CASE REPORTS

Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Caused by Pulmonary Nocardiosis in a Patient With Systemic Lupus Erythematous

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Introduction

Nocardiosis is an opportunistic infection whose association with lupus erythematous has been described only occasionally and we have found no reports in the literature of an association between lupus and acute respiratory distress syndrome due to pulmonary nocardiosis. We present such a case and discuss the mechanisms that make this lung infection so virulent as well as its epidemiological and microbiological characteristics, clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment.

Key words: Nocardia. Pulmonary nocardiosis. Systemic lupus erythematous. Acute respiratory distress syndrome.

Síndrome de distrés respiratorio agudo provocado por nocardiosis pulmonar en un paciente con lupus eritematoso sistémico

Nocardia es una bacilo grampositivo que infecta principalmente a pacientes inmunodeprimidos. Su asociación con el lupus eritematoso sistémico se ha descrito pocas veces, y en la bibliografía médica revisada no hemos encontrado ningún caso asociado al síndrome de distrés respiratorio agudo por una nocardiosis pulmonar. A partir de un caso clínico se realiza una descripción de los mecanismos de virulencia de esta bacteria, así como de las características epidemiológicas, microbiológicas, forma de presentación clínica y procedimientos diagnósticos y terapéuticos de esta entidad.


Case Description

The patient was a 34-year-old woman with a history of chorea, retinal vasculitis, repeated miscarriage, hypertension, thrombopenia, and lupus anticoagulant positivity. She had been diagnosed with SLE 3 years earlier and, after a renal biopsy, with lupus kidney. The complicated management of her underlying disease had required prolonged treatment with high doses of corticosteroids (40 mg/day) over the previous 24 months before the present admission.

The patient complained that 1 month earlier she had begun to feel weak. A chest radiograph revealed a nodular image measuring 1 × 1 cm in the lower right lobe. Ten days before admission to the intensive care unit she developed a productive cough with green sputum, and fever with profuse sweating. Her condition deteriorated, and she developed dyspnea at rest. Physical examination upon admission revealed Cushingoid moon face, abundant acne and hypertrichosis, tachypnea (36 breaths/min) and increased work of breathing, temperature of 37.2ºC, blood pressure of 104/50 mm Hg, and heart rate of 126 bpm. Auscultation revealed diminished vesicular sounds at the base of the right lung and crackles at the base of the left. Results of arterial blood gas analysis showed a pH of 7.47, PaCO₂ of 32 mm Hg, PaO₂ of 38 mm Hg, HCO₃⁻ of 23.3 mEq/L. The hemogram
revealed marked leukocytosis (36,000×10^3/mL, 94% polymorphonuclear cells), a hemoglobin concentration of 10.7 g/dL and a platelet count of 130,000×10^3/mL. Biochemistry indicated acute kidney failure (creatinine 3.3 mg/dL, urea 150 mg/dL), a C-reactive protein level of 374 mg/L, and albumin concentration of 2.9 mg/L. Other parameters were normal. The chest radiograph revealed multiple nodules in both lung fields and right pleural effusion. Those findings were confirmed by computed tomography (Figures 1 and 2).

An initial attempt at ventilation with continuous positive airway pressure support failed to change the clinical picture or arterial blood gas results indicative of severe respiratory insufficiency (with continuous positive end-expiratory pressure of 5 cm H₂O and inspired oxygen fraction of 65%, pH was 7.35; PaO₂, 71 mm Hg; PaCO₂, 34 mm Hg; HCO₃⁻, 19.6 mEq/L; base excess, –4.5; and the ratio of PaO₂ to inspired oxygen fraction, 110). Therefore orotracheal intubation and mechanical ventilation were ordered. Empirical treatment with imipenem, quinolones, and liposomal amphotericin was started, and the corticosteroid treatment prescribed for the underlying disease was continued. Direct inspection of the blood culture showed gram-positive bacilli. Growth of Nocardia asteroides was evident at 7 days. Empyema (pH, 7.0) necessitated placement of a pleural drain along with thrombolytic therapy with intrapleural urokinase. A bronchial aspirate sample began to grow branching acid-fast bacilli suggestive of Nocardia species. The antibiogram demonstrated resistance to co-trimoxazole and sensitivity to imipenem; therefore the latter treatment was continued and the antifungal agent was discontinued. A computed tomography brain scan was negative. A bilateral interstitial-alveolar pattern was observed in the thoracic images. That finding, along with arterial blood gas results, indicated acute respiratory distress syndrome after left ventricular heart failure had been ruled out. Therefore, prophylactic mechanical ventilation was maintained for 30 days. A tracheostomy was required for weaning. Finally, tubes were removed and the patient was discharged home in satisfactory condition. No recurrence of Nocardia infection was observed over the 18-month follow-up period.

