

# An interesting case of Suppurative Thrombophlebitis and Perivascular Abscesses as a Cause of Complicated MRSA Bacteremia

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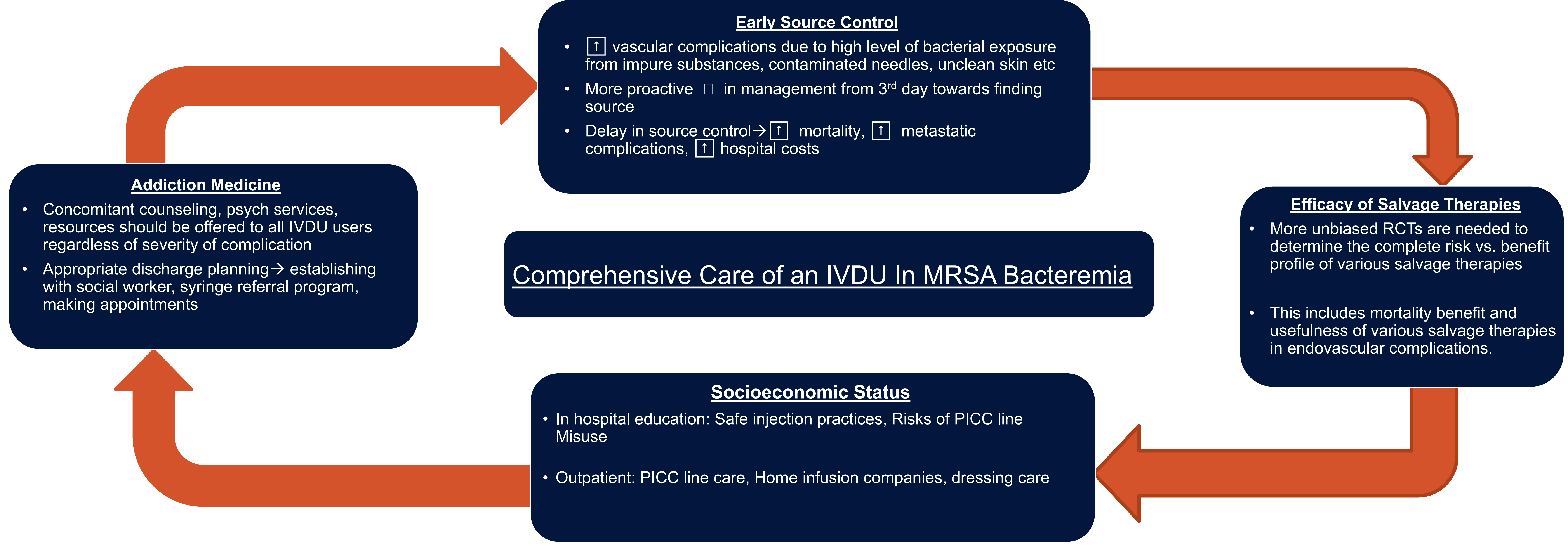
## Background

- Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus( MRSA) bacteremia has a 27% all cause mortality within 3 months.
- Nonsterile needles are major cause of local complications like soft tissue infections, leading to vascular complications such as septic thrombophlebitis, DVTs, endocarditis especially in PWID
- Increased mortality rates and increased likelihood for septic metastases for patients who continued to have persistent positive MRSA blood cultures 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> day, no defervescence of bacteremia post 72 hours of starting therapy or evidence of metastatic sites.

## Case Presentation Summary

A 30-year-old female w/ pmhx of IVUDU, lumbar fusion and metal rods in right ankle s/p 2011 MVA accident, p/w worsening LLE. Following the missed IV injection had progressively worsening LLE swelling and rash, not responsive to outpatient clindamycin. She also reported constant right sided chest tightness. She was admitted for sepsis secondary to complicated MRSA bacteremia due to septic thrombophlebitis and perivascular abscess in the GSV.

