

中文題目：鈎端螺旋體造成之高嚴重度黃疸

英文題目：Severe jaundice caused by leptospirosis

作者：邱蕙瑄¹ 許峻麒¹ 張露文² 張科³ 阮懷磊^{3,4} 陳煌麒^{3,4}

服務單位：高雄市立小港醫院(委託高雄醫學大學經營)¹ 內科部² 護理部³ 胸腔內科⁴ 高雄醫學大學醫學院醫學系

Introduction

Leptospirosis is a zoonosis of worldwide distribution caused by infection with *Leptospira interrogans*, a pathogenic spirochete. The majority of patients manifest a mild, anicteric febrile illness, but a minority of patients develop a severe form with multiorgan involvement, called Weil's disease. Herein, we reported a patient with leptospirosis who developed severe degree of jaundice.

Case Report

A 64-year-old man with a history of hypertension presented to our hospital with rapidly progressive jaundice and admitted to our intensive care unit for sepsis with impending liver and renal failure. Hyperbilirubinemia with bilirubin level as high as 52.27 mg/dL was noted upon admission. The patient responded to empirical antibiotics well and his hyperbilirubinemia along with his renal function recovered gradually. His workup did not show any significant findings. Eventually, CDC confirmed the diagnosis of leptospirosis.

Discussion

The case of fulminant leptospirosis presented here should serve to alert health care providers and the general public to the clinical importance of this severe, sometimes fatal, disease. Leptospirosis should be considered early in the diagnosis of any patient with acute, non-specific febrile illness with multiorgan system involvement including liver and renal dysfunction. So far as we know, this case presented with the most severe degree of hyperbilirubinemia, and the patient survived after near one month treatment with adequate empirical antibiotic treatment.