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Propionibacterium acnes is a known cause of postneurosurgical meningitis; however, it is rarely implicated in de novo meningitis. Herein we report a case of a 49-year-old male with de novo meningitis caused by P. acnes with metastatic melanoma as the only identified risk factor for his infection.

CASE REPORT

A 49-year-old Caucasian male presented to his primary care physician with an 11-week history of bifrontal headaches associated with nausea and emesis but without other symptoms of meningismus. Symptomatic relief was provided with over-the-counter pain medications and antiemetics. Five weeks prior to arrival at our institution, the patient was admitted to an outside hospital for intractable vomiting and headaches. A computed tomography (CT) scan of the head and abdomen were performed, both of which were normal. Two weeks prior to admission, his headache and nausea worsened with the onset of subjective fevers, low back pain, lethargy, and confusion.

Roughly 2 years prior to admission, the patient was diagnosed with stage IIIIC melanoma of the right lower extremity, for which he underwent resection and lymphadenectomy. In the intervening period, he was thought to be in remission. Eight weeks prior to admission, a left-lower-extremity skin biopsy specimen demonstrated a melanocytic nevus.

At the time of admission, his vital signs were as follows: temperature, 36.7°C; blood pressure, 168/92 mm Hg; heart rate, 87 beats per minute; respiratory rate, 20 breaths per minute; oxygen saturation of 98% on room air; height, 188 cm (74 in.); and weight, 142 kg (312.4 lb). The physical exam showed a well-developed male in no acute distress, alert, and oriented to place, year, self, and situation. Notable findings included right-lower-extremity swelling, a healed scar at the site of his prior melanoma, and ecchymosis surrounding a left-lower-extremity biopsy site. He did not have signs of meningismus.

Laboratory findings on admission included a hemoglobin level of 14.1 g/dl, hematocrit of 40.39%, white blood cell count of 10,300/mm³, mildly elevated absolute neutrophil count of 7,600/mm³ (range, 1,800 to 6,600/mm³), normal chemistry panel, an alanine transaminase level of 89 U/liter (range, 7 to 53 U/liter) but of incubation in an anaerobic environment.

A fluoroscopically guided lumbar puncture (LP) was performed on hospital day 2, which yielded clear, yellow cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) with a glucose concentration of 26 mg/dl (serum glucose, 96 mg/dl), protein concentration of 518 mg/dl, 145 nucleated cells/μl (1% neutrophils, 32% macrophages, 10% monocytes, 6% lymphocytes, and 51% unclassified cells due to poor cell viability), 576 red blood cells/μl, and an opening pressure of 17 cm H₂O. Few polymorphonuclear leukocytes without organisms were visualized in the Gram stain. Less than 10 colonies of a pleomorphic Gram-positive bacillus that was catalase positive and spot indole positive grew on the anaerobic preduced brucella blood agar plate (Anaerobe Systems, Morgan Hill, CA) after 3 days of incubation in an anaerobic environment. Propionibacterium acnes identification was confirmed by matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization–time of flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) using the Bruker Biotyper (Bruker-Daltonics, Billerica, MA) as previously described (1). Biotyper scores of 2.115 and 1.829 (excellent identification to the species level according to internal validation data) were obtained with and without a formic acid overlay, respectively, for an identification of P. acnes. Vitek MS analysis was performed according to the manufacturer’s specifications and identified the isolate as P. acnes with a confidence value of 99.9%. There is no antimicrobial susceptibility profile for this isolate, as susceptibility testing for anaerobic bacteria is not routinely performed in our laboratory. Culture from the initial LP grew Propionibacterium species on hospital day 5. Out of concern for contamination, a repeat LP was performed prior to the initiation of vancomycin (1.5 g every 8 h). Cytology showed atypical cells, but flow cytometry was unable to be performed due to low cellular viability.

The patient had gradual improvement in headache, lethargy, and mentation over the ensuing days. Cultures from the repeat LP on day 5 as well as on day 9 grew P. acnes. On these subsequent lumbar punctures, the glucose concentration remained low and
the protein concentration remained elevated, while the nucleated cell count rose on day 5 but had decreased significantly by day 9. The Gram stains performed on these specimens demonstrated the presence of polymorphonuclear leukocytes but no organisms.