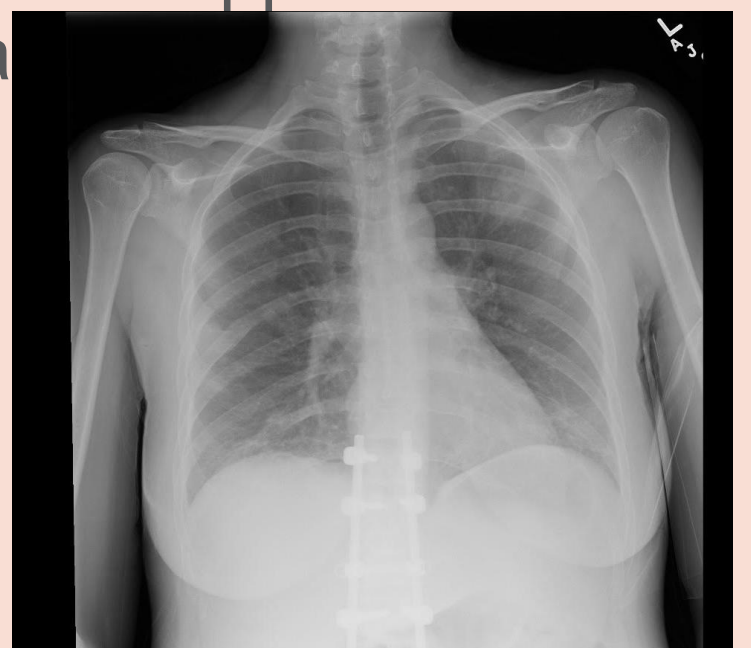
