

**CONGRESO
BARCELONA**
18-20 MARZO 2015



Micobacteriosis

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Existen pocos datos en relación a las micobacteriosis tras el trasplante.

¿Incidencia?

¿Impacto sobre la supervivencia?

¿Contraindicación absoluta para el trasplante?

Micobacterias y trasplante

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Micobacterias atípicas

Trasplante pulmonar

M. abscessus

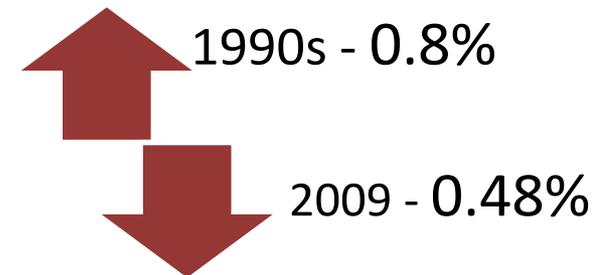
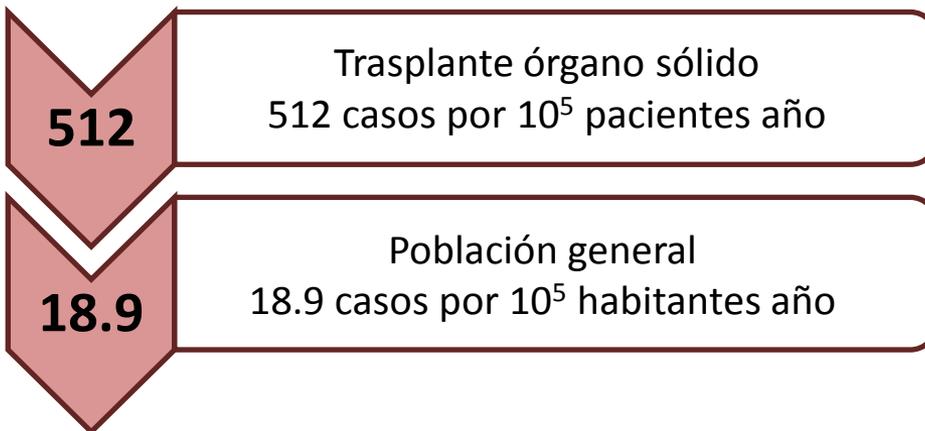
Las micobacteriosis suponen un reto tras el trasplante de órgano sólido.

Muchos microorganismos ambientales

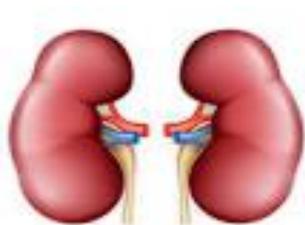
Mejoría técnicas microbiológicas

Inmunosupresión como factor de riesgo

La incidencia de TBC tras el TOS ha disminuido pero sigue siendo superior a la de la población general.



La incidencia de TBC es es 5.6 veces superior en el receptor de un trasplante pulmonar



0.34%



0.53%



0.25%



1.32%



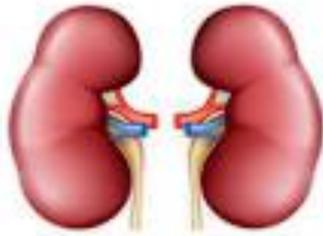
Mortalidad atribuible 9.5%

Transplant type	Recipients with TB, proportion (%)	Incidence ^a (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)
Heart	1/404 (0.25)	255 (6.5–1421)	13.7 (1.9–97.3)
Kidney	7/2052 (0.34)	358 (144–728)	19.0 (9.0–39.7)
Liver	8/1507 (0.53)	541 (269–1065)	29.5 (14.8–58.9)
Kidney-pancreas	1/122 (0.82)	1204 (30.5–6710)	45.5 (6.5–320.4)
Lung	4/303 (1.32)	2072 (565–5306)	73.3 (27.7–194.1)
All	21/4388 (0.48)	512 (317–783)	26.6 (17.4–40.8)

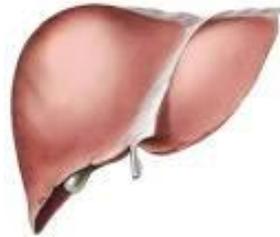
NOTE. CI, confidence interval; RR, relative risk.

^a Cases per 10³ transplant recipients per year.

La incidencia de la infección por MA está aumentando



0.16-0.38%



0.04%



0.24-2.8%



0.46-2.3%

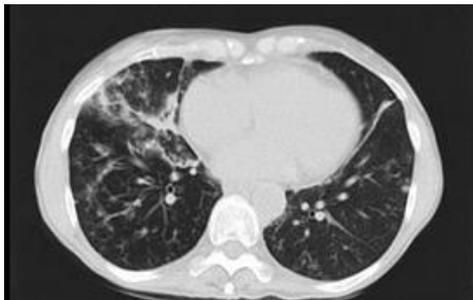
INCIDENCIA

La clínica puede ser variable: cutánea, articular o pulmonar.

