

Pulmonary infection by Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare complex in a tertiary hospital.

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Background

- Mycobacteria non-tuberculosis are distributed in the environment.
- *Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare complex* (MAC) is the most frequently isolated.
- Pulmonary infection by MAC is uncommon.
- The diagnosis is a challenge, due to the difficulty of the differential diagnosis, and the variability in the sensitivity of the tests.
- It brings about a high impact on patients' quality of life.

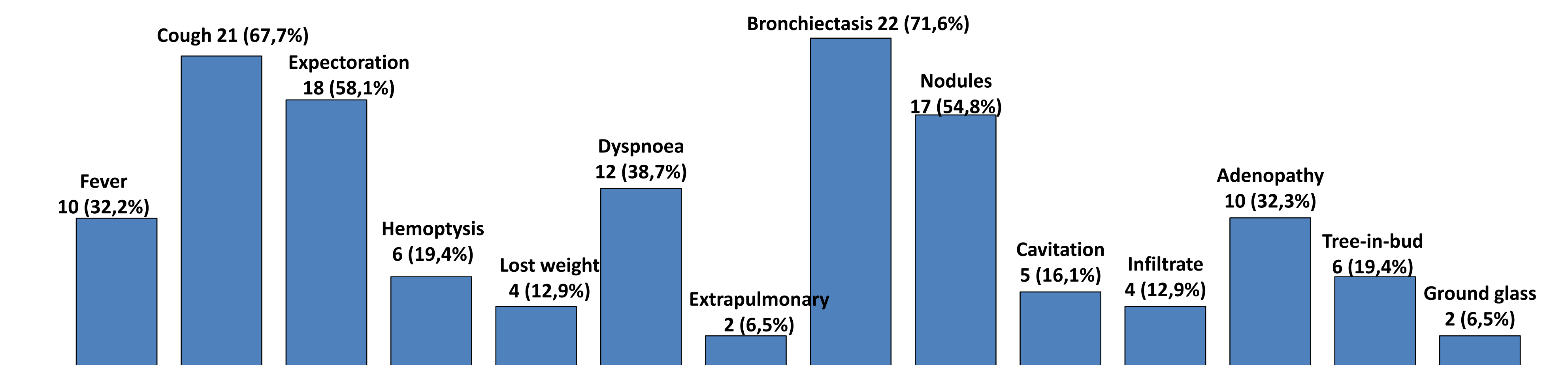
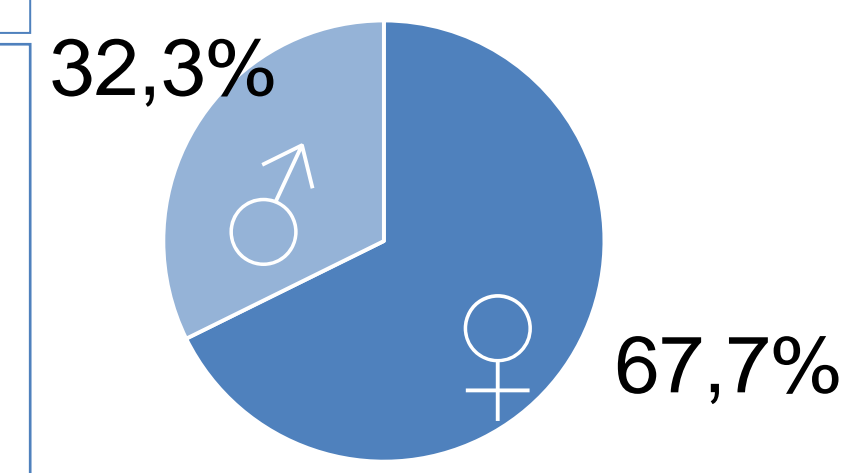
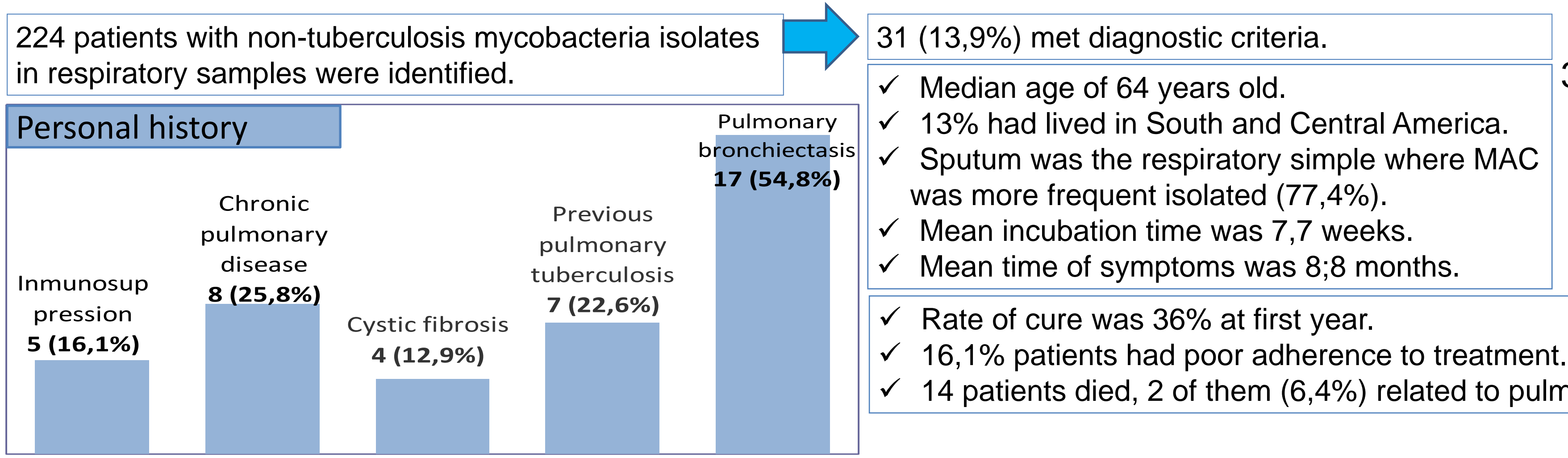
Material and Methods