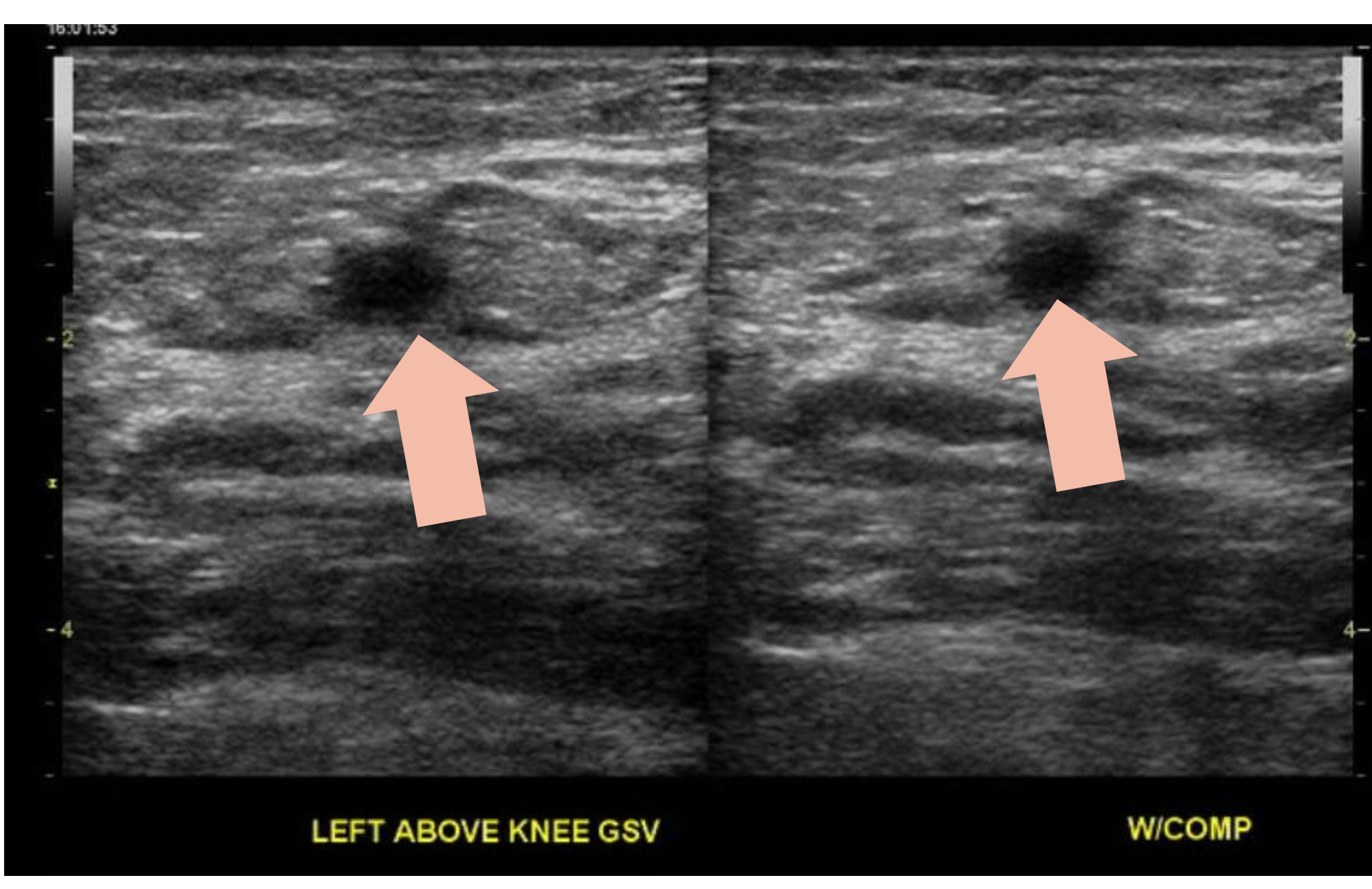
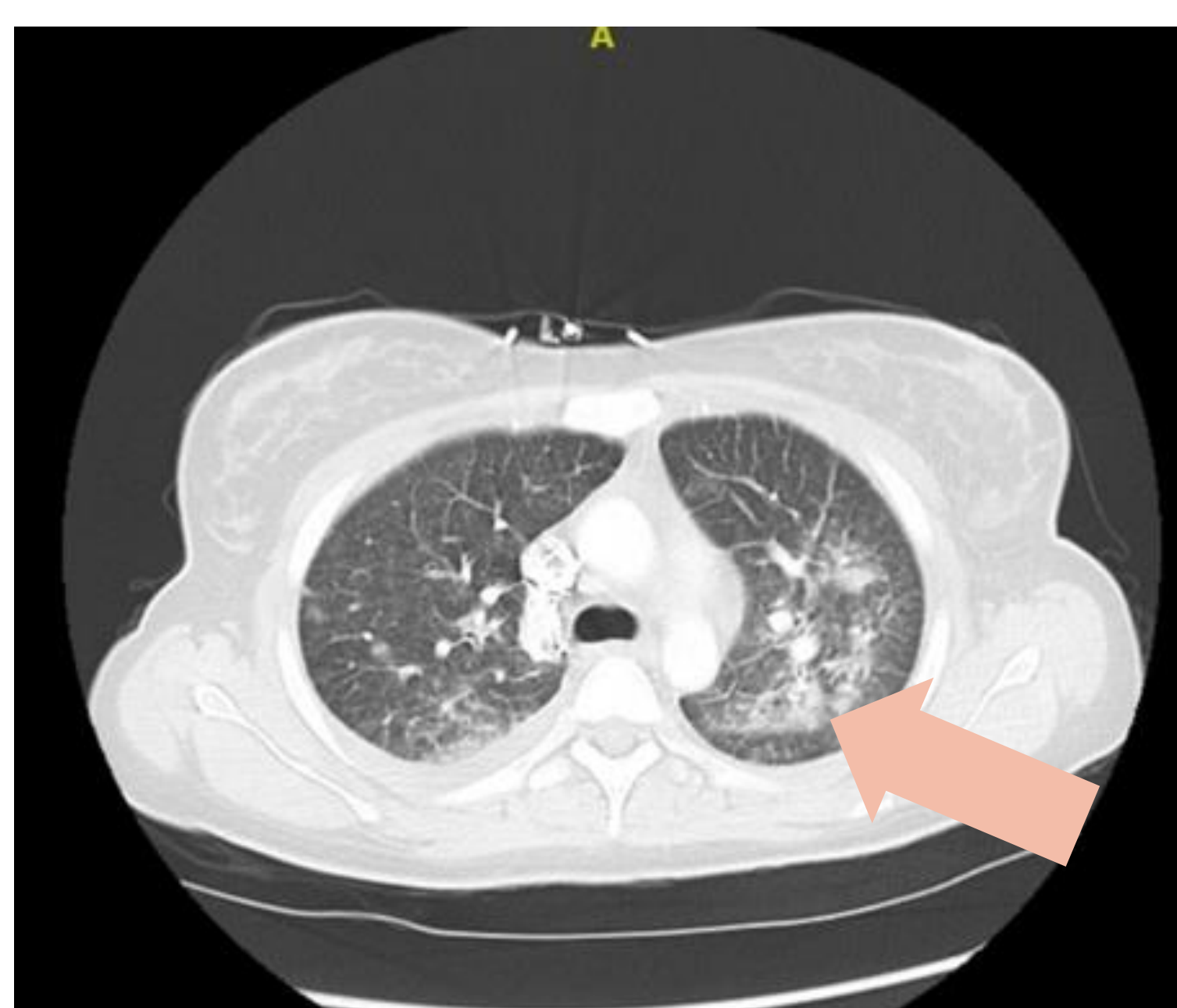
