

복막환자에서 발생한 요근 농양을 동반한 화농성 천장골염 1례

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A Case of Psoas Abscess as a Complication of Pyogenic Sacroiliitis in Peritoneal Dialysis Patient

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A pyogenic sacroiliitis is relatively rare, representing only 1- 2% of all cases of septic arthritis. As a pyogenic abscess of the psoas muscle is also an uncommon infectious disease. That can be difficult to diagnose, given the vague clinical presentation. Delay in diagnosis may lead to the fatal consequences especially in immunocompromised patients. Herein we report a case of psoas abscess as a complication of pyogenic sacroiliitis in peritoneal dialysis patient. A 48- year- old man presented with the fever and myalgia over 10 days. He had been treated by continous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis and had no abdominal pain at the time of admission. A physical examination revealed a temperature of 39.4°C and a blood pressure of 140/80 mmHg. Laboratory testing included the white blood cell count was 10,990/mm³ with 84.9% neutrophils and C- reactive protein 22.3 mg/dl. There were no peritoneal fluid neutrophils and bacteria on Gram stain and culture. Considering the immunocompromised setting, broad spectrum antibiotic therapy was started pending indentifying the origin of fever. During hospitalization, he complained of pain of Rt. buttock and level of L3- 4. We flexed and extended his hip joint. Range of motion of his hip and Rt. leg were limited because of the pain associated with movement. At fifth day of hospitalization MRI was performed. MRI showed increased signal intensity on T2- weighted images in the soft tissues and the marrow surrounding Rt. sacroiliac joint and the adjacent muscles involving iliacus, psoas, gluteus maximus. A diagnosis of pyogenic psoas abscess due to sacroiliitis was made. The abscess of the contiguous sacroiliac joint were drained surgically. A bacteriologic study of abscess fluid revealed Methicillin-sensitive Staphylococcus aureus. Antibiotics was changed with the cefazolin. Both clinical and laboratory findings of infection resolved. He will be further treated with the parenteral cefazolin for total 4 weeks.

A high index of suspicion is needed for early diagnosis by the clinicians, because the prognosis of the psoas abscess following the pyogenic sacroiliitis is dependent upon prompt diagnosis and commencement of appropriate treatment.

Key Words : 요근 농양, 화농성 천장골염, 복막투석

Psoas abscess, Pyogenic sacroiliitis, Peritoneal dialysis