Urinary tract infection caused by nontypable Haemophilus influenzae in the elderly

Since the introduction of the Haemophilus influenzae serotype b (Hib) vaccine, the decrease in invasive Hib disease predominantly affecting children and the relative increase in nontypable H. influenzae (NTHi) infections have been well documented in many parts of the world. The increasing trend in the number of cases, especially among older adults, deserves attention (Heath et al., 2001; De Almeida et al., 2005; Dworkin et al., 2007; Tsang et al., 2007).

H. influenzae has been rarely implicated as the causative agent of urinary tract infections in adults. The isolation of H. influenzae from a urine sample was first reported in 1898 when Kretz recovered influenza bacillus from the urine sample of a 36-year-old man with haematuria and polyuria (Wright, 1905). Since then, fewer than 30 cases of this bacterium as the cause of adult urinary tract infections have been reported (Reichman, 1999; Papaioannides et al., 2002). In Sweden, a study over a 24-year period showed 36 children with Haemophilus species infection (Hansson et al., 2005).

We report a rare case of NTHi urinary infection in an 87-year-old man and discuss the possible underestimation of the true incidence of H. influenzae in urinary tract infections. The patient was admitted to an emergency hospital with aorto-iliac-femoral artery disease and renal artery stenosis. Twenty-four hours after surgical angioplasty, the patient showed a temperature of 38°C. Urine was collected for urinary sediment analysis and culture. At the hospital laboratory, the urine was routinely cultured on cystine–lactose–electrolyte-deficient (CLED) agar (Oxoid). After inoculation, the urine was routinely cultured on blood agar supplemented with the necessary growth factors (Gabre-Kidan et al., 2010). Urine culture was sent to the National Institute for Quality Control in Health – FIOCRUZ (INCQS) for additional identification and typing tests such as slide agglutination for serotype determination, biotyping, antimicrobial sensitivity and PCR capsular typing as previously described (Falla et al., 1994; Campos, 1999). Urine culture collected after surgery inoculated on CLED agar was negative after 48 h. Treatment was initiated with i.v. 3 g/6 h ampicillin–sulbactam (1 g sulbactam + 2 g ampicillin) for 8 days, since the initial suspected aetiological agent of the infection was H. influenzae. After culture confirmation, the antibiotic therapy was parenteral 8 g/1 g per day (4 g/500 mg/12 h) for 8 days of piperacillin–tazobactam (Wagenlehner et al., 2003).

Negative slide agglutination for serotyping, biotyping and negative PCR capsular typing confirmed NTHi biotype VIII as the causative agent of infection. The NTHi strain isolated was nalidixic acid resistant (MIC >256 µg ml⁻¹), β-lactamase-negative, and sensitive to ampicillin and fluoroquinolones (ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin). After antibiotic therapy, the patient showed complete resolution of symptoms, return of normal function and normalization of blood parameters. There are few reports of urinary tract infection caused by Haemophilus species. The inability of Haemophilus species to grow in standard media commonly used for culture of uropathogens suggests that the true frequency of these strains as a cause of urinary tract infections is underestimated. H. influenzae has rarely been implicated as the causative agent in urinary tract infections in adults, with most cases afflicting men with anatomical or functional genito-urinary abnormalities. The true incidence of H. influenzae genito-urinary infection is unknown. The apparent rarity of H. influenzae urinary tract infection may be ascribed to three factors: (i) bacteriological media for recovery of uropathogens do not support the growth of H. influenzae; (ii) the organism is not generally part of the genitoperineal flora; and (iii) growth of H. influenzae is inhibited by urine even when it is supplemented with the necessary growth factors (Gabre-Kidan et al., 1984).

H. influenzae may be a more common uropathogen in adults than previously recognized. We should consider the use of more sensitive culture techniques and greater physician awareness of the genito-urinary pathogenicity of this bacterium, particularly in male elderly patients with anatomical or functional genito-urinary abnormalities, to enhance the detection of H. influenzae urinary tract infection. Therefore the nalidixic acid resistance of H. influenzae should be investigated according to the age of patients (Pérez-Vázquez et al., 2004). Prompt institution of therapy with antibiotics active against H. influenzae following sensitivity studies could prevent systemic septic complications in this group of frail patients.

Clearly, further studies are required to characterize the impact on pathogenicity and virulence of NTHi in unimmunized adult patients and the epidemiology of such micro-organisms. Also, nalidixic acid resistance may be useful as a baseline for future studies to monitor antimicrobial susceptibilities including susceptibility to fluoroquinolones.

To our knowledge, this is the first report of urinary tract infection caused by NTHi in adults in Brazil after the introduction of the Hib conjugate vaccine.
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