Severe community-acquired infection caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in Saudi Arabian children

Elham E. Bukhari, MD, ABP, Fawzia E. Al-Otaibi, MBBS, MD.

**ABSTRACT**

Community-acquired methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (CA-MRSA) infection has become a major pathogen causing significant infection in children in Saudi Arabia. It has emerged as a frequent cause of skin and soft tissue infections and can be associated with life-threatening complications such as necrotizing pneumonia and sepsis. Between January 2005 and March 2008, 5 (6%) previously healthy children with invasive CA-MRSA infections were identified from 80 children with community-onset MRSA infections. Three children had osteomyelitis, with one patient presenting a fulminant and extensive soft tissue and bone destruction complicated by deep vein thrombosis and pathological fracture. One child had deep-seated infection, and one infant had severe orbital cellulitis and bilateral orbital abscess complicated by subdural empyema. The median age was 4-years (range 3 months to 17 years). Only one patient had a risk factor. Two patients were initially treated with ineffective antimicrobial therapy (beta-lactam). One isolate showed inducible clindamycin resistance. The recovery was uneventful in all patients. This report should increase the awareness of clinicians regarding severe CA-MRSA infections and highlight the challenges encountered in the choice of therapy of serious infections caused by this organism.

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From the Pediatric Department, King Khalid University Hospital, King Saud University, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

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Address correspondence and reprint request to: Dr. Elham Bukhari, Consultant Infectious Diseases Unit, Pediatric Department, King Khalid University Hospital, King Saud University, PO Box 7805, Riyadh 11472, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Tel. +966 (1) 4671088/4682514. Fax. +966 (1) 4672439. E-mail: ebukhari@yahoo.com
for 76% of all community acquired *Staphylococcus aureus* (S. aureus) isolates in some pediatric centers.\(^7\)

We conducted this retrospective review to delineate the disease spectrum and clinical outcome in children with invasive CA-MRSA at King Khalid University Hospital (KKUH), Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a tertiary care university hospital with a total of 220 pediatrics beds.

Between January 2005 and March 2008, children aged 0-18 years with CA-MRSA infection hospitalized at KKUH, were identified retrospectively. In addition, MRSA and MSSA isolates were retrieved from an electronic *S. aureus* database of the microbiology laboratory. This database is maintained for clinical surveillance purposes. The CA-MRSA infection was identified as a child with an MRSA infection before admission, and no history of risk factors (Table 1). The medical records of these children were reviewed for clinical, demographic data, and risk for MRSA acquisition. As this is a retrospective review, patient consent was not obtained. Only children with invasive CA-MRSA infections during the 3-year-period were selected. Invasive MRSA disease was defined as infection verified by culture of specimen from sterile sites including bloodstream, bones and joints, central nervous system (CNS), lung, peritoneal cavity, pericardial cavity, and deep-seated soft tissues such as muscles, fascias, orbital cavities, and lymph nodes. A total of 280 patients with community-onset *S. aureus* infections were identified. The CA-MRSA infections were confirmed in 80 (28.6%) children, most of them presented with skin and soft tissue infections. Five (6%) had invasive disease. Brief case summaries of the 5 patients with invasive CA-MRSA infections are described in Table 1.

**Case Report. Patient One** (Table 1). A 4-year-old previously healthy Pakistani boy presented to the pediatric emergency department with a 4-week history of fever and abdominal distention. On examination, he appeared toxic and his temperature was 40°C. Abdominal examination revealed palpable mass in the left hypochondrial area. White blood cell (WBC) count was 27x10^9/L (normal: 5-15.5 g/L) with 63% (normal: 30-35%) neutrophils, hemoglobin 8.6 g/dL (normal: 10.5-13.5 g/dL), and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) of 119 mm/hour (normal: 3-9

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**Table 1 - Clinical and laboratory characteristic of community acquired methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (CA-MRSA) cases.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Site of Infection</th>
<th>Risk factors*</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Complication</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>Iliopsoas abscess (9.4 x 6.2 cm)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>IV Vancomycin x 3 weeks + PO Rifampin + aspiration drainage</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Saudi</td>
<td>Tibial osteomyelitis</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>IV Vancomycin x 3 weeks IV Clindamycin x 6 weeks Oral Clindamycin x 8 months + drainage heparin infusion + warfarin</td>
<td>Left popliteal and posterior tibial veins DVT Pyomyositis of calf and thigh muscles Knee arthritis</td>
<td>Chronic osteomyelitis and pathological fracture L. tibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Saudi</td>
<td>Rt. Orbital abscess and cellulitis</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>IV Cefazolin and Gentamicin x 48 hours (empirical) Vancomycin x 6 weeks + abscess drainage</td>
<td>Bilateral orbital abscess, subdural empyema (left temporal lobe abscess)</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 years</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Saudi</td>
<td>Osteomyelitis Rt. tibia, distal tibia abscess Rt. ankle arthritis</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>IV Ceftriaxone and Cloxacillin x one week (empirical) IV Clindamycin x 2 weeks PO Clindamycin x 6 weeks + abscess drainage</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 years</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Saudi</td>
<td>Rt. femur Osteomyelitis and chronic thigh soft tissue osteomyelitis abscess Sinus formation</td>
<td>Rt. femur Chronic osteomyelitis</td>
<td>Debridement of soft tissue and bone IV Vancomycin x 2 weeks PO Clindamycin x 3 months</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Rt – right, DVT – deep venous thrombosis, IV - intravenous, PO - per os.

