



KLİMİK

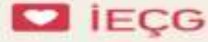
TÜRK KLİNİK MİKROBİYOLOJİ VE
İNFEKSİYON HASTALIKLARI DERNEĞİ

Bilimle Sağlıkla
39.YIL

İNFEKTİF ENDOKARDİTTE YENİ KANITLAR, YENİ YAKLAŞIMLAR
ULUSAL KILAVUZ GÜNCELLEMESİNE DOĞRU

18 EKİM 2025

Ankara Üniversitesi İbn-i Sina Hastanesi
Hasan Ali Yücel Salonu, Ankara



KLİMİK DERNEĞİ İNFEKTİF ENDOKARDİT VE DİĞER
KARDİYOYASKÜLER İNFEKSİYONLAR ÇALIŞMA GRUBU



Özüm

Önerileri:

Enterokok Endokarditlerinin Tedavisi

Dr. Nuran SARI

**İnfeksiyon Hastalıkları ve Klinik
Mikrobivoloji**



BAŞKENT ÜNİVERSİTESİ | bilim bizde toplanır
bizden yayılır



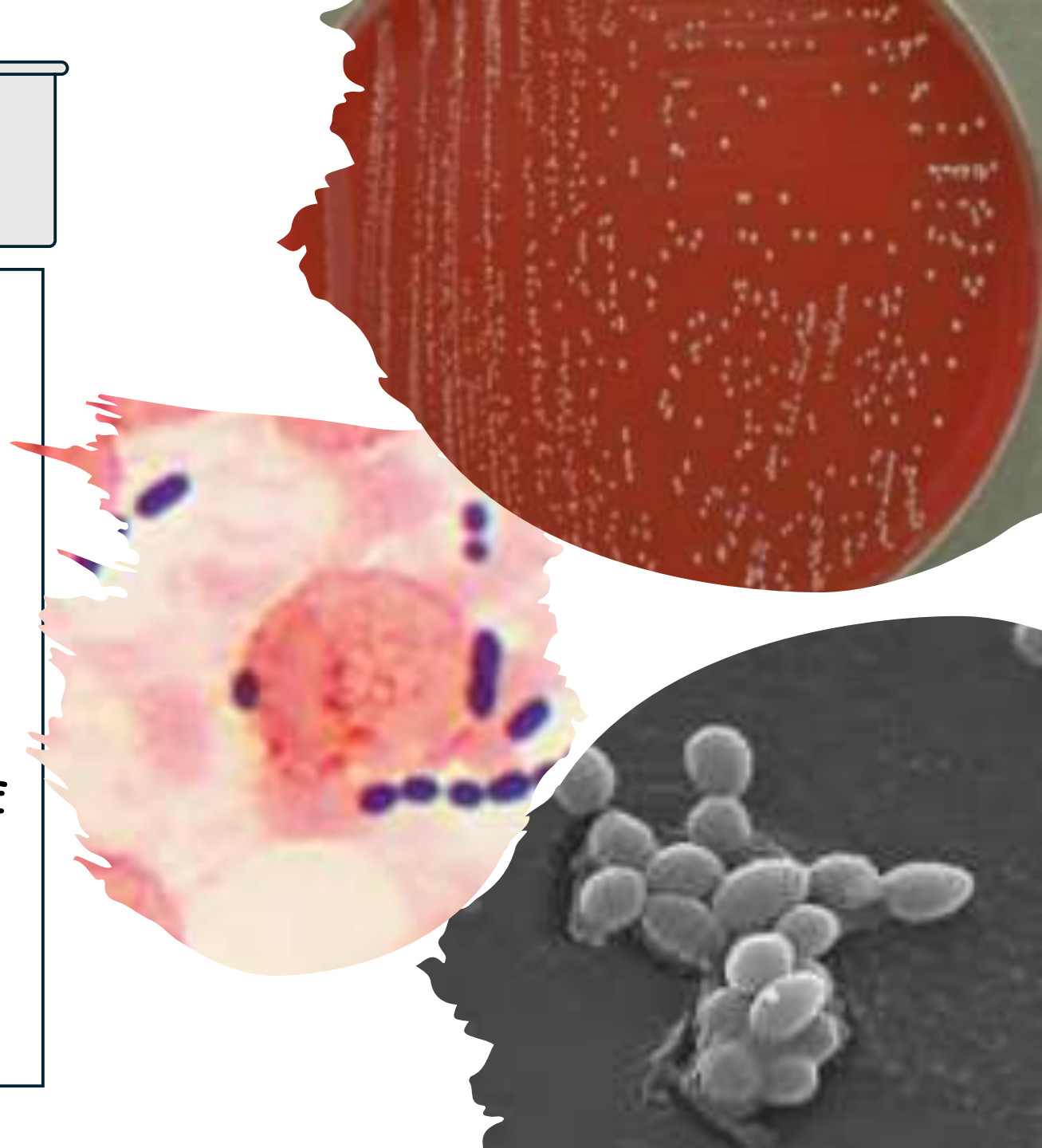


Sunum planı

- Enterokoklar
- Enterokok endokarditleri olgular

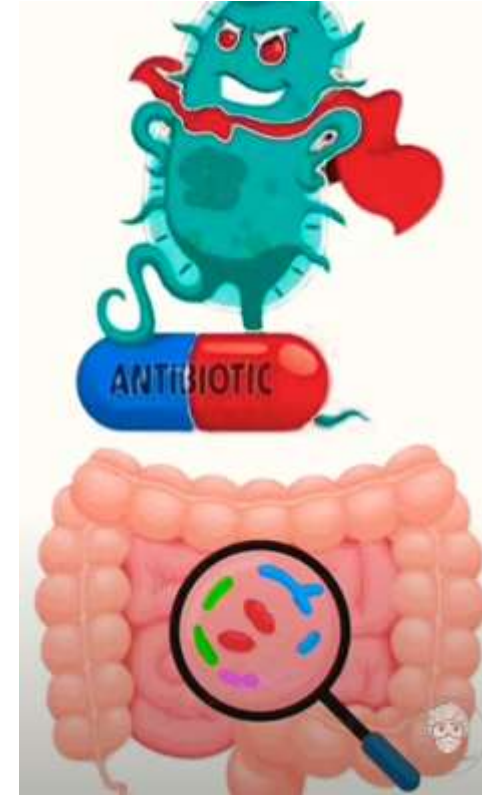
Enterokoklar

- Kısa -orta uzunlukta zincirler
 - Gram pozitif, katalaz negatif kok
 - Fakültatif anaerob
 - 1930 Lancefield, D grubu streptokoklar
 - Grup D antiserumu ile reaktif
 - Yüksek tuz, %6,5'luk NaCl, 10-40°C'de ve yüksek pH'ta
- ürme
- İra varlığında eskülini
lrolize eder,



Enterokoklar

- Gastrointestinal, bilier, üretra
- Endojen enfeksiyonlar, kolonizasyon
- *E. faecalis* -%85-90,
- *E. faecium*- direnç
- Hastane kaynaklı enfeksiyonlarda en sık 2-3. organizma
 - Üriner enfeksiyon, intraabdominal, pelvik enfeksiyonlar
 - Deri- yumuşak doku enfeksiyonları
 - Menenjit, solunum sistemi enfeksiyonları
- **Bakteriyemi, endokardit**



State-of-the-Art Review: Persistent Enterococcal Bacteremia

Ralph Rogers and Louis B. Rice

Division of Infectious Diseases and Department of Medicine, Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, USA

- *E. faecalis*, *E. faecium*, bakteriyemi ve endokardit yaygın nedenlerinden
- *Staphylococcus spp.*, *Streptococcus spp.*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella spp.* takiben en sık bakteriyemi etkeni
- Enterokok bakteriyemisi 30 günlük mortalite %20-35,
- İleri yaş, komorbiditeler, GIS cerrahi, immunosupresyon riski artırıyor
- İntrinsik ve antimikrobiyallere karşı kazanılmış direnç artıyor
- Potansiyel tedavi seçeneklerini daha da

State-of-the-Art Review: Persistent Enterococcal Bacteremia

Ralph Rogers and Louis H. Rice
Division of Infectious Diseases and Department of Medicine, Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, USA

20 September 2023;

Enterokok Bakteriyemilerinde Tanısal Değerlendirme

Bakteriyemi, nereden geldi, nereye gidiyor?

