



CLINICAL RESEARCH

Autoimmunity as a possible predisposing factor for *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* endocarditis

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KEYWORDS

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Abstract Only 40 cases of *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* (*S. maltophilia*) endocarditis have been reported to date, and there is no description in patients with underlying autoimmunity.

A 23-year-old woman with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) overlapping rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and no risk factors for endocarditis was admitted in our hospital because of community-acquired tricuspid valve endocarditis. During hospitalization, she was complicated with pulmonary thromboembolism and pneumonia. Laboratory showed autoimmune diathesis featured by anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide (anti-CCP), anti-Sm, anti-Ro/SSA, anti-cardiolipin, anti- β_2 glycoprotein 1, and antinuclear antibodies, rheumatoid factor (RF), low complement, lymphopenia and C-reactive protein (CRP) of 425 mg/L.

S. maltophilia grew in serial blood culture sets. Empirical broad-spectrum antimicrobials were ineffective until trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (TMP/SMX) was added to therapy. One month after admission, the patient underwent successful surgical replacement of the tricuspid valve and the subsequent course was satisfactory, allowing her to be discharged 14 days after. Nowadays, she remains free of complaints and her cardiac, renal and pulmonary functioning is stable. Noteworthy is that all auto-antibodies have been persistently raised over time.

Here, we present a compilation of the available information about *S. maltophilia* endocarditis, and suggest that autoimmunity could be included as a novel predisposing factor for *S. maltophilia* endocarditis.

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PALABRAS CLAVE

Endocarditis;
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia;
Lupus eritematoso sistémico;

Autoinmunidad como posible factor predisponente para endocarditis por *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*

Resumen Actualmente sólo existen 40 casos descritos de endocarditis por *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* (*S. maltophilia*), ninguno de los cuales tenía una enfermedad autoinmune subyacente.

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Artritis reumatoide;
México

Una mujer de 23 años con imbricación de lupus eritematoso sistémico (LES) y artritis reumatoide (AR), ingresó a nuestro Instituto por endocarditis de la válvula tricúspide adquirida en comunidad. La paciente presentó como complicaciones tromboembolia pulmonar y neumonía, se encontraron anticuerpos contra péptidos cíclicos citrulinados (anti-CCP), antinucleares, anti-Sm, anti-Ro/SSA, anti-cardiolipina y anti- β_2 glucoproteína 1, factor reumatoide (FR), complementopenia, linfopenia y proteína C reactiva (PCR) de 425 mg/L.

Se observó crecimiento de *S. maltophilia* en hemocultivos seriados y el tratamiento antimicrobiano empírico no fue efectivo, sino hasta que se incluyó trimetoprim/sulfametoxazol (TMP/SMX). Después de un mes de hospitalización, la paciente fue sometida a remplazo quirúrgico de la válvula tricúspide y la evolución clínica subsecuente fue satisfactoria, permitiendo su egreso 14 días después. Actualmente, la paciente se encuentra asintomática y su función cardíaca, renal y pulmonar es estable. Llama la atención que todos los autoanticuerpos han permanecido elevados a través del tiempo.

Presentamos una recopilación de la información disponible acerca de la endocarditis por *S. maltophilia*, y proponemos que la autoinmunidad podría ser incluida como un nuevo factor de predisposición para esta entidad.

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Introduction

Stenotrophomonas maltophilia (*S. maltophilia*) is a Gram-negative, aerobic bacillus widely distributed in the environment. Although not highly virulent, *S. maltophilia* exhibits intrinsic resistance to multiple antibiotics and it is emerging as a relevant nosocomial pathogen isolated with increased frequency from diverse clinical specimens.¹

Infective endocarditis by *S. maltophilia* is poorly characterized because only forty patient cases have been published to date. Prosthetic valves, chronic rheumatic carditis, indwelling vascular catheters, and intravenous drugs are well recognized as predisposing factors.^{2,3} However, there is no description for this infection in patients with autoimmune diseases. This seems to be the case of a patient with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) overlapping rheumatoid arthritis (RA), a rare entity often called 'rhus syndrome',⁴ who developed community-acquired *S. maltophilia* endocarditis.

