Brain abscess associated with Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans: case report and review of literature


Abstract
Introduction: Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans is considered a major pathogen in localized and generalized aggressive periodontitis. A. actinomycetemcomitans has been found in various extra oral infections and most frequently in endocarditis. We report a patient with multiple brain abscesses due to infection with A. actinomycetemcomitans and review the English language literature related to this subject.

Case report: A 42-year-old patient with no underlying medical conditions presented with multiple brain lesions initially thought to be metastatic lesions of a tumour of unknown origin. Findings during drainage and subsequent histopathological conclusions made infection more likely. Culture of drained material remained negative; however, 16S rDNA polymerase chain reaction and sequence analysis on direct material revealed A. actinomycetemcomitans as the causative agent of the infection. The most likely source of infection was the poor dentition of the patient. After repeated drainage of the lesions and antibiotic treatment the patient gradually improved, although cognitive impairment remained.

Conclusions: Our report illustrates that a poor dental condition, notably destructive periodontal disease, can be a risk for life-threatening extra oral disease, and thus contributes to the total inflammatory burden of the body.

Dental condition has been linked to several non-oral diseases such as infectious bowel diseases, atherosclerosis, coronary heart diseases, stroke, diabetes and rheumatoid arthritis. The link between destructive periodontal disease and these chronic disorders can be explained by common risk factors such as smoking, stress and possibly genetic traits.

Periodontitis is a bacterial infection of the tooth-supporting tissues characterized by a large inflamed and necrotic area associated with a high bacterial load and destruction of the alveolar bone (Nesse et al. 2008). The infected periodontium can act as a focus for extra oral infections by dissemination of periodontal bacteria to non-oral body sites. Periodontitis may thus contribute to the total inflammatory burden of the body.

Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans is considered a major pathogen in localized and generalized aggressive periodontitis (Zambon 1985). A. actinomycetemcomitans has been found in various extra oral infections, most frequently in endocarditis (van Winkelhoff & Slots 1999). We report a patient with multiple brain abscesses due to infection with A. actinomycetemcomitans and review the English language literature related to this subject.

Case Report
A 42-year-old man was admitted to the Medical Centre Leeuwarden with a 3
days history of confusion and reduced consciousness. Besides heavy smoking and alcohol abuse there was no relevant medical history. Physical examination revealed a slowly reacting man, who did not respond adequately. Oral examination showed severe candidiasis and the orthopantogram revealed caries profunda in multiple teeth and severe periodontal break down (Fig. 1).

There was no heart murmur and petechiae were not seen. No focal signs were detected at neurological examination. Laboratory data revealed an elevated white blood count (17.1 × 10^9/l) and a moderately elevated C-reactive protein (34 mg/l). Liver enzymes and renal function tests showed normal values. Computed tomography (CT) of the brain showed multiple intracerebral lesions with, after injection of intravenous contrast, ring enhancement surrounded by oedema (Fig. 2). The lesions were primarily thought to be brain metastases of an unidentified tumour. Magnetic resonance imaging confirmed the findings with no signs of lesions elsewhere in the body. A chest X-ray provided no indications for malignancy in the lungs. Serological tests for infection with human immunodeficiency virus and Toxoplasma were negative. Blood cultures taken at admission were negative. The patient was treated with dexamethasone. A follow-up CT after 4 days showed no improvement regarding the cerebral lesions and the surrounding oedema.

The patient was transferred to the University Medical Centre Groningen for stereotactic biopsy and further treatment. Upon biopsying the lesions appeared to be abscesses and pus was collected from a lesion in the right frontal region.

Histopathological examination revealed reactive inflammatory changes with necrosis and no signs of malignancy. Gram staining no microorganisms and few leucocytes were seen. Blood, chocolate and MacConkey’s 3 agar and Fastidious broth were inoculated and incubated in 80% N2, 10% H2, and 10% CO2. The plates were examined for the presence of colonies over the course of 10 days. Post-operative empiric intravenous antibiotic treatment was initiated with ceftriaxone 2 g bid, metronidazole 500 mg bid and penicillin six times a day 2 million units. Aerobic and anaerobic culture remained negative and 16S rDNA polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and sequence analysis on direct material was performed 4 days after drainage. Sequence data were compared with known sequences of 16S rDNA in the National Centre for Biotechnology Information Genbank. The highest similarity (99.8%) was found with A. actinomycetemcomitans. No other microorganisms were detected. The patient continued to receive ceftriaxone and metronidazole intravenously, especially because it is often part of mixed infection with other bacteria. Incubation on blood and chocolate agar for at least 48 h is needed in enhanced atmosphere with CO2. A. actinomycetemcomitans was first described as a human pathogen in 1912 by Klinger (1912). It was initially isolated in conjunction with Actinomyces israelii, leading to the speculation that A. actinomycetemcomitans itself was not capable of causing disease. After the introduction of penicillin, which eradicated Actinomyces, pure cultures of A. actinomycetemcomitans were increasingly reported from various body sites and organs (Page & King 1966). It is recognized as one of the major pathogens in periodontitis. Besides, it is reported as cause of soft tissue infection (usually