Kateter
Endovasküler/
yabancı
cisim

Endokardit
şüphesi,
klinik,
konak
faktör,
Nova/denova
TTE/TÖE

Seçilmiş
hastalarda
BT, PET BT

Seçilmiş
hastalarda
GIS
patolojileri
için
endoskopik
inceleme



Titiz, hızlı, metodolojik klinik ve tanısal izlem

State-of-the-Art Review: Persistent Enterococcal Bacteremia

Ralph Rogers and Louis B. Rice

Division of Infectious Diseases and Department of Medicine, Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, USA

Tedavi Önerileri



Enterococcal CRBSI

Follow guideline directed care, including consideration of antibiotic lock therapy if attempting to salvage catheter



Enterococcal endocarditis

eşliğinde
Kardioloji,
KVC, medikal
ekiple tedavi
ve cerrahi
planı



Enterococcal osteoarticular infections

Ensure close coordination with the surgery team to optimize medical/surgical management plans



Enterococcal suppurative collection

Pursue source control as appropriate (if feasible)



Antimikrobiyal seçimi

Yeterli doz, etkin penetrasyon, seçili hastalarda alternatif ve ek tedaviler

Enterokok türlerine etkili antimikrobiyaller

Antimikrobiyal sınıf

Öneriler

Ampicillin	First-line treatment of choice for susceptible enterococcal infections in patients without a penicillin allergy; may have some bactericidal activity against some <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> strains; inactive against most clinical <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> isolates;
Penicillin	Less potent than ampicillin against most strains of <i>E. faecalis</i> , with increasing reports of <i>E. faecalis</i> strains resistant to penicillin and sensitive to ampicillin
Piperacillin	In vitro activity/potency mirroring that of penicillin
Ceftaroline	Active in vitro against <i>E. faecalis</i> ; unclear role in treatment of clinical infections at present
Ceftriaxone/cefotaxime	Useful in treating <i>E. faecalis</i> endocarditis, in combination with ampicillin
Vancomycin	Active against strains lacking acquired vancomycin-resistance operons; activity is strictly bacteriostatic; <i>Enterococcus gallinarum</i> and <i>Enterococcus casseliflavus</i> strains intrinsically resistant
Daptomycin	Broadly active against most <i>E. faecalis</i> and <i>E. faecium</i> strains, as well as less common enterococci; bactericidal activity; emergence of resistance during therapy is an issue, and such strains may also exhibit greater resistance to vancomycin despite lack of exposure
Linezolid	Despite strictly bacteriostatic activity, observational studies have shown benefit in some serious enterococcal infections
Tigecycline	Achievable serum levels preclude use in the treatment of patients with bacteremia
Quinupristin-dalfopristin	Active only against <i>E. faecium</i> ; local vascular toxicity and muscle toxicity have limited its

Clinical Infectious Diseases

STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW

AIDS

hivma

OXFORD

State-of-the-Art Review: Persistent Enterococcal Bacteremia

Ralph Rogers and Louis B. Rice

Enterokok İnfektif Endokarditi Tanı ve skorlaması

Clinical Data	2023 Duke-ISCVID Criteria ^a	NOVA ^a	DENOVA ^a
Positive blood culture	Major criteria: <i>E. faecalis</i> bacteremia in ≥ 2 blood culture sets OR other enterococcal bacteremia in ≥ 3 blood culture sets	N represents <i>number</i> of positive blood cultures suggestive of continuous bacteremia (3 of 3 or majority of >3); O, <i>origin</i> of bacteremia unknown	N represents <i>number</i> of positive blood cultures suggestive of continuous bacteremia (2 of 2 or majority of >2); O, <i>origin</i> of bacteremia unknown
Evidence of endocardial involvement	Major criteria: echocardiogram and/or cardiac CT showing vegetation, perforation or other suppurative complication, or significant new regurgitation OR PET/CT showing abnormal metabolic activity involving valve	V represents prior valve disease, including native valve disease, previous endocarditis, or presence of a valve prosthesis	V represents prior valve disease, including native valve disease, previous endocarditis, or presence of a valve prosthesis
Predisposition	Minor criteria: prior endocarditis, prosthetic valve or valve repair, CHD or HOCM, more than mild stenosis or regurgitation, endovascular CIED, or injection drug use	A represents <i>auscultation</i> of a heart murmur	A represents <i>auscultation</i> of a heart murmur
Fever	Minor criteria: temperature $>38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$	---	D represents <i>duration</i> of any symptoms compatible with endocarditis for ≥ 7 d
Vascular phenomena	Minor criteria: major arterial emboli, septic pulmonary infarcts, cerebral or splenic abscess, mycotic aneurysm, intracranial hemorrhage, conjunctival hemorrhages, or Janeway lesions	---	E represents <i>embolization</i> as determined with clinical examination or imaging
Immunologic phenomena	Minor criteria: glomerulonephritis, Osler nodes, Roth spots, or rheumatoid factor	---	---
Microbiologic evidence	Minor criteria: positive enterococcal blood cultures that do not meet major criteria OR positive enterococcal culture from other sterile site	---	---
Imaging criteria	Minor criteria: abnormal PET/CT metabolic activity at prosthetic valve within 3 mo of implantation	---	---

Abbreviations: CHD, congenital heart disease; CIED, cardiovascular implantable electronic device; CT, computed tomography; *E. faecalis*, *Enterococcus faecalis*; HOCM, hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy; ISCVID, International Society for Cardiovascular Infectious Diseases; PET, positron emission tomography.

^aThe 2023 Duke-ISCVID criteria describe definite infective endocarditis as the presence of 2 major, 1 major and 3 minor, or 5 minor clinical criteria [43]. The NOVA score assigns points to clinical criteria (N, 5 points; O, 4 points; V, 2 points; A, 1 point) and describes a very low risk for endocarditis with total scores <4 points [40]. The DENOVA score assigns points to clinical criteria (1 point for each of the 6 DENOVA criteria) and describes a very low risk for endocarditis with total scores <3 points [42].

Enterokok endokarditleri

Updates to Modified Duke Criteria Proposed by 2023 Duke-ISCVID IE Criteria.

Majör Ölçütler

1. Infektif endokarditle uyumlu pozitif kan kültürü

a. İki ayrı kan kültüründe IE ile uyumlu tipik mikroorganizmaların üremesi (viridans streptokoklar, *Streptococcus bovis*, HACEK grubu, *Staphylococcus aureus*; ya da başka bir odak odak olmaması koşuluyla, toplumdan edinilmiş enterokoklar

ya da

b. IE ile uyumlu mikroorganizmaların kan kültürlerinde sürekli üremesi >12 saat arayla alınmış en az iki kan kültüründe pozitif sonuç alınması; ya da üç ayrı kan kültürünün hepsinde ya da 4 ayrı kan kültürünün çoğunda (birinci ve son örnekler arasında en az 1 saat olması koşuluyla) pozitif sonuç alınması

ya da

c. *Coxiella burnetii* için tek şişe pozitif kan kültürü ya da faz I antijenlerine karşı IgG antikor titresinin >1:800 olması

2. Endokard tutulumunun kanıtları

a. IE düşündürülen ekokardiyografi bulguları*

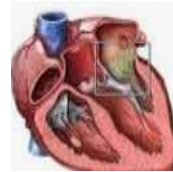
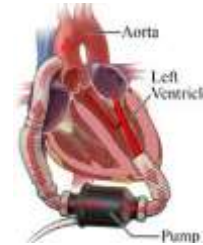
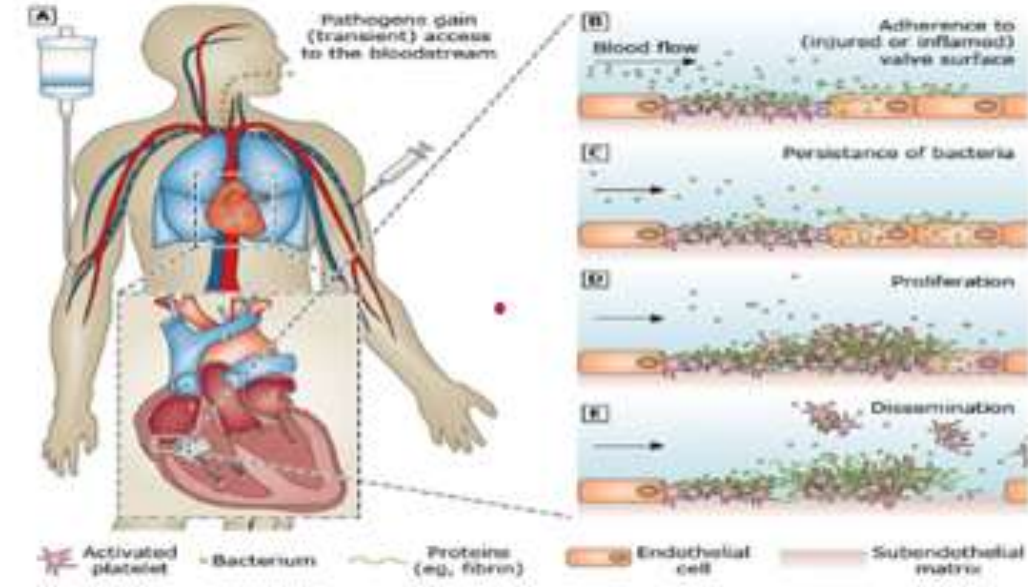
- Vejetasyon
- Apse, psödoanevrizma, intrakardiyak fistül
- Kapak perforasyonu veya anevrizması
- Yapay kapakta ortaya çıkan yeni kısmi ayrışma

