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## **An Unusual Dual Isolate of CAPD Related Peritonitis : *Brevibacterium casei* and *Kocuria Rhizophilia***

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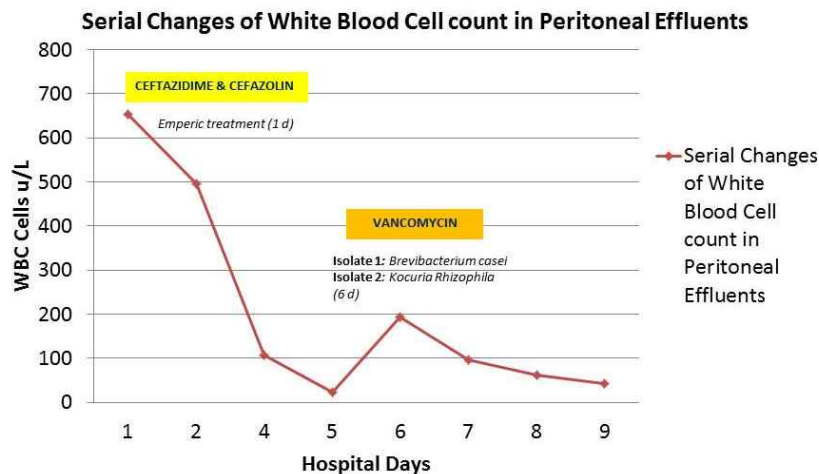
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**Case Study:** Peritonitis is a common cause of catheter removal, morbidity, and mortality in a patient undergoing peritoneal dialysis. Various pathogenic organisms have been identified as the etiology of PD-related peritonitis, among which *Brevibacterium casei* and *Kocuria Rhizophilia* are rare.

We report a case of a 47-years-old, female, known case of End Stage Renal Disease secondary to Chronic Glomerulonephritis on Chronic Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis for four years, who came in for severe abdominal pain and cloudy effluent for 3 days associated with nausea and vomiting. She was managed as a case of peritonitis with two gram positive organism isolates from peritoneal effluent namely *Brevibacterium casei* and, which was not readily identified, delaying appropriate antibiotic treatment.

The patient was admitted, and initial dialysate count was obtained revealing leukocyte count of 654/uL with polymorphonuclear cells of 85%. The first peritoneal effluent was obtained before initiation of antibiotic therapy. She was initially treated with empiric antibiotics for peritonitis via intraperitoneal route –cefazolin 500mg/ liter and ceftazidime 500mg/ liter of each dwell, which provided gradual improvement of symptoms, and clearing of effluent. The patient PD cell count was noted to decline, however, on the fifth hospital day, it increased again despite continuous treatment with cefazolin and ceftazidime. Guided by culture and susceptibility, treatment was then shifted to intraperitoneal vancomycin -1500mg loading dose then 100mg every exchange which normalized cell count after 24 hours of starting. This treatment was continued for 4 weeks with regular out patient follow-up, and no recurrence was reported. The patient’s PD catheter was not removed, and despite having peritonitis, daily cumulative ultrafiltrate was adequate between 900-1200 ml.

Serial Changes in White Blood Cell Count in Peritoneal Effluent



Culture and Sensitivity Results of Peritoneal Dialysate

SPECIMEN : DIALYSATE, PERITONEAL

FINDINGS :

PRELIMINARY REPORT: NO GROWTH AFTER 48 HOURS INCUBATION  
FOR FURTHER INCUBATION

PRELIMINARY REPORT:GRAM POSITIVE COCCI IN CLUSTERS ISOLATED  
AND GRAM POSITIVE BACILLI ISOLATED

BACT/ALERT METHOD

FINAL REPORT: #881

IDENTIFICATION DONE BY VITEK MALDI-TOF

NO ANAEROBIC ORGANISM ISOLATED

NOTE: PLEASE CORRELATE CLINICALLY

ISOLATE 1 : *Brevibacterium casei*

COLONY COUNT : ISOLATED

ISOLATE 2 : *Kocuria*

*KOCURIA RHIZOPHILA*

COLONY COUNT : ISOLATED

Susceptibility	Isolate 1	Isolate 2
Benzylpenicillin		R
Vancomycin	S	S
Clindamycin	R	I
Erythromycin		I
Ciprofloxacin	S	
Levofloxacin	S	