

# CLINICAL GRAND ROUNDS

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**FELLOW, INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE**

## CHIEF COMPLAINT

64 year old male

Fever, shortness of breath, non-productive cough, fatigue  
x 2 weeks



## DAY 1

WBC  $16 \times 10^9/L$

Admitted for two days

Community acquired pneumonia

Levofloxacin

Sent home



## DAY 4

Worsening symptoms

WBC  $18 \times 10^9/L$

Linezolid and Cefepime

Multi-focal pneumonia



# ECCMID PANEL DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

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# PAST MEDICAL/SURGICAL AND FAMILY HISTORY

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Appendectomy

Family History non-contributory

## SOCIAL HISTORY

Living in New York City x 30 years

Originally from rural China- Last travel back April to May 2016

Works as a private driver within/outside NYC, often drives people upstate

Family recently made compost in the backyard, but not himself

Recent travel, returned two weeks before onset of symptoms:

Las Vegas → San Francisco → Yosemite → Las Vegas by bus

Unknown HIV status, no risk factors. No tobacco, alcohol, drug use

## DAY 4

Worsening hypoxia and hypotension

Transferred to Medical Intensive Care Unit



## DAY 5

Sputum stain and culture without any organisms seen or grown

Respiratory pathogen PCR panel negative

Mycobacterial smears x 3 negative

Urine Legionella Antigen negative

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## DAY 6

Electively intubated for bronchoscopy with broncho-alveolar lavage

Serum galactomannan positive at 1.10 (<0.5 EIA index)

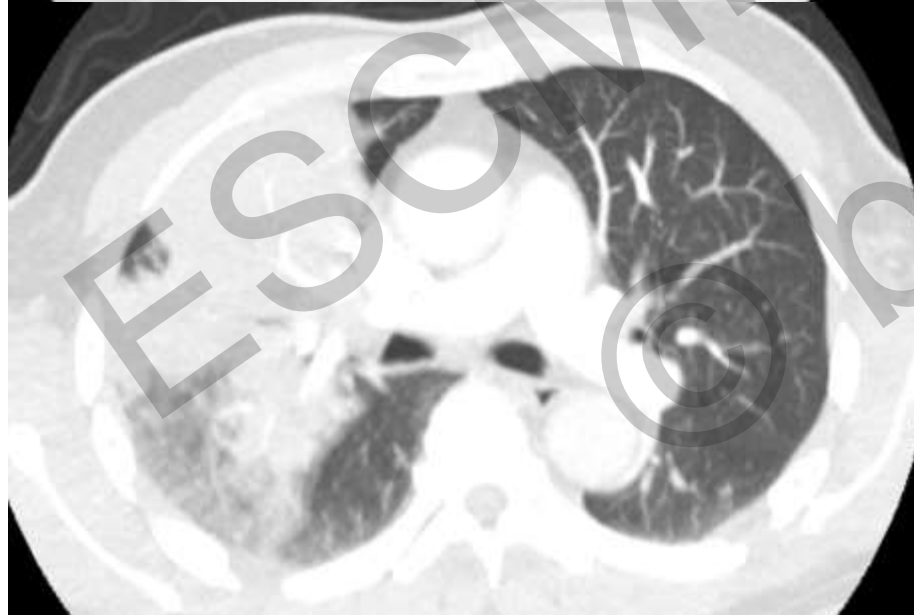
Serum beta-D-glucan positive at >500 (<60 pg/mL)

Urine histoplasma antigen positive at >20 (<0.4 ng/mL)

