

CHALLENGING MYCOBACTERIAL & FUNGAL INFECTIONS



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OBJECTIVES

- Why is it important to “THINK TB” in your differential?
 - ✓ Rapid Detection of TB
- Clinical relevance of nontuberculous mycobacteria
 - ✓ Specimen Collection & Micro Tests
- Review clinical scenarios where fungal infections are suspect
 - ✓ Micro Test Menu


TB FACTS



- Between 2000 and 2020
 - ✓ One billion people will become newly infected
 - ✓ 200 million will get sick
 - ✓ 35 million will die
- Someone in the world is newly infected with TB every second
- Nearly 1% of the world’s population is newly infected with TB each year

WHO Tuberculosis Fact Sheet

TB IN THE BIG APPLE

- | THEN- 1992 |  | NOW-2004 |
|--|---|---|
| ✓ Rate: 52 /100,000 | | ✓ Rate: 13 /100,000 |
| ✓ Mortality: 200 | | ✓ Mortality: 30 |
| ✓ Foreign Born: 18% | | ✓ Foreign Born: 68% |
| ✓ MDR Cases: 441 | | ✓ MDR Cases: 18 |
| ✓ TB Labs: 5 day wk | | ✓ TB Labs: 7 day wk |
| ✓ Rapid Molecular Tests for MTB Just Begun | | ✓ Rapid Tests for MTB Readily Available |
| Dr. Tom Frieden | | Dr. Tom Frieden |
| ✓ Director, Bureau of TB Control | | ✓ Commissioner, Dept of Health & Mental Hygiene |
| ✓ Directly Observed Therapy just initiated | | ✓ DOT is routine |

NYC DOH REQUIREMENTS

- | LAB REPORTING WITHIN 24 HRS | NYC DOH |
|---|--------------------------|
| • AFB + smears | • 10 chest centers |
| • Cultures + for <i>M. tuberculosis</i> | • Contact investigations |
| • Rapid NAAT for MTB | |
| • Culture with solid & liquid media | |
| • Pathology finding consistent with TB | |



SHOULD WE STILL THINK TB? AT RISK GROUPS

- HIV infected
- Organ transplant, diabetes, CA
- Immunosuppressive therapy
- Radiographic evidence old/healed TB
- Immigrants from countries with high incidence TB (#1 China, #2 DR)
- Correctional facilities, homeless shelters, Nursing homes
- Injecting drug users
- PPD converters within past 2 yrs

MICRO TEST OVERVIEW BEFORE CASES

- COLLECT QUALITY SPECIMEN
- PERFORM AFB STAIN
- NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION TEST (NAAT)
- CULTURE & DNA PROBE IDENTIFICATION

QUALITY SPECIMENS YIELD QUALITY RESULTS

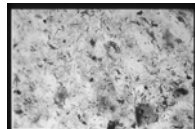
- RESPIRATORY SPECIMEN COLLECTION
 - ✓ Double Container Reduces False Positives
- PATIENT WITH HIGH INDEX OF SUSPICION*
 - ✓ 75% Specimens Collected Were Culture Neg
 - ✓ 68% Normal Chest X-rays
- ADEQUATE NUMBER AND VOLUME
 - ✓ 3 Sputum Specimens
 - ✓ 5-10 ml/Specimen
- DIRECTLY SUPERVISED COLLECTION
 - ✓ Availability Of Sputum Induction



*DELLA-LATTA & WHITTIER. AM J CLIN PATH
110:301-310

FROM SPECIMEN TO REPORTS

- SPECIMEN DIGESTION & DECONTAMINATION
 - ✓ NALC/NAOH Tx (3-4 HR)
- AFB STAINS – SAME DAY
 - ✓ FLUORESCENT STAIN - SPECIMENS
 - ✓ KINYOUN - CULTURE
 - ✓ STAINS MYCOLIC ACIDS
- NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION TESTS- 3H
 - ✓ ROUTINE ON ALL AFB SMEAR + CONSULT FOR SMEAR NEG
- CULTURE GOLD STANDARD
 - ✓ TAT RESULTS 2-8 WEEKS
 - ✓ SOLID & LIQUID MEDIA
 - ✓ IDENTIFICATION
 - DNA PROBES



