Trauma-induced endophthalmitis caused by Acinetobacter anitratus

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SUMMARY A 56-year-old man sustained an intraocular injury by a piece of steel followed by endophthalmitis, which resolved after lensectomy, vitrectomy, and intravitreal injections of gentamicin. Acinetobacter anitratus was the organism responsible for the endophthalmitis. It is a Gram-negative polymorphic organism that can resemble several other pathogens and possesses unpredictable antibiotic susceptibility. A. anitratus is an important cause of nosocomial infection but has not previously been reported as a cause of endophthalmitis following trauma.

Acinetobacter calcoaceticus is a ubiquitous organism. Formerly known as Mima, Herellea, and Bacterium anitratus, the organism may be mistaken for Neisseria or other Gram-negative pathogens. One of the subspecies, Acinetobacter iwoffii, has been reported twice to cause serious ocular infection. The other subspecies, Acinetobacter anitratus, has been mentioned once as a cause of a marginal corneal ulcer and as a cause of endophthalmitis after phacoemulsification. We now report the first case of trauma-induced endophthalmitis caused by Acinetobacter anitratus.

Case report

A 56-year-old black man was apparently well until he was struck in the right eye by a piece of steel when he was hammering an automobile driveshaft. He presented one day later with pain and loss of vision in the right eye (Fig. 1).

On examination visual acuity was light perception in the right eye and 6/6 (20/20) in the left eye. The conjunctiva in the right eye was markedly injected, and there was a self-sealing entry site in the nasal cornea. A 15% hypopyon was present, and fibrin had nearly secluded the pupil. Applanation pressure was 35 mmHg in the right eye and 14 mmHg in the left. A cataractous lens prevented evaluation of the right fundus. The left eye was normal.

The patient’s white blood cell count was 14·5×10⁹/l, with a shift to the left. X-rays showed a dense 1·0×2·0 mm foreign body in the right orbit. B-scan ultrasonography revealed a magnetic foreign body in the mid vitreous of the right eye that left a trail of blood (Fig. 2). Our clinical diagnosis was bacterial endophthalmitis, right eye, complicating the presence of a magnetic intraocular foreign body. Conjunctival smears and cultures were obtained, and the patient was given methicillin 2 g intravenously, and gentamicin 80 mg intramuscularly, preoperatively.

During the operation the foreign body was removed magnetically through the pars plana. Anterior chamber and vitreous smears and cultures were obtained, and gentamicin 200 µg and methicillin 1 mg...
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Discussion

Acinetobacter calcoaceticus var. anitratus is a Gram-negative, nonfermentative, oxidase-negative bacterium that is ubiquitous in nature and for many years was considered infrequently pathogenic to man. However, in the past few years this organism has become an important cause of nosocomial infection and colonisation. A. anitratus has been reported to cause septicaemia, pneumonia, and meningitis in children and adults. A review of patients with infections due to this organism over a 2-year period at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston showed that 23% of 53 patients died of their infection. A. anitratus not only is an increasing nosocomial problem but also is being recognised as a community-acquired infection. Recent studies suggest that human skin may be an important reservoir of this organism, with up to 25% of persons having Acinetobacter sp. on their skin.

Acinetobacter can cause a purulent conjunctivitis. Conjunctival smears may show Gram-negative intracellular diplococci resembling Neisseria, but the conjunctivitis is usually not as severe as when caused by that organism. Keratitis and corneal perforation can occur but rarely do. The conjunctivitis may be hyperacute and may be associated with urethritis. Keratoconjunctivitis clinically resembling keratitis sicca has also been reported.

Two cases of serious ocular infection due to Acinetobacter lwoffi (formerly known as Mima polymorpha) have been reported. Chin reported a case of corneal perforation due to a mixed infection of Mima polymorpha and the fungus helminthosporium. The patient had a chronic corneal ulcer and had been treated with neosporin (neomycin sulphate, gramicidin, and polymyxin B sulphate) and topical steroids. Exactly which organism caused the perforation could not be determined. Wand et al. reported a case of hyperacute conjunctivitis in an 11-year-old girl who was lost to follow-up for 9 days and returned with a corneal perforation and iris prolapse. Because the smear showed Gram-negative intracellular diplococci, the patient was treated with penicillin. Acinetobacter is resistant to penicillin, however, and the infection did not respond. The authors recommend that this type of conjunctivitis be treated initially with both penicillin and tetracycline.

Presley and Hale presented a case of a marginal corneal ulcer due to Bacterium anitratum. The ulcer was treated with chloramphenicol initially. The organism was then found to be resistant to chloramphenicol, and, after topical steroids were given, the cornea melted, requiring a conjunctival flap.

Peyman et al. reported a series of 20 cases of
endophthalmitis in which *Herellea* sp. (now known as *Acinetobacter anitratus*) was the causative organism in one case. Phacoemulsification was the predisposing condition in this patient, who improved from light perception to 20/80 vision after pars plana vitrectomy.

Our case of endophthalmitis is unusual in that the organism was presumably acquired outside the hospital environment. This strain of *A. anitratus* caused a severe and rapid inflammatory reaction in the eye that accelerated even after removal of the foreign body and intracameral antibiotic treatment. Fortunately the organism was sensitive to gentamicin.

The antibiotic susceptibilities of various strains of *A. anitratus* are unpredictable. Of extreme importance is the fact that many strains are resistant to the aminoglycoside antibiotics. At the Massachusetts General Hospital* A. anitratus* has become the most frequently isolated Gram-negative species resistant to one or more of the aminoglycoside antibiotics. In particular only 46% of strains were susceptible to gentamicin. Virtually all of their clinical isolates were resistant to ampicillin, chloramphenicol, and the cephalosporins. Most strains were resistant to tetracycline as well. Other studies confirm these findings. Most strains appear to be susceptible to minocycline, doxycycline, and colistin.

References

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