



Case Report

Human infection by *Pasteurella canis* – A case report

Ana Faceira^{a,b,*}, Sara Póvoa^c, Pedro Souteiro^d, Filipa Ceia^e, Susana Ferreira^a



^a Internal Medicine Department, Hospital de São João, Porto, Portugal

^b Faculty of Medicine, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal

^c Oncology Department, Hospital de São João, Porto, Portugal

^d Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism Department, Hospital de São João, Porto, Portugal

^e Infectious Diseases Department, Hospital de São João, Porto, Portugal

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 7 November 2016

Accepted 16 January 2017

Available online 22 February 2017

Keywords:

Pasteurella canis

Bacteremia

Pneumonia

ABSTRACT

Pasteurella species are a component of the normal oropharyngeal flora in canine animals. In humans, the skin and soft tissue are the most common sites for *Pasteurella* infection and, less commonly, the respiratory tract can also be affected. We report a case of pneumonia by *Pasteurella canis* in a chronic respiratory disease patient with a history of permanent contact with a dog.

© 2017 PBJ-Associação Porto Biomedical/Porto Biomedical Society. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Introduction

Pasteurella is a genus of the Gram-negative bacteria which belongs to the Pasteurellaceae family, in which the species are small, nonmotile, nonspore-forming, facultatively anaerobic, and generally appear as a single bacillus. Nonetheless, they may also be found in pairs or short chains.¹

The members of this genus are primarily commensals or pathogens of animals. In humans, they are known to cause zoonotic infections which have been described from *Pasteurella multocida* (the most commonly isolated), *Pasteurella canis*, *Pasteurella dagmatis* and *Pasteurella stomatis*. Most human infections are caused by dog or cat bites, although licks from these animals have also been associated with infection.¹

Case report

An 89-year-old Caucasian male was presented to the emergency room (ER) with a history of productive cough and dyspnea which lasted for several weeks. There was no mention of fever. The examination in the ER demonstrated that the respiratory rate was 28 breaths/min with a peripheral oxygen saturation of 90%, the blood pressure was 122/78 mmHg, the heart rate was 88 beats/min (irregular pulse) and the auricular temperature was 37.7 °C. The Glasgow Coma Scale was 14 (E4V4M6). The lung auscultation

showed bilateral rhonchi, with an increased expiratory time, while the cardiac auscultation revealed a systolic ejection murmur.

Laboratory exams revealed hemoglobin of 12.0 g/dL, leucocytes of $19.13 \times 10^9/L$ (neutrophilia of $17.31 \times 10^9/L$), urea of 52 mg/dL and creatinine of 1.07 mg/dL, C-reactive protein of 368.5 mg/L and lactates of 1.50 mmol/L. The blood gas analysis revealed a hypoxemic respiratory failure (paO_2/FiO_2 ratio = 291) and the chest radiography demonstrated bilateral interstitial/alveolar infiltrates (Fig. 1). Two blood cultures were collected and empirical antibiotic therapy with ceftriaxone (2 g/day, intravenously) and azithromycin (500 mg/day, intravenously) was established, assuming the diagnosis of community-acquired pneumonia with severity criteria (PSI = 119 and CURB-65 = 2). The patient was admitted to the Internal Medicine ward.

To what concerns the previous medical history, the patient has an unstudied chronic respiratory disease, possibly related to his smoking history, valvular heart disease, atrial fibrillation, chronic kidney disease, cerebrovascular disease, hypertension and dyslipidemia. Regarding the epidemiological context we emphasize the poor social environment and a close and prolonged contact with a dog, with no history of bites. There was no history of antibiotic therapy nor any contact with the healthcare system within the last 3 months.

The chest CT revealed pulmonary emphysema, a left pleural effusion of minor volume with an uptake of the pleural surfaces suggesting that it was an exudate, consolidation/atelectasis of the lung adjacent to the pleural effusion and bilateral ground glass opacities (Fig. 2). It was decided not to perform a diagnostic thoracentesis as it would be an invasive and technically difficult procedure (pleural

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: faceira.ana@gmail.com (A. Faceira).



Fig. 1. Chest radiography on admission – bilateral interstitial/alveolar infiltrates.

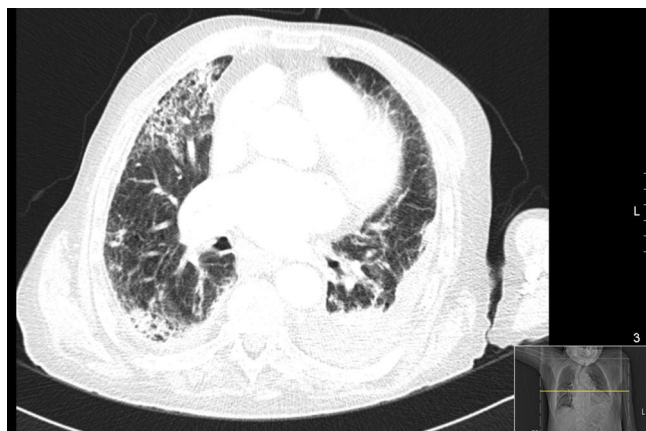


Fig. 2. Chest CT on the 9th day of hospitalization – left pleural effusion, consolidation/atelectasis of the lung adjacent to the pleural effusion and bilateral ground glass opacities.

effusion showed a small volume). Thus, it was assumed the definitive diagnosis of community-acquired pneumonia with probable parapneumonic pleural effusion.