KINYOUN STAIN



FLUORESCENT STAIN

MYCOBACTERIA CUMC MAIN PLAYERS

- MAJOR PATHOGENS
 - ✓ MTB complex (MTBC)
 - 30% OF CASES
 - GROWS 1-2 MTHS
 - ✓ *M. avium* complex (MAC)
 - 60% OF CASES
 - GROWS 2-4 WKS
- SLOW GROWERS
 - ✓ *M. kansasii*
 - ✓ *M. xenopi*
- RAPID GROWERS
 - ✓ *M. abscessus*
 - 50% of rapid growers
 - ✓ *M. chelonae*
 - ✓ *M. marinum*
 - ✓ *M. fortuitum*
 - ✓ Grows 1-2 wks

DNA PROBE TESTS FROM CULTURE

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>PROBE ASSAYS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nucleic Acid Hybridization • Target rRNA • ss DNA probe complementary to rRNA • DNA-RNA hybrid detected by chemiluminescence | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>M. TUBERCULOSIS</i> COMPLEX (MTBC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>M. tuberculosis</i> ✓ <i>M. bovis</i> ✓ <i>M. africanum</i> 2. <i>M. AVIUM</i> COMPLEX <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>M. avium</i> ✓ <i>M. intracellulare</i> ✓ X cluster (reactive with a third probe) 3. <i>M. KANSASII</i> 4. <i>M. GORDONAE</i> |
|---|--|

NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION

- TEST DIRECTLY FROM SPECIMENS
- FASTER TIME TO RESULTS
 - ✓ 3 HR
- RAPID DX & START OF APPRO THERAPY
- 84% of all specimens AFB + & AMTD – are MAC
 - ✓ IMPACTS ON PT TX & MANAGEMENT DECISIONS
 - ✓ TOGETHER WITH CLINICAL IMPRESSION CAN RULE OUT TB
- 2004 NO FALSE + OR FALSE – PATIENTS
 - ✓ NO TEST IS 100%
 - ✓ TB OR NOT TB IS A CLINICAL CALL

NAAT MTBC

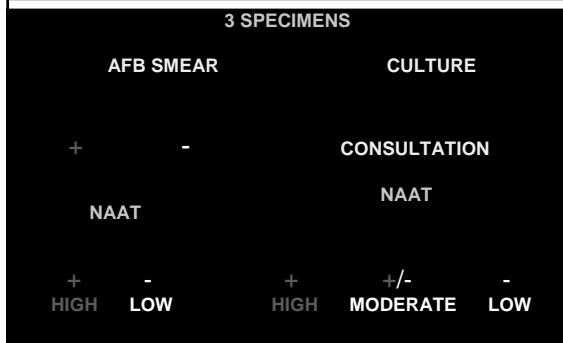
PARAMETERS	AMPLIFIED MTD
AMPLIFICATION METHOD	Transcription Mediated Amplification (NOT PCR)
TARGET	16S Ribosomal RNA
PROBE	DNA Acridinium ester labeled
DETECTION	Chemi-luminescence

TB OR NOT TB? AMPLIFIED MTD TEST

AFB SMEAR POSITIVE	AFB SMEAR NEGATIVE
• Specificity 100%	• Specificity* 97.6%
• Positive Predictive Value 95.5%	• Negative Predictive Value 96.4%

*Bloody specimens can give false positives

ALGORITHM NAAT TB OR NOT TB



CASE PRESENTATION

HISTORY

- 51 YO MAN PRESENTED TO ED AFTER TRAUMA TO RT HAND
- WORKED AS COOK AT HOWARD JOHNSON'S WHERE HE HIT HAND ON A LARGE POT. NO SKIN BREAKDOWN
- PT NOTICED PURULENT DRAINAGE FROM PALMER SURFACE OF THE HAND
- I & D OF HAND ON ADMISSION

MICROBIOLOGY

- DRAINAGE *S. aureus*

TREATMENT

- IV Oxacillin for 4 wks

RADIOGRAPHY

- Right hand: Erosion of radial aspect of rt distal 3rd metacarpal, possibly involving proximal phalanx
- Diffuse dorsal soft tissue swelling compatible with osteomyelitis



ANY THOUGHTS?