Table 2 Clinical and epidemiological features of nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) infections in solid organ transplant recipients

Transplantation type	Age median (years)	Site of infection				Months to onset from transplant	Infection outcome
		Pulmonary	Skin and soft tissue	Osteoarticular	Disseminated		
Kidney	42	+	+++	+	++	24	Fair
Heart	46	++	++	+	++	30	Fair
Lung	49	+++	++	+/-	+	15	Fair
Liver	42.5	++	+	+	+++	10	Fair

+ = low, ++ = intermediate, +++ = high



La identificación de la especie es esencial ya que condiciona la relevancia clínica y el tratamiento

Table 1 Nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) species involved as cause of infection in solid organ transplant recipients

Slow growing mycobacteria	Fast growing mycobacteria
<i>M. asiaticum</i>	<i>M. abscessus</i> ★
<i>M. avium</i>	<i>M. bolletii</i>
<i>M. celatum</i>	<i>M. chelonae</i>
<i>M. genavense</i>	<i>M. fortuitum</i>
<i>M. haemophilum</i>	<i>M. mageritense</i>
<i>M. intracellulare</i>	<i>M. massiliense</i>
<i>M. gastri</i>	<i>M. mucogenicum</i>
<i>M. goodii</i>	<i>M. neoaurum</i>
<i>M. kansasii</i>	
<i>M. malmoense</i>	
<i>M. marinum</i>	
<i>M. scrofulaceum</i>	
<i>M. szulgai</i>	
<i>M. terrae</i>	
<i>M. thermoresistibile</i>	
<i>M. triplex</i>	
<i>M. xenopi</i>	

-  Afectación cutánea
-  Afectación pulmonar
-  Alta patogenicidad

El diagnóstico de ENFERMEDAD por MA NO es sólo microbiológico

Aislamiento MA en fluidos estériles (sangre, líquido sinovial)

Granulomas en biopsia cutánea + cultivo positivo

Afectación pulmonar requiere:

ATS/IDSA criteria¹ for diagnosing nontuberculous mycobacterial (NTM) lung disease

Clinical (both required)

1. Pulmonary symptoms, nodular or cavitary opacities on chest radiograph, or a high-resolution computed tomography scan that shows multifocal bronchiectasis with multiple small nodules, and
2. Appropriate exclusion of other diagnoses

Microbiologic

1. Positive culture results from at least 2 separate expectorated sputum samples. If the results from 1 are nondiagnostic, consider repeat sputum acid-fast bacilli (AFB) smears and cultures, or
2. Positive culture result from at least 1 bronchial wash or lavage, or
3. Transbronchial or other lung biopsy with mycobacterial histopathologic features (granulomatous inflammation or AFB) and positive culture for NTM, or biopsy showing mycobacterial histopathologic features (granulomatous inflammation or AFB) and 1 or more sputum sample or bronchial washing that is culture positive for NTM

El tratamiento es difícil

Combinación de antibióticos

Larga duración

+

Cirugía

+

Disminuir la inmunosupresión

Paciente de 18 años de edad,
diagnosticado a los 11 meses de FQ.

Pre-trasplante:

Colonización por *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* MR

Aspergilosis broncopulmonar alérgica

Candidemia port-a-cath

Colonización crónica por *Mycobacterium abscessus*

Linezolid + tigeciclina + Interferon sc

Evolución hacia insuficiencia respiratoria



TRASPLANTE BIPULMONAR AGOSTO 2011

Post-trasplante inmediato:

Profilaxis:

Doripenem + colistina

Micafungina

Linezolid + claritromicina + amikacina

IS: FK + MMF + corticosteroides

En el post-TP inmediato se detectó persistencia de colonizaciones previas

	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Candida albicans	Candida albicans	Mycobacterium abcessus	Mycobacterium abcessus
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Tratamiento al alta (sept 11) con:

Cefoxitina + amikacina + linezolid + claritromicina

Colistina nebulizada

MinociclinaBK				- (8)	
Tigeciclina BK				- (0.12)	
Cotrimoxazole BK				- (2)	

