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Neisseria sicca peritonitis in Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis: a rare case

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Background: Case report

Methods: Peritonitis is a well recognized complication of chronic ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient. Nisseria species is gram negative diplococci found as normal human oral and upper respiratory tract flora, but not common pathogen of peritonitis. We describe a case of Nisseria sicca peritonits treated with empiric therapy. A 70-year-old man on continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) developed abdominal discomfort and cloudy peritoneal effluent. A dialysis effluent cell count revealed 1,000 white blood cells (WBC)/mm3, with 94% polymorphonuclear cells (PMN). There were no signs of peritoneal dialysis tunnel or catheter exit site infection. Empiric therapy consisting of cefazolin and ceftazidime slowly improved the patient's symptoms. The initial microbiological examination of the peritoneal fluid demonstrated Neisseria sicca. Antibiotic suscepticility testing showed resistance to Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole and susceptibility to levofloxacin, cefotaxime. dialysis Cell count on the effluent on day 7 showed 5 WBC/mm3 with 0% PMN. Although this is not the first report of Neisseria sicca, but previous cases, it did not respond to empirical treatment. Fortunately, our patient was sensitive to gram negative coverage and, therefore, was easily treated

Results: N/A

Conclusion: N/A

Table: N/A

Keywords: CAPD peritonitis, Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis, Neisseria sicca