Clinical Review: Fever and Arthritis. Diagnosis: Endocarditis Due to Enterococcus

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Introduction

Infectious endocarditis is defined as the proliferation of microorganisms in the cardiac endothelium, with a greater frequency on the cardiac valves. Endothelial lesion due to any cause leads to an abnormal flow that leads to infection by different microorganisms, especially bacteria. Though fever and heart murmur are infectious endocarditis’ most frequent manifestations, atypical manifestations are often found, obliging the clinician to carry out a diagnosis by exclusion. We present a case of infectious endocarditis with fever and polyarthritis as a form of presentation.

Case Report

A 43-year-old male, without any history of interest, presented a case of a 39°C fever, predominant during the afternoons and lasting for 2 months prior to the diagnosis. He also presented pain, swelling, and functional loss of the right hand and the left ankle. Upon physical examination he presented pain on palpation and swelling of the right wrist, second, third, fourth, and fifth metacarpophalangeal joints, and left ankle with limitation due to pain of the range of movements, as well as a diastolic aortic murmur. The rest of the examination was normal. The laboratory tests showed: leukocytosis (16 000) with neutrophilia (85%); ESR, 52 mm/h; and CRP, 4.6 mg/dL. Coagulation and blood chemistry were normal. The immunologic study showed rheumatoid factor, antinuclear antibodies, anti-DNA antibodies, immunoglobulins, and complement as negative, as well as bacteria and virus serology. Blood cultures were taken after the first fever spike and before the start of antibiotic therapy and were positive for Enterococcus faecalis. A chest x-ray showed a discreet bilateral pleural effusion and echocardiography showed a severe aortic insufficiency with a thickening of the valvular leaflets (Figure). With the diagnosis of bacterial endocarditis by E. faecalis, intravenous ampicillin and
symptoms are arthralgias and myalgias (15%-30%) and back pain (7%-15%). The appearance of polyarthritis, as happened in our case, is extremely unusual.\textsuperscript{1-5} On physical examination one can find signs of congestive heart failure, heart murmur, petechiae, spleen enlargement, and conjunctival or retinal hemorrhages, and the lab tests show anemia, leukocytosis, an increase in ESR, and macroscopic hematuria. The diagnosis of infectious endocarditis\textsuperscript{6} is established according to Dukes criteria (Table). Intravenous antibiotics must be administered. The recommended guidelines are the association of gentamycin at a dose of 1 mg/kg/8 h iv, with penicillin G 3-4 million U/4 h iv, with ampicilline 2 g/4 h iv, or vancomycin 15 mg/kg/12 h iv, for 4-6 weeks. Fever usually disappears after 24-48 h of the start of treatment. The persistence of fever after a week of treatment indicates septic embolization, and its recurrence, resistance to antibiotics. It is recommended to obtain blood cultures.

**Figure.** Echocardiography: aortic valve widening that causes severe aortic insufficiency.

**Dukes’ Criteria**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major criteria</th>
<th>Minor criteria</th>
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<tr>
<td>Positive blood culture</td>
<td>Predisposition: Predisposing heart lesions or use of intravenous drugs</td>
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<td>Typical microorganisms of bacterial endocarditis found in 2 different blood cultures (Streptococcus viridans, Streptococcus bovis, HACEK group microorganisms, Staphylococcus aureus, or Enterococcus) acquired in the community with the absence of a primary source</td>
<td>Fever equal or over 38°C Vascular phenomena: relevant arterial embolism, septic lung infarction, mycotic aneurysm, conjunctiva hemorrhage, and Janeway’s lesions</td>
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<td>Persistent positive blood culture defined as the isolation of a microorganism compatible with infectious endocarditis obtained from: Blood cultures extracted with an interval of &gt;12 h or 3, or the majority of 4, or more different blood cultures, with a single interval of at least 1 h between the extraction of the first and last A single positive result of a culture with Coxiella burnetti or an antibody titer phase 1 IgG &gt;1:800</td>
<td>Autoimmune phenomena: glomerulonephritis, Osler’s nodules, Roths’ spots, rheumatoid factor</td>
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<td>Signs of endocardial affection</td>
<td>Microbiological data: positive blood cultures that do not comply with major criteria or serologic signs of active infection due to a microorganism compatible with infectious endocarditis</td>
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<td>Intracardiac mass which oscillates on a valve or support structures, in the pathway of insufficiency flow, or in material implanted without an alternative anatomical cause or Abscess or A new dehiscence of a valvular prosthesis or A new valvular insufficiency (increase or change in a previous murmur is not enough)</td>
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\textsuperscript{1}Diagnosis of infectious endocarditis: 2 major criteria, 1 major criterion, and 3 minor, or 5 minor criteria.
in order to follow-up on the eradication of the microorganism.\textsuperscript{7,8}

It is important to point to arthritis as an unusual form of clinical presentation of infectious endocarditis, taking into account the importance of early diagnosis and treatment.

References