b. Yapay kapak çevresinde ¹⁸F-FDG PET/BT'de (sadece kapağı >3 ay önce implante edilmiş hastalar için) veya SPECT/BT ile birlikte işaretli lökosit sintigrafisinde anormal aktivite belirlenmesi

c. Kardiyak BT'de kesin paravalvüler lezyonlar

PATHOLOGIC CRITERIA	Change
Microorganism identification	Microorganisms identified in appropriate sample by PCR, amplicon or metagenomic sequencing, or <i>in situ</i> hybridization
MAJOR CLINICAL CRITERIA	Change
Microbiology	
Blood cultures	Removed requirements for timing and separate venipunctures for blood cultures.
Definition of typical organisms	Added typical pathogens: 1) <i>S. lugdunensis</i> ; <i>E. faecalis</i> ; all streptococci except <i>S. pneumoniae</i> and <i>S. pyogenes</i> ; <i>Granulicatella</i> spp.; <i>Abiotrophia</i> spp.; & <i>Gemella</i> spp. 2) Organisms to be considered "typical" IE pathogens in the setting of intracardiac prosthetic material: coagulase negative staphylococci, <i>Corynebacterium striatum</i> ; <i>C. jeikeium</i> , <i>Serratia marcescens</i> , <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , <i>Cutibacterium acnes</i> , non-tuberculous mycobacteria, and <i>Candida</i> spp.
Other Microbiologic tests	Added new Major Criteria for fastidious pathogens: 1) PCR or amplicon/metagenomic sequencing identifies <i>C. burnetii</i> , <i>Bartonella</i> sp., or <i>T. whipplei</i> from blood; or 2) IFA $\geq$ 1:800 for IgG antibodies identifies <i>B. henselae</i> or <i>B. quintana</i> .

İnfektif endokardit



Enfeksiyon odağı

Devamlı bakteriyemi

Predispozan faktörler

Endokard/
kapaklarda vejetasyon

Komplikasyonlar!!!
Erken tanı ve tedavi !!!



Original article

Clinical and Economic Burden of Hospitalizations for Infective Endocarditis in the United States

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mayocp.2020.04.023>

Get rights and content

Referred to by Infective Endocarditis: Escalating Human and Health Care Burdens

Mayo Clinic Proceedings, Volume 95, Issue 5, May 2020, Pages 837-839
Lorry M. Baddour

Abstract

Objective

To assess contemporary trends in the incidence, characteristics, and outcomes of hospital admissions for infective endocarditis (IE) in the United States.

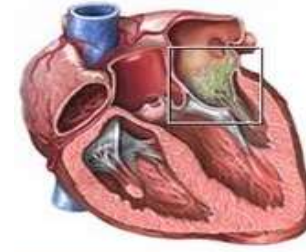
Patients and Methods

Patients ≥ 18 years admitted with IE between January 1, 2003, and December 31, 2016, were identified in the National Inpatient Sample. We assessed the annual incidence, clinical characteristics, morbidity, mortality, and cost of IE-related hospitalizations.

Results

The incidence of IE-related hospitalizations increased from 34,488 (15.9; 95% confidence interval [CI], 15.73, 16.06) per 100,000 adults in 2003 to 54,405 (21.8; 95% CI, 21.60-21.97) per 100,000 adults in 2016 ($P < .001$). The prevalence of patients below 30 years of age, and those who inject drugs, increased from 7.3% to 14.5% and from 4.8% to 15.1%, respectively ($P < .001$). The annual volume of valve surgery for IE increased from 4049 in 2003 to 6460 in 2016 ($P < .001$), but the ratio of valve surgery to IE-hospitalizations did not decrease (11.7% in 2003; 11.8% in 2016). There was also a temporal increase in risk-adjusted rates of stroke (8.0% to 13.2%), septic shock (5.4% to 16.3%), and mechanical ventilation (7.7% to 16.5%; $P < .001$). However, risk-adjusted mortality decreased from 14.4% to 9.8% ($P < .001$). Median length-of-stay and mean inflation-adjusted cost decreased from 11 to 10 days and from \$45,810 to \$61,787 to \$43,020 to \$55,244, respectively, ($P < .001$). Nonetheless, the expenditure on IE hospitalizations increased (\$1.58 billion in 2003 to \$2.34 billion in 2016; $P < .001$).

Sorun ! ! !



- Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS) , 45 eyalette, >1000 hastane (ABD %20'sini temsil), 2003-2016, >18 y, 8 milyon yatış,
- Demografik, klinik, maliyet ve kaynak verileri
- İnfektif endokardit nedeni ile 597.381 hastaneye yatış
- İnsidans 34.488'den- 54 400' e/100.000 yetişkin başına,
- Cerrahi, yatış, sepsis, mekanik ventilasyon artıyor,
- 30 yaş altı %7-%14,5 ve IV ilaç bağımlılarında %4- %15'e
- Mortalite %14'den- %9'a
- Maliyetler 1.5 milyar \$' dan-2.5 milyar \$'a

NIH National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Log in

PubMed®

enterococcus

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

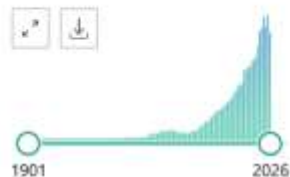
Save Email Send to Sort by: Best match Display options

MY CUSTOM FILTERS

42,461 results

Page 1 of 4,247

RESULTS BY YEAR



PubMed®

enterococcus bacteremia

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to

Sort by: Best match

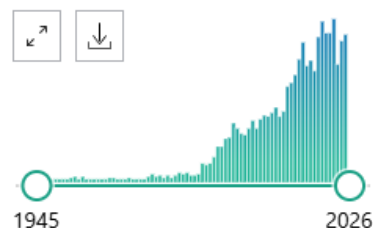
Display options

MY CUSTOM FILTERS

2,189 results

Page 1 of 219

RESULTS BY YEAR



PubMed®

enterococcus endocarditis

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to

Sort by: Best match

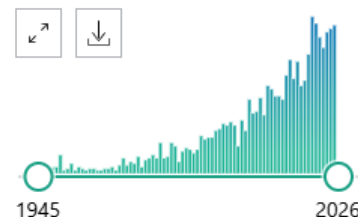
Display options

MY CUSTOM FILTERS

1,761 results

Page 1 of 177

RESULTS BY YEAR



PUBLICATION DATE

Enterococcus faecalis endocarditis: what's next?

1 Fernández-Hidalgo N, Escolà-Vergé L, Pericàs JM.
Future Microbiol. 2020 Mar;15:349-364. doi: 10.2217/fmb-2019-0247.
PMID: 32286105 Review.

Enterococcus faecalis infective **endocarditis** (EFIE) is a complex entity in rapid evolution. ...

Therapeutic Issues in Relapsing Enterococcus faecalis Endocarditis.

2 Cuervo G, Báguena C, Llopis J, Pericàs JM, Dahl A, Chu V, Miró JM; Hospital Clinic Endocarditis Team
Investigators

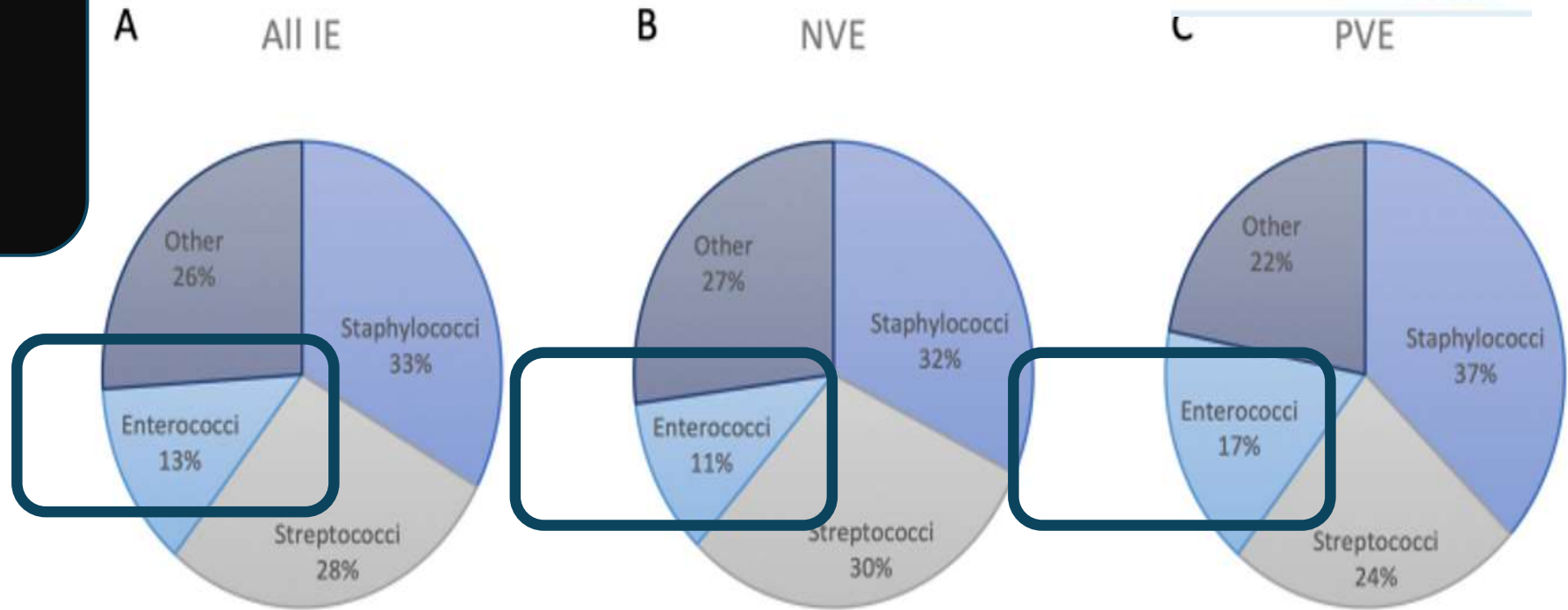
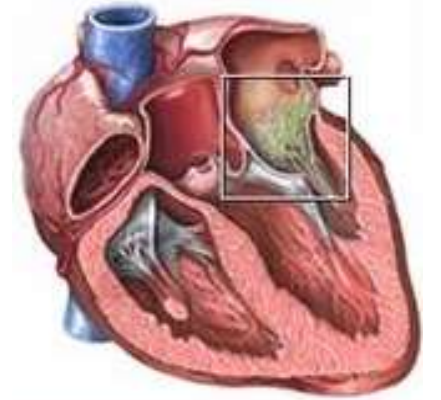
infektif endokardit