Tigeciclina + amikacina + linezolid + claritromicina

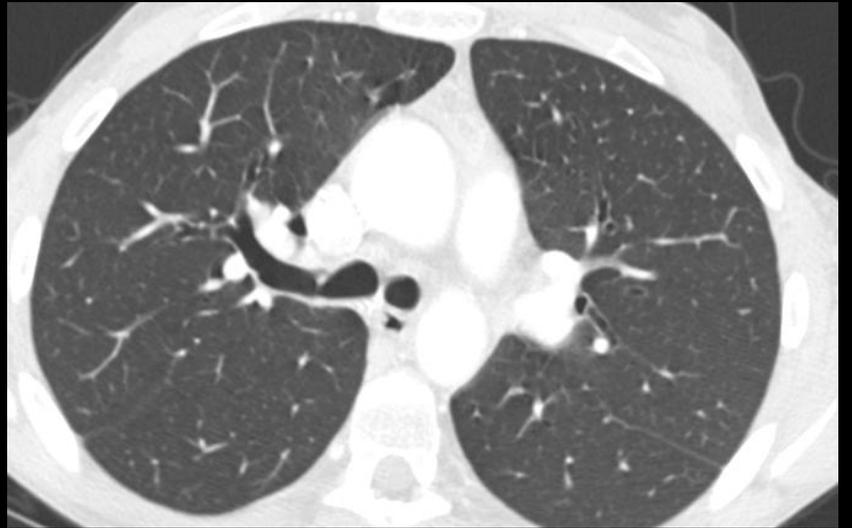


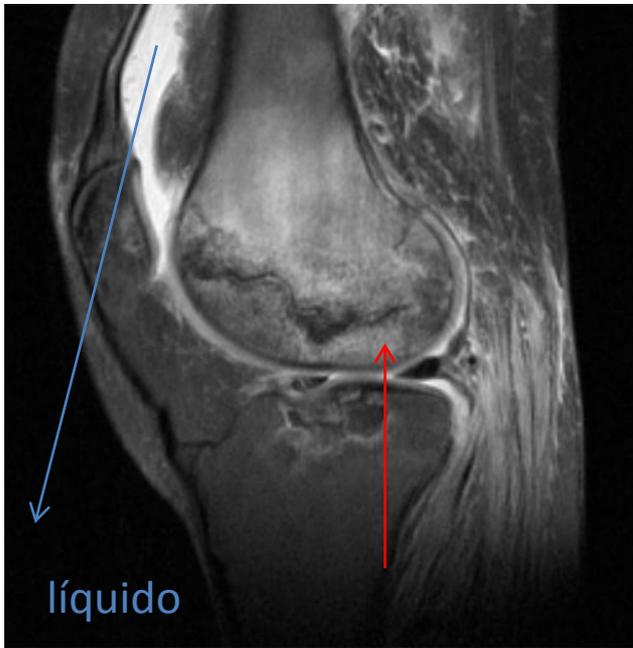
ARTRITIS RODILLA IZQ

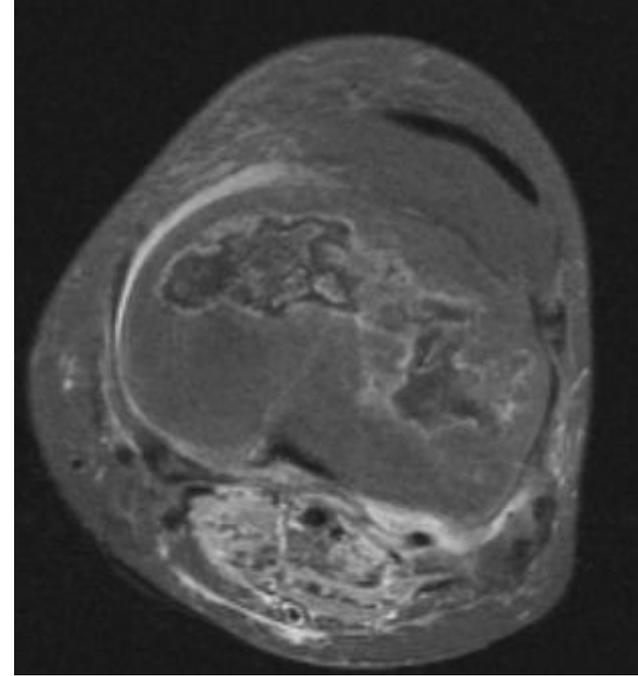
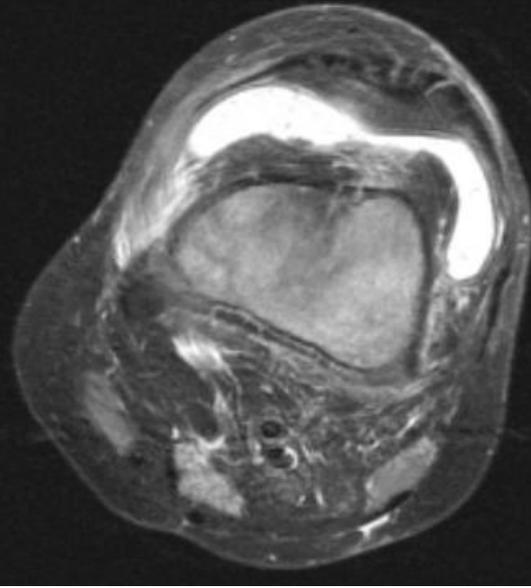
Liq articular INFLAMATORIO
GRAM y baciloscopia negativos