On hospital day 10, the patient developed altered mental status and acute renal failure. The mental status changes were presumed to be secondary to persistent hydrocephalus seen on repeat CT scan, so an extraventricular drain (EVD) was placed. Moreover, repeat LP on day 9 had demonstrated decreased pleocytosis, and his vancomycin levels were therapeutic, suggesting that his altered mental status was not due to worsening infection. Due to his renal failure, his vancomycin was changed to ceftriaxone dosed intravenously every 12 h. Subsequent cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) cultures from the EVD failed to grow P. acnes.

Pathological examination and flow cytometry of the CSF on days 9 and 12 revealed metastatic melanoma. Repeat CT myelography on hospital day 14 revealed obstruction of CSF flow from T10-L3, consistent with leptomeningeal carcinomatosis. Emergent radiotherapy was performed; however, the patient had worsening mentation and lower-extremity paraplegia and ultimately entered hospice care.

Discussion. We present a rare case of de novo meningitis caused by P. acnes with leptomeningeal carcinomatosis as a possible underlying risk factor. The patient presented herein did not have any prior neurosurgery.

P. acnes is an aerotolerant anaerobic, non-spore-forming, pleomorphic Gram-positive bacillus that is part of the normal flora of the conjunctiva, external ear canal, skin, mouth, and upper respiratory tract (2). Historically thought of as a common contaminant of blood cultures, numerous reports have implicated P. acnes as causing wide-ranging human disease, including endocarditis, endophthalmitis, osteomyelitis, prosthetic joint infections, and postoperative central nervous system infection (PCNSI) (2–6).

P. acnes, classically considered to be a low-virulence organism, has been implicated in a number of PCNSIs, including bone-flap-associated infection, ventriculoperitoneal shunt infection, Omaya reservoir infection, nosocomial meningitis after craniotomy, and subdural, extradural, and cerebral abscesses (7–12). Without a prior neurosurgical procedure, meningitis due to P. acnes is exceedingly rare, with only eight prior case reports identified in the English language literature. However, methods classically used for bacterial cultures of CSF in nonneurosurgery patients would not usually be adequate for the recovery of this organism, so its true prevalence in central nervous system (CNS) disease may be underappreciated.

The eight previously reported cases of de novo meningitis caused by P. acnes have generally been in younger individuals (median age, 28 years; range, 4 to 72 years), including five males and three females. No significant comorbidities were described in these case reports, and their clinical characteristics are summarized in Table 1 (13–18). The duration of symptoms prior to presentation is nearly equally split between acute presentations (<7 days) and a more subacute process (averaging about 14 weeks). Seven of eight patients presented with the classic signs and symptoms of meningitis (headache, fever, or stiff neck), although one case was in an older man who exhibited confusion as his sole symptom.

### TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Report</th>
<th>Age (yr)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Comorbidity(s)</th>
<th>Duration of symptom(s) of meningitis</th>
<th>Potential risk factor</th>
<th>Antimicrobials</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Melanoma</td>
<td>Acute onset</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Vancomycin, ceftriaxone</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>Recovered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Melanoma</td>
<td>Acute onset</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Vancomycin, ceftriaxone</td>
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<td>Vancomycin, ceftriaxone</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>Recovered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: CVA, cerebrovascular accident.*
presenting symptom. This case was complicated by a lack of CSF pleocytosis, which resulted in a delayed diagnosis. In more typical cases, the CSF profile has been consistent with aseptic meningitis with a mononuclear pleocytosis (Table 2).

In reported cases, treatment of meningitis caused by *P. acnes* with penicillin G, chloramphenicol, or vancomycin has resulted in favorable outcomes. Only one patient had residual neurological deficits after finishing treatment. The patient in the case presented herein responded well to treatment with vancomycin, which was switched to ceftriaxone due to toxicities. Although his mentation improved transiently, his CSF cultures became sterile with improvement in his CSF profile.