Emerging and Re-Emerging Pathogens in Valvular Infective Endocarditis: A Review

Maximilian Reisinger ^{1,†}, Mateusz Kachel ^{1,2,†} and Isaac George ^{1,*}

En sık etkenler, doğal,
yapay kapak

- Stafilokoklar
- Streptokoklar
- Enterokoklar
- Diğer



Epidemiological, clinical and microbiological aspects of infective endocarditis in Türkiye

Elif M Saricaoglu¹, Seniha Basaran², Derya Seyman³, Merve Arslan⁴, Serpil Ozkan-Ozturk⁵, Yasemin Tezer-Tekce⁶, Yesim Uygün-Kizmaz⁷, Nuran Sari⁸, Deneş Berzeg-Deniz⁹, Alpay Azap¹⁰, Serap Simsek-Yavuz², Ozlem Kurt-Azap⁸; Türkiye Endocarditis Group (TEG) Investigators

- 2013–2016, 2017–2020 ve 2021–2023, retrospektif kohortlu, çok merkezli
- 1044 hasta
- Stafilokoklar (%36,4) ,
- Streptokoklar (%14,0)
- Enterokoklar (%11,9)

Microbiological differences between three time periods of overall cohorts

	Total (n = 1044)	2013–2016 (n = 205)	2017–2020 (n = 491)	2021–2023 (n = 348)	p value
Culture negative IE	281(26.9)	67(32.7)	136(27.7)	78(22.4)	0.027
<i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.	380(36.4)	57(27.8)	180(36.7)	143(41.1)	0.007
<i>S. aureus</i>	245(23.5)	32(15.6)	116(23.6)	97(27.9)	0.004
Methicillin resistance	72(29.4)	14(43.8)	29(25)	29(29.9)	0.185
CoNS	135(12.9)	25(12.2)	64(13.1)	46(13.2)	0.962
Methicillin resistance	97(71.9)	24(96)	45(70.3)	28(60.9)	0.052
<i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	146(14)	35(17.1)	60(12.2)	51(14.7)	0.220
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	124(11.9)	21(10.2)	68(13.8)	35(10)	0.129
Enterobacterales	24(2.3)	8(3.9)	14(2.9)	12(3.4)	0.659
Non-fermentatives	18(1.7)	4(2)	11(2.2)	3(0.9)	0.252
<i>Candida</i> spp.	27(2.6)	5(2.4)	8(1.6)	14(4)	0.134
<i>Granulicatella</i> and <i>Abiotrophia</i> spp.	11(1.1)	2(1)	6(1.2)	3(0.9)	0.574
<i>Corynebacterium</i> spp.	10(1)	3(1.5)	5(1)	2(0.6)	0.252
<i>Coxiella</i> spp.	9(0.9)	5(2.4)	3(0.6)	2(0.6)	0.688
<i>Brucella</i> spp.	7(0.7)	2(1)	1(0.2)	4(1.1)	0.665
<i>Bartonella</i> spp.	1(0.1)	-	-	1(0.3)	0.782
HACEK	2(0.2)	1(0.5)	1(0.2)	0(0)	0.594

Bir Üniversite Hastanesinde Üç Yıllık İnfektif Endokardit Ekibi Deneyimi

Three Years' Experience of the Infective Endocarditis Team in a University Hospital

Nuran Sarı¹, Emir Karaçavaşlar², Elif Ateş¹, Bahadır Gültekin³, Seda Kibaroglu⁴, Zeynep Kendi-Çelebi⁵, Ayşen Terzi⁶, Feride Rahatlı-Kural⁷, Ayşe Aktaş⁸, Meriç Yavuz-Çolak⁹, Özlem Kurt-Azap¹, Atilla Sezgin¹⁰, Caner İncekaş⁹

Tablo 2. İnfektif Endokardit Ekibi Tarafından İzlenen 110 Hastanın Etkenler Açısından Karşılaştırılması

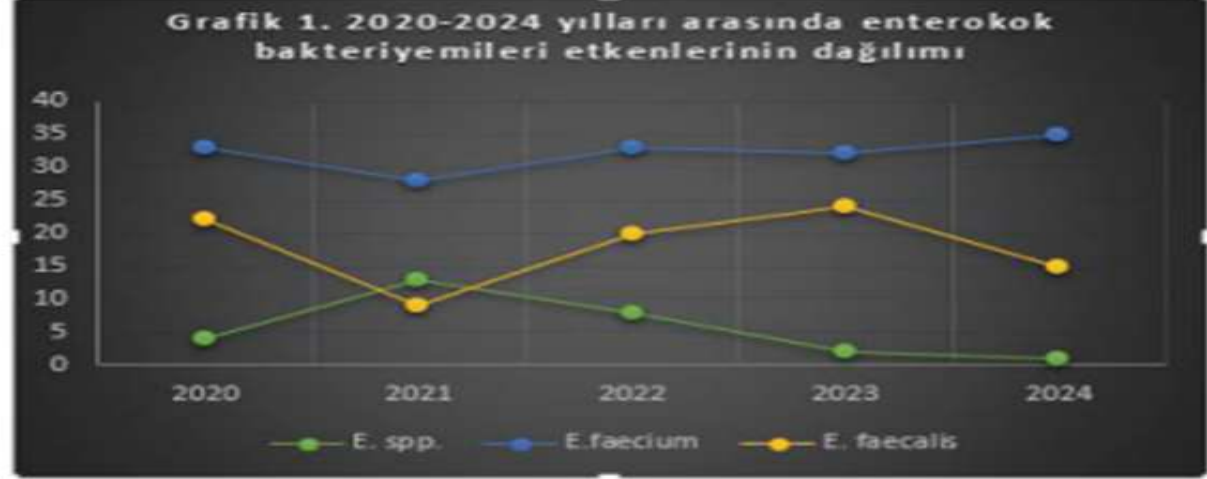
	İnfektif Endokardit n=50	Dışlanan Olgular n=60
Üremeler		
Gram pozitif	38 (76)	32 (53,3)
Gram negatif	3 (6)	5 (8,3)
<i>Candida</i> spp.	1 (2)	4 (6,6)
Üreme Saptanmadı	8 (16)	19 (31,6)
Etkenler		
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	13 (29,5)	3 (10)
Koagülaz negatif stafilokok	9 (18)	21 (35)
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	6 (12)	3 (5)
<i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	6 (12)	2 (3,3)
<i>Corynebacterium</i> spp.	2 (4)	2 (3,3)
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	2 (4)	2 (5)
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	1 (2)	-
<i>Candida</i> spp.	2 (4)	4 (6,2)
<i>Rothia mucilaginosa</i>	1 (2)	-

Araştırma Makalesi

Enterokok Bakteriyemileri: Son 5 Yılda E. faecium ve E. faecalis'in Direnç Profili ve Prognoza Etkisi*Enterococcal Bacteremia: The Resistance Profile and Prognostic Impact of E. faecium and E. faecalis Over the Past 5 Years*

Nuran Sarı*, Nurefşan Tuba Kurt, Hande Arslan, Özlem Kurt Azap

- 279 hastada enterokok bakteriyemisi
- 140'ı (%50.2) kadın.
- 161 (%57.7) E. faecium,
- 90 (%32.2) E. faecalis,
- 28 (%10.1) diğer enterokoklar

**Şekil 1. 2020-2024 yılları arasında enterokok bakteriyemi etkenlerinin dağılımı**

Tablo 2. Enterokok türlerine göre enfeksiyon odakları, laboratuvar verileri ve komplikasyonlar