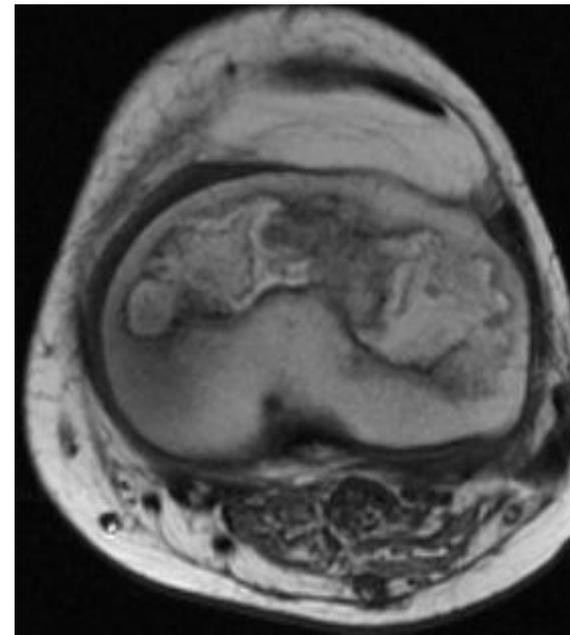
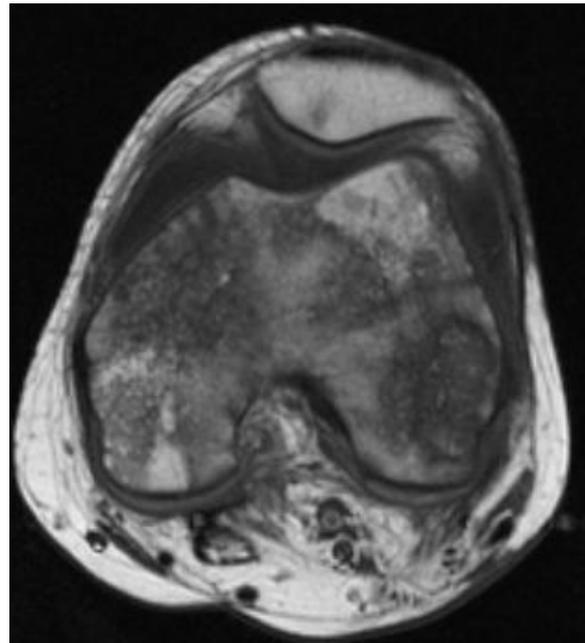
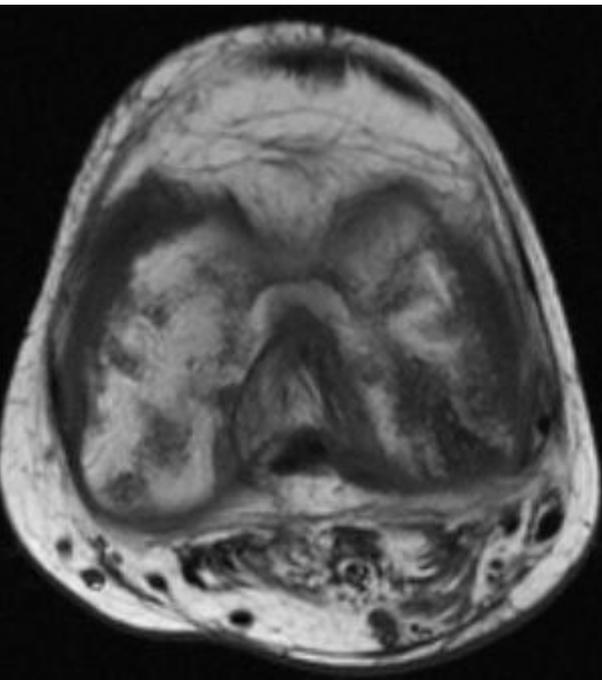
linezolid + claritromicina + colistina + meropenem







