

中文題目:登革出血熱及登革休克症候群後併發親水性產氣單胞菌壞死性筋膜炎:個案報告  
英文題目: Fatal case of *Aeromonas hydrophila* bacteremia and necrotizing fasciitis following dengue hemorrhagic fever/ dengue shock syndrome: a case report

作者: 蔡政軒<sup>1</sup>, 鄭修琦<sup>2</sup>, 陳柏升<sup>3</sup>, 陳柏齡<sup>4</sup>

服務單位: 成大醫院內科部<sup>1</sup> 成大醫院內科部一般內科<sup>2</sup> 成大醫院內科部重症加護科<sup>3</sup> 成大醫院內科部感染科<sup>4</sup>

#### Abstract

A risk of bacteremia in patients with dengue fever is increased because intestinal mucosal barrier is disrupted, which provide a portal of invading pathogens. *Aeromonas* species is an important endemic pathogen, which cause a variety of human infections in southern Taiwan. *Aeromonas* infection after dengue fever was rarely reported in the literatures. Herein, we reported a fatal case of *Aeromonas hydrophila* bacteremia after dengue hemorrhagic fever and dengue shock syndrome during a dengue virus serotype-2 epidemic occurring in 2015 in Tainan. The 65 year-old man was healthy until he experienced fever and chills 7 days ago and presented emergency room with the presentation of gastric ulcer bleeding, and severe thrombocytopenia related to dengue fever. *Aeromonas hydrophila* bacteremia was identified on day 4 of admission with the manifestations of four limb necrosis and profound shock. Although cefotaxime followed by ceftazidime were given, he died of multi-organ failure 5 days later after onset of bacteremia.