Discussion

A. actinomycetemcomitans is a non-motive, facultative anaerobic small Gram-negative cocciobacillus (von Graevenitz & Zhinden 2007). Its fastidious slow-growing nature makes it difficult to isolate through culture, especially because it is often part of mixed infection with other bacteria. Incubation on blood and chocolate agar for at least 48 h is needed in enhanced atmosphere with CO2. A. actinomycetemcomitans was first described as a human pathogen in 1912 by Klinger (1912). It was initially isolated in conjunction with Actinomyces israelii, leading to the speculation that A. actinomycetemcomitans itself was not capable of causing disease. After the introduction of penicillin, which eradicated Actinomyces, pure cultures of A. actinomycetemcomitans were increasingly reported from various body sites and organs (Page & King 1966). It is recognized as one of the major pathogens in periodontitis. Besides, it is reported as cause of soft tissue infection (usually
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex/age (year)</th>
<th>Underlying illness</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Presenting symptoms</th>
<th>Localization</th>
<th>Infection</th>
<th>Mixed with</th>
<th>Antibiotic treatment</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Author/year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M/62</td>
<td>Carcinoma left ear</td>
<td>Otogenous</td>
<td>Drainage left ear, confusion</td>
<td>Posterior inferior temporal region</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Pen+Chlo+Co</td>
<td>3 weeks (until death)</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Martin et al. (1967)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/31</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Right haemianopsia</td>
<td>Left parietal-occipital</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Amp+strept</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
<td>Recovered</td>
<td>Burgher et al. (1973)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/7</td>
<td>Cyanotic congenital heart disease</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Headache, irritability</td>
<td>Left frontal region</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Clo</td>
<td>At least 4 weeks</td>
<td>Recovered</td>
<td>Gamer (1979)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/36</td>
<td>Dental</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Headache, convulsion, fever</td>
<td>Right frontal lobe</td>
<td>Fusobacterium nucleatum</td>
<td>Me+Chlo</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Recovered</td>
<td>Churton &amp; Greer (1980)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/15</td>
<td>Neurosurgery for meningioma</td>
<td>Nasopharynx</td>
<td>Headache, fever</td>
<td>Right frontal region</td>
<td>Eikenella corrodens, Haemophilus aphrophilus</td>
<td>Chlo+Me</td>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>Recovered</td>
<td>Kaplan et al. (1989)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/44</td>
<td>Alcohol abuse, emphysema</td>
<td>Dental</td>
<td>Right-sided weakness, speaking disorder, convulsion</td>
<td>Left fronto-parietal region, right occipital</td>
<td>Actinomyces meyeri</td>
<td>Amox</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>Recovered</td>
<td>Kuipper et al. (1992)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/41</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Dental</td>
<td>Headache, vomiting, right-sided weakness</td>
<td>Left fronto-parietal region</td>
<td>Actinomyces</td>
<td>Chlo</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>Recovered</td>
<td>Zijlstra etal. (1992)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/19</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Dental</td>
<td>Headache, vomiting, right-sided weakness</td>
<td>Left parietal region</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Chlo+Cefo</td>
<td>10 weeks</td>
<td>Recovered</td>
<td>Renton et al. (1996)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/47</td>
<td>Alcohol abuse</td>
<td>Dental</td>
<td>Headache, vomiting, left-sided weakness</td>
<td>Right occipital lobe</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Ceftriaxon</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>Recovered</td>
<td>Stepanovic et al. (2005)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pen, penicillin; Chlo, chloramphenicol; Co, colistin; Amp, ampicillin; Strep, streptomycin; Ge, gentamycin; Me, metronidazole; Amox, amoxicillin; Cefo, cefotaxime; M, male; F, female.
in association with *A. israelii* or *Actinomyces meyeri*) and endocarditis. Rarely, *A. actinomycetemcomitans* has been isolated from patients with endophthalmitis, septic arthritis, osteomyelitis, pneumonia, empyema, infected pacemaker wire, and spinal epidural abscess (Kaplan et al. 1989, Yuan et al. 1992, van Winkelhoff et al. 1993, Binder et al. 2003). Extra oral infections are thought to occur due to haemogenous dissemination from the infected periodontium (van Winkelhoff & Slots 1999). Indeed, the poor dentition of our patient is thought to be the most likely source of infection, although we have no information regarding the presence or absence of *A. actinomycetemcomitans* in material of the extracted teeth. Also, the oral candidiasis may have been a factor that has facilitated invasion of *A. actinomycetemcomitans*. Endocarditis was considered unlikely because of the absence of clinical signs of endocarditis and the absence of vegetations at echocardiography.