miositis



Mostra: LÍQUID ARTICULAR

Recepció mostra

06.03.2012 17:55

**Sol·licitut: ESTUDI DE PATÒGENS EN SISTEMA
AUTOMATITZAT**

Cultiu

Negatiu

Sol·licitut: ESTUDI DE MICOBACTERIS

CULTIU

Cultiu micobacteris

Positiu

Aïllament 1

Mycobacterium abscessus

**CEFOXITINA + TIGECICLINA + AZITROMICINA +
LINEZOLID**

**AMPUTACIÓN SUPRACONDÍLEA DE
FÉMUR IZQUIERDO**

ARTRITIS RODILLA D

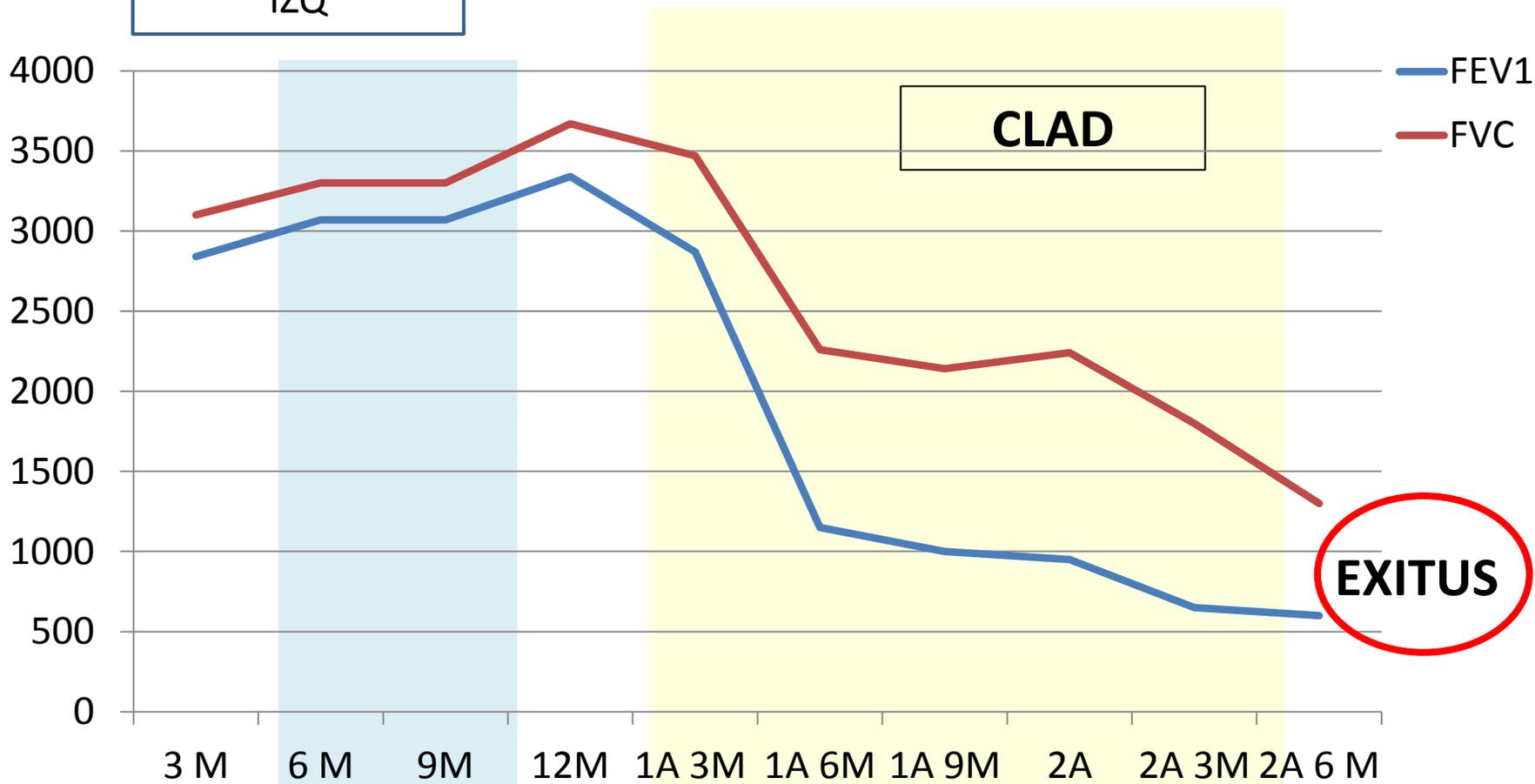
↳ Amikacina intrarticular + Desbridamiento IQ

	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Mycobacterium abscessus
Pipera-tazo	R	
Ceftazidima	S (8)	
Cefepima	I (16)	
Aztreonam	R (>32)	
Gentamicina	R (>8)	
Tobramicina	R (>8)	
Amikacina	S (16)	
Ciprofloxacina	S (1)	
Colistina	S	

INFECCIÓN HERIDA QUIRÚRGICA TÓRAX

↳ Desbridamiento IQ

Ingreso
AMPUTACIÓN
SUPRACONDÍLEA
IZQ



CLAD

EXITUS

Se desconoce el efecto de las MA sobre la mortalidad tras el TP.

