

Endocarditis with permanent hemodialysis tunneled catheter: A severe and multidisciplinary situation

Maaoui Dhouha, M Jerbi, H Gaied, K Mannai, H Kallel, A Hazrallah, R Trabelsi, H Ghabi, H Kaaroud, R Goucha, F Elyounsi and T Ben Abdallah
Faculty of Medicine Monastir, Tunisia

Introduction: Tunneled catheter endocarditis is a frequent and severe situation among hemodialysis patients. The management should be fast and multidisciplinary.

Case report: We report the case of a 36-year old woman with a history of systemic erythematous lupus, discovered at the age of 20. She profited from a tunneled catheter because of exhaustion of her venous capital. One year later, the patient had an endocarditis of the tricuspid valve. An echocardiogram demonstrated mobile and friable 8 mm vegetation in the tricuspid valve. Blood cultures were positive for *Pseudomonas* and *Klebsiella*. The catheter was removed at the fifth day of the infection. The patient received antibiotic treatment which was changed on several occasions in front of multi-resistant strains. Ten days later, the blood culture showed *Candida albicans*. The echocardiogram demonstrated an increase of the size of the vegetation to 15 millimeters. A chest CT carried out in front of a respiratory distress showed pulmonary septic emboli. Tricuspid valve replacement was performed. Culture of native valve was positive for multi-resistant *Candida famata*. The patient developed a pulmonary embolism causing her death.

Discussion: Endocarditis with permanent catheter is a severe situation with high mortality and poor prognosis among hemodialysis patients. Immune suppression due to a renal failure and auto immune disease can support the development of multi-resistant strains difficult to treat.

Conclusion: Endocarditis on tunneled catheter is a serious infection. Nephrologists, cardiologists and infectiologists must collaborate in order to provide adequate therapy.

dhouhamaaoui@hotmail.fr