

中文題目：連續式腹膜透析病患發生乳酸球菌腹膜炎：首例個案報告

英文題目：*Lactococcus garvieae* related continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis peritonitis: a first report

作者：梁家欣<sup>1</sup>，趙家德<sup>1</sup>，賴俊夫<sup>2</sup>，黃政文<sup>1</sup>

服務單位：台大醫院內科部腎臟內科<sup>1</sup>台大醫院金山分院內科部腎臟內科<sup>2</sup>

Introduction: Peritonitis is the leading complication of patients under peritoneal dialysis (PD), resulting in premature peritoneal membrane failure, modality switch and significant morbidity/mortality. Gram positive pathogens account for more than 60% of the episodes, while gram negative pathogens are the culprits in 20~25% cases. Rarely, peritonitis episodes may result from pathogens other than the commonest ones (*Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*). *Lactococcus garvieae*, a Gram positive coccus previously assigned to the *Streptococcus* genus, is a zoonotic pathogen of importance both for human and aquaculture. It reportedly causes infective endocarditis, liver abscess, spondylitis and osteomyelitis in immunosuppressed persons. To our knowledge, there has been no case of PD peritonitis caused by *L. garvieae* reported. We herein described a PD patient developing peritonitis from *Lactococcus garvieae* infection.

Case Report: A 38 year-old male had IgA nephropathy for more than 15 years, and started maintenance peritoneal dialysis since June, 2011. He presented with abrupt abdominal pain after jogging, 7 months after he started peritoneal dialysis. The abdominal pain was sharp in nature, without fever. Diarrhea subsided but turbid dialysate occurred on the next day. At emergency room, abdominal examination revealed diffuse tenderness upon palpation, with mild rebound phenomenon. The catheter exit site was normal without erythematous change or discharge. Ascites analysis yielded leukocyte count 1600/ $\mu$ L, with 70% neutrophils. Empirical antibiotic with Intraperitoneal (IP) ceftazidime and cefazolin were given. His dialysate gradually became clearer, and abdominal pain improved. A preliminary dialysate culture identified gram positive cocci, and IP ceftazidime was discontinued. A final culture result yielded *Lactococcus garvieae*. He completed 10 days of IP cefazolin course without recurrence.

Discussion: To our knowledge, *Lactococcus garvieae* PD peritonitis has not been reported in the literature before. Historically, *Lactococcus garvieae* is a major pathogen in the aquaculture, resulting in septicemia in rainbow trout, grey mullet, and freshwater prawns, and also mastitis in cow, but is of low virulence for human, with reported infections mostly in patients of immunocompromised background. By reporting this case, we suggest that clinicians need to be more aware of uncommon pathogens in patients with peritoneal dialysis peritonitis.

Keywords: Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, *Lactococcus garvieae*, Peritonitis