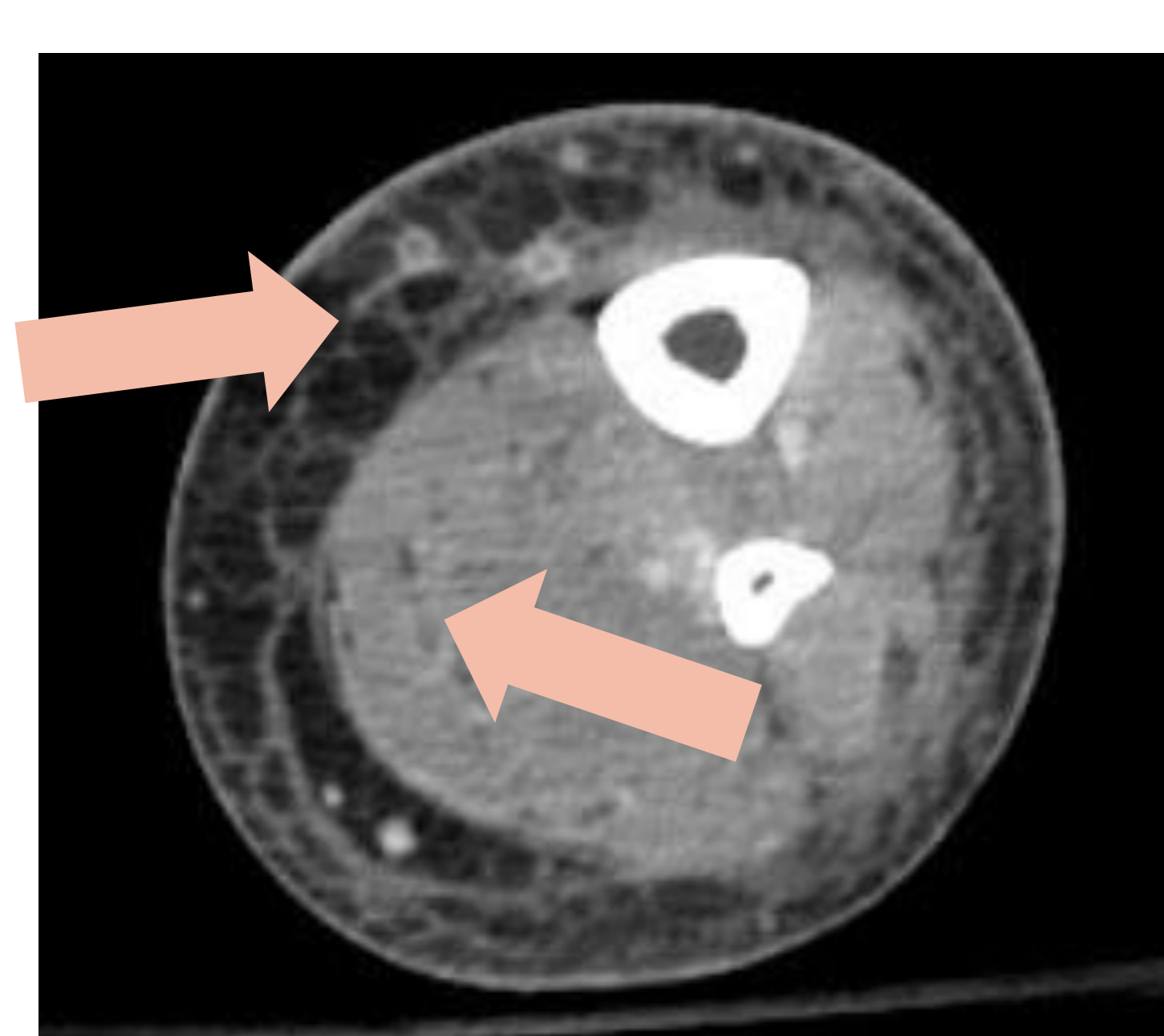
