Fatal Meningitis in Patient with X-Linked Chronic Granulomatous Disease Caused by Virulent Granulibacter bethesdensis

Mafalda Rebelo,1 Li Ding,1 Ana Isabel Cordeiro, Conceição Neves, Maria João Simões, Adrian M. Zelazny, Steven M. Holland,2 João Farel Neves3

Granulibacter bethesdensis is a pathogen reported to cause recurrent lymphadenitis exclusively in persons with chronic granulomatous disease. We report a case of fatal meningitis caused by a highly virulent G. bethesdensis strain in an adolescent in Europe who had chronic granulomatous disease.

Chronic granulomatous disease (CGD) is a primary immunodeficiency characterized by a deficient nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate oxidative burst that impairs phagocyte superoxide formation and killing of certain pathogens. Mutations can occur in any of the 5 subunits of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate oxidase. Most cases are inherited as X-linked defects (gp-91phox), but they also can occur in an autosomal recessive manner (1). Increased susceptibility develops to recurrent infections of the skin, lymph nodes, lungs, and other organs (2), mostly caused by bacteria and fungi, including Staphylococcus aureus, Serratia marcescens, Burkholderia cepacia, Salmonella spp., Nocardia spp., and Aspergillus spp. (2). Emerging organisms, such as Granulibacter bethesdensis and other methyloths, occur almost exclusively in CGD patients (3,4).

G. bethesdensis was first described in 2006, when it was isolated in a CGD patient with lymphadenitis (4). It is a gram-negative, aerobic, oxidase-negative, catalase-positive, nonmotile coccobacillus to rod-shaped bacterium belonging to the Acetobacteraceae family (5,6). G. bethesdensis was the first of these Acetobacteraceae family bacteria with proven pathogenicity in humans, causing invasive disease in CGD patients and mice (4). It has been mostly linked to indolent nonfatal lymphadenitis and deep neck infections in patients in North America. The infection can recur over several years by reactivation of the same strain or reinfection with different strains (3,7–9). The first fatal infection was reported in a 10-year-old boy from Spain, who died of fulminant sepsis (10). In vitro, G. bethesdensis shows extensive resistance to various antimicrobial drugs, although its slow growth makes susceptibility testing difficult. Ceftiraxone, aminoglycosides, doxycycline, and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole showed activity in vitro (7).

We report a case of G. bethesdensis meningitis in a patient with X-linked CGD. We also report animal data comparing this G. bethesdensis strain with the strain recovered from recurrent lymphadenitis in a US CGD patient.

The Study

The patient was a 16-year-old boy whose X-linked CGD (CYBB exon 13 deletion) was diagnosed when he was 2 years old. His disease had been well-controlled with cotrimoxazole, itraconazole, and interferon-γ. In September 2014, he was hospitalized with a deep cervical abscess (Figure 1, panel A) and received a 5-week course of intravenous ciprofloxacin, doxycycline, and ceftiraxone that resulted in complete clinical and radiologic resolution, followed by 6 weeks of oral amoxicillin/clavulanic acid, doxycycline, and ciprofloxacin along with his usual prophylaxis. No pathogen was identified despite blood cultures, bronchoalveolar lavage, and lymph node biopsy cultures and broad-range bacterial PCR.

After this regimen was completed, the boy was re-admitted for 8 weeks with pneumonia with pleural effusion (Figure 1, panel B). Full 16S rRNA gene sequencing (≈1,500 bp) identified Cupriavidus spp. in pleural fluid. He received meropenem, amikacin, ciprofloxacin, teicoplanin, doxycycline, and voriconazole, and his condition improved. However, 2 weeks later, fever returned, along with splenomegaly, hemodynamic instability, pancytopenia,

1These authors contributed equally to this article.

2These authors contributed equally to this article.
hypofibrinogenemia, hyperferritinemia, and elevated soluble CD25. He received intravenous immunoglobulin and dexamethasone for this inflammatory condition and fully recovered. Neck and lung computed tomography images and positron emission tomography performed 1 month later showed no signs of active infection.