*Risk factors: 1) hospitalization within one year, 2) chronic disease (malignancy, congenital heart disease, eczema, prematurity), 3) surgical procedure and MRSA infection or colonization within previous one year
mm/hr). Abdominal CT scan revealed a large (9.4x6.2 cm) iliopsoas abscess involving the posterior abdominal wall (Figure 1) and extending to the epidural space with displacement of the left kidney. The abscess was drained under CT guidance and approximately 100 mL of pus was aspirated and sent for culture. Culture of pus aspirate revealed pure growth of MRSA. Blood cultures were negative. Treatment was commenced with 40 mg/kg of intravenous vancomycin. As he remained febrile after 7 days of aspiration and antibiotic treatment, rifampin (20 kg/day) was added. Two days later, the fever subsided and repeated WBC and ESR showed normal values. After 3-weeks of combined antibiotic therapy, he was discharged in good condition. On follow up, MRI of the abdomen revealed complete resolution of the psoas muscle abscess.

**Patient 2.** An 18-month-old girl was admitted with one-day history of fever and inability to bear weight on the left leg. On physical examination, she was febrile with a temperature of 38.5°C. Limb examination revealed swelling, redness, and marked tenderness over the upper one third of the left leg below the knee joint. A preliminary diagnosis of acute osteomyelitis was made. Laboratory investigations showed a WBC count of 24x10^9/L with 70% neutrophils, and ESR of 120 mm/hour. Initial radiological examination showed no abnormality. Based on high clinical suspicion of acute osteomyelitis, CT-guided aspiration from the proximal one third of the tibia was performed and pus was sent for culture. Pus and blood cultures grew MRSA. She was started on vancomycin 40mg/kg/day intravenously. On day 7, she developed progressive thigh swelling and high temperature (40°C). Urgent ultrasound examination revealed sub-acute deep venous thrombosis (DVT) of the left popliteal and posterior tibial veins. Low molecular weight heparin infusion was commenced. After 5 days as the repeated Doppler ultrasound showed resolution of the thrombosis, heparin was discontinued and warfarin was started. On day 10 of admission, left limb MRI revealed extensive inflammation of the calf muscles and soft tissue of the lateral aspect of the left thigh with remarkable left knee effusion and bony changes suggestive of osteomyelitis (Figure 2a). She was taken promptly to the operating room for debridement. Fecal necrosis and pus production without visible signs of necrotizing fasciitis were found intra-operatively. Fascia pathology specimens were not consistent with necrotizing fasciitis. Tissue cultures were negative. She underwent extensive wound debridement. Vancomycin was ceased and intravenous clindamycin was started. She completed 6 weeks of clindamycin therapy and showed marked improvement in the soft tissue and muscles of the left leg. She developed chronic osteomyelitis and pathological fracture of the tibia 3 months after discharge (Figure 2b).

**Patient 3.** A 3-month-old girl was referred to our facility with a 10-day history of fever and right eye swelling. Her initial diagnosis was right eye orbital cellulitis with abscess collection unresponsive to intravenous cloxacillin and ampicillin. On admission, she was febrile (39°C), irritable, and toxic looking. The right eye showed severe proptosis with the eye pushed downward and temporally, with severe eyelid redness and swelling. A small bilateral abscess was noted by transillumination on the superior-nasal aspect of the upper lid. Portable slit lamp examination revealed clear anterior segment with no anterior chamber reaction. The pupil was round, regular, and reactive. Fundus examination was not carried out as she was sick. Initial laboratory investigation showed a WBC count of 14.4x10^9/L,
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and Hb 9.5 g/dl. The ESR was 110 mm/hour. Blood culture was negative. Urgent MRI of the orbit and brain revealed a bilateral orbital abscess involving mainly the right eye with extension through eroded bone into the left temporal fossa with extradural collection (Figures 3a & 3b). Lumbar puncture was carried out for CSF analysis and culture. The CSF was turbid and the WBC count was 2400/mm$^3$ with 95% polymorphonuclear leukocytes. She was started empirically on cefazolin and gentamicin. She then underwent incision and drainage of the abscess through the medial side of the right eye by an oculoplastic surgeon. The drained pus was sent for Gram-stain and culture. Microscopic examination of the CSF and pus showed Gram-positive cocci in clusters, and the culture grew MRSA after 48 hours of incubation. Accordingly, she was treated with intravenous clindamycin 40 mg/kg/day for 6 weeks. She showed remarkable improvement in her eye swelling, movement, and shape. Repeated eye and brain MRI demonstrated normal orbit with resolution of the extradural collection.

