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Pneumonia in Immunocompromised Patients
More than Meets the Eye

Jeremy Signe1, Boris Jung1, Stephanie Nougaret2, Fouad Belafia1, Fabrizio Panaro3, Michael Bismuth4, and Samir Jaber1

1Intensive Care Unit, Saint Eloi Department of Critical Care and Anesthesiology, 2Department of Abdominal Imaging, 3Department of General and Liver Transplant Surgery, and 4Department of Hepato-Gastroenterology B, CHU de Montpellier, Hôpital Saint Eloi, Montpellier, France

A 63-year-old patient was admitted to the ICU for severe sepsis and rapid onset of shortness of breath. She had had a liver transplant 6 years before and upon ICU admission presented with end-stage cirrhosis due to a sclerosing cholangitis relapse and type 1 diabetes mellitus. Examination led to the diagnosis of community-acquired pneumonia. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* urine antigen was found to be positive. In our department, a thoracoabdominal computed tomography (CT) scan facing sepsis in immunocompromised patients is always suggested to rule out an infection needing urgent source control. CT confirmed a right bilobar pneumonia, but incidentally showed a distended bladder with circumferential rosary-shaped pneumatosis within the wall and an intravesical hydroaeric level. The diagnosis of emphysematous cystitis was confirmed with urine culture showing $10^7$ colony-forming units/ml amoxicillin-resistant *Escherichia coli*. Blood cultures found no bacteriemia. Emphysematous cystitis is a rare condition most often encountered in elderly diabetic women (1) and favored by immunodeficiency.

Late infections are a serious threat to patients who have undergone transplant, since they are implied in up to 9% of post–liver transplant deaths, with a global incidence of 0.4 per 1,000 transplant-days (2). Urinary tract infections account for nearly 37% of late infections in solid organ transplant recipients, whereas pneumonia accounts for 11%. Treatment combining urinary catheterization, broad spectrum systemic antibiotic therapy, norepinephrine for septic shock, and strict glycemic control was immediately started. The patient ultimately recovered without surgery. Subsequent CT scans showed normalized bladder images. Thus, making the right diagnosis when treating an infection is critical in immunocompromised patients.

**References**


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