Severe Fever with Thrombocytopenia Syndrome
Complicated with Pseudomembranous Aspergillus
Tracheobronchitis in a Patient without Apparent Risk
Factors for Invasive Aspergillosis: A Case Report

Kento Sakaguchi¹,², Yasutaka Koga¹, Takeshi Yagi¹, Takashi Nakahara¹, Masaki Todani¹,
Motoki Fujita³ and Ryosuke Tsuruta¹,³

Abstract:
Severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome (SFTS) is a tick-borne infectious disease. A 91-year-old woman was admitted to our intensive-care unit with SFTS, and she developed dyspnea with wheezes 5 days after admission. Bronchoscopy showed scattered white mold in her central airway. An airway tissue biopsy and culture of bronchial lavage fluid revealed fungal hyphae in the necrotic tissue, confirmed as Aspergillus fumigatus. She was thus diagnosed with pseudomembranous aspergillus tracheobronchitis. She had no common risk factors for invasive aspergillosis (IA). Patients with SFTS, even those without apparent risk factors for IA, may be at risk of developing IA.

Key words: aspergillus tracheobronchitis, bronchoscopy, invasive aspergillosis, risk factor, severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome

Introduction
Severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome (SFTS) is a tick-borne infectious disease that is associated with a high mortality rate due to multiorgan failure. In recent years, it has been suggested that the prevalence of mycosis, especially invasive aspergillosis (IA), is high in patients with SFTS (1, 2). However, all reported cases of SFTS-related IA had some common risk factors for IA (1-5). Therefore, it is unclear from these cases whether SFTS-related IA is due to SFTS itself or because of common, coexisting risk factors.

We herein report a patient who developed SFTS-related IA in the absence of common risk factors for IA.

Case Report
A 91-year-old woman with a recent history of farm work and medical history of hypertension and dyslipidemia was admitted to a local hospital because of vomiting and diarrhea that had started the previous day. She experienced systemic muscle pain and fatigue seven days before admission and developed a low-grade fever three days before admission. On admission, laboratory data revealed leukocytopenia (white blood cell count: 2,100/μL; neutrophil count: 1,407/μL), thrombocytopenia (platelet count: 5.6×10⁴/μL), and mild liver injury (aspartate aminotransferase level: 377 U/L; alanine aminotransferase level: 86 U/L). One day after admission, she developed disorientation and shock and was referred to our hospital.

On a physical examination at our hospital, her respiratory rate was 22 breaths per minute, oxygen saturation was 95% in room air, heart rate was 95 beats per minute, blood pressure was 85/45 mmHg, Glasgow Coma Scale was E4 V2 M 5, and body temperature was 36.0°C. No abnormal breath sounds were heard on chest auscultation. An eschar, sugges-
tive of a tick bite, was found on her right lower limb. She had multiorgan failure, including acute kidney injury and disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC). Computed tomography (CT), including lung CT, on referral showed no significant findings except for swelling of her right inguinal lymph nodes. Reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction of blood samples detected SFTS virus, confirming the diagnosis of SFTS.

She was prescribed antibiotics (minocycline and piperacillin-tazobactam) and recombinant thrombomodulin for the treatment of DIC in our intensive-care unit (ICU). On Day 2 of her ICU stay, gastrointestinal bleeding caused by an acute gastric mucosal lesion with coagulopathy was found. She developed severe anemia requiring blood transfusion. Her white blood cell count increased rapidly to 4,300/µL by day 2 of her ICU stay (Fig. 1). Her liver disorder and coagulopathy resolved by day 10 of her ICU stay. Systemic or inhaled steroids were never used during her clinical course.

She developed dyspnea on day 5 of her ICU stay, and chest auscultation revealed bilateral wheezes. An inhaled short-acting β2 agonist did not relieve her respiratory symptoms. Because her dyspnea and hypercapnia progressed, high-flow nasal canula oxygen therapy was performed. Chest CT revealed bilateral patchy peribronchial consolidation, ground-glass opacity, and bronchial wall thickening (Fig. 2a). No pathogenic bacteria were isolated from her sputum culture. At this time, her serum (1→3)-β-D-glucan level had increased to 61.4 pg/mL (normal range, 0-11.0 pg/mL), and a test for serum aspergillus galactomannan antigen was positive. Bronchoscopy revealed some erosion and scattered white mold in her trachea and central bronchi (Fig. 2b). A pathological examination of the airway tissue biopsy revealed eroded bronchial mucosa with fungal hyphae in necrotic tissue (Fig. 2c), and *Aspergillus fumigatus* was isolated from a culture of bronchial lavage fluid. Therefore, she was diagnosed with pseudomembranous aspergillus tracheobronchitis (ATB), a subtype of IA. She was treated with voriconazole, and her dyspnea and radiological findings improved after approximately three weeks. She was discharged from the ICU on day 32.

**Figure 1.** Clinical course of the patient. BDG: (1→3)-β-D-glucan, CD4+: CD4+ T cell, CD8+: CD8+ T cell, GM: galactomannan, Lymph: lymphocyte, MCFG: micafungin, MINO: minocycline, Neut: neutrophil, PIPC/TAZ: piperacillin-tazobactam, VRCZ: voriconazole, WBC: white blood cell.