Case presentation

In September 2007, a 21 year-old woman with a nine month history of arthritis in hands, wrists, knees and ankles was admitted in our hospital. Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibodies (anti-CCP) and rheumatoid factor (RF) were positive. RA was diagnosed and a regimen including sulfasalazine, 2 g/day; prednisone, 5 mg/day; and hydroxychloroquine, 200 mg/day was started with satisfactory response in the next six months. After that, she was lost from the follow-up in our outpatient clinic and an external physician diagnosed SLE because of new onset of malar rash and photosensitivity. Previous treatment was stopped and deflazacort, 4 mg/day, was started.

In March 2009, the patient was admitted again in our hospital for one week with dyspnea, fever, chills, malaise, and chest pain. Examination revealed 115/bpm, 39°C

temperature, and tricuspid systolic murmurs on heart auscultation. Arthritis in hands, wrists, knees, and ankles, as well as photosensitivity and malar rash were found; whereas conjunctival hemorrhages, Janeway lesions, Osler nodes or Roth spots were absent. Noteworthy is that no invasive procedures were performed before admission and the patient had no risk factors for tricuspid valve endocarditis.

Laboratory screening showed hemoglobin 7.4 g/dL, leukocytes $10.4 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$, platelets $86 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$, and high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (CRP) of 425 mg/L (normal value < 9.2 mg/L). Trans-thoracic echocardiography showed one vegetation, 21 × 16 mm, in the septal leaflet of the tricuspid valve, atrial intracavitary thrombi, and elevated pulmonary pressure (64 mmHg); findings were confirmed by transesophageal echo. Multifocal pulmonary thromboembolism was confirmed by CT-angiogram and enoxaparin was initiated. Suspicion of infective endocarditis was raised and empiric intravenous antimicrobials, cephalothin and amikacin, were added to therapy.

On the fifth hospital day, *S. maltophilia* susceptible to ceftazidime, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (TMP/SMX) and carbapenem grew in serial blood culture sets (automated BACTEC system®, Becton Dickinson, FR) obtained at admission and, three days after, cephalothin was changed to ceftazidime. Additionally, laboratory showed proteinuria > 3 g/day, low C3 and C4 complement proteins, lymphopenia, positive antinuclear antibodies (speckled pattern, 1:5120 dilution), anti-Sm, anti-Ro/SSA, anti-cardiolipin and anti- β_2 glycoprotein 1, as well as persistence of anti-CCP and RF. SLE overlapping RA was confirmed and prednisone, 60 mg/day, was added; also, antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) was suggested due to pulmonary thromboembolism and circulating antiphospholipid (aPL) antibodies.

Patient's clinical course was complicated by cough, sputum, and persistent fever. A new CT-scan showed left basal pulmonary consolidation suggestive of pneumonia and antimicrobial therapy was changed to meropenem and TMP/SMX, with gradual resolution of symptoms in the

following 10 days. Two subsequent blood culture sets were sterile.

One month after admission, she underwent surgical replacement of the tricuspid valve with a home-made, bovine pericardium prosthetic valve. Surgery was successful and the clinical course satisfactory. Patient was discharged 14 days after valve replacement on treatment with TMP/SMX, Coumadin, prednisone at 20 mg/day, hydroxichloroquine at 200 mg/day, and azathioprine at 100 mg/day.

Histology of the tricuspid valve showed unspecific changes consisting of chronic neutrophil infiltrates, large areas of neovascularization, and calcified fibrin thrombi. Whereas Libman-Sacks endocarditis and lupus valvulitis were ruled out. Culture of native valve was sterile.

After 18 months of follow-up in the outpatient clinic, the patient remains free of cardiac complaints and her renal and pulmonary functioning is stable, although finger deformities (*Z*-thumbnail and *hallux valgus*) and marginal bone erosions (metacarpal-phalangeal joints) have been detected. Interestingly, all autoantibodies have been persistently raised over time, including those APS-related antibodies.