**Patient 4.** An 8-year-old Saudi boy presented to the pediatric emergency department with a 7-day-history of fever and inability to bear weight on his right foot. Examination revealed an irritable boy with temperature of 38.9°C. He had diffuse swelling of his right ankle with tenderness over the distal end of the tibia. Laboratory investigations showed a WBC was 11.2x10$^9$/L with 72% neutrophils, and ESR of 98 mm/hour. Right ankle x-ray showed only soft tissue swelling. He was commenced empirically on intravenous ceftriaxone and cloxacillin. His condition worsened with continuing fever, gross swelling, and tenderness of the right ankle. Right-leg MRI revealed findings suggestive of septic arthritis of the right ankle joint and osteomyelitis of the distal end of the right tibia. The boy required surgical drainage and arthrotomy of his right ankle. An abscess near the distal tibia, necrotic tissue, and purulence within the ankle joint were noted. Pus was drained and sent for culture, which grew MRSA. The patient was started on intravenous clindamycin 40 mg/kg/day and continued on oral clindamycin for 6 weeks. Five months later he had recovered well without any obvious adverse sequelae.

**Patient 5.** A 17-year-old boy presented with fever, progressive pain, and swelling over the right thigh 2 weeks before admission. In 2001, he was diagnosed to have chronic right femur osteomyelitis treated by multiple surgical debridement and antibiotics. On admission, he was febrile (38°C). Local examination revealed swelling and tenderness of the right thigh. Discharge of pus from a sinus on the back of the right thigh was noted. Other physical examination was unremarkable. The WBC count was 13x10$^9$/L with 85% neutrophils, ESR of 70 mm/hour, and C-reactive protein (CRP) 209 mg/L. Hip x-ray showed deformed femur. An MRI revealed pus collection in the femur and around the thigh muscles. Operative debridement was performed 24 hours after admission for progression of infection. Culture of tissue specimens yielded MRSA. Vancomycin was started for a 2-week course. He was discharged on oral clindamycin for 3-months, with follow up in the orthopedic clinic.

**Microbiological data.** Methicillin resistance was determined by minimum inhibitory concentration using the Microscan broth culture system (Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Camberley, United Kingdom) and confirmed with the disk diffusion methods and interpretation guidelines of the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Double-disk diffusion tests (D-tests) were performed to determine inducible clindamycin resistance. The 5 MRSA isolates had similar antibiotic susceptibility patterns, with resistance to oxacillin and susceptibility to erythromycin, clindamycin, ciprofloxacin, rifampin, vancomycin, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, and linezolid. Deviation from this susceptibility pattern was observed in one isolate (Patient one) with resistance to erythromycin and positive D-test (inducible clindamycin resistance). The isolates were not obtainable for molecular characterization.

![Figure 3](image-url) - Magnetic resonance imaging showing the a) right orbital abscess with extension through eroded bone into the b) left temporal fossa (extradural collection) (patient 3).
Surgical interventions and drainage of the deep-seated abdomen were identified in 45.2% in the same study. Fasciitis involving predominantly the lower limbs and tissue infections including pyomyositis and necrotizing hip joint in 10 (55.6%), femur in 5 (27.8%), tibia in were the most commonly affected sites and included the children had bone/joint infections. The lower limbs in Taiwan children, pediatric invasive CA-MRSA infections without musculoskeletal infections in the past 3 years. We did not identify any pulmonary involvement. MRSA is uncommon, but potentially serious. However, clindamycin and lincomycin are bacteriostatic agents and are not recommended as monotherapy of severe staphylococcal sepsis. In addition, D-test should be performed prior to clindamycin therapy for erythromycin resistant isolates to detect clindamycin inducible resistance with potential treatment failure. Linezolid and daptomycin are alternative medications. Recent reports have shown the efficacy of linezolid in the treatment of patients with CNS infections. Surgical drainage of abscesses should be performed in combination with antibiotics. In fact, surgical drainage was found in some studies to be the most important management of patients with CA-MRSA infections. In conclusion, during our retrospective review over 3 years, only 5 cases (5/80) of invasive CA-MRSA infections were identified without reported deaths. All cases required some form of drainage and 2 of 5 cases did not receive appropriate antibiotic coverage for MRSA. Pediatricians and microbiologists need to be aware of the spectrum of infections caused by CA-MRSA for early recognition of life-threatening infections and prompt use of effective antibiotics.

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References


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