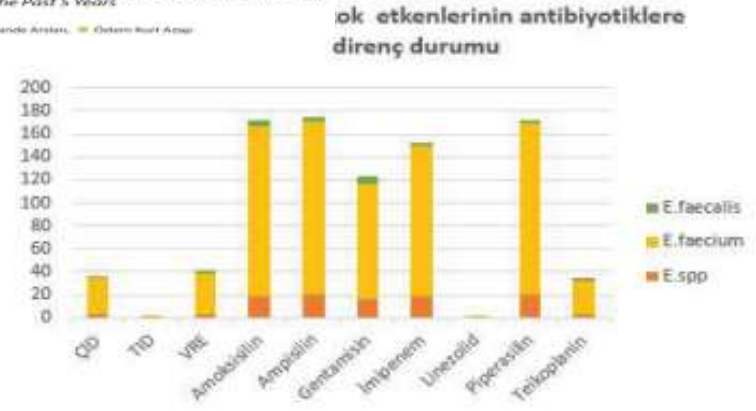
	Enterococcus spp.		Enterococcus faecium		Enterococcus faecalis		
	Sayı n=28	%	Sayı n=161	%	Sayı n=90	%	p
Enfeksiyon kaynağı							
Primer	4	14.3	27	16.8	32	35.6	0.002*
Sekonder	24	85.7	134	83.2	58	64.4	
Enfeksiyonun edinildiği yer							
Toplum ilişkili	6	21.4	29	18.0	35	38.9	0.001*
Sağlık hizmeti ilişkili	22	78.6	124	83.0	19	21.1	
Eşlik eden diğer enfeksiyonlar							
Kateter ilişkili KDI	2	7.1	20	12.4	27	30.0	0.001*
Intraabdominal enfeksiyon	11	39.3	76	47.2	20	22.2	0.001*
GİS perforasyon/fistül	7	25.0	54	34.4	21	23.6	0.172*
İdrar yolu enfeksiyonu	7	25.0	38	23.6	17	18.9	0.574*
İshal	2	7.1	1	0.6	1	1.1	0.029*
Laboratuvar							
Hipoalbuminemi >2.5 mg/dL	20	80.0	121	84.6	49	65.3	0.006*
Anemi **	25	89.3	135	83.9	73	81.1	0.586*
Kreatinin >1.3 mg/dL	15	53.6	80	49.7	46	51.1	0.923*
Komplikasyon varlığı							
Endokardit	1	3.6	3	1.9	9	10.0	0.022*
Diskit	1	3.6	0	0	3	3.3	
Apse	2	7.1	17	10.5	3	3.3	

* Pearson ki-kare testleri kullanıldı, p<0,05 anlamlı bulundu. Sütun yüzdeleri üzerinden değerlendirme yapılmıştır. ** Hemogloblin değeri ; kadın<12 mg/dL, erkek <14 mg/dL

Enterokok bakteriyemileri: Son 5 Yılda E. faecium ve E. faecalis'in Direnç Profili ve Prognosta Etkisi

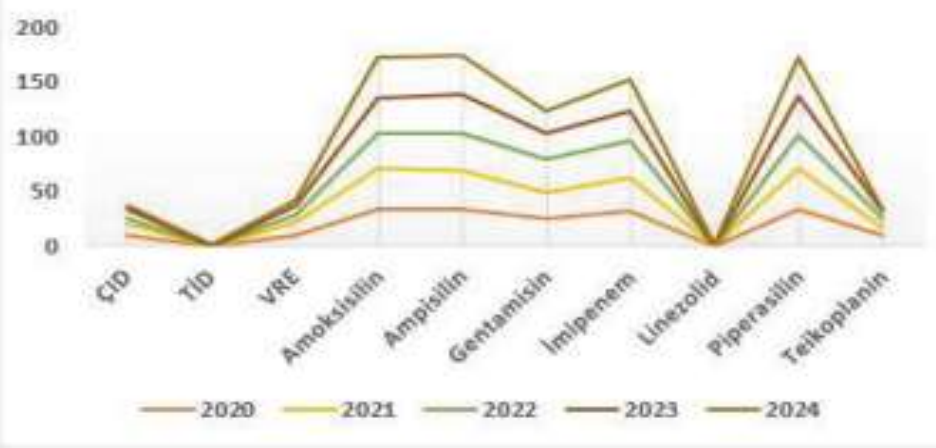
Enterococcal Bacteremia: The Resistance Profile and Prognostic Impact of E. faecium and E. faecalis Over the Past 5 Years

Yazan: Seren S., Yazan: Tuba K., Yazan: Arslan A., Yazan: Arslan A.



Şekil 2. Enterokok bakteriyemilerinde antibiyotiklere direnç grafiği (CİD; Çoklu ilaç direnci, TİD; tam ilaç direnci, VRE; vankomisin dirençli enterokok)

Grafik 3. 2020-2024 yılları arasında enterokoklarda antibiyotiklere direnç değişimi



Tablo 3. Eterokok türlerine göre antibiyotiklere direnç durumu, SIRS, sepsis ve hastane mortalitesi

	Enterococcus. spp.		Enterococcus faecium		Enterococcus faecalis		
	Sayı n=28	%	Sayı n=161	%	Sayı n=90	%	p
Antibiyotiklere direnç durumu							
Çoklu ilaç direnci	3	10,7	31	19,3	2	2,2	0.001*
Tam ilaç direnci	0	0,	1	0,6	0	0	0.692*
Vankomisin	3	10,7	36	22,4	2	2,2	0.001*
Amoksisilin	19	67,9	147	91,3	6	6,7	0.001*
Ampisilin	20	71,4	150	93,2	5	5,6	0.001*
Gentamisin	16	57,1	100	62,1	7	7,8	0.001*
Imipenem	19	67,9	131	81,4	2	2,2	0.001*
Linezolid	0	0	1	0,6	0	0	0.692
Piperasilin	20	71,4	149	92,5	3	3,3	0.001*
Teikoplanin	3	10,7	29	18,0	2	2,2	0.001*
SIRS	12	42,9	60	37,3	24	26,7	0.055*
Sepsis	11	39,3	58	36,0	24	26,7	0.250*

Yoğun bakım ünitesi ya
Hastane mortalitesi (3)
Pearson ki-kare testleri ki

Tablo 5. Enterokok bakteriyemilerinde etkenler, direnç ve diğer risk faktörlerinin mortaliteye etkisi

	Mortalite var		Mortalite yok		p
	Sayı	Yüzde (%)	Sayı	Yüzde (%)	
Etkenler					
E.faecium	124	59,6	37	52,1	0.269
E.fecalis	61	29,3	29	40,8	0.073
Enterococcus spp.	23	11,1	5	7,0	0.331
Antibiyotiklere direnç					
Ampisilin	142	68,3	33	46,5	0.002
Gentamisin	107	51,5	17	23,9	0.001
Imipenem	126	60,6	26	36,6	0.001
Piperasilin	140	67,3	32	45,1	0.001
Teikoplanin	30	14,4	4	5,6	0.036
Vankomisin	34	16,3	7	9,9	0.183
Diğer					
SIRS varlığı	87	41,8	9	12,7	0.001
Sepsis varlığı	86	41,3	7	9,9	0.001
Yoğun bakım ünitesinde yatış	144	69,2	28	39,4	0.001
Pitt bakteriyemi skoru, mean + SD	2,71 ± 2,81		1,15 ± 1,13		0.001
Charlson komorbidite indeksi, mean + SD	6,70 ± 2,72		5,04 ± 2,38		0.001

Olgu 1. MFS, 81y, Erkek,

- 1.11.2019
- Koroner arter hastalığı, hipertansiyon,
- Bening prostat hipertrofisi-Prostatektomi-2018
- 5.2019 TAVİ,
- Başvurudan 10 gün önce ishal, nefes darlığı
- Ateş, üşüme, titreme, kuru öksürük,
- Halsizlik, baş dönmesi



Olgu 1. MFS, 81y, erkek,

Fizik muayene

- Ateş: 38.1°C TA: 96/50 mmHg, Nabız: 92/dk, SaO2: 90/dk
- Baş-boyun: Orofarinks hiperemik, kript-, lenfadenopati saptanmadı
- Solunum sistemi: Kaba, ral ve ronküs saptanmadı
- Kardiovasküler sistem: Aritmik, aort ve pulmoner odakta 3/6 sistolik üfürüm
- Batın: Rebound-, defans, organomegali saptanmadı
- Ekstremiteler: Pretibial ödem -/-

Laboratuvar

- Hemoglobin - 8,4 g/dL
- Hematokrit - 25,5 %
- Eritrosit - 3,19 M/ μ L
- Lökosit - 11,57 bin/ μ L
- BUN - 13 mg/dL
- Kreatinin - 0,68 mg/dL
- Glomerüler Filtrasyon Hızı - 89 ml/dk
- C-Reaktif Protein (0-5) - 103,5 mg/L
- Prokalsitonin - 0,28 μ g/L