MICRO & PATH

MICRO RESULTS

- All Smears were AFB negative
- Wound Specimen & Bone Specimen: *M. tuberculosis* + by NAAT
- Wound & Bone Culture: *M. tuberculosis* +



PATH RESULTS

- MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION: Replacement of the bone marrow by a chronic, necrotizing granulomatous inflammatory infiltration containing poorly defined granulomata
- Special stains for bacterial (gram), fungal (GMS) and mycobacterial (AFB) organisms are negative
- DX: Necrotizing granulomatous osteomyelitis

THEN WE ASKED FOR A CT CHEST...

- Left lower lobe represents an old inactive granuloma
- LN enlargements, presumably reactive lymphadenitis
- Soft tissue swelling of the chest wall in association with focal lytic destruction of a rib
- Multifocal infection - *M. tuberculosis* highly probable

HOW WAS TB CONTRACTED?

- TWO DIFFERENT TYPES OF LESIONS MAY BE SEEN AT DIFFERENT SITES- TUBERCULAR OSTEOMYELITIS & ARTHRITIS
- SKELETAL TB MAY RESULT FROM HEMATOGENOUS DISSEMINATION OF PRIMARY TUBERCULOUS LESION MULTI-DRUG CHEMOTHERAPY SUCCESSFUL IN MOST PATIENTS
- 5-10% OF SKELETAL TB

"POT'S" DISEASE



CASE HISTORY

HISTORY:

- 5 YO BOY, ↑ SLEEPINESS, VOMITING
- PHONO/PHOTOPHOBIA
- FAMILY HX MIGRAINES
- SISTER: PPD+, CXR (+1992, - 1997)
- MOTHER: PPD+ (WHEN 3 MTHS PREGNANT WITH PT), NO TX, CXR -1997
- FATHER: PPD+, CXR - 1997
- PE: FEBRILE (102-103), NECK SUPPLE, CONJUNCTIVITIS

LAB RESULTS

MICROBIOLOGY:

CSF: AFB smear -
Culture MTB + (35 days)
NAAT + (4 hrs)
BRAIN BX: AFB smear -,
Culture MTB + (26 days)
NAAT + (4 hrs)

CT: 1st impression was arterial venous malformation
MRI: Tuberculoma in Lt cerebellar hemisphere (1st impression was metastatic tumor/acute hemorrhage)
PATHOLOGY BRAIN BX: Granuloma, inflammation, necrotic tissue, no AFB, lymphocytes

DX: TBM with TUBERCULOMA

CNS TB

QUESTIONS

- What questions should be asked of hx?
- What tests are most sensitive & rapid to r/o CNS TB DX?

DX PEARLS

- THINK TB! Thorough hx
- Symptoms nonspecific
- Consults critical
- Order CT/MRI
- RAPID TESTS FOR IDENTIFICATION, (NAAT)



NONTUBERCULOUS MYCOBACTERIA ARE THEY CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT?

- SKIN & SOFT-TISSUE INFECTIONS
 - ✓ Multiple Nodular Lesions
- PULMONARY INFECTION
 - ✓ Unilateral Noncavitary Lesion
- ENDOCARDITIS - 9% MORTALITY
- FOREIGN MATERIAL
 - ✓ Prosthetic Devices
- POSTSURGICAL SITES e.g. sternal wounds
- NTM ARE NOT "ATYPICAL MYCOBACTERIA"!
 - DISEASE, COLONIZATION, CONTAMINATION?
 - ATS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE
 - ✓ 3 CULTURE +/- AFB
 - ✓ 2 CULTURE +/-1 AFB SMEAR +
 - ✓ 1 BAL CULTURE +/- AFB SMEAR ≥ 2+
 - ✓ ISOLATION FROM STERILE BODY SITE

COMMON CLINICALLY IMPORTANT NTM

- RAPID GROWING MYCOBACTERIA (RGM)
 - ✓ M. ABSCESSUS
 - ✓ M. FORTUITUM
 - ✓ SKIN & SOFT TISSUE INFECTIONS
 - ✓ COSMETIC SURGERY (DR)
 - “LIPOTOURISM”
- MAC DISEASE
 - ✓ HOT TUB SYNDROME (SPAS)
 - ✓ COPD
 - ✓ CHRONIC BRONCHIECTASIS
 - ✓ DISSEMINATED DISEASE

