



PICCs can be associated with *T. pulmonis* bacteremia, and fourth generation cephalosporins may be effective treatment” Suzuki et al (2017).

Abstract;

BACKGROUND: *Tsukamurella pulmonis* is an aerobic gram-positive and rod-shaped organism that causes central catheter-related bloodstream infections in immunocompromised hosts. However, peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC)-related bloodstream infections due to this organism have not been reported.

ReTweet if useful... Case study describes PICC line CRBSI due to *Tsukamurella pulmonis*
<https://ctt.ec/r9db2+> @ivteam #ivteam

Click To Tweet

CASE PRESENTATION: We describe a case of a 48-year-old man with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and diffuse large B cell lymphoma who received five courses of chemotherapy including rituximab , cyclophosphamide , doxorubicin hydrochloride , vincristine , and prednisone via a PICC. Five days after the last chemotherapy course, he presented with a high fever and shaking chills. His absolute neutrophil count was 4200/ μ L. Cultures obtained from blood and PICC culture revealed *T. pulmonis*. The colony count of *T. pulmonis* grown from PICC culture was 103 colony-forming units. Therefore, he was diagnosed with *T. pulmonis* bacteremia resulting from PICC-related bloodstream infection.

The patient's condition improved and he became afebrile within 48 h after intravenous administration of ceftazidime hydrochloride, which is a fourth generation cephalosporin.

CONCLUSIONS: PICCs can be associated with *T. pulmonis* bacteremia, and fourth generation cephalosporins may be effective treatment.

Full Text

Reference:

Suzuki, J., Sasahara, T., Toshima, M. and Morisawa, Y. (2017) Peripherally inserted central catheter-related bloodstream infection due to *Tsukamurella pulmonis*: a case report and literature review. *BMC Infectious Diseases*. 17(1), p.677.

doi: 10.1186/s12879-017-2796-8.

Thank you to our partners for supporting IVTEAM