Infektif endokardit r



Clinical Infectious Diseases
VIEWPOINTS



The 2023 Duke-International Society for Cardiovascular Infectious Diseases Criteria for Infective Endocarditis: Updating the Modified Duke C

Vance G. Fowler Jr.,^{1,2} David T. Durack,¹ Christine Selton-Suty,³ Eugene Athan,⁴ An Emanuele Durante-Mangoni,⁵ Xavier Duval,⁶ Claudio Querido Fortes,⁷ Emil Fosbol,⁸ Adolf W. Karchmer,⁹ Carlos A. Mestres,¹⁰ Cathy A. Petti,^{1,17} Maria Nazarena Pizzi,¹ Jan T. M. van der Meer,²³ Thomas W. van der Vaart,²³ and Jose M. Miro^{24,25}



ESC
European Society
of Cardiology

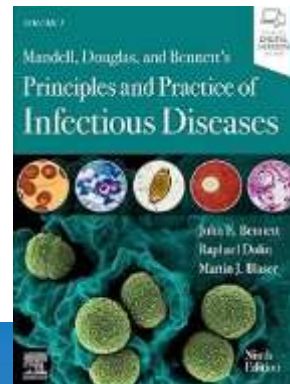
European Heart Journal (2023) **44**, 3948–4042
<https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehad193>

ESC GUIDELINES

2023 ESC Guidelines for the management of endocarditis

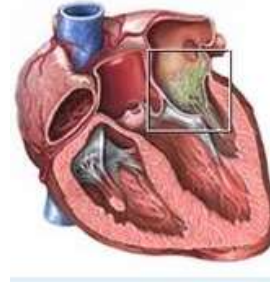
Developed by the task force on the management of endocarditis of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC)

Endorsed by the European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS) and the European Association of Nuclear Medicine (EANM)



Endocarditis and Intravascular Infections

Thomas L. Holland, Arnold S. Bayer, and Vance G. Fowler, Jr.



Tedavi ?



Gerald L Mandell, MD (*right*) with his coeditors, John Bennett, MD (*left*) and R. Gordon Douglas, Jr., MD (*center*), ~1978, all wearing the shirt Dr. Mandell designed.



İnfektif Endokardit Ampiri Tedavisi



Endokardit Tipi	Antimikrobik	Günlük Doz, Doz Aralığı, Uygulama Yolu	Süre (Hafta)		Yorum
			Doğal Kapak	Yapay Kapak	
Doğal kapak ve geç yapay kapak (>1 yıl), toplumdan edinilmiş subakut seyirli	Ampisilin-sulbaktam + Gentamisin	12 gr*, 4 dozda, IV 3 mg/kg, tek dozda, IV	4 2	6 2	Başlangıçta kreatinin yüksekse gentamisin den kaçınılmalıdır.
Doğal kapak ve geç yapay kapak (>1 yıl), toplumdan edinilmiş akut seyirli	Vankomisin + Ampisilin-sulbaktam veya Seftriakson	30-60 mg/kg, 2-3 dozda, IV 12 gr, 4 dozda, IV 2 gr, tek dozda, IV	4-6 4-6 4-6	≥6 ≥6 ≥6	Özellikle metastatik odak vb. bulunan komplike olgularda doğal kapak IE'si için 6 hafta, yapay kapak IE'si için ise ≥6 hafta olarak düşünülmelidir.
Doğal kapak ve geç yapay kapak (>1 yıl), SBİE	Vankomisin + Sefepim	30-60 mg/kg, 2-3 dozda, IV 6 gr, 3 dozda, IV	4 4	6 6	
Doğal kapak ve geç yapay kapak (>1 yıl), β-laktam alerjisi	Vankomisin + Gentamisin	30-60 mg/kg, 2-3 dozda, IV 3 mg/kg, tek dozda, IV	4 2	6 2	
Erken yapay kapak (≤1 yıl)	Vankomisin + Gentamisin + Sefepim + Rifampisin	30-60 mg/kg, 2-3 dozda, IV 3 mg/kg, tek dozda, IV 6 gr, 3 dozda, IV 900 mg, 3 dozda, oral/IV		6 2 6 6	
CIED ile ilişkili tel veya kapak	Vankomisin ± Gentamisin veya Sefepim veya Meropenem	30-60 mg/kg, 2-3 dozda, IV 3 mg/kg, tek dozda, IV 6 gr, 3 dozda, IV 3 gr, 3 dozda, IV	Antimikrobik tedavi cihaz çıkarıldıktan sonra tel endokarditinde 2-4 hafta, kapak endokarditinde 4 hafta verilmelidir.		

Ampirik tedavi başlarken !!!

- En sık etkenler- Stafilokok, streptokok, enterekok, ...
- Doğal /Yapay kapak
- Erken/geç yapay kapak
- Toplum/SBİ enfeksiyon
- Yabancı cisim (pil, LVAD, kateter, vb)
- Embolik/Metastatik/enfeksiyon odakları...

IE: infektif endokardit, SBİE: sağlık bakımıyla ilişkili infektif endokardit, CIED: kardiyak implante edilebilen elektrokardiyografi cihazı
* Kan kültürü ve serolojik testleri negatif olan hastalarda da aynı tedavi rejimleri kullanılabilir.
† Ampisilin olarak.

Olgu 1. MFS, 81y, erkek,

30.10.2019, TTE

2-D EKO ÖLÇÜLERİ ¹ (cm)	Bulgu	N (cm)	2-D EKO ÖLÇÜLERİ	Bulgu	N	
10.2019, TTE		3,6	Sağ atriyum (apikal 4B)	4,0	2,5-3,9	
		2,7	Sağ ventr çıkım yolu proks	2,7	1,9-3,3	
		3,9	Sağ ventrikül (apikal 4B)	3,8	3,3-4,2	
	Sol ventrikül (sistol)	3,3	2,3-3,9	Sağ ventrikül duvarı	<0,5	
Sol ventrikül (diastol)	4,7	3,8-5,8	Pulmoner arter (PS kısa aks)		1,5-2,5	
Septum bazalı (diastol)	1,3	0,7-1,1	Asendan aorta	3,9	<3,6	
Arka duvar (diastol)	1,3	0,7-1,1	Arkus aorta			
Oransal kısalma (%)		26-45	Desendan aorta			
Ejeksiyon fraksiyonu, %	48	50-66	Inferior vena cava		<1,8	
Diastol sonu hacim, ml	110	75-115	Sol atriyum hacim, ml/m ²		<29	
Sistol sonu hacim, ml	58	28-48				
Atım hacmi, ml	52					
DOPPLER ÖLÇÜMLERİ ²	Vel _{max} (cm/sn)	Grad _{max} (mm Hg)	TVI (m)	Grad _{mean} (mm Hg)	Kapak alanı (cm ²)	Yetm. (m/sn)
Pulmoner kapak	85	(60-100)				
Triküspit kapak	40/45	E(30-90) A(25-45)		(N<2)		
Sol ventr. çıkım	114	(70-110)				
Aort kapak	510	(90-160)	109	1,117	74	(N<5)
Mitral kapak	125/65	E(50-110) A(30-80)			(N<2)	
TAPSE, mm	21	(>17)	Planimetrik mitral kapak alanı = cm ²			
			Protezin etkin Kapak Alanı = cm ²			
			(LVOT/ Ao) TVI =			
PAZ ²			MBYZ ¹ (<80 msn)	MDZ ⁴ (140-240 msn)	AY Eğim i (m/sn ²)	
PAB ³ (<35 mm Hg)	55 -60	 ⁷	QP/QS ⁸	IVRZ ⁷ (70-100 msn)	AY BYZ ¹⁰ (msn)	

TANI:

Sol ventrikül sistolik işlev bozukluğu: Lateral duvar bazalı, inferobazal posterobazal hipokinetiktir.

Sol ventrikül duvarlarının kalınlığı normaldir.

Sol ventrikül diastolik işlev bozukluğu

Yalancı normalleşme (Evre 2)

Septal hipertrofi

Mitral yetersizliği (2/4)

Triküspit yetersizliği (1/4)

Aort kapak kalsifiktir. Aort darlığı (maksimum gradient artışı 109 mmHg ortalama 74 mmHg, kapak alanı 0,7 cm²)

Aort yeterisizliği (1/4)

Sol ve sağ atriyum dilateler

çıkan aorta hafif dilateler

1.11.2019

- VANKOMİSİN 2X1 GR IV

- GENTAMİSİN 1X240 MG IV

- RİFAMPİSİN 1X600 MG PO



- 2.11.2019
 - 3 set kan kültürü
 - Gram pozitif kok
- Tedavi: ???

Olgu 1. MFS, 81 y, Erkek,



- 3 set gram pozitif kok

Tedavi:

- Vankomisin 2x1gr iv,
- Gentamisin 1x240 mg
- Rifampisin 1x600 mg i

TETKİK SONUCU

Transözofageal Ekokardiyografi

04.11.20219

Klinik Bilgi : İE, KONTROL TEE YAPILMASI RİCA OLUNUR.

