

中文題目：一連續可活動性腹膜透析尿毒症女性病患自發細菌性膿胸

英文題目：Spontaneous bacteria empyema in a female uremic patient on continuous ambulated peritoneal dialysis with preexisting hydrothorax

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**Background:** Hydrothorax is a rare complication related to peritoneal dialysis with a incidence range between 1.6 and 10% . In hepatic hydrothorax spontaneous bacterial empyema (SBE) had been reported to present in a range 13% to 30% of patients mostly between 5 to 10 % . Direct bacterial spread from peritoneal cavity without peritonitis or transient bacteremia that infects the pleural cavity could be the underlying mechanism.

Pleural empyema has rarely been reported in uremic patients on continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) with preexisting hydrothorax . We herein present a 27 years old female patient with end stage renal disease due to lupus nephritis and developed escherichia coli empyema months later after CAPD related hydrothorax

**Materials and Methods:** This is an observational study in a young female patient on CAPD . with preexisting right hydrothorax

**Results:** High fever , dyspnea , right pleuritic pain occurred in this young female patient with the previously recognized right hydrothorax. Chest computed tomography was arranged and showed no evidence of pneumonia. Right thoracocentesis was performed for the fever workup. A diagnosis of SBE is fulfilled by all of the criterias (1) positive pleural effusion culture or, if negative, pleural effusion polymorphonuclear cell (PMN) count greater than 500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>; (2) pre-existing pleural effusion or transudate characteristics during infection; and (3) no evidence of pneumonia from imaging studies.

**Conclusion:** In liver cirrhosis patients intra-abdominal defense mechanism defects cause intestinal bacterial translocation with resultant spontaneous bacteremia and SBE . Peritoneal dialysis procedure also induce a immunocompromised abdominal cavity environment . Therefore , SBE may be considered if CAPD patients present symptoms/signs of empyema with preexisting hydrothorax .