M. ABSCESSUS NOSOCOMIAL INFECTIONS

- COSMETIC SURGERY
- CARDIAC SURGERY
 - ✓ STERNAL WOUND INFECTIONS, PROSTHETIC VALVE ENDOCARDITIS
- POSTINJECTION ABSCESSSES
- DISSEMINATED INFECTIONS
- HEMODIALYSIS OUTBREAKS & PERITONEAL DIALYSIS
- CONTAMINATED BRONCHOSCOPES & ENDOSCOPES

TREATMENT M. ABSCESSUS

- CEFOXITIN AND CLARITHROMYCIN STARTED
- GENERAL SUSCEPTIBILITY
 - ✓ Clarithromycin, Amikacin, Imipenem, Cefoxitin
 - ✓ COMBINATION TX: cefoxitin/imipenem with clarithro/azithro
- TX DURATION
 - ✓ 6 TO 9 MTHS

CASE PRESENTATION

- A 27 y.o. woman presented at CUMC with fevers, breast erythema and pain
- Pt reports that 1.5 years ago, in anticipation of breast implants, she started going to a nurse “Natasha” in Washington Heights/Queens, to receive silicone breast injections
- Two wks after the 6th injection, she developed acute onset swelling of both breasts, erythema and tenderness

MICROBIOLOGY TESTS

- BLOOD CULTURES ORDERED
 - ✓ NEGATIVE FOR BACTERIA, FUNGAL & AFB
- ACID FAST STAIN +
- AFB CULTURE FROM BREAST ABSCESS
 - ✓ GROWTH ON AGAR & BROTH MEDIA WITHIN 2 WKS
 - ✓ BIOCHEMICAL REACTIONS IDENTIFIED THE PATHOGEN AS RAPID GROWER
- FINAL IDENTIFICATION
MYCOBACTERIUM ABSCESSUS

CASE PRESENTATION



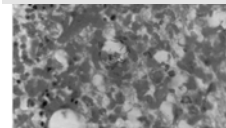
M. ABSCESSUS



FOREIGN BODY GIANT CELL RESPONSE

- MANY CLEAR, VACANT SPACES C/W SILICONE INJECTION
- AFB IN VACUOLES
- GRANULATION TISSUE

PATHOLOGY BREAST ABSCESS



CDC AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION UPDATE

- NO IDENTIFIABLE SOURCE OF *M.ABSCESSUS*
- INSTRUMENTS AND MEDICATIONS CONFISCATED FROM THE APARTMENT OF THE ARRESTED COUPLE DID NOT GROW OUT *M.ABSCESSUS*

IN THE MEANTIME...

- July 17 2002 a couple from Venezuela was arrested in Queens on charges of assault, performing medical treatments without a license, scheming to fraud, grand larceny and possession of a weapon:

THE HYPODERMIC NEEDLE

- They face 25 years in prison if convicted
- The practitioner who operated out of Washington Heights, identified only as a transsexual named Natasha, disappeared under police surveillance

INVESTIGATION CONTINUES...

- NURSE NATASHA REMAINS AT LARGE
- “SHE PROBABLY LEFT THE COUNTRY, WENT BACK TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC” SAYS THE PATIENT
- PT DENIED ANY FURTHER KNOWLEDGE OF NURSE NATASHA’S WHEREABOUTS

THE FUNGAL JUNGLE *BEAUTIFUL BUT DEADLY*



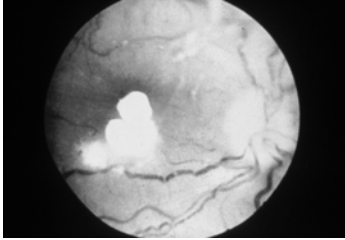
MICROBIOLOGY TESTS

- STAINS OF FLUIDS & TISSUE
 - ✓GRAM
 - ✓KOH
- CULTURE FLUIDS & TISSUE
 - ✓SELECTIVE MEDIA
- IDENTIFICATION BY BIOCHEMICAL TESTS

