How Meningococcal disease affect a person? Serious life threatening complications

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Case report
A 19 year-old navy soldier who had headache and backache for three days, fever for one day became unconscious following abnormal behaviour for about three hours. On examination he was febrile, unconscious and there was a bluish tinge over the tips of toes. Focal fits developed over the right side of the body. There was right sided hemiparesis. There was no neck stiffness. He was in impending respiratory failure with an oxygen saturation of 40%. Examination of the cardiovascular system was normal except for a sinus tachycardia. Clinically he had acute respiratory distress syndrome and was transferred to the intensive care unit for ventilation.

On the second day he developed a necrotic purpuric rash over the upper limbs with dry gangrene of the toes, hypotension and gum bleeding.

Investigations
The total WBC was 20,000 /mm³ with 98% neutrophils and the platelet count was 50,000 /mm³. Blood picture showed severe neutrophilia, low platelets and fragmented red cells. Patient’s prothrombin time was more than 180 seconds and the APPT was 76.5 seconds. D - dimers was 1.6 mg/L. Renal function tests revealed blood urea of 75 mg/dL, serum creatinine of 1.6 mg/dL, serum of Na⁺-138 mmol/L and serum K⁺ of 4.9 mmol/L. Cerebrospinal fluid [CSF] analysis showed protein of 160 mg/dL, polymorphs - 730 /mm³, lymphocytes - 10 /mm³, sugar of 2.2 mmol/L and the random blood sugar of 6.9 mmol/L. Blood test for meningococcal antigen was positive. Chest X-ray showed diffuse alveolar shadows compatible with acute respiratory distress. Non contrast CT scan of the brain showed a venous infarction in the left parietal lobe. Audimetry indicated complete deafness of right ear and sensory neural deafness of left ear.

The above findings were compatible with meningococcal sepsicaemia complicated by acute respiratory distress, meningitis, disseminated intravascular coagulation, cerebral venous infarction, gangrene of toes and deafness.

The patient was treated with IV ceftriaxone, phenobarbitone, fresh frozen plasma, vitamin K and inotropes. The patient recovered but there was hearing loss. Left distal phalanges of second, third and fourth toes had to be amputated.

Discussion
Meningococcal disease is rare, but serious bacterial infections caused by Neisseria Meningitides. There are thirteen serogroups of which sero group ‘Y’ is associated with outbreaks among military personnel ¹.

Meningococcemia is characterized by an abrupt onset of fever and petechial rash or necrotic purpuric rash which may progress to purpura fulminans, hypotension, acute adrenal haemorrhage and multiorgan failure due to septic emboli ².

Antigen test for blood and CSF, Gram stain of CSF and aspirate from skin lesions helps early diagnosis.

IV penicillin and ceftriaxone are effective antibacterial agents which should commence as early as possible ³.

Poor prognostic features are coma on admission, rapidly coalescing purpuric rash and signs of shock. Nineteen percent survivors have sequelae like hearing loss, neurologic disability, amputation of limbs and renal failure ².
The learning point from this case is that prompt clinical suspicion and early antibiotic therapy can save the patients lives of rare serious illnesses.

References

An alleged case of unusual human bite

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History
A 33-year old man while walking along a deserted road in “Urawela” on 18th June 2008 around 5.00 p.m. had an argument with one of his neighbors he met. That person had been drunk at that time. Suddenly the neighbor had grabbed the victims head and bitten the face. Then he ran away. The victim was then admitted to Base Hospital Balapitiya and from there he was transferred to Teaching Hospital, Karapitiya. Later, the assailant denied all charges. There were no eye witnesses to prove the case as well.

Medico-legal examination
Roughly a semicircular tissue loss of 3x4 cm was found under the left eye with irregular margins. No other injury was present.

Discussion
Human bites are relatively common, especially in cases of child abuse and in adult sexual assault. In the former, bites may be anywhere on the child’s body, favorite sites being the arms, hands, shoulders, cheeks, buttocks and trunk.

In cases of sexual abuse, bites may be sexually oriented or be distributed on any part of the body. Common sites are breast and nipple, neck, shoulders, thighs, abdomen, pubis and even vulva1. Some bites are self-inflicted; falls on the face or a fit may cause the tongue and lips to be badly bitten. Some persons deliberately bite themselves to fabricate injuries for a variety of reasons ranging from personal gain to psychiatric disorders. Multiple bite marks which are seen on accessible areas such as arms raise the suspicion of self-infliction, especially in older children and teenage girls1. Bite marks can also be seen in victims of interpersonal violence.

Teeth marks may be abrasions, bruises or lacerations or a combination there of. If the bite is old, then healing process will leave progressively less detail. In a forcible bite, extensive subcutaneous bruising may spread laterally and blur the outline. Where teeth have been forcibly applied, the typical appearance is of two ‘bows’ with their concavities facing each others and a gap at each end. Within this may sometimes be suction petechiae which are often present without teeth marks in the so called ‘love bites’1.