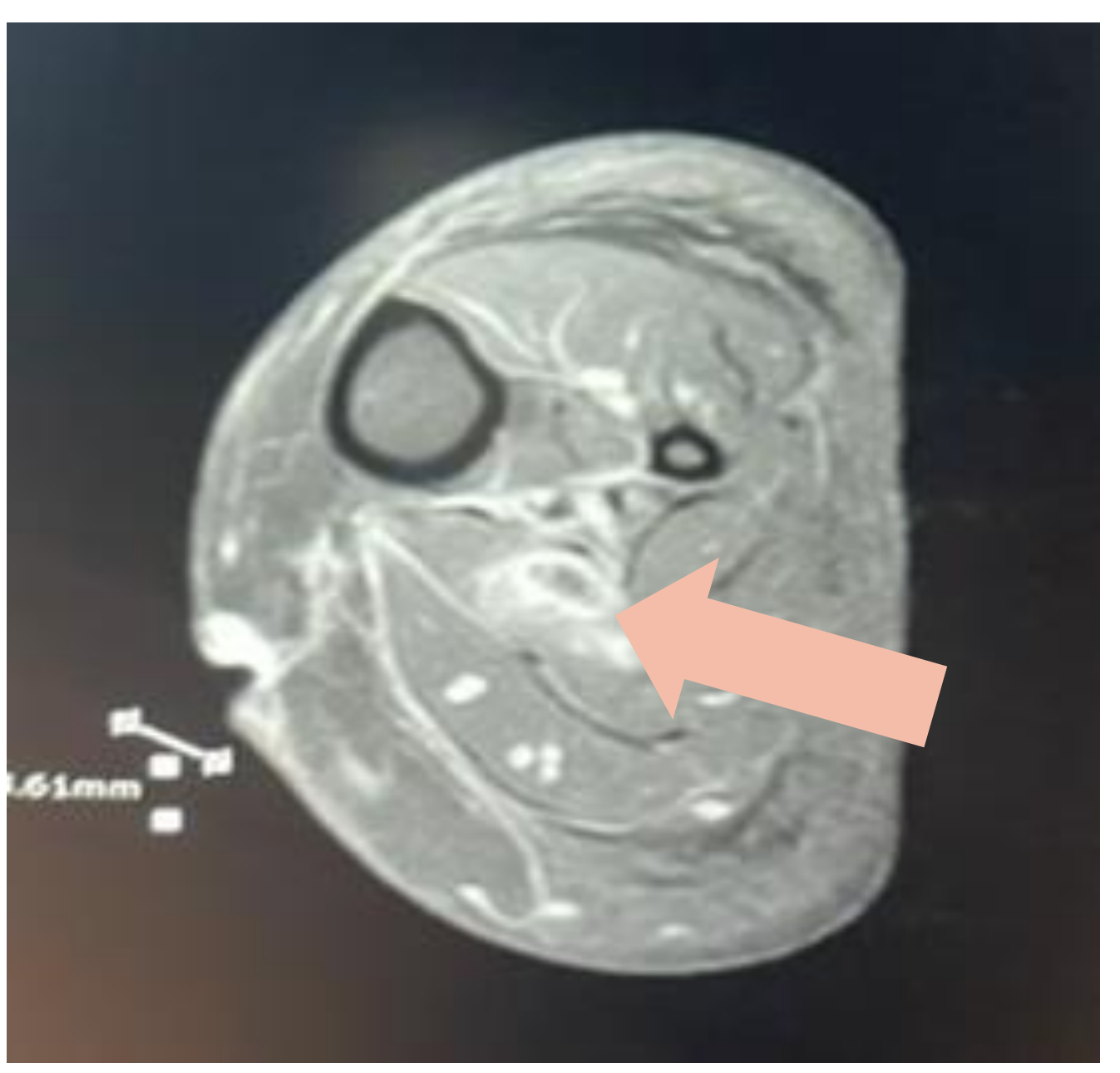

