

# Pyogenic liver abscess in the elderly

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## Introduction- Objective

Il s'agit d'une étude rétrospective descriptive portant sur 13 cas d'infection urinaire à entérobactéries résistantes aux carbapénèmes survenue chez des sujets âgés hospitalisés au CHU Taher Sfar Mahdia durant la période s'étendant de Janvier 2015-Avril 2018.

## Material and methods

\*A retrospective study (2010-2019)

\* A total of 7 elderly patients (> 65 years old) diagnosed with pyogenic liver abscess

## Results

### ❖ Epidemiological and clinical characteristics

- Sex-ratio (F/M) = 0,75
- Median Age= 70,5 years old [65- 86 years old]
- Comorbidities: (Figure 1)

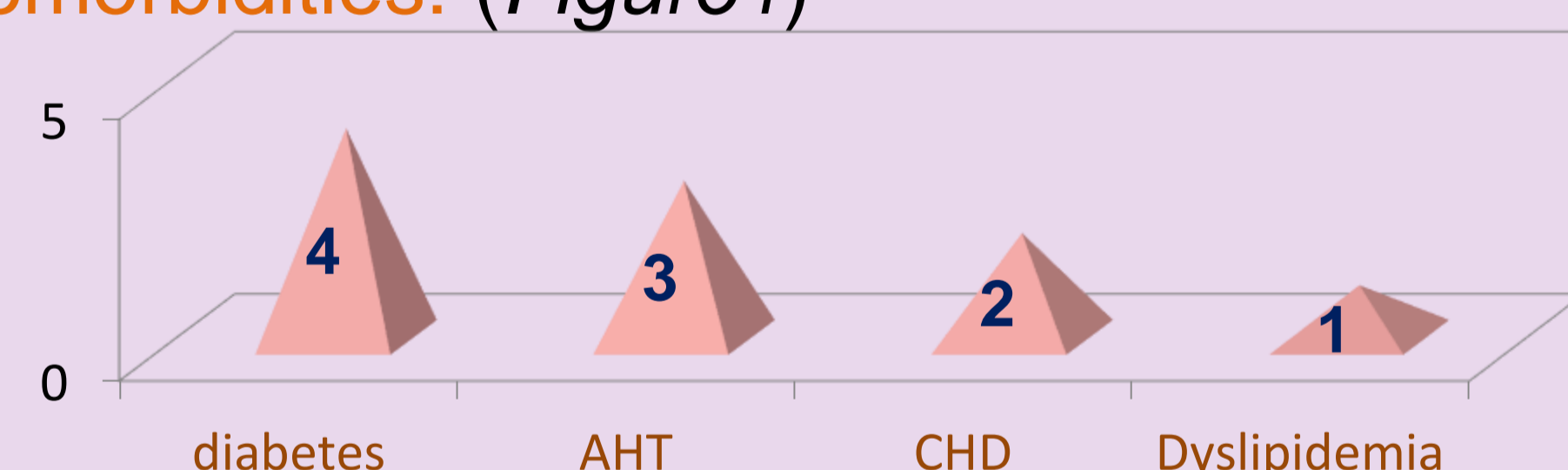


Figure 1: Comorbidities

### - Clinical presentation: (Figure 2)

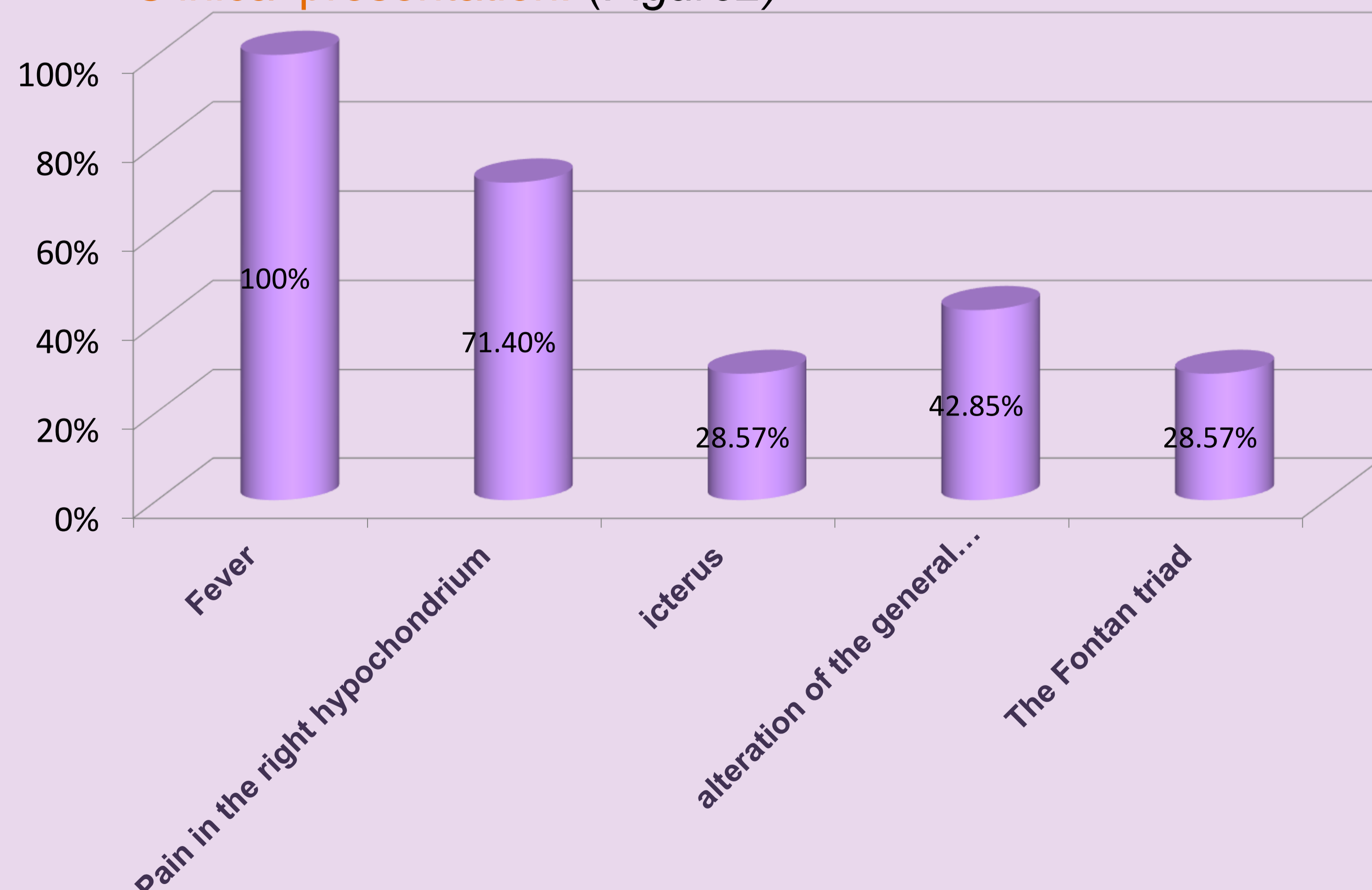


Figure 2: Clinical signs

### ❖ Biological and radiological characteristics:

- Leukocytosis → 100%
- Elevated C- reactive protein → 85,7%
- Hepatic cytolysis and/or cholestasis → 28,5%

- The micro-organism was identified in the aspiration culture in 3 cases : (Table 1)

Bacteria	N	%
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	2	28,5
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	1	14,2

Table 1

- Hepatic right lobe ++: 42,8%
- Multiple abscess : 28,5%

### ❖ Treatment and outcomes:

- A percutaneous and/or surgical drainage was performed in 4 cases (57.1%).
- Antibiotic treatment was given to all the patients : (table 2)

Antibiotherapy	N	%
Cefotaxime+ metronidazole+gentamicin	3	42,8
Cefotaxime+ fosfomycine+ metronidazole	2	28,5
Cefotaxime+ ciprofloxacin+ metronidazole	1	14,2
Cefazolin+ ciprofloxacin+ metronidazole	1	14,2

Table 2: Antibiotic treatment

- Median duration of Antibiotherapy: 1,5 months [1- 3 months]
- The outcome was favourable in all the cases

## Discussion- Conclusion

Pyogenic hepatic abscess is a rare but highly lethal condition, especially in the geriatric population because of the associated underlying diseases,

It is a diagnostically challenging problem due to non specific presenting characteristics in the elderly patients. Indeed in our study, the classic Fontan triad was only found in 28,5% of the cases, An early diagnosis and management (Antibiotherapy) can improve its prognosis (the outcome was favourable in all the cases of our study).