Unusual Spontaneous Salmonella Peritonitis on Cirrhotic Decompensation: A Case Report

Raihane Bahri1,2, Hajar Saffour1,2, Saïda Eddyb1, 2, Fadoua Elfarssan1, 2, Asma Amran1, 2, Nabila Soraa1, 2

1Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Marrakesh, Morocco
2Department of Microbiology, University Hospital Center Mohamed VI, Marrakesh, Morocco

Abstract

Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP) is a common cause of morbidity and mortality in patients with advanced cirrhosis, while gram negative rods and Enterococcus species are the common offending organisms. Salmonella has also been recognized as a rare and atypical offending organism. Atypical features of Salmonella SBP include both its occurrence in cirrhotic patients with immunosuppressive state and its lack of typical neutroascitic response [1, 2]. We report a case of culture-proven salmonella in a patient with decompensated cirrhosis, with low protein and without any underlying immunosuppression, and no other source to explain its origin.

Keywords: Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis; salmonella species; ascitic fluid protein; Marrakech.

INTRODUCTION

Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP) is diagnosed on the basis of neutrophilic leukocytosis in peritoneal fluid. Antimicrobial therapy is initiated based on this finding pending isolation of organism. In some cases, bacteria may exist in peritoneal fluid in absence of neutrophilic leukocytosis (polymorphonuclear neutrophil (PMN) < 250/mm3), a condition termed as monomicrobial non-neutrocytic bacteriascites (MNB). This is a poorly recognized clinical entity. Salmonella has been reported as an uncommon cause of SBP and is a rare microorganism to cause MNB. We report a rare case of Salmonella MNB and present a brief review of literature.

CASE REPORT

A 69-year-old man was brought to the hospital by his son with confusion and painless abdominal distension.

The patient had recently recovered from a non-bloody diarrhea illness 4 days prior to presentation for which he did not receive any medical care. His past medical history was significant for cirrhosis secondary to hepatitis C diagnosed five years ago.

There was no fever, diarrhea, vomiting, or urinary symptoms but he was icteric and also had pedal edema, arousable with marked confusion, incoherent speech and inappropriate responses to questions.

Physical examination revealed blood pressure of 134/88, heart rate of 140 beats per minute, respiratory rate of 26 breaths per minute. Chest auscultation showed regular heart beat with tachycardia, normal heart and breath sounds. Abdominal examination was notable for distension, non-tense ascites with diffuse tenderness on palpation. Initial laboratory tests were significant for hemoglobin 13.4 g/L, white blood cell count 6920/mm3 (60% neutrophils), platelets 153,000/mm3, ammonia 130 mMol/L, ALAT 44 units/L, ASAT 150 units/L, ALP 182 units/L, total bilirubin 30 μmol/L, TP 40% and C reactive protein 96.48mg/l.

Ultrasound sonography showed coarsened liver echotexture with irregular surface, enlarged spleen and ascites.

Initial ascitic fluid analysis results showed a leukocyte count of 680/mm3 with Gram, negative and no other organism. BGN in coloration with Gram, negative was sensitive. Antibiotics were started empirically with ceftriaxone and metronidazole and broad spectrum of antibiotics. Physical examination showednormalized heart rate and blood pressure with resolution of icterus.

A diagnosis of SBP was suspected and the patient was admitted for diagnostic paracentesis and empiric antibiotics therapy.

However, 2 days later, ascitic fluid culture showed presence of Salmonella species, which was multi-sensitive.
He was treated with an intravenous dose of ceftriaxone and also with lactulose for hepatic encephalopathy but had a poor response and he died four days later.

**DISCUSSION**

SBP is a common complication of patients with decompensated cirrhosis, with a mortality of up to 30%.

Common offending organisms in SBP are Klebsiella pneumoniae, Escherichia coli, and Enterococcus species [3, 4]. Salmonella Spp is a rare cause of SBP.

The antimicrobial (opsonic) activity in ascitic fluid depends on the protein content of the ascitic fluid, the level of immune defense of the host and the virulence of the organism. Low-protein ascitic fluids in cirrhotic patients are deficient in opsonic activity and are particularly predisposed to spontaneous bacterial peritonitis. It is thought that patients with normal or high protein levels appear to be protected from spontaneous bacterial peritonitis unless they are exposed to a particularly virulent organism such as Salmonella [5].

Total protein in the ascitic fluid in our patient was reported as 20.4 g/L. The fact that he had a diarrheal illness preceding presentation might have led to translocation of Salmonella into the peritoneum.

It is the ascitic fluid culture study that is the most important in identifying this unusual organism.

Since the empirical treatment with ceftriaxone seems to be the most efficient (as it is very active in vitro against salmonella and also against other common Enterobacteriaceae implicated in SBP).

**REFERENCES**