Since meningitis caused by *P. acnes* typically presents postsurgically, there may be differences in the clinical presentation related to *de novo* meningitis caused by *P. acnes*. Additionally, the type of surgery may also alter the clinical presentation. In a study looking at postsurgical meningitis, overall 79% of cases had fever and 31% had neurologic symptoms, although only 15% of the cases were caused by *P. acnes* (19). A study of ventricular shunt infections in which 9% of cases were caused by *P. acnes* found that overall 36% of patients presented without neurologic signs or symptoms and 78% had fever (7). Unfortunately, these studies do not delineate clinical characteristics of specific postsurgical pathogens; therefore, direct comparison is somewhat limited. *De novo* meningitis caused by *P. acnes* has universally presented with neurological symptoms, but fever remains variable. All 6 adults plus our case lacked fever, while all 3 pediatric cases described fever.

Reasons for the development of *P. acnes*-caused meningitis are unclear, since only two cases have an identifiable risk factor, namely, chronic lymphocytic leukemia and melanoma. Feng and others have hypothesized that matrix metalloproteinases secreted by leukemic cells may facilitate the breakdown of the blood-brain barrier (BBB), which may lead to seeding of the CSF during transient bacteremia (20). Additionally, melanoma is known to disrupt the BBB, and in our patient, disruption of the BBB by metastatic melanoma might have facilitated *P. acnes* to enter the CSF; however, it is unclear why *P. acnes* and not another organism might cause disease in this setting (21, 22). While many scenarios could be hypothesized, one possible explanation is that the patient had a transient *P. acnes* bacteremia after his lower-extremity biopsy 8 weeks prior to admission that resulted in seeding of the CSF. Invasive procedures (e.g., transarterial embolization, radiofrequency ablation, bronchoscopy, cystoscopy, or pericardiocentesis) have been associated with *P. acnes* bacteremia (4). While these types of procedures are more invasive than a skin biopsy, the data may provide a theoretical basis for a transient bacteremia with resultant seeding of the CSF.

*P. acnes* can be difficult to isolate in the clinical microbiology laboratory due to its preference for anaerobic conditions and low rate of growth. Few laboratories routinely include anaerobic media or culture conditions as part of the workup for CSF specimens in light of the fact that anaerobes are not the organisms classically associated with acute bacterial meningitis. Our patient’s *P. acnes* isolate was initially cultured anaerobically on brucella blood agar, and its identification was later confirmed using two matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization–time of flight (MALDI-TOF) mass spectrometry (MS) platforms, the Bruker Biotyper (software version 3.0; Bruker Daltonics, Billerica, MA) and Vitek MS (database version 2.0; bioMérieux) (23, 24). Although details of culture methods are not described in all previous case reports, broth me-

### Table 2: Laboratory characteristics of meningitis caused by *P. acnes*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Peripheral leukocytes (WBCs)</th>
<th>Neutrophils (%)</th>
<th>Lymphocytes (%)</th>
<th>CSF No. of cultures yielding <em>P. acnes</em></th>
<th>Gram stain</th>
<th>Serum glucose (mg/dl)</th>
<th>Serum protein (mg/dl)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>13,350</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>12,600</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>23,700</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>16,800</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>10,300</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key:
- WBCs, white blood cells.
- RBCs, red blood cells.

**TABLE 2** Laboratory characteristics of meningitis caused by *P. acnes*.
dium, such as thioglycolate or Robertson’s chopped meat broth, and cysteine Trypticase semisolid agar were used to isolate *P. acnes* from CSF specimens (25). A limitation of a broth-based culture technique is the inability to quantify the number of organisms present in the culture. Cases such as the one described herein call into question if, in the postvaccine era, culture methods for CSF present in the culture. Cases such as the one described herein call for assistance with this case.

**Conclusion.** Our case adds to the small body of literature regarding *de novo* meningitis caused by *P. acnes* and highlights the importance of anaerobic CSF cultures. In disease states that may lead to disruption of the blood-brain barrier, clinicians should be aware of the potential for *P. acnes* to cause clinically significant disease in patients that have not had a previous neurological procedure or an indwelling device.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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**REFERENCES**