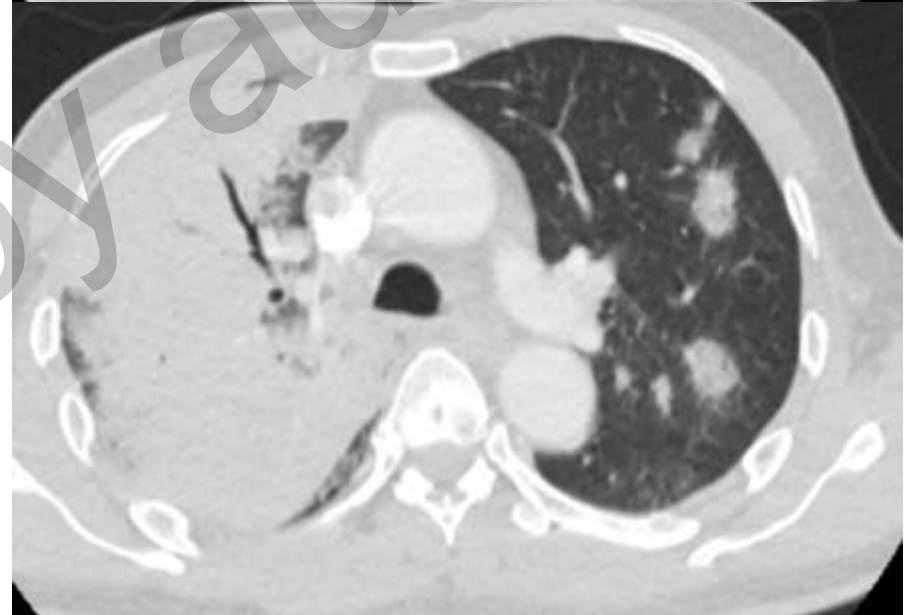
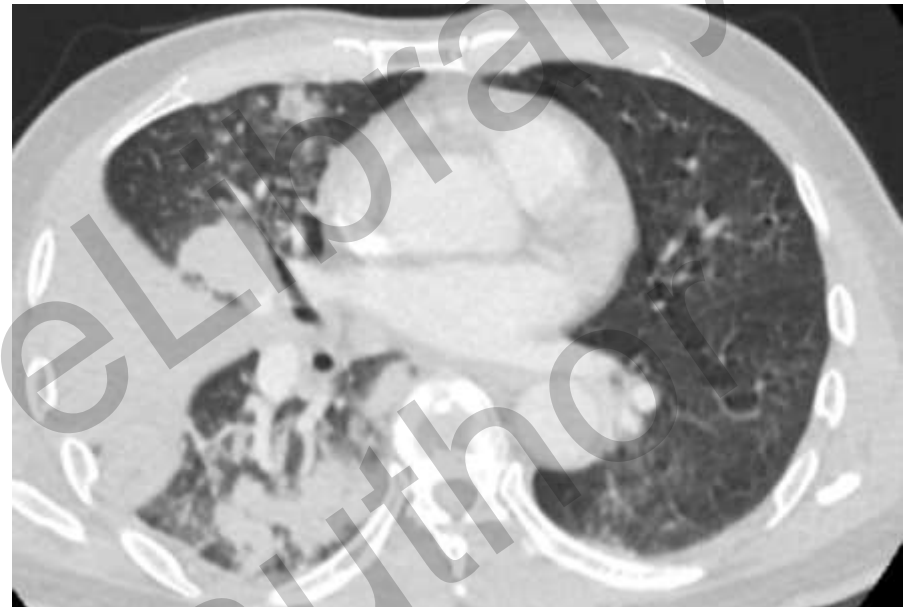
Started on liposomal Amphotericin 5 mg/kg