Autor	Aislamientos	Enfermedad	Colonización	Micobacterias
Kesten 1999	6 (2.7%)	1	5	<i>MAC</i> (50%) <i>M xenopi</i> (17%)
Malouf 1999	21 (8%)			
Knoll 2011	53 (22.4%)			
Huang 2011	36 (18%)			

NO aumento significativo de la mortalidad

Aumento mortalidad (HR 2.61)

Tanto la colonización como la enfermedad por MA se han asociado a un aumento del riesgo de mortalidad

Pt	Age (y)	Gender	Diagnosis	Transplant type	Days to infection diagnosis	Days to disease diagnosis	NTM species
1	49	F	IPF	BL	614	614	Abscessus
2	53	F	IPAH	BL	323	323	MAC
3	55	M	COPD	SL	252	788	MAC
4	56	F	SCL	BL	8	487	Abscessus
5	70	M	COPD	SL	1	1	MAC
6	33	M	SCL	BL	583	583	Abscessus
7	56	F	COPD	BL	605	720	MAC
8	60	M	IPAH	BL	749	749	Simaie
9	57	M	IPF	BL	8	83	Abscessus

Association of NTM and Mortality: Univariate and Multivariate Models

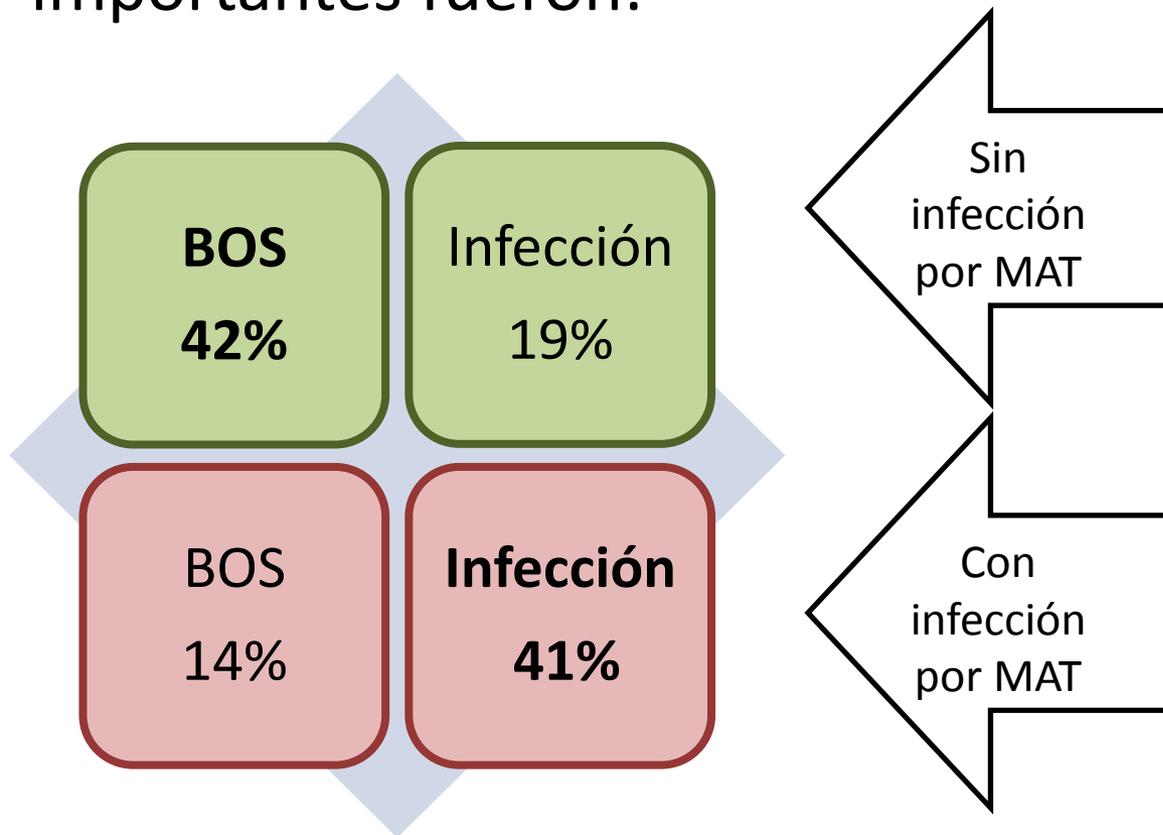
NTM variable type	Univariate models		Multivariate models ^a	
	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>
NTM infection	2.61 (1.59–4.28)	0.001	2.18 (1.26–3.76)	0.005
NTM colonization	2.47 (1.42–4.31)	0.002	1.93 (1.03–3.62)	0.04
NTM disease	3.98 (1.69–9.37)	0.002	3.50 (1.46–8.38)	0.005

CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; NTM, non-tuberculous mycobacterium.

^aAdjusted for single lung transplant (time-independent) and bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome (time-dependent).

La enfermedad por MA no se consideró la causa directa de muerte en ningún caso.