Taking into account the initial unfavorable clinical course, particularly the worsening of the respiratory failure, the microbiology laboratory was contacted on the 3rd day of hospitalization, and we were able to obtain provisional information that there was colonies growth with a morphology suggestive of *Brucella* in the two blood samples. A bacteriological examination and culture of respiratory secretions was not performed because the patient was already undergoing antibiotic therapy and because of a probable low diagnostic yield. The echocardiogram showed no signs of endocarditis. The antibiotic therapy was changed to doxycycline (100 mg 2 times a day, orally) even though there was still no definitive microbial identification of *Brucella*, but also taking into account the epidemiological context and radiological profile showing bilateral opacities (although pneumonia is a rare form of presentation of brucellosis). These facts led us to consider the possibility of unusual microbiological agents as being responsible for the pneumonia.

On the 8th day of hospitalization, it was known the final result of the blood cultures with the identification of *P. canis* by VITEK® 2

system (there was no automatic antimicrobial susceptibility testing available and, taking into account the clinical stability of the patient with the prescribed antibiotic therapy, no manual susceptibility testing was performed). The control blood cultures (on the 6th day of doxycycline) were negative and the patient completed 21 days of antibiotic therapy after culture conversion (10 days of doxycycline that was changed to oral levofloxacin 750 mg/day due to gastrointestinal intolerance). The clinical outcome was favorable.

Discussion

P. canis infection is a rare entity, particularly the respiratory infection or bacteremia. After a review of the literature we found three cases of bacteremia and only one case with the diagnosis of pneumonia.^{2–4}

P. canis is a species that typically does not affect humans and is usually transmitted through animal bites or licks. Nonetheless, some patients develop infections after other animal exposure.¹ The skin and soft tissue are the most common site for *Pasteurella* infection and, less commonly, respiratory infections, septic arthritis, osteomyelitis, endocarditis, meningitis and peritonitis may occur. The clinical course of *Pasteurella* respiratory tract infections is non-specific and the onset of the illness may be gradual or abrupt.^{1–3} We emphasize that the accuracy rate of the VITEK® 2 system for identification of Gram-positive bacteria is greater than 90%, but no data are available regarding the identification of *Pasteurella* spp. specifically.⁵

In this case there was no bite history or skin lesions, only a close and permanent contact with a dog. However, the epidemiological context, the gradual onset of the illness and the radiological pattern were considered suggestive of a less common microbiological agent (e.g. *Coxiella burnetii*, *Francisella tularensis*, *Brucella* spp., *Pasteurella* spp., *Yersinia pestis*) which allowed us to have an appropriate antibiotic coverage since the 3rd day of hospitalization.

Immunocompromised individuals (including those with cirrhosis, hematologic malignancies, or solid organ transplantation) and the extreme ages of life are particularly at risk for *Pasteurella* severe infections, even though they can also occur in healthy individuals. Comorbidities that increase the risk of particular *Pasteurella* infections include a prosthetic joint for septic arthritis, underlying lung disease for pneumonia, and peritoneal dialysis for peritonitis. Most patients with *Pasteurella* pulmonary infection are elderly with pre-existing chronic lung diseases like chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.^{1,6}

Pasteurella spp. are usually susceptible to several antibiotics including penicillin, amoxicillin/clavulanate, piperacillin/tazobactam, cephalosporins (e.g. cefixime, ceftriaxone, cef-taroline), carbapenems, doxycycline, fluoroquinolones and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole.^{1,2,7} In this case, because there are no clinical trials evaluating specifically the efficacy of different antibiotic agents for *Pasteurella* infections, the antibiotic strategy was maintained.

Data on the management of *Pasteurella* pulmonary infections are limited to case reports and the duration of therapy is generally the same as for other infections at the same site.² In this case, taking into account the slow clinical response (particularly with regard to respiratory failure), the unusual and less common pathogen involved, the severity of the disease (with bacteremia) and because it was not possible to exclude that it was an empyema, the duration of the antibiotic therapy was extended.

This case highlights the particular importance of a detailed epidemiological history, especially for animal exposure, and the need to be vigilant to less common microorganisms in order to get the right diagnosis.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References

1. Jorgensen JH, Pfaller MA. Manual of clinical microbiology. 11th ed. Washington, DC: American Society for Microbiology; 2015.
2. Bhat S, Acharya PR, Biranthabail D, Rangnekar A, Shiragavi S. A case of lower respiratory tract infection with canine-associated *Pasteurella canis* in a patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. J Clin Diag Res. 2015;9:DD3–4.
3. Casallas-Rivera M, Faccini-Martínez A, Perdomo-Beltrán N, Botero-García C, Bravo J, Pérez-Díaz C. Septicemia hemorrágica y empiema pleural por *Pasteurella canis*. Rev Chilena Infectol. 2016;33:85–8.
4. Albert TJ, Stevens DL. The first case of *Pasteurella canis* bacteremia: a cirrhotic patient with an open leg wound. Infection. 2010;38:483–5.
5. O'Hara CM. Manual and automated instrumentation for identification of *Enterobacteriaceae* and other aerobic gram-negative bacilli. Clin Microbiol Rev. 2005;18:147–62.
6. Nollet V, Souply L, Rosolen B, Mohseni-Zadeh M, Martinot M. Risk factors for invasive pasteurellosis: a retrospective case study. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis. 2016, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10096-016-2749-y>.
7. Lion C, Conroy MC, Carpentier AM, Lozniewski A. Antimicrobial susceptibilities of *Pasteurella* strains isolated from humans. Int J Antimicrob Agents. 2006;27:290–3.