- İşlem öncesi hastaya 3 mg midazolam verildi. Oropharinks'e topikal anestezi uygulandıktan sonra TEE probu ile özafagusa girildi. İşlem öncesi hastanın kan basıncı 120/80. mmHg, kalp hızı 88/dk. dir. Saptanan bulgular şunlardır

TANI:

TAVI uygulanmış aort kapağı, kapak leafletleri izlendi, kapakta vegetasyon saptanmadı. TAVI stent stratlarının aort duvarına opozisyonunun tam olmadığı izlendi. Septuma uzak kenardan orta derecede paravalvüler AY ve sentral eser izlendi.

Mitral kapakın anterior leafletinde ve atriyal yüzde 0,8*0,3 cm boyutlarında vegetasyon ile uyumlu görünüm saptandı. Mitral yetmezliği (2-3/4), egzantrik idi.

Sol atriyal apendikste kitle ve trombüs izlenmedi.

İnteratriyal septum intakt idi, şant görülmedi.

Triküspid kapakta vegetasyon yoktu, triküspit yetmezliği (1/4) idi.

Pulmoner kapak normaldi.

Torakal aorta sklerotik idil.

Enterococcus faecalis üredi.

Antibiyotik Duyarlılığı

Amoksisilin

Duyarlı

Ampisilin

Duyarlı

Gentamicin-Syn

Duyarlı

İmipenem

Duyarlı

Linezolid

Duyarlı

Piperasilin

Duyarlı

Teikoplanin

Duyarlı

Vankomisin

Duyarlı



Table 3. Updates to Modified Duke Criteria Proposed by 2023 Duke-ISCVID IE Criteria.

PATHOLOGIC CRITERIA	Change
Microorganism identification	Microorganisms identified in appropriate sample by PCR, amplicon or metagenomic sequencing, or <i>in situ</i> hybridization
MAJOR CLINICAL CRITERIA	Change
Microbiology	
Blood cultures	Removed requirements for timing and separate venipunctures for blood cultures.
Definition of typical organisms	Added typical pathogens: 1) <i>S. lugdunensis</i> ; <i>E. faecalis</i> ; all streptococci except <i>S. pneumoniae</i> and <i>S. pyogenes</i> ; <i>Granulicatella</i> spp.; <i>Abiotrophia</i> spp.; & <i>Gemella</i> spp. 2) Organisms to be considered "typical" IE pathogens in the setting of intracardiac prosthetic material: coagulase negative staphylococci, <i>Corynebacterium striatum</i> ; <i>C. jeikeium</i> , <i>Serratia marcescens</i> , <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , <i>Cutibacterium acnes</i> , non-tuberculous mycobacteria, and <i>Candida</i> spp.
Other Microbiologic tests	Added new Major Criteria for fastidious pathogens: 1) PCR or amplicon/metagenomic sequencing identifies <i>C. burnetii</i> , <i>Bartonella</i> sp., or <i>T. whipplei</i> from blood; or 2) IFA $\geq$ 1:800 for IgG antibodies identifies <i>B. henselae</i> or <i>B. quintana</i> .

- Vankomisin+ gentamisin+ rifampisin (4. gün) kesildi
- Ampisilin 4x3 gr ıv + Seftriakson 2x2 gr ıv başlandı
- Torakoabdominal BT ve endokolon (anemi, ishal)

2023 ESC Guidelines for the management of endocarditis

Recommendation Table 9 — Recommendations for antibiotic treatment of infective endocarditis due to *Enterococcus* spp.

Recommendations		Class ^a	Level ^b
Beta-lactam and gentamicin-susceptible strains			
In patients with NVE due to non-HLAR <i>Enterococcus</i> spp., the combination of ampicillin or amoxicillin with ceftriaxone for 6 weeks or with gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses: ^{355,360,361}		I	B
Adult antibiotic dosage and route			
Amoxicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ampicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ceftriaxone	4 g/day i.v. in 2 doses		
Gentamicin ^c	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose		
Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route			
Amoxicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day		
Ampicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day		
Ceftriaxone	100 mg/kg i.v. in 2 doses		
Gentamicin ^c	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 3 equally divided doses		
In patients with PVE and patients with complicated NVE or >3 months of symptoms due to non-HLAR <i>Enterococcus</i> spp., the combination of ampicillin or amoxicillin with ceftriaxone for 6 weeks or with gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses: ^{355,360,361}		I	B
Adult antibiotic dosage and route			
Amoxicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ampicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ceftriaxone	4 g/day i.v. in 2 doses		
Gentamicin ^c	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose		
Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route			
Ampicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day		
Amoxicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day		
Ceftriaxone	100 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2 doses		
Gentamicin ^c	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 3 equally divided doses		

High-level aminoglycoside resistance^d

In patients with NVE or PVE due to HLAR *Enterococcus* spp., the combination of ampicillin or amoxicillin and ceftriaxone for 6 weeks is recommended using the following doses:^{355,360,361}

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Ampicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses
Amoxicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses
Ceftriaxone	4 g/day i.v. or i.m. in 2 doses

Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route

Ampicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day
Amoxicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day
Ceftriaxone	100 mg/kg i.v. or i.m. in 2 doses

Beta-lactam resistant *Enterococcus* spp. (*E. faecium*)^e

In patients with IE due to beta-lactam resistant *Enterococcus* spp. (*E. faecium*), vancomycin for 6 weeks combined with gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses:^{358,359,369}

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Vancomycin	30 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2 doses
Gentamicin	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose

Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route

Vancomycin	30 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2–3 equally divided doses
Gentamicin	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose

Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* spp.^f

In patients with IE due to vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* spp., daptomycin combined with beta-lactams (ampicillin, ertapenem, or ceftaroline) or fosfomycin is recommended using the following doses:³⁶⁹

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Daptomycin	10–12 mg/kg/day i.v. in 1 dose
Ampicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses
Fosfomycin	12 g/day i.v. in 4 doses
Ceftaroline	1800 mg/day i.v. in 3 doses
Ertapenem ^g	2 g/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose

Görüntülemeler

TETKİK SONUCU
TÜM ABDOMEN USG

04.11.20219

YORUM :

- Kolelithiazis
- Sol böbrekte basit kortikal kistler
- Prostatik hiperplazi
- Abdominal aortada aterom plakları

TETKİK SONUCU
Üst Abdomen BT

06.11.2019

SONUÇ:

- Kolelitiazis
- Sağ sürrenal glandda lipom lehine değerlendirilen milimetrik çaplı lezyon
- Abdominal aortada yoğun aterosklerotik duvar kalsifikasyonları
- Bilateral böbrek konturlarında lobülasyon, bilateral nefrolitiazis
- Bilateral renal kortikal kist
- Verterabralarda yoğun dejenerasyon

Toraks BT

SONUÇ:

- Bilateral plevral effuzyon
- Aortik stent
- Her iki akciğerde sekel değişiklikler, atelektazile

TETKİK SONUCU

Alt Abdomen BT

Klinik Bilgi : infektif endokardit nedeniyle kybü'de yatış, malignite?

06.11.2019

SONUÇ:

- Prostatik hiperplazi
- Prostat bezi parenkiminde heterojenite
- Prostat bezinde transüretal rezeksiyona sekonder defektif görünüm
- Periprostatik yağ dokuda minimal çizgilenme
- Sigmoid kolonda spastik görünüm
- İnen kolon ile sigmoid kolon bileşke düzeyinde milimetrik çaplı divertikül
- İliak arterlerde aterosklerotik duvar kalsifikasyonları

Kolonoskopi

Klinik Bilgi : KOLONOSKOPI MALİGNİTE?

ENDOSKOP: Olympus CF HQ190L

SEDA SYON: Propofol:40mg, dormicum 2mg, fentanil 50mcg

PERİANAL BÖLGE İN SPEK SİYONU ve REKTAL TUŞE: Normaldi.

ENDOSKOPİK İNCELEME:

Anüsten girilerek terminal ileuma kadar ilerlendi.

Bağırsak temizliği genel olarak yeterliydi. Sol kolonda yer yer barsak içeriği izlendi.

Anal kanal: İnternal hemoroidler vardı (1. Evre).

Rektum: Mukoza, lümen ve duvarlar normaldi.

Sigmoid kolon: Mukoza, lümen ve duvarlar normaldi.

İnen kolon: Mukoza, lümen ve duvarlar normaldi.

Transvers kolon: Mukoza normal olup bir adet diminutif polip izlendi. Biyopsi forsepsi ile koparıldı.

Çıkan kolon: Mukozası normal olup bir adet 7mm çapında sapsız polip izlendi. Submukozal enjeksiyon sonrasında ile kesildi. Fakat yoğun barsak içeriği nedeniyle polip bulunamadı. Lümen ve duvarlar normaldi.

Çekum ve ileo-çekal valv: Mukoza, lümen ve duvarlar normaldi.