Received stress dose Hydrocortisone for septic shock

DAY 1



DAY 8



## DAY 15

Broncho-alveolar lavage culture consistent with fungal elements



## DAY 15

DAY 10 of liposomal Amphotericin therapy

Increasing ventilator requirements

SaO<sub>2</sub> low on FiO<sub>2</sub> 100%



# WHAT ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN?

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## DAY 16

Taken for urgent R pneumonectomy → placed on ECMO

Post-op: Voriconazole (over Itranoconazole) added to regimen

Steroids held

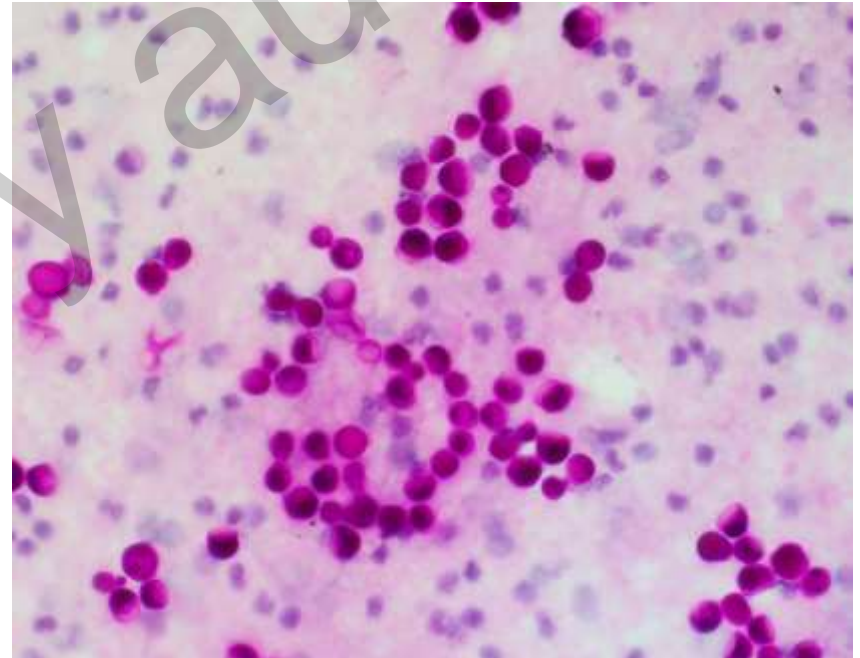
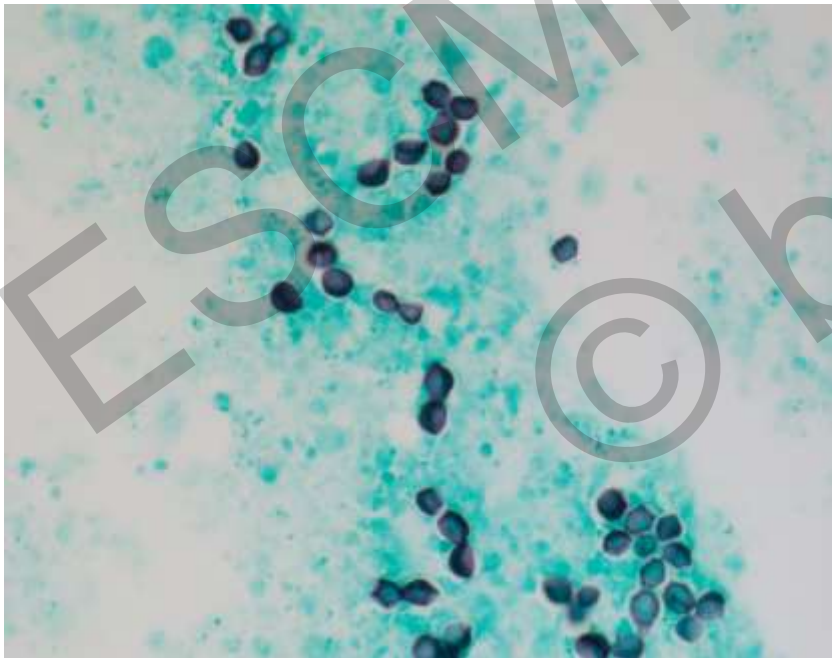
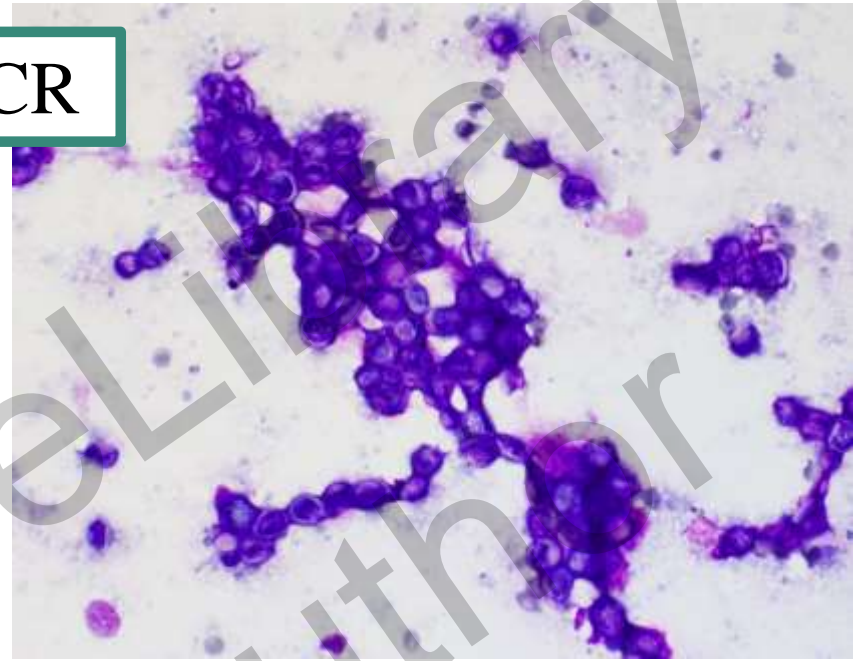
Concern for bronchial stump dehiscence

