

中文題目：死亡梭桿菌菌血症於某肝硬化患者

英文題目：Fusobacterium mortiferum bacteremia in a patient with hepatic cirrhosis

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### **Background:**

*Fusobacterium* species are normally found in the lining of the oropharynx, alimentary tract, and genital tract. *F. nucleatum* and *F. necrophorum* are the most commonly isolated species in clinical infections. *F. mortiferum*, on the other hand, has rarely been isolated from clinical specimens.

### **Case report:**

We describe a man with liver cirrhosis who experienced a monobacterial bacteremia attributable to *F. mortiferum*. At his current admission, he presented with fever, dizziness and a large amount of hematemesis. An emergent endoscopy was performed which showed medium- to large-sized bleeding esophageal varices. Band ligation was used for the management of upper gastrointestinal bleeding. Two sets of blood cultures revealed gram-negative anaerobic bacilli. *F. mortiferum* were first identified by the Rapid ID 32A system and then confirmed by matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization–time of flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS). Intravenous ceftriaxone plus metronidazole were administrated, resulting in a good clinical response.

### **Conclusion**

*F. mortiferum* is a rare cause of bacteremia in patients with liver cirrhosis. Early diagnosis and appropriate antibiotic uses is important and can be life-saving.