Los factores contribuyentes a la muerte más importantes fueron:





**Julia is 12 years old.
She just reached middle age.**

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Girl's long-awaited lung transplant complete

(CNN) — Sarah Murnaghan, a 10-year-old Pennsylvania girl with cystic fibrosis whose family fought to have young children prioritized for adult organs, received new lungs



Cystic Fibrosis could well take her life before she's 24. It's a fact of her existence. CF will steal the future from thousands of kids this year. Your help is where the hope comes from. Help us win back the future.

En pacientes con FQ la prevalencia de MA es del 13-19%.

¿Qué pasa tras el TP?

CYSTIC FIBROSIS

Non-tuberculous mycobacteria in end stage cystic fibrosis: implications for lung transplantation

W Chalermkulrat,* N Sood,* I P Neuringer, T M Hecker, L Chang, M P Rivera, L J Paradowski, R M Aris



Thorax 2006;61:507-513. doi: 10.1136/thx.2005.049247

¿Incidencia?

¿Impacto sobre funcionalismo injerto?

¿Contraindicación absoluta para el trasplante?

Tras el trasplante, la prevalencia de enfermedad invasiva por MA en FQ es baja

Prevalencia 3.4%

Aislamiento pre-TP en la mayoría de casos

Sin diferencias en mortalidad

Lung transplantation in patients with cystic fibrosis and *Mycobacterium abscessus* infection[☆]

Marita Gilljam^{a,*}, Henrik Scherstén^b, Martin Silverborn^b,
Bodil Jönsson^c, Annika Ericsson Hollsing^d

***Mycobacterium abscessus* Infection in Transplant Recipients**

P. Morales, A. Gil, and M. Santos

Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Disease Is Not a Contraindication to Lung Transplantation in Patients With Cystic Fibrosis: A Retrospective Analysis in a Danish Patient Population

T. Qvist, T. Pressler, V.O. Thomsen, M. Skov, M. Iversen, and T.L. Katzenstein

Lung transplant outcomes in cystic fibrosis patients with pre-operative *Mycobacterium abscessus* respiratory infections

El TP en pacientes con FQ e infección por *M. abscessus* es posible, aunque complicado.

Número pequeño de pacientes

Tratamiento pre-TP con negativización cultivos

Enfermedad local – pared torácica, mediastino,
herida quirúrgica

Factores de riesgo añadido:

DM2, CT, desnutrición

Coinfección por microorganismos MR

Recomendaciones para *M. abscessus*

Tratamiento exhaustivo pre-TP

Negativización cultivos

Tratamiento post-TP

Cultivos BAL/BAS y esputo de protocolo

Extracción dispositivos: port-a-cath

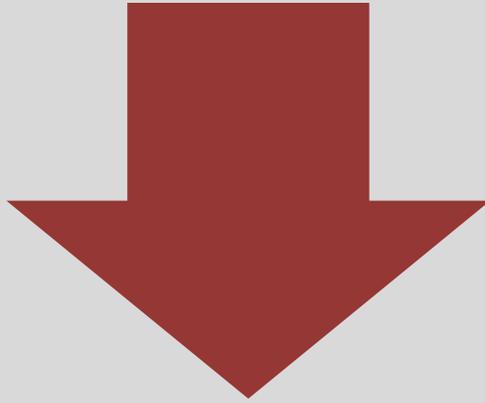
Si recurrencia: tratamiento precoz

Mycobacterium abscessus infections in lung transplant recipients

Chernenko SM¹, Humar A, Hutcheon M, Chow CW, Chaparro C, Keshavjee S, Singer LG.