- ✓ **OBJECTIVE:** to analyse the clinical and microbiological characteristics, radiological pattern and outcome in patients with pulmonary infection by MAC.
- ✓ We performed a retrospective observational study in a tertiary hospital (HRyC).
- ✓ The respiratory samples were collected from 2003 to october/2016.
- ✓ Pulmonary infection by MAC was defined according to diagnostic criteria of ATS/IDSA (2007).
- ✓ Cure was defined as symptomatic improvement, microbiological eradication and, at least, stabilization of pulmonary lesions.

Conclusion

- Pulmonary MAC infection occurs more frequently in women, in the 6th decade of life and with underlying lung disease.
- Respiratory symptoms were usually subacute, and the most frequent radiological pattern was nodular-bronchiectasis.
- The rate of cure was low, with high incidence of drug resistance to MAC, and no negligible incidence of mortality associated with pulmonary infection.
- The rate of adverse events related to drug tolerability was high.

Results



Drug	Indication	Drug resistance strains ¹	Antbiotic-related toxicity	Stop drug due to toxicity
Macrolides ²	26 (92,8%)	1/15 (6,6%)	8 (28,5%)	5 (17,8%)
Ethambutol	27 (87,1%)	5/10 (50%)	4 (14,8%)	6 (21,4%)
Rifamycins ³	18 (64,2%)	7/10 (70%)	6 (21,4%)	6 (21,4%)
Levofloxacin	3 (9,7%)	0	3 (100%)	2 (66%)
Linezolid	2 (6,5%)	1/1 (100%)	2 (100%)	0
Amikacin	7 (22,6%)	6/13 (46,1%)	1 (14,3%)	1 (100%)

¹According to available antibiotics, ²Clarithromycin/Azithromycin, ³Rifampicin/Rifabutin.