Abstract: Background and Objectives: Disseminated strongyloidiasis is often associated with enteric bacterial infections. Many of the patients with strongyloidiasis have invasive infections, including sepsis, meningitis, pneumonia, peritonitis, and endocarditis caused by enteric bacteria and Candida organisms. Strongyloides stercoralis (SS) is an intestinal nematode that have the complex life cycle. The larvae invade through intact skin, then gain access to the venous system, and could invade through the capillary walls of the lungs. Several case reports and literature reviews showed an association between disseminated SS(DSS) infection and enteric gram-negative bacterial infections that was explained by bacterial translocation on the nematode’s surface as it penetrates the intestinal mucosa. The present study was undertaken to determine whether enteric organisms caused serious infections in persons with SS.

Material and methods: 32 patients with strongyloidiasis from some hospitals were examined. Identification of strongyloidiasis was made on the specimens from stool or sputum or other body fluids. Then culture data were extensively reviewed for each patient to determine which patients had SS-associated extraintestinal infections caused by enteric organisms.

Results: Of the 32 patients, 19 (59%) with SS were found to have extraintestinal infections. 6 patients with Sepsis, bacteremia, pneumonia by Enterococcus faecalis, 5 patients with Meningitis by Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus warneri, Streptococcus bovis and Gram-negative rod, 1 patient with Sepsis, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis by Enterobacter cloacae, 1 patient with Endocarditis by Streptococcus mitis, 2 patients with Candidemia, peritonitis by Candida parapsilosis, 1 patient with Candidemia by Candida glabrata and 3 patients with Sepsis based on clinical manifestations and no organisms identified (presumed sepsis) for them.

Conclusion: Infection with SS predisposes to serious invasive infections caused by gastrointestinal flora, including enteric bacteria and Candida species. This study suggests that clinicians should look for underlying strongyloidiasis in patients with serious infections due to enteric organisms without a readily identifiable source.

Strongyloidiasis; Enteric infections; Sepsis

Presentation: Poster