



Pneumococcal urinary antigen test: A tool for pneumococcal aortitis diagnosis?

Submitted by Beatrice Guillaumat on Wed, 12/12/2018 - 16:28

Titre	Pneumococcal urinary antigen test: A tool for pneumococcal aortitis diagnosis?
Type de publication	Article de revue
Auteur	Abrard, Stanislas [1], Cousin, Benoit [2], Reydel, Thomas [3], Ammi, Myriam [4], Beydon, Laurent [5]
Editeur	Elsevier
Type	Article scientifique dans une revue à comité de lecture
Année	2018
Langue	Anglais
Date	2018
Pagination	e00415
Volume	14
Titre de la revue	IDCases
ISSN	2214-2509
Mots-clés	Aneurysm infected [6], Aortitis [7], Diagnosis [8], Pneumococcal infections [9], Streptococcus pneumoniae [10]
Résumé en anglais	<p>Introduction: Aortitis is rare. The etiological diagnosis is difficult but essential for treatment. Even with appropriate treatment mortality remains high. We present a case of pneumococcal aortitis followed by a brief review of the literature.</p> <p>Presentation of Case: In this case, the aortic disease was characterized by multiple inflammatory aneurysms. Blood cultures were negative but urine was tested for the presence of pneumococcal urinary antigen postoperatively was positive. Treatment consisted of antibacterial therapy and both surgical and endovascular procedures.</p> <p>The patient was discharged and is well.</p> <p>Discussion: Preoperative determination of etiology is crucial in implementing a specific treatment. Pneumococcus is a common bacterium in infectious aortitis. Identification of the causative microbe is necessary to guide antimicrobial therapy. Blood cultures are frequently sterile. The pneumococcal urinary antigen test may be more sensitive than blood cultures, as is the case in pneumococcal pneumonia.</p> <p>Conclusions: The pneumococcal urinary antigen test may was a useful diagnostic tool in establishing the cause for aortitis in this case. Its potential value should be assessed in furthers studies.</p>
URL de la notice	http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua18373 [11]
DOI	10.1016/j.idcr.2018.e00415 [12]
Lien vers le document	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214250918300647?via%... [13]
Autre titre	IDCases
Identifiant (ID) PubMed	29998060 [14]

Liens

- [1] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bauthor%5D=31456>
- [2] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bauthor%5D=31457>
- [3] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bauthor%5D=31458>
- [4] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bauthor%5D=29689>
- [5] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bauthor%5D=7372>
- [6] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bkeyword%5D=26482>
- [7] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bkeyword%5D=26481>
- [8] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bkeyword%5D=7585>
- [9] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bkeyword%5D=26483>
- [10] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bkeyword%5D=9481>
- [11] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua18373>
- [12] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.idcr.2018.e00415>
- [13] <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214250918300647?via%3Dihub>
- [14] <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29998060?dopt=Abstract>

Publié sur *Okina* (<http://okina.univ-angers.fr>)