Discussion

To date, there are only 40 cases of *S. maltophilia* endocarditis described worldwide, almost half of them in the past five years.^{2,3,5-8} Here, we describe the first case associated with autoimmunity, and take the opportunity to compile available information about *S. maltophilia* endocarditis.

Endocarditis by *S. maltophilia* endocarditis develops under specific conditions, with approximately 90% of patients bearing at least one predisposing factor. Established risks include prosthetic valves, intravenous drugs, endovascular devices, and chronic rheumatic carditis (Table 1). While all these factors were absent in our patient, an autoimmune diathesis characterized by SLE, RA and APS was noticeable. Moreover, she was not receiving immunosuppressants other than low-dose corticosteroid before the onset of endocarditis. This suggests that immune disturbances associated with systemic autoimmunity may constitute a debilitating factor for the development of *S. maltophilia* endocarditis.

Patients with *S. maltophilia* endocarditis are often complicated by both infectious and thromboembolic events (Table 1). In this regard, our patient developed pneumonia and pulmonary thromboembolism (perhaps septic emboli) in presence of circulating aPL antibodies. Whether these aPL antibodies were part of the autoimmune diathesis or induced by infection remains unclear, although a role for *S. maltophilia* infection in the induction of aPL antibodies is provocative. In this line of thought, diverse aPL antibodies induced by infection have been related to endothelial activation, thrombin generation, impairment of fibrinolysis, and major embolic events in patients with infective endocarditis other than *S. maltophilia*.⁹ All aPL antibodies have persisted raised over time in our patient, suggesting that there was a pathogenic role in thrombotic events instead of being just an epiphenomenon.

Therapy for *S. maltophilia* infection is troublesome because the broad resistance to antimicrobials that is

Table 1 Compilation of the currently available data from 41 patients with endocarditis by *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*, including the present case.

Age (mean ± SD)	42.3 ± 16
Male/female ^a	20/18; ratio 1.11:1
Predisposing factors (n = 39)^a	
Valve replacement or plasty	18 (46%)
Intravenous drug use	8 (21%)
Endovascular devices	6 (15%)
Rheumatic carditis	4 (10%)
Topography (n = 47)^b	
Prosthetic aortic valve	15 (32%)
Native aortic valve	8 (17%)
Prosthetic mitral valve	11 (23%)
Native mitral valve	2 (4%)
Native tricuspid valve	6 (13%)
Septal defects	3 (6%)
Intravascular	2 (4%)
Complications (n = 37)^a	
None	9 (24%)
Septic emboli	7 (19%)
Chronic heart failure	7 (19%)
Intracardiac abscess	5 (14%)
Stroke	4 (11%)
Persistent positive blood culture	3 (8%)
Pulmonary thromboembolism	1 (3%)
Aortic dissection	1 (3%)
Myocardial infarction	1 (3%)
Pancreatitis	1 (3%)
Outcome (n = 40)^a	
Cured	25 (62%)
Died	15 (38%)

SD: standard deviation.

^a Data were not available in all cases.

^b Total number of events.

characteristic of this pathogen.¹ Antibiotic treatments used for bloodstream infections, such as vancomycin and broad-spectrum β -lactams, have no effect on *S. maltophilia*. This may partially explain the high mortality (38%) and frequency of complications (~90%) reported in *S. maltophilia* endocarditis (Table 1). Currently, combined antimicrobial therapy is indicated with TMP/SMX as the agent of choice.³ As could be noticed in our patient, infection control was achieved only when TMP/SMX was included within the antimicrobial scheme and the patient underwent surgery.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report on endocarditis due to *S. maltophilia* in a patient with systemic, overlapping autoimmunity and no other identifiable predisposing factors. We suggest that autoimmunity could be included in the list of predisposing factors for *S. maltophilia* endocarditis, and believe that physicians need to be aware of this rare but life-threatening condition that seems to be increasing its incidence. Moreover, a high index of suspicion is required for the detection of this organism and the consequent early introduction of TMP/SMX in the antimicrobial therapy.

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Conflict of interest

There are no conflicts of interest to disclose.

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