---

**Discussion**

To our knowledge, this is the first report of SFTS-related IA in a patient without other common risk factors for IA. SFTS is a tick-borne infectious disease that is caused by the SFTS virus. SFTS is prevalent in East Asian countries, including Japan, and is characterized by a fever, thrombocytopenia, leukocytopenia, and gastrointestinal symptoms. In recent years, the number of reports of SFTS-related IA has increased (1-5), and the prevalence of IA (6.1%-8.3%) was reported to be higher in patients with SFTS than in other critically ill patients (1.1%-3.7%) (1, 2, 6, 7). We also previ-
Another patient treated at our institution experienced another case of IA in patients with SFTS (Table), and SFTS-related IA occurred in two of three patients with SFTS who were treated in our institution. IA is a severe fungal infection caused by aspergillus inva-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case, ref.</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Lowest WBC count (/μL)</th>
<th>Corticosteroid use prior to IA diagnosis</th>
<th>Other risk factors for IA</th>
<th>Day of diagnosis</th>
<th>Chest CT findings</th>
<th>Major airway lesion</th>
<th>Antifungal treatment</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 [1]</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>DEX 5 mg</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Proven</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Scattered nodular and peribronchial patchy shadowing</td>
<td>Pseudomembranous</td>
<td>VRCZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 [1]</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>DEX 10 mg</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Proven</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Globular mass and peribronchial shadowing</td>
<td>Pseudomembranous</td>
<td>VRCZ, CPF, L-AMB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 [1]</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>DEX 10 mg</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Consolidation in part of the left lung with infiltrative shadowing</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>VRCZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 [1]</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Consolidation and emphysema</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 [2]</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>mPSL 125 mg</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Bilateral ground-glass opacity, and cavity in right middle lobe</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>L-AMB, CPF, VRCZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 [3]</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>mPSL 1 g</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Survived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 [4]</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>mPSL 1 g</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Proven</td>
<td>14*</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Tracheal ulcer with aspergillus invasion</td>
<td>MCFG, L-AMB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 [5]</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>mPSL 1 g</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Proven</td>
<td>12*</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Tracheal ulcer with aspergillus invasion</td>
<td>L-AMB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 b</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>mPSL 1 g</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Proven</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Consolidation in the left lower lobe</td>
<td>Pseudomembranous</td>
<td>VRCZ, L-AMB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 c</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2,040</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Proven</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bilateral patchy peribronchial shadowing and bronchial wall thickening</td>
<td>Pseudomembranous</td>
<td>MCFG, VRCZ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Two of three case of IA included in this study were documented in other case reports [3,4]. Information regarding corticosteroid use was provided by the author.

Another patient treated at our institution.

Present patient.

*IA was diagnosed at autopsy.


Figure 2. Clinical and pathological images. (A) Chest computed tomography on day 7 showing patchy peribronchial shadowing and bronchial wall thickening in both lungs. (B) Bronchoscopy on day 14. The right bronchus intermedius was covered by white mold and constricted. A tissue biopsy was performed at the bifurcation of the right middle and lower bronchus. (C) A pathological examination of the bronchosopic biopsy specimen revealed fungal hyphae in the necrotic tissue (Hematoxylin and Eosin staining. Magnification ×100).

Table. Summary of Published Cases of SFTS-related IA.

sion. IA was originally thought to occur in severely immunosuppressed patients, especially those with severe and prolonged neutropenia. However, it was recently recognized that IA can also develop in critically ill patients with less-severe immunosuppression. Indeed, in a previous report, 60% of patients who developed IA in an ICU did not have traditional risk factors for IA (8). In addition, steroid administrations and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) have been reported as risk factors for IA in critically ill patients (7).

Why patients with SFTS are susceptible to IA is unclear. Consistent with a previous report (9), our patient had relatively mild neutropenia, which seemed unlikely to be related to an increased risk of IA. In contrast, all of the previously reported cases of SFTS-related IA had other risk factors (e.g. steroid use and COPD; Table) that may be related to the development of IA. In particular, it was reported that corticosteroids were used in 58% of patients with SFTS (2). The frequent use of corticosteroids may partly explain the high prevalence of IA in patients with SFTS. However, corticosteroids were not administered to our patient. This suggests that SFTS itself can increase the risk of IA, and that SFTS-related lymphocytopenia may increase the risk of IA.

ATB is an uncommon clinical manifestation of IA that predominantly involves the major airway and was reported to occur in about 8% of patients with IA and common risk factors (10). Among patients without traditional risk factors, higher rates of ATB were reported in patients with severe COPD (18%-36%) or influenza pneumonia (16%) (11-13). However, central airway lesions were found in all patients with proven SFTS-related IA, including our patient (Table). The estimated prevalence of ATB in SFTS-related IA may be as high as 60%, which is much greater than its prevalence in other populations. The diagnosis of ATB is often difficult and delayed because of its non-specific clinical presentation and radiological findings, particularly if the physician has not considered it. Indeed, the typical chest CT findings for invasive pulmonary aspergillosis, such as nodules with halo signs or cavities, are rarely seen in patients with SFTS-related IA, and in some patients, IA was diagnosed by an autopsy (Table). Therefore, diagnostic examinations for IA, including bronchoscopy, should be considered for patients with SFTS and refractory respiratory symptoms (e.g. cough or wheeze) or respiratory failure.

In conclusion, we encountered a patient with SFTS-related IA without any other common risk factors for IA. Because SFTS-related IA may have uncommon clinical presentations, like ATB, physicians should consider the risk of IA in patients with SFTS, even in the absence of common risk factors for IA.

The authors state that they have no Conflict of Interest (COI).

References