Nevertheless, a few days later, the patient sought care for altered mental status, hallucinations, aggressiveness, and respiratory instability requiring admission to the pediatric intensive care unit. He had extensive bilateral pneumonia and multiple intraparenchymal brain abscesses (Figure 1, panel C). Meropenem, ciprofloxacin, amikacin, doxycycline,

![Image](https://example.com/image1.png)

**Figure 1.** Most relevant imaging results from a 16-year-old boy with X-linked chronic granulomatous disease who died of meningitis caused by a virulent *Granulibacter bethesdensis* strain. A) Computed tomography image showing deep cervical abscess (arrow), July 2012. B) Radiograph showing pneumonia with pleural effusion, October 2012. C) Cranial magnetic resonance image showing multiple intraparenchymal brain abscesses (arrows), December 2012. D) The patient died of obstructive hydrocephalus (shown) and multiorgan failure, April 2013.

![Image](https://example.com/image2.png)

**Figure 2.** *Granulibacter bethesdensis* colonies and pathology results after inoculation on mouse models. A, B) CSF on chocolate agar for 4 days showed slowly growing brown-yellow, shiny colonies 2–4 mm in diameter. Full 16S RNA sequencing (≈1,500 bp) led to identification of *G. bethesdensis* (with 99.7% match). C) Survival of gp91/p47 KO mice after inoculation of different *G. bethesdensis* strains. D) Pathology images of gp91 KO mouse lung after CSF strain infection. E) Pathology images of gp91 KO mouse lungs after type strain infection. F) Quantification of *G. bethesdensis* strains in spleens of gp91/p47 KO mice after inoculation. CSF, cerebrospinal fluid; type, National Institutes of Health type strain; WT, wild type.
DISPATCHES

Table. Bacterial culture from blood and brain samples of gp91 KO mouse infected with Granulibacter bethesdensis after 4 weeks*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mouse</th>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gp91 phox−/−, n = 10</td>
<td>Type, USA</td>
<td>Blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gp91 phox−/−, n = 10</td>
<td>CSF, Portugal</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p47 phox−/−, n = 5</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p47 phox−/−, n = 5</td>
<td>CSF</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WT, n = 9</td>
<td>CSF, Portugal</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bold indicates the results of the inoculation of CSF strain in the gp91 KO mouse. CSF, cerebrospinal fluid; ND, not done; WT, wild type.

Teicoplanin, and voriconazole were started; results of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and lung biopsy samples were unremarkable. Teicoplanin was switched to linezolid and voriconazole to caspofungin and liposomal amphotericin B because of toxicity concerns. Four weeks later, he was discharged from the intensive care unit. One month later, fever, vomiting, and focal neurologic deficits developed. CSF showed pleocytosis and hypoglycorrachia with elevated protein levels. Cerebral imaging confirmed leptomeningitis. Isoniazid, clarithromycin, and rifampin were added to his treatment regimen, but his neurologic status continued to deteriorate. Obstructive hydrocephalus (Figure 1, panel D) and multiorgan failure developed, and he died 3 months later.

CSF cultures yielded yellow-brown, shiny, small colonies (2–4 mm) on chocolate agar after 4 days’ incubation. (Figure 2, panels A, B). Full 16S RNA sequencing (>1,500 bp) showed 99.7% match to the type strain of G. bethesdensis CGDNI1T (ATCC BAA-1260T, strain from Spain). Non-USA type strain from North America cases were nonfatal chronic infections; 1 case from Europe (Spain) was fatal. Recently, Mayer et al. reported an X-linked CGD patient in the United States who died of fulminant infection with an organism with 100% identity to 500 bp of G. bethesdensis 16S (11). Unfortunately, that G. bethesdensis isolate was not available for analysis and comparison with other G. bethesdensis strains. The previous strain from Europe was highly resistant to antimicrobial agents, including colistin, most β-lactams, and quinolones (10).

We found that a CSF G. bethesdensis strain, showing an identical 16S sequence to a previously described fulminant strain from Europe, was more virulent and lethal in a mouse model than the G. bethesdensis US type strain and more virulent in gp91 phox−/− than in p47 phox−/− mice. A fatal case of G. bethesdensis infection in the United States suggests that heterogeneity might exist among North America G. bethesdensis strains. Bacterial genome sequencing may identify discrete virulence factors. G. bethesdensis must be included as a cause of fatal disseminated infection in CGD.

This work was supported through the Division of Intramural Research, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health.
About the Author
Dr. Rebelo is a pediatrics resident in Hospital Dona Estefânia, Centro Hospitalar de Lisboa Central. Her primary research interests are clinical immunology, primary immunodeficiencies, and infectious diseases.

References
6. Greenberg DE, Porcella SF, Zelazny AM, Virtan...