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Brief communication

Central venous catheter-related infections caused by *Corynebacterium amycolatum* and other multiresistant non-diphtherial corynebacteria in paediatric oncology patients

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ABSTRACT

Bloodstream and venous catheter-related corynebacterial infections in paediatric patients with haematological cancer were investigated from January 2003 to December 2014 at the Brazilian National Cancer Institute in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. We observed that during cancer treatment, invasive corynebacterial infections occurred independent of certain factors, such as age and gender, underlying diseases and neutropenia. These infections were sss-caused by *Corynebacterium amycolatum* and other non-diphtherial corynebacteria. All cases presented a variable profile of susceptibility to antimicrobial agents, except to vancomycin. Targeted antibiotic therapy may contribute to catheters maintenance and support quality of treatment. Non-diphtherial corynebacteria must be recognized as agents associated with venous access infections. Our data highlight the need for the accurate identification of corynebacteria species, as well as antimicrobial susceptibility testing.

Introduction

Oncological treatment induces severe immune suppression, rendering patients susceptible to invasive infections.[1] Non-diphtherial *Corynebacterium* infections (NDCi) in patients with cancer have been reported with increasing frequency[1–4] including medical device-associated infections. Despite the existence of international guidelines on how to perform sterile insertion and appropriate central venous catheter (CVC) maintenance and use, infection remains a common complication in these patients.[5]

In addition, medical experience with *Corynebacterium* infections in paediatric patients with cancer is currently limited. *Corynebacterium striatum* and *Corynebacterium amycolatum* were

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the most common isolated species in CVC-related NDCi.[3] Predisposition to *Corynebacterium jeikeium* was demonstrated in paediatric patients with lymphoblastic leukemia.[6]

In this retrospective and descriptive study, we analysed the clinical, epidemiological and microbiological features of bloodstream and CVC infections caused by non-diphtherial *Corynebacterium* species in paediatric patients with haematological malignancies treated at the Brazilian National Cancer Institute (INCA) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from January 2003 to December 2014.

Methods

Patient eligibility

Patients using CVC with positive blood cultures were considered to be infected when the attending physician evaluated the clinical condition associated with fever as significant and initiated the specific antimicrobial therapy. Patients with at least two positive blood cultures for *Corynebacterium* species were considered to have corynebacterial bacteraemia.[7] Neutropenia was defined as a neutrophil cell count lower than 1000 cells/mm.[3] Patients were monitored by the Joint Commission of Infection Control and Surveillance and Nurses Committee, Outpatients Catheter and Bacteriological e-charts. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee at INCA, Brazil [CEP No. 139/11/ CAAE-0121.0.007.000-11] and registered in the National Commission on Ethics in Research (CONEP)].

Clinical features

An infectious episode was defined by the first positive blood culture for *Corynebacterium* (index culture). The day of collection was considered to be the onset of the infection episode. Only one episode of corynebacterial infection was recorded per patient regardless of the total number of positive blood cultures.[8] Bloodstream infections (BSI) were considered as primary after laboratory confirmation and the absence of other body site infection. All primary bacteraemia events were classified as catheter-related infection (CR-BSI) if they occurred after the infection of an ostium or tunnel with a differential time for positivity of blood culture or were associated with a colony count higher than 15 CFU (Colony-forming unit) after catheter removal. Furthermore, catheter-associated infection (CA-BSI) was classified when microorganisms of another infection site did not correspond to the microorganism isolated from the blood sample obtained from the catheter.[9] Secondary bacteraemia was considered when there was an infectious process at another site. Sepsis was considered when there was more than one distant site of infection.[8]

Microbiological analysis

The clinical isolates were analysed by the Laboratory of Microbiology at INCA. Briefly, two sets of blood samples were obtained from peripheral vein access and/or from the catheter when present and inoculated into two vials each of Bactec Plus anaerobic/aerobic. These were then incubated in a Bactec 9240 System (Cockeysville, USA). Positive blood cultures were plated into Columbia blood agar base (Detroit, USA) supplemented with 5% defibrinated sheep blood and incubated for 48 h at 37 °C. Bacterial colonies of irregular Gram-positive rods on agar plates were analysed for morphological features of corynebacterial haemolysis and pigment formation. Phenotypic profiles were determined by using API Coryne System (BioMérieux, Lyon, France). The following conventional biochemical tests and CAMP reaction were performed according to previously described methods.[10] Profiles of susceptibility to antimicrobial agents (Oxoid, UK) were determined by automated microdilution tests as previously described.[11] The E-test (Solna, Sweden) was also performed for vancomycin.

Statistical analysis

Data were converted into percentages of isolation of corynebacterial species from patients involved in the study. Data for the Chi square or Fisher exact test variables were obtained using Epi-Info version 7. Results were considered significant when $p < 0.05$.

Results

During this study, 1.639 long-term catheters were used in paediatric patients at our Institution. A total of 25.6% of patients, all of them haematological patients, used Hickman's catheter. Eleven cases of NDCi were identified in this group during treatment (Table 1).

Distribution analysis by gender shows that the prevalence of male patients was 63.6%. The median age of patients was 8.0 years old and they presented the following underlying haematological malignancies: Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) ($n = 06$), non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL) ($n = 04$) and Acute Myeloid Leukaemia (AML) ($n = 01$). Most patients were neutropenic: three with ALL (27.3%), three with NHL (27.3%) and one with ALM (9.1%) (Table 1).

Data from the Fisher exact tests (95% confidence interval) revealed invasive corynebacterial infections independent of certain factors, such as age and gender ($p = 0.73$), underlying diseases ($p = 0.82$) and neutropenia ($p = 0.66$). We found no association between 30-day mortality and the use of LT-CVC (long-term central venous catheter) ($p = 0.87$).

Cases of CVC infection were mainly due to *Corynebacterium amycolatum* ($n = 7$). Two patients presented coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* species and/or *Streptococcus* sp. isolated along with *Corynebacterium amycolatum* strains from clinical samples.

Other *Corynebacterium* species were isolated as well: *C. jeikeium* ($n = 2$), *C. afermentans* ($n = 1$), *C. urealyticum* ($n = 1$). Cases of bacteraemia due to *C. jeikeium* were observed in two neutropenic patients (Table 1).

C. afermentans infection was diagnosed in a non-neutropenic female teenager. This patient presented a septic thrombosis despite endovenous therapy with vancomycin and ciprofloxacin and the catheter was removed. *C. urealyticum* was isolated from a non-neutropenic child and the catheter was preserved after venous treatment with amikacin and vancomycin.

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