Active upper GI bleeding



## *Blastomyces dermatitidis* by PCR

NECROTIZING PNEUMONIA WITH FUNGAL YEAST FORMS DIFFUSELY INVOLVING AIRSPACES OF ALL LOBES, OBSTRUCTING BRONCHIOLES, AND INVOLVING ONE HILAR LYMPH NODE



## DAY 25

Worsening hypoxia and increasing pressor requirements

Restarted on steroids: Methylprednisolone 1 mg/kg

Also started on inhaled Amphotericin

## DAY 55

Course complicated by:

*Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* ventilator associated pneumonia

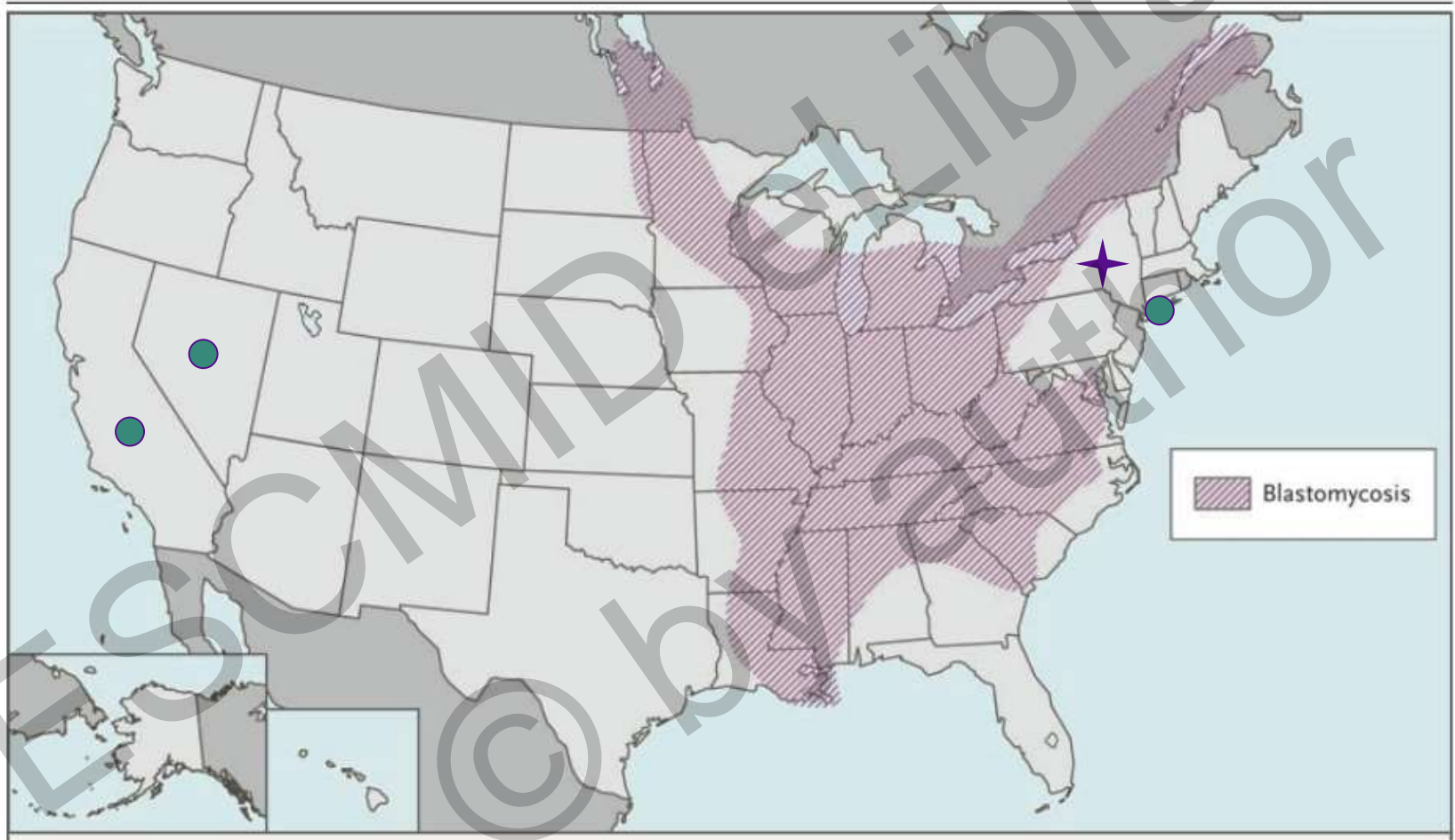
*VRE faecium* bacteremia

Hepatotoxicity- Voriconazole discontinued after 2 weeks of therapy

Blastomyces Urine antigen was positive, followed for response