62 Unidades de TP
ISHLT

5200



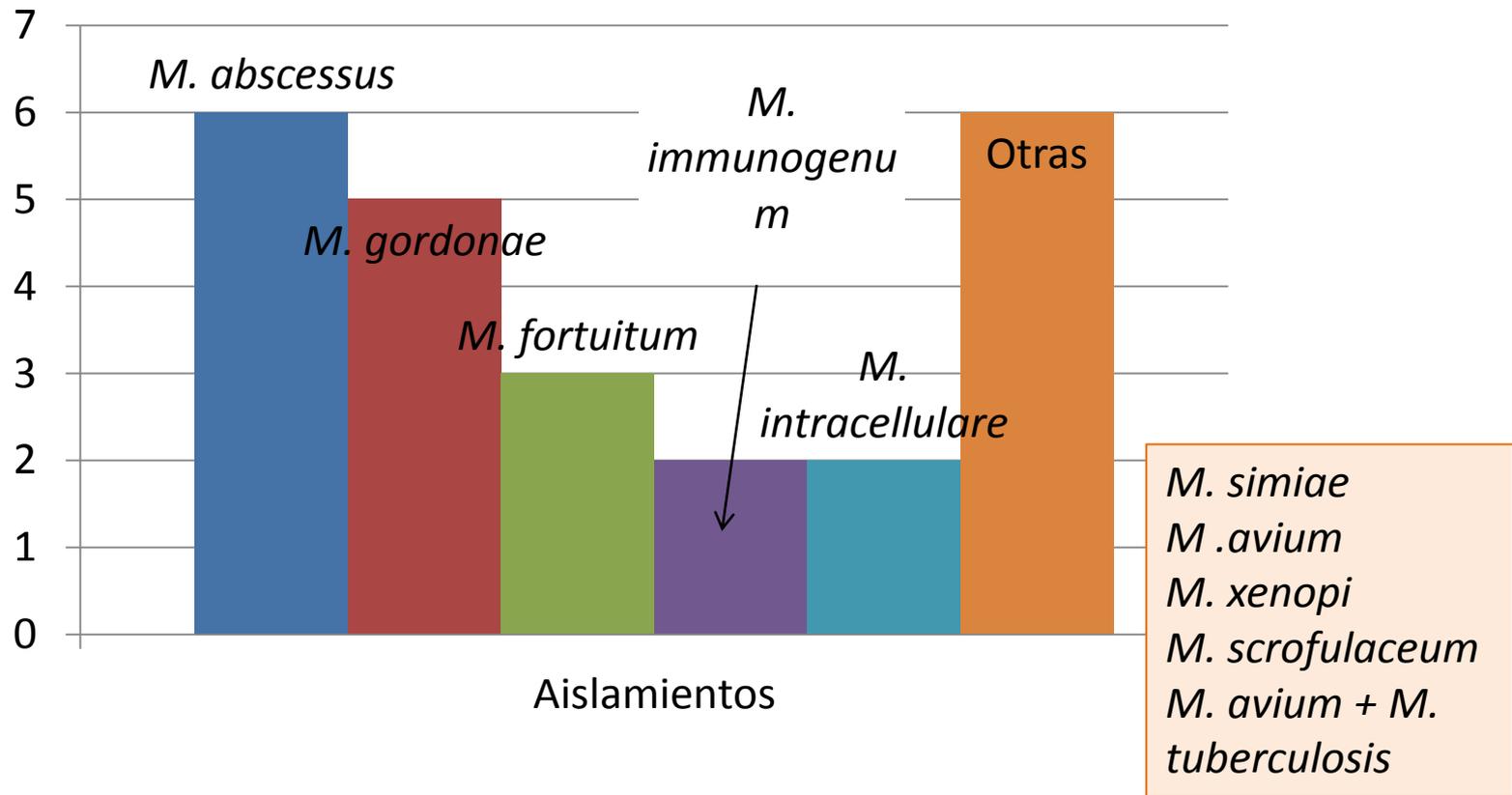
73% respuesta tratamiento
+ 10 pacientes vivos y curados

2 muertes por
M. Abscessus +
infecciones
concomitantes



Micobacteriosis en HVH.

24 (4.56%) TP presentaron infección por MA.



ISHLT CONSENSUS

A consensus document for the selection of lung transplant candidates: 2014—An update from the Pulmonary Transplantation Council of the International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation



David Weill, MD (Committee Chairs),^a Christian Benden, MD (Committee Members),^c Paul A. Corris, MD (Committee Members),^d John H. Dark, FRCS

Relative contraindications

- Colonization or infection with highly resistant or highly virulent bacteria, fungi, and certain strains of mycobacteria (e.g., chronic extrapulmonary infection expected to worsen after transplantation).
- For patients infected with hepatitis B and/or C, a lung transplant can be considered in patients without significant clinical, radiologic, or biochemical signs of cirrhosis or portal hypertension and who are stable on appropriate therapy. Lung transplantation in candidates with hepatitis B and/or C should be performed in centers with experienced hepatology units.
- For patients infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), a lung transplant can be considered in patients with controlled disease with undetectable HIV-RNA, and compliant on combined anti-retroviral therapy. The most suitable candidates should have no current acquired immunodeficiency syndrome-defining illness. Lung transplantation in HIV-positive candidates should be performed in centers with expertise in the care of HIV-positive patients.
- Infection with *Burkholderia cenocepacia*, *Burkholderia gladioli*, and multi-drug-resistant *Mycobacterium abscessus* if the infection is sufficiently treated preoperatively and there is a reasonable expectation for adequate control postoperatively. For patients with these infections to be considered suitable transplant candidates, the patients should be evaluated by centers with significant experience managing these infections in the transplant setting, and patients should be aware of the increased risk of transplant because of these infections.

Conclusiones

Micobacteriosis: parece que aumenta su frecuencia tras el TP.

Mejoría en la identificación microbiológica de las especies.

La más preocupante es *M. abscessus*.

Problemática especial en la población FQ.

Parece claro un impacto en los resultados.