Gellman H, editor. C2016 [updated 2016 September 26, cited 2017 June 6th] available from: <http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/214558-8-overview>
- Roschmann RA, Bell CL. Septic bursitis in immunocompromised patients. Am J Med 1987; 83(4): 661-5.
- Sheon RP, Kotton CN. Septic Bursitis [Internet]. [Place unknown]; 2010 [Cited 2017 June 17].

- Available from:
<http://cursoenarm.net/UPTODATE/contents/mobipreview.htm?10/33/10768>
17. Shritliff ME, Mader JT. Acute septic arthritis. *Clinical Microbiology Reviews* [internet]. 2002 [cited 1017 june 18]; 15(4). Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC126863/> (accessed 18 June 2017).
 18. Pegues DA, Miller SI. Salmonellosis. In: Kasper, Braunwald, Fauci, editor. *Harrison's principles of internal medicine*. 19th ed. New York: Mc. Graw Hill, inc; 2015 .p.1049-55.
 19. Perez C, Huttner A, Assal M. Infectious olecranon and patellar bursitis: short-course adjuvant antibiotic therapy is not a risk factor for recurrence in adult hospitalized patients. *J Antimicrob Chemother* [Internet]. 2010 [Cited 2018 June 18]; 65(5). Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20197288>
 20. Sky K, Arroyo RA. Salmonella septic arthritis in a patient receiving etanercept: case report and review of the literature. *Military Medicine* [internet] 2013 [cited 2017 june 19]; 178(12). Available from: <http://militarymedicine.amsus.org/doi/pdf/10.7205/MILMED-D-13-00284>