## Discussion



## Case presentation timeline

### Persistent Bacteremia

### No further Bacteremia

Day 0	Days 2-4	Days 5-7	Days 7-10	Day 11
<p><b>Labs:</b> BC(+) for MRSA</p> <p><b>Imaging:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Fig 1: CXR:</b> left upper lobe infiltrate compatible w/ Pneumonia</li> </ul>  <p><b>Treatment:</b> Started on Meropenam</p>	<p><b>Labs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UC(+), WC(+) and 48 hour repeat BC(+) for MRSA</li> <li>HIV, Treponema Palladium and Hepatitis Panels(-)</li> <li>TTE(-) for vegetations</li> </ul> <p><b>Imaging:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>CT Chest w/ contrast:</b> Septic Emboli</li> <li><b>CT Left lower extremity:</b> superficial venous thrombosis in GSV</li> </ul> <p><b>Treatment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued therapy on Vancomycin</li> </ul>	<p><b>Labs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BC(+) for MRSA</li> <li>Continued fevers and leukocytosis</li> </ul> <p><b>Imaging:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transesophageal Echo:(-) for Endocarditis</li> </ul>	<p><b>Labs:</b> BC(+) for MRSA</p> <p><b>Treatment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Switched abx to Ceftaroline and Daptomycin</li> <li>Podiatry: Bedside incision and drainage of 8 small subcutaneous abscess of left foot.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excision of Left Greater Saphenous Vein- Noted to be Necrotic and pus around GSV</li> <li>I&amp;D of left medial thigh abscess</li> <li>Ceftaroline stopped, PICC placed, Daptomycin continued.</li> <li>Recommended IV Daptomycin for 6 weeks</li> </ul> <p><b>Labs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BC post excision and I&amp;D(-) for MRSA</li> </ul>
 <p><b>FIG. 2: Venous duplex U/S LLE</b>– showing incompressible GSV-indicative of superficial venous thrombosis</p>	 <p><b>FIG. 3: CT chest w/ contrast:</b> B/l diffuse airspace consolidation &amp; multiple b/l centrally cavitating nodules and infiltrates concerning for septic emboli</p>	 <p><b>Figure 4: CT LLE (Axial view)</b> Fat stranding( top left arrow) and unorganized fluid collection( bottom right arrow)</p>	 <p><b>FIG. 5: MRI LLE (Axial view):</b> Multiple subcutaneous abscess, intramuscular abscess, and myositis of soleus muscle.</p>	 <p><b>Figure 6:</b> After I&amp;D of multiple abscesses and excision of Left GSV w/ wound VAC and wound packing of left lower extremity.</p>

This research was supported (in whole or in part) by HCA Healthcare and/or an HCA Healthcare affiliated entity. The views expressed in this publication represent those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of HCA Healthcare or any of its affiliated entities.

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