LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Disseminated Tuberculosis Due to Mycobacterium africanum

To the Editor: The Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex includes the species M. tuberculosis, M. bovis, M. africanum, M. microti and M. canetti. While M. africanum is the cause of more than 60% of pulmonary tuberculosis cases in central Africa, it is rare in the European context.1,4

We report a case of disseminated tuberculosis in a 78-year-old Caucasian male smoker suffering from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and prostatism. In the four months preceding hospital admission, his prostate symptoms had become sufficiently acute as to prevent him from sleeping. He therefore consulted a urologist, who prescribed two cycles of treatment that were unsuccessful. At the time of his admission, in addition to prostatism, the patient also exhibited anorexia, asthenia, and cough with yellowish sputum. Physical examination revealed a fever of 38.2 ºC and a generally deteriorated physical state.

Noteworthy lab test results were as follows: an erythrocyte sedimentation rate of 48 mm/h, creatinine 3.70 mg/dL, urea 231 mg/dL, and serum gamma glutamyl-transferase 303 IU/L. A chest x-ray revealed irregular opacities in both apices and a cavitated infiltrate in the lower left lobe (Figure 1). Innumerable leukocytes per field were observed in the urine sediment, with cultures in the usual media yielding negative results. Acid-fast bacteria tests of sputum and urine were positive (>50 resistant acid-fast bacilli per line), which permitted a diagnosis of active pulmonary and renal tuberculosis. A nonchromogenic bacterium that displayed slow dysgonic growth was isolated from the urine sediment, with cultures in the usual media yielding negative results. Acid-fast bacteria smear tests, clinical presentation, and the application of the most appropriate control measures. Disseminated tuberculosis caused by this mycobacterium is rare in Spain, and although we were unable to isolate it from urine, the combination of acid-fast bacteria smear tests, clinical presentation, and the patient’s progress indicate dissemination in this particular case.

In conclusion, we wish to highlight the need for proper identification of this species and call attention to the ability of M. africanum to cause disseminated infections.

M.A. Remacha Esteras, a I. Parra Parra b and M.D. Blanco Mercade d
a Servicio de Microbiología. Hospital Monte San Isidro. León. Spain.
 b Servicio de Neumología. Hospital Monte San Isidro. León. Spain.


Fig. 1. Chest x-ray showing cavitated pulmonary infiltrate in the lower left lobe.