Discharged to rehabilitation facility, ventilator dependent

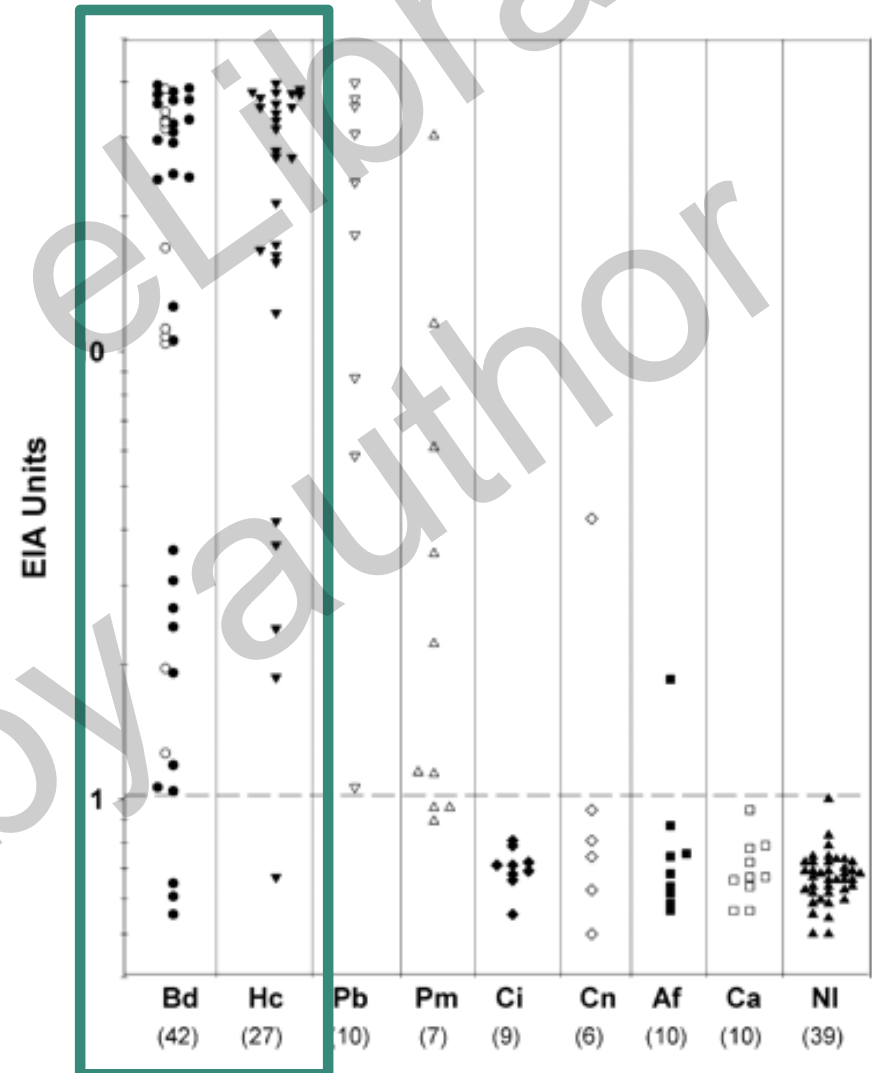
# ENDEMIC REGIONS FOR BLASTOMYCOSIS



# DIAGNOSTICS

## Blastomyces Urine antigen:

- 88% sensitive
- 100% specific
- High cross-reactivity with Histoplasma
- Decreases with therapy but can persist for months to years



## TAKE HOME POINTS

Blastomycosis should be considered in differential for atypical CAP

Travel history is key but not definitive, epidemiology may be changing

Voriconazole is an alternative to Itraconazole when enteric absorption is unreliable

Consider steroids for patients with ARDS secondary to Blastomycosis

**THANK YOU**

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