A review of the English language literature reveals 12 reports of brain abscesses due to infection with *A. actinomycetemcomitans* (Martin et al. 1967, Burgher et al. 1973, Brewer et al. 1975, Ingham et al. 1978, Garner 1979, Churton & Greer 1980, Kaplan et al. 1989, Kuiper et al. 1992, Zijlstra et al. 1992, Renton et al. 1996, Stepanovic et al. 2005) (Table 1). All but two reports are of male patients in the age of 19–62 years. In six patients the most probable source of infection was poor dentition or recent dental therapy, emphasizing the importance of considering the dental region as the origin of brain abscesses due to *A. actinomycetemcomitans*. Also, in six patients the insidious onset of symptoms was more characteristic of a neoplastic rather than an infectious process, as was the initial suspicion in our patient. Culture of the brain lesions revealed mixed infection with associated aerobic and anaerobic microorganisms in six patients; not surprisingly, considering the source of infection, the identified microorganisms were mainly common pathogens of the oro-pharyngeal region.

The optimal treatment of brain abscesses consists of surgical drainage combined with antibiotic therapy. *A. actinomycetemcomitans* is usually susceptible to cephalosporins (especially third generation cephalosporins), ampicillin, rifampin, fluoroquinolones, trimethoprim—sulfamethoxazole, aminoglycosides, and chloramphenicol. In vitro, there is variable susceptibility to penicillin. Clindamycin and metronidazole have poor activity against *A. actinomycetemcomitans*, but metronidazole in combination with amoxicillin has shown strong synergistic effect (Steinberg & Burd 2009).

The multiplicity of antibiotic regimes that has been used and the small number of patients do not permit identification of the ideal therapeutic regimen. Because of the potential of β-lactamase production and the difficulties with susceptibility testing because of fastidious growth, third generation cephalosporins are now considered the drugs of choice. The empirical treatment of our patient consisted of ceftriaxone, metronidazole, and penicillin, accounting for the microorganisms to be suspected in a brain abscess (streptococci, Gram-negative aerobes, and strict anaerobes). Based on the outcome of 16S rDNA PCR and sequence analysis, in combination with the most likely periodontal source of infection, it was decided to continue therapy for 6 weeks with ceftriaxone and metronidazole intravenously. To achieve definite improvement, however, a second surgical drainage was necessary, which emphasizes the importance of surgical treatment of brain abscesses.

Our report also illustrates the diagnostic value of gene amplification and sequencing from direct specimens for patients with culture negative infections who have a high likelihood of a bacterial infection. Microbiological detection of organisms in brain abscesses primarily relies on microscopic examination and culturing of abscess pus specimen collected during neurosurgical drainage. However, the incidence of negative cultures can be high, especially in patients in whom antibiotic therapy started before collection of the specimen (Tseng & Tseng 2006). Indeed, despite meticulous handling of the specimen and prolonged incubation in aerobic as well as anaerobic conditions, the cultures from our patient remained negative. Molecular detection of microorganisms in direct material can be used to overcome the limitations of culture-based bacteria detection (Tsai et al. 2004, Al Masalma 2009). Although susceptibility testing is not feasible for culture negative, PCR positive specimens, molecular identification can guide the choice of antimicrobial treatment, thereby shortening the period of empirical treatment with multiple broad spectrum antibiotics.

**Conclusion**

We describe a patient with multiple culture negative brain abscesses initially thought to be brain metastases of an unidentified tumour. Detection and identification of the oral pathogen *A. actinomycetemcomitans* was established by 16S rDNA sequencing on direct material, giving guidance to diagnosis and therapy. The patient’s well-documented destructive periodontal disease is considered the most likely focus of infection. Also, the oral cavity has been identified as the primary ecological niche of *A. actinomycetemcomitans*. This report illustrates that severe periodontal infection can be a risk for serious and life-threatening extra oral disease.

References


© 2011 John Wiley & Sons A/S
Scientific rationale for study: A. actinomycetemcomitans is a major pathogen in periodontitis. In this case report we show the relevancy of oral health in relation to life-threatening extra oral infection.

Principal findings: A 42-year-old patient with poor dentition was found to have multiple brain abscesses caused by A. actinomycetemcomitans, detected by 16S rDNA PCR and sequence analysis on direct material.

Practical implications: Poor oral health is an important contributing factor to severe extra oral infection. We illustrate the diagnostic value of gene amplification and sequencing from direct specimens for patients with culture negative infections.