CLINICAL HISTORY

- 48 yr old woman presenting with uveitis of rt eye
 - ✓PMHx
 - Diabetes
 - Recurrent pyelonephritis & UTI's
 - ✓PSHx
 - Partial gastrectomy for obesity
- PE
 - ✓Uveitis associated with sarcoid
 - ✓Chest radiograph - Normal
 - ✓Chest CT
 - No evidence of TB or sarcoid
 - ✓Steroids initiated for treatment of sarcoid

CANDIDA ENDOPHTHALMITIS



Lesions are often localized near the macula - ocular trauma, surgery, candidemia, indwelling catheters or drug abuse

SPECIMENS & TESTS

- PROCEDURES
 - ✓ VITRECTOMY & LENSECTOMY
- SPECIMENS
 - ✓ VITREOUS FLUID & LENSE
 - CULTURE FOR BACTERIA & FUNGUS
- MICROBIOLOGY CULTURE RESULTS
 - Fluid – *Candida albicans*
 - Tissue – *C. albicans*
 - Susceptible to all antifungals

INTERPRETATIONS

- SUSCEPTIBLE
 - ✓ MOST OFTEN CORRELATES WITH SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT WITH THAT DRUG
- INTERMEDIATE
 - ✓ SUSCEPTIBILITY IS UNCERTAIN & CANNOT BE CLEARLY CATEGORIZED AS S OR R
- RESISTANT
 - ✓ MOST OFTEN CORRELATES WITH TREATMENT FAILURE WITH THAT DRUG
- *Candida krusei*
 - ✓ ASSUMED TO BE INTRINSICALLY RESISTANT TO FLUCONAZONE

CANDIDA SUSCEPTIBILITY INTERPRETIVE GUIDELINES

AGENT	Suscep S	Intermed I	Resistant R
AMPHO B	≤ 1	-	> 1
FLUCON	≤ 8	-	≥ 64
ITRA	≤ 0.125	-	≥ 1
5FC	≤ 4	8-16	≥ 32

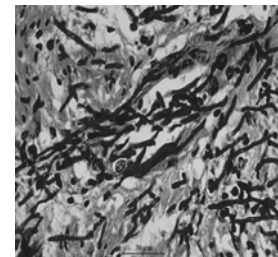
CANDIDIASIS CASE

- Pt presents with Chronic oral candidiasis of the tongue in HIV clinic.
- Characteristic white pseudo membrane composed of cells & pseudohyphae of *C. albicans*.

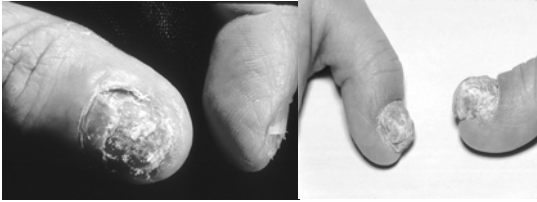


C. ALBICANS

- Periodic Acid-Schiff section of post-mortem esophagus shows invasion of blood vessels by *C. albicans*. Note blastoconidia & branched pseudohyphae.

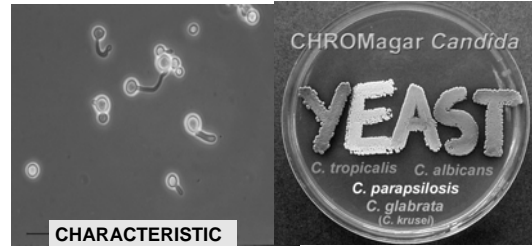


CHRONIC CANDIDIASIS (ONYCHOMYCOSIS)



THUMB NAILS - DESTRUCTION OF NAIL TISSUE

LAB TOOLS



CHARACTERISTIC GERM TUBES

MYCOLOGY PITFALLS & SOLUTIONS

- DO NOT RELY ONLY ON CLINICAL SYNDROMES
- SWABS ERRONEOUSLY SENT TO MICROBIOLOGY INSTEAD OF TISSUE
 - ✓ EDUCATION
 - ✓ REJECT SPECIMEN?
- LIMITATIONS WITH PATHOLOGY STAINS ONLY
 - ✓ HYPHAE ONLY SEEN
 - ✓ NO SPECIATION OR SUSCEPTIBILITY
- SOLUTIONS
 - ✓ SEND TISSUE TO BOTH PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY
 - ✓ COLLABORATION - PATHOLOGY & MICRO & CLINICAL STAFF

