Community-acquired pneumonia caused by *Yersinia enterocolitica* in an immunocompetent patient

Ken Koon Wong, Michael Fistek and Richard R. Watkins

1Department of Internal Medicine, Akron General Medical Center, Akron, OH 44302, USA  
2Division of Infectious Diseases, Akron General Medical Center, Akron, OH 44302, USA  
3Department of Internal Medicine, Northeast Ohio Medical University, Rootstown, OH 44272, USA

Most cases of *Yersinia enterocolitica* manifest with symptoms of enterocolitis, such as diarrhoea, fever and abdominal pain. *Y. enterocolitica* is a very rare cause of pneumonia, and usually occurs in immunocompromised patients. We report a case of community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) caused by *Y. enterocolitica* in an elderly patient who did not develop symptoms of enterocolitis. This aetiology should be considered in patients with CAP who do not respond to initial empirical therapy.

Case report

The patient was an 83-year-old female with a past medical history of paroxysmal atrial fibrillation and hypertension. She presented to the hospital with a 5 day history of shaking chills, fever, a non-productive cough and haemoptysis. She denied any diarrhoea, abdominal pain, sick contacts, recent travel, recent hospitalization or antibiotic usage. She went to an outside hospital initially and was discharged home from their accident and emergency department with a presumed viral upper respiratory infection. She did not receive antibiotics and a chest X-ray was not performed. Her symptoms did not improve so she returned the next day to our accident and emergency department. Physical examination revealed a SpO2 of 98% in moderate respiratory distress with accessory muscle use. Auscultation revealed crackles with decreased bibasilar breath sounds. Initial laboratory tests were: white blood cell count, 7.1 x 10⁹ μl⁻¹; haemoglobin, 11.2 g dl⁻¹; platelets, 165 x 10⁹ μl⁻¹; segmented neutrophils, 72%; and band cells, 5.0%. Her blood urea nitrogen was 54 mg dl⁻¹, creatinine 2.84 mg dl⁻¹ and glucose 148 mg dl⁻¹ with normal liver function tests. Analysis of urine was negative for infection. The N-terminal Pro-BNP was 13 300 pg ml⁻¹.

A chest X-ray showed a right lower lobe infiltrate consistent with pneumonia. Two sets of blood culture were obtained. The N-terminal Pro-BNP was 13 300 pg ml⁻¹.

A supplementary table listing previously reported cases of pneumonia caused by *Y. enterocolitica* is available with the online version of this paper.

Discussion

*Y. enterocolitica* is a pleomorphic Gram-negative bacillus that belongs to the family *Enterobacteriaceae*. It is a lactose non-fermenter and can be differentiated from other enteric pathogens by its biochemical profile. Over 60 serotypes and six biotypes have been identified (Sihvonen et al., 2012). Our laboratory did not identify the serotype of the patient’s...
strain, although most are serotypes O:3, O:5.27, O:8 or O:9. *Y. enterocolitica* is widely distributed in the environment and has been isolated from fresh water, contaminated foods and wild and domestic animals. It is commonly found in the gastrointestinal tract of pigs, and transmission to humans can occur through eating undercooked pork. While healthy adults and children are susceptible to infection, immunocompromised patients have a higher risk for septicemia and severe illness. Identified risk factors include advanced age, diabetes mellitus, malignancy, immunosuppressive therapy, chronic liver disease, alcoholism and iron overload from blood transfusions (Adamkiewicz *et al.*, 1998). We hypothesize that our patient most likely acquired the infection from contaminated food, although she had no specific recollection of the event. *Y. enterocolitica* produces β-lactamases which confer resistance to penicillin, ampicillin and first-generation cephalosporins. Treatment options include quinolones, aminoglycosides, tetracyclines and third-generation cephalosporins.

*Y. enterocolitica* rarely causes pneumonia. French investigators noted that only 15 cases had been reported up to the time of their study (Nicolas *et al.*, 2005). Like our patient, theirs was elderly (a 70-year-old man), immunocompetent and did not have gastrointestinal illness. Since that report, another case has been identified (Girszyn *et al.*, 2007). The patient was a 75-year-old man with diabetes mellitus who recovered after treatment with ofloxacin. Additional cases are detailed in Table S1, available in JMM Online.

In conclusion, pneumonia from *Y. enterocolitica* is very rare, especially in immunocompetent patients. Antibiotics for treating community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) such as fluoroquinolones and third-generation cephalosporins also treat this organism. However, antibiotic allergies are common (as in our case) and can present challenges for appropriate therapy. For this reason, we suggest that clinicians treat patients with severe CAP empirically, using antibiotics that have Gram-negative coverage until the underlying pathogen has been identified.

**References**