Discussion

Nocardia organisms are found widely distributed in the environment, including in airborne dust particles. Inhalation is the main path by which Nocardia pathogens enter the body and therefore the lung is the most commonly affected organ, although there is no evidence of human-to-human transmission.7 Nocardia organisms are pathogenic intracellular bacteria that express their virulence in patients with altered T-lymphocyte mediated immune systems. Such is the case of patients with SLE and those being given high-dose corticosteroid treatment, which appears to be an independent risk factor for nocardiosis.

No radiologic signs characteristic of pulmonary nocardiosis have been identified, although the condition has been described in the presence of single or multiple nodules.9 Pulmonary masses (often cavitated), reticulonodular and interstitial infiltrates, and pleural effusions have also been reported.7 Differential diagnosis sometimes involves consideration of metastatic lung disease.10 Our patient’s radiographs and clinical
condition at first suggested pulmonary tuberculosis or fungal infection, although direct visualization of gram-positive bacilli in the blood culture indicated that the empirical antibiotic treatment should be continued.

The course of pulmonary nocardiosis can be acute or subacute. It may even imitate other chronic processes like tuberculosis, fungal infections or cancer in that symptoms are nonspecific: fever, nocturnal sweating, fatigue, anorexia, weight loss, dyspnea, cough, hemoptysis, and pleuritic chest pain. A tentative diagnosis is made upon direct visualization of branching filamentous bacilli that are gram-positive. The diagnostic yield of cultures increases if they are maintained about 4 weeks given that *Nocardia* bacilli grow slowly. For our patient, diagnostic confirmation such as immunodepression with pulmonary nocardiosis, supposed that in a disease context with high mortality acute respiratory distress syndrome. Therefore, it is

trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (15 mg/kg/day),1 because *N. asteroides* prolongs to avoid relapse. Overall mortality due to infection recurs easily, such that treatment should be prolonged to avoid relapse. Overall mortality due to *N. asteroides* infection in SLE is high (35%) and that rate doubles (75%) if the CNS is involved.2 The first line of treatment is considered to be trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (15 mg/kg/day),1 because tissue penetration is excellent and because the cost is low; evidence from randomized controlled trials is unavailable, however. Some authors recommend starting treatment with antibiotics with greater potency—such as imipenem and amikacin—in patients who are immunodepressed, based on demonstration of the improved activity of those drugs in vitro or greater synergy in animal models.14 In the case we report, the sensitivity study showed resistance to co-trimoxazole. We therefore prescribed imipenem, which was not combined with amikacin because of the patient’s deteriorated kidney function. Optimal duration of treatment has not been determined, but current recommendations are that it be extended to prevent frequent recurrences. In patients with pulmonary or systemic nocardiosis without CNS involvement, duration of treatment is from 6 to 12 months. However, the minimum period should be 1 year for immunodepressed patients or those in whom the CNS is affected.7 Severe sepsis is believed to be the main cause of acute respiratory distress syndrome. Therefore, it is supposed that in a disease context with high mortality such as immunodepression with pulmonary nocardiosis, many patients who die probably develop acute respiratory distress in the context of multigorgan failure leading to death. Nevertheless, we find only a few references to acute respiratory distress syndrome related to nocardiosis in the literature,15-16 and none in a context of pulmonary nocardiosis and SLE. To prevent development of the inflammatory reaction that leads to acute respiratory distress syndrome, highly active antibiotic therapy must be applied, particularly in immunodepressed patients, in order to eradicate possible septic foci and thereby try to prevent uncontrolled perpetuation of the infectious process. If the process of acute respiratory distress syndrome has already begun, prophylactic mechanical ventilation with low flow volume and high positive end-expiratory pressure is recommended.17,18

REFERENCES