CANDIDIASIS OF THE GROIN MAY MIMIC TINEA CRURIS



OPTIMIZE CONSULTATION



PATH
↓
POSITIVE FUNGAL or AFB TISSUE BIOPSY
↓
MICRO

7 LUNG BIOPSIES PATH & MICRO FUNGAL RESULTS

PATHOLOGY	MICROBIOLOGY
Consistent with <i>Candida</i>	<i>A. fumigatus</i>
Invasive <i>Aspergillus</i>	<i>A. flavus</i>
Aspergilloma	<i>A. fumigatus</i>
Fungal hyphae	<i>A. fumigatus</i>
Consistent with <i>Aspergillus</i>	No fungus isolated
Invasive <i>Aspergillus</i>	No fungus isolated
Suggestive of <i>Aspergillus</i>	No fungus isolated

CASE

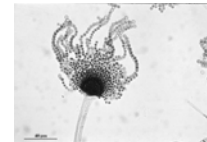
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>PRESENTATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73 YR-OLD WOMAN • ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA • FEVER & PANCYTOPENIA • BEGUN ON BROAD SPECTRUM ANTIBIOTICS & ABLC 5 MG/KG/DAY | <p>SPECIMENS TO ORDER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLOOD CULTURES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ BACTERIOLOGY ✓ MYCOLOGY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISOLATOR TUBE • BIOPSIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ MICROBIOLOGY & MYCOLOGY ✓ MYCOBACT ✓ PATHOLOGY • BONE MARROW |
|--|---|

CASE

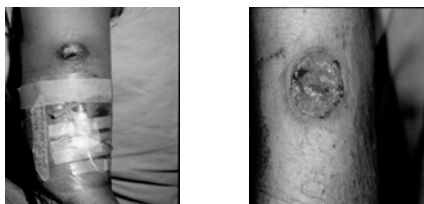
- EXAM**
- 3-cm eschar appears on rt arm proximal to a PIC Line
 - This occurred after 5 wks broad-spectrum antibiotics & ABLC
 - Biopsy performed by the Dermatology consultant

LAB RESULTS

- Septate mycelia, medusa head sporangium
- Culture grew *Aspergillus flavus*



ESCHAR

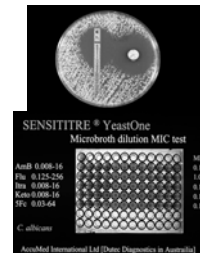


ESCHAR DETACHED & FELL OFF after about three weeks (patient remained pancytopenic)

SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTS

- No change after one wk on ABLC & itraconazole
- In vitro susceptibility studies:
 - itraconazole-resistant
 - voriconazole-resistant
 - AMB- resistant
- Caspofungin acetate begun

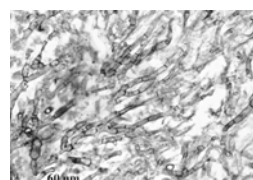
- PATIENT OUTCOME**
- IMPROVED BUT DIED OF COMPLICATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH AML



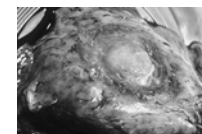
INVASIVE ASPERGILLOSIS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>INCIDENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEUKEMIA (10%- 20%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ MORTALITY 50% • BMT RECIPIENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ INCIDENCE (5-13%) ✓ MORTALITY 90% • HEART LUNG TRANSPLANT (5-25%) • RELAPSE COMMON, EVEN AFTER A "CURE" • <i>A. FUMIGATUS</i> MOST PREVALENT (64%) • <i>A. NIGER</i> (22%) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPECIMEN FROM STERILE BODY SITE IS BEST FOR CULTURE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ CULTURE PROBLEMS: TISSUE BIOPSIES OR NEEDLE ASPIRATES OFTEN NOT SENT FOR MYCOLOGY, JUST PATH OR SENT ON SWABS ✓ POSITIVES FROM NON STERILE SITE (SPUTUM) COULD BE CONTAMINANT • CULTURE AS A STAND ALONE TEST HAS POOR SENSITIVITY ✓ ISOLATION FROM BLOOD CULTURES NOT POSSIBLE USING CURRENT METHODS |
|---|---|

