Scientific Innovation in Medicine

Moraxella Peritonitis in a Non-Peritoneal Dialysis Patient

COLLECTION: GME RESEARCH DAY 2021

PUBLISHED ABSTRACT

ARUNA MUTHUMANICKAM

JAYDEEP MAHASAMUDRAM

EFRAIN GONZALEZ

*Author affiliations can be found in the back matter of this article

Levy Library Press

ABSTRACT

Background: Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis is a serious complication of ascites in patients with liver cirrhosis. Most commonly, the cause is monomicrobial, the usual suspects being E. Coli, K. pneumoniae, and sometimes, S. pneumoniae. Moraxella, a gram-negative coccobacillus, is a rare cause of secondary bacterial peritonitis in patients undergoing peritoneal dialysis. In this paper, we present a patient with spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, with no history of peritoneal catheterization or peritoneal dialysis, with Moraxella spp. as the causative agent. To the best of our knowledge, this is the only reported case of spontaneous Moraxella peritonitis.

Presentation: A 63-year-old gentleman, with alcoholic liver cirrhosis and chronic refractory ascites, was referred to the Emergency Room, from the Gastroenterology outpatient clinic, when he presented with the chief complaints of worsening abdominal distension and abdominal discomfort. Leukocytosis was noted and abdominal ultrasound showed moderate ascites. The patient underwent diagnostic and therapeutic paracentesis. The SAAG was calculated to be 0.8 with a total WBC count of 330 cells/mm3 (98% lymphocytes and 2% polymorphs). While the laboratory analysis of the ascitic fluid did not meet the criteria for spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP), the cultures grew Moraxella spp. No other source of infection was identified. The patient was started on Doxycycline and Cefpodoxime for likely spontaneous bacterial peritonitis as sensitivities were not available, and the patient demonstrated clinical improvement, with a decrease in abdominal pain and tenderness, and a decrease in leukocytosis. He was discharged with an outpatient gastroenterology appointment and antibiotics for secondary prophylaxis.

Discussion: Although rare, there is data to establish Moraxella as an often-encountered pathogen causing peritonitis in peritoneal dialysis patients. However, there is insufficient literature regarding its role in SBP, resulting in delays in establishing a diagnosis and in initiating treatment. A greater understanding of this organism will help further the knowledge of its pathogenicity and help recognize optimal antibiotic choices.

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:
Aruna Muthumanickam
Department of Internal Medicine, Bronxcare Health System, US
aruna_muthumanickam@hotmail.com

KEYWORDS:
Peritonitis; Moraxella; Non-dialysis; Atypical; Cirrhosis

TO CITE THIS ARTICLE:
Muthumanickam A, Mahasamudram J, Gonzalez E. Moraxella Peritonitis in a Non-Peritoneal Dialysis Patient. *Journal of Scientific Innovation in Medicine*. 2021; 4(2): 7, pp. 1–2. DOI: *https://doi.org/10.29024/jsim.106*

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors have no competing interests to declare.

AUTHOR AFFILIATIONS

Aruna Muthumanickam *orcid.org/0000-0002-7748-3448*
Department of Internal Medicine, Bronxcare Health System, US

Jaydeep Mahasamudram *orcid.org/0000-0002-5750-4379*
Department of Internal Medicine, Bronxcare Health System, US

Efrain Gonzalez *orcid.org/0000-0003-2354-568X*
Department of Infectious Disease, Bronxcare Health System, US

TO CITE THIS ARTICLE:
Muthumanickam A, Mahasamudram J, Gonzalez E. Moraxella Peritonitis in a Non-Peritoneal Dialysis Patient. *Journal of Scientific Innovation in Medicine*. 2021; 4(2): 7, pp. 1–2. DOI: ***https://doi.org/10.29024/jsim.106***

Submitted: 04 May 2021
Accepted: 04 May 2021
Published: 24 May 2021

Journal of Scientific Innovation in Medicine is a peer-reviewed open access journal published by Levy Library Press.

Levy Library Press