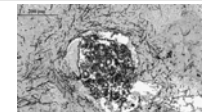
PHOTO GALLERY



DICHOTOMOUSLY BRANCHED, SEPTATE HYPHAE OF *A. FUMIGATUS*



ASPERGILLOMA POST-MORTEM LUNG OF A LEUKEMIC CHILD



NOTE CONIDIAL HEADS FORMING IN ALVEOLUS *A. FUMIGATUS*

GALACTOMANNAN TEST GREAT EXPECTATIONS

- GM TEST FOR *ASPERGILLUS* ANTIGEN DETECTION
 - ✓ PLATELIA (BIO-RAD)
 - ✓ FDA APPROVED MAY 2003
 - ✓ IMMUNOENZYMATIC SANDWICH EIA
 - ✓ EIA USING MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY TO GM POLYSACCHARIDE AG IN FUNGAL CELL WALL
 - ✓ 3 HR TEST
- SPECIMEN
 - ✓ SERUM

GALACTOMANNAN ASSAY

- FALSE POSITIVES (14%)
 - ✓ *Paecilomyces*, *Penicillium* & *Rhodotorula*
 - ✓ Translocation of GM antigen from food (e.g. bread, pasta, corn flakes, rice, turkey, sausage) through damaged intestinal mucosa
 - ✓ Mould-derived antibiotics e.g. penicillin
- RECOMMENDED THAT THE TEST BE CONSIDERED TRUE POSITIVE ONLY WHEN >1 SAMPLE IS POSITIVE

MICROBIOLOGIC EVIDENCE SUGGESTIVE OF ASPERGILLOSIS

- POSITIVE CULTURE FROM BAL OR SPUTUM (>2 SPECIMENS)
- POSITIVE CULTURE & MICROSCOPIC EXAM OF SINUS ASPIRATE
- POSITIVE GM TEST IN ≥ 2 BLOOD SPECIMENS

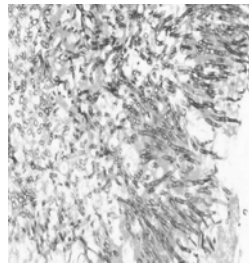
BRIEF CASE



- 56 yr old male, cardiomyopathy
- Transfer from another hospital
- Cardiac arrest during cardiac catheterization
- LVAD implant, CABG x 2
- Sepsis
- LVAD dysfunction
- Cardiac arrest → Death → No autopsy

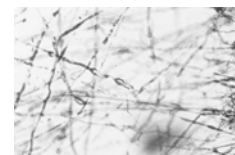
PATHOLOGY RESULTS

- Soft tissue & LVAD valve material examined
- PAS & silver stains positive
- Report Read
"Fungal hyphae with 45° angle branching consistent with *Aspergillus*"



MICROBIOLOGY RESULTS

- Blood cultures negative (3 sets)
- Tissue biopsy & sternal wound cultured
- No LVAD material sent for culture
- RESULT
Syncephalastrum racemosum & NOT *Aspergillus*



DISCORDANT LUNG BIOPSIES

PATHOLOGY	MICROBIOLOGY
CONSISTENT WITH <i>CANDIDA</i>	<i>A. FUMIGATUS</i>
NON-SEPTATE HYPHAE	<i>A. FUMIGATUS</i>
FUNGAL HYPHAE, 45° ANGLE BRANCHING "Consistent with <i>Aspergillus</i> "	<i>SYNCEPHALASTRUM</i> <i>FUSARIUM</i> <i>SCEDOSPORIUM</i>

AND I CARE BECAUSE...? DRUG REGIMEN

- AMPHOTERICIN B
 - ✓ STANDARD OF CARE FOR ASPERGILLOSIS
 - ✓ PT ISOLATE RESISTANT
- ITRACONAZOLE
 - ✓ 2ND LINE DRUG FOR ASPERGILLOSIS
 - ✓ PT ISOLATE RESISTANT
- ✓ CASPOFUNGIN
 - ✓ SUSCEPTIBLE
 - ✓ NO RESISTANT MIC CUTOFF ESTABLISHED

PARTING THOUGHTS.....

PARTING THOUGHTS.....

- EXPECT THE UNEXPECTED
- NTM ON THE RISE
- SEND BIOPSIES TO MICROBIOLOGY AS WELL AS PATHOLOGY