Terminal ileum: Normaldi.

EK İŞLEM: Elektronik kroemendoskopi (NBI) ile incelendi.

TANI: Polip(ler), İnternal Hemoroid

05.11.2019

14.11.2019

- 4. gün ateş düştü, 5. gün kan kültürleri negatifleşti,
- tedavi 15. gün TÖE

TETKİK SONUCU
Transözofageal Ekokardiyografi

- İşlem öncesi hastaya 3 mg midazolam verildi. Oforinks'e topikal anestezi uygulandıktan sonra TEE probu ile özafagusa girildi. İşlem öncesi hastanın kan basıncı 150/80 mmHg, kalp hızı 72/dk. dir. Saptanan bulgular şunlardır.

TANI:

TAVI uygulanmış aort kapak, kapak leafletleri izlendi, kapakta vegetasyon saptanmadı. TAVI stent stratlarnın aort duvarına opozisyonunun tam olmadığı izlendi. Septuma uzak kenardan 1-2/4 paravaller AY ve sentral eser izlendi. Mitral kapakın anterior leafletinde ve atriyal yüzde 7 mm boyutunda vegetasyon ile uyumlu görünüm saptandı. Mitral yetmezliği (2/4), egzantrik idi. Sol atriyal apendikte kitle ve trombüs izlenmedi. Interatriyal septum intakt idi, şant görülmedi. Triküspid kapakta vegetasyon yoktu, triküspit yetmezliği (2/4) idi. TY jeti 2,8 m/s'n'di. Pulmoner kapak normaldi. Torakal aorta sklerotik idil.

- vanko+genta+rif-4 gün,
- ampisilin+ seftriakson 11 gün

• **Taburculuk isteği ???**



2023 ESC Guidelines for the management of endocarditis

Recommendation Table 9 — Recommendations for antibiotic treatment of infective endocarditis due to *Enterococcus* spp.

Recommendations		Class ^a	Level ^b
Beta-lactam and gentamicin-susceptible strains			
In patients with NVE due to non-HLAR <i>Enterococcus</i> spp., the combination of ampicillin or amoxicillin with ceftriaxone for 6 weeks or with gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses: ^{355,360,361}		I	B
Adult antibiotic dosage and route			
Amoxicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ampicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ceftriaxone	4 g/day i.v. in 2 doses		
Gentamicin ^c	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose		
Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route			
Amoxicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day		
Ampicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day		
Ceftriaxone	100 mg/kg i.v. in 2 doses		
Gentamicin ^c	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 3 equally divided doses		
In patients with PVE and patients with complicated NVE or >3 months of symptoms due to non-HLAR <i>Enterococcus</i> spp., the combination of ampicillin or amoxicillin with ceftriaxone for 6 weeks or with gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses: ^{355,360,361}		I	B
Adult antibiotic dosage and route			
Amoxicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ampicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ceftriaxone	4 g/day i.v. in 2 doses		
Gentamicin ^c	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose		
Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route			
Ampicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day		
Amoxicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day		
Ceftriaxone	100 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2 doses		
Gentamicin ^c	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 3 equally divided doses		

High-level aminoglycoside resistance^d

In patients with NVE or PVE due to HLAR *Enterococcus* spp., the combination of ampicillin or amoxicillin and ceftriaxone for 6 weeks is recommended using the following doses:^{355,360,361}

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Ampicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses
Amoxicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses
Ceftriaxone	4 g/day i.v. or i.m. in 2 doses

Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route

Ampicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day
Amoxicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day
Ceftriaxone	100 mg/kg i.v. or i.m. in 2 doses

Beta-lactam resistant *Enterococcus* spp. (*E. faecium*)^e

In patients with IE due to beta-lactam resistant *Enterococcus* spp. (*E. faecium*), vancomycin for 6 weeks combined with gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses:^{358,359,369}

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Vancomycin	30 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2 doses
Gentamicin	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose

Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route

Vancomycin	30 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2–3 equally divided doses
Gentamicin	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose

Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* spp.^f

In patients with IE due to vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* spp., daptomycin combined with beta-lactams (ampicillin, ertapenem, or ceftaroline) or fosfomycin is recommended using the following doses:³⁶⁹

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Daptomycin	10–12 mg/kg/day i.v. in 1 dose
Ampicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses
Fosfomycin	12 g/day i.v. in 4 doses
Ceftaroline	1800 mg/day i.v. in 3 doses
Ertapenem ^g	2 g/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose

Tedavi planı ?



Teikoplanin 10 mgr/kg,



APAT tedavisi

Daptomisin 10 mg/kg, 30 dk
infüzyon

Günübirlik yatış, CK takibi-
4 hf,

Olgu 2.

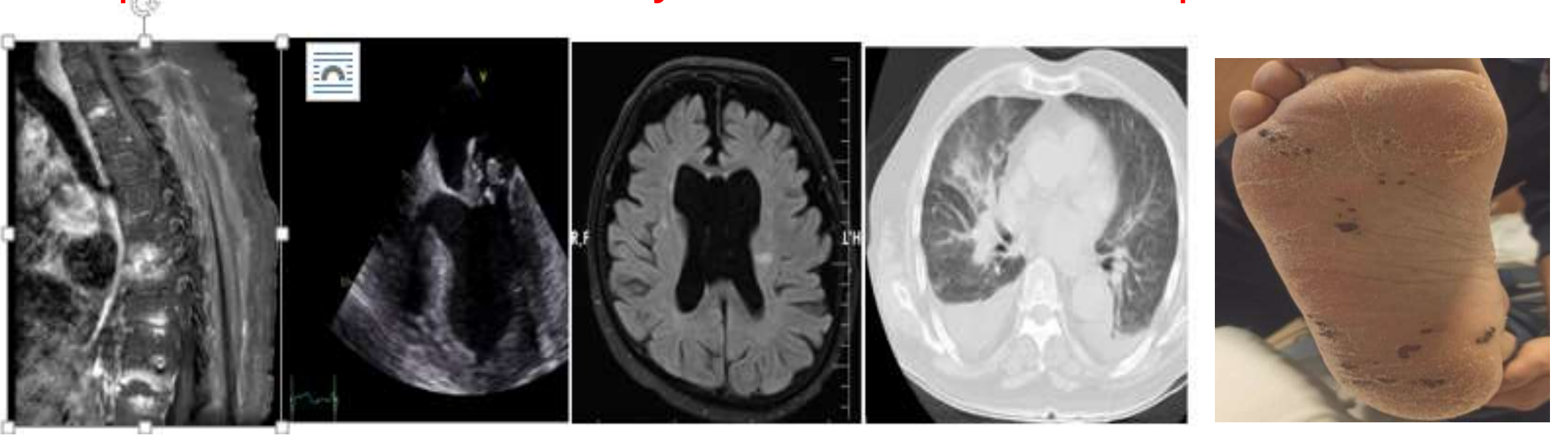
HE, 70 y, E, HT,
prostat Ca, 2016-2017
opere, Mart 2024 angio,
femoral kanama



- 2 hafta sonra eklem ağrıları ve sabah tutukluğu, halsizlik-analjezik
- Ağustos 2024, RA ön tanısı ile prednol 48 mg, 3 ay, azaltarak kesilmiş
- Ekim 2024 bel ağrısı, 2 kez SVO,
- MR da L1-3 seviyesinde abse ve spondilodiskit ampicilin-sulbaktam ve siprofloksasin/ 1 hf, meropenem+ teikoplanine/5 gün, sonra nefrotoksisite- meropenem+ linezolid/1hf
- Kan kültürlerinde *Enterococcus faecalis* üremesi SAM+ Seftriakson başlanıyor, TTE mitralde vejetasyon
- Hastanemize sevk (13.11.24).

13 Kasım 2024

Spinal MR, TTE, TÖE, Beyin MR, Toraks BT multiple emboliler



E. faecalis endokarditi, 1- servikal, torakal, lomber spondilodiskit, psoas apsesi, 2-mitral kapakta multiple vejetasyonlar, 3- beyinde periventriküler iskemik alanlar, 4- Toraks BT: bilateral plevral efüzyon, buzlu cam alanları, konsolidasyonlar, 5- Ayakta janeway lezyonları

TÖE

TANI:

Mitral kapak her iki leaflette 2.2 cm uzunluğa ulaşan, çok sayıda, multilobüle görünümde, daha belirgin olarak atrial yüzde, çok hareketli, ventriküle de girip çıkan vejetasyonlar izlendi. Ciddi mitral yetmezliği izlendi. Korda rüptürüyle uyumlu bulgu saptanmadı.

Aort kapağı non-koroner ve sağ koroner kuspisler ucunda 0.6 cm uzunluğunda vejetasyonla uyumlu olabilecek yapı izlendi. Aort yetmezliği (1/4)

Triküspid yetmezliği (2/4)

Sol atriyal apendiks temiz, trombus izlenmedi.

İnteratriyal septum intakt.

Sol atriyum hafif geniş (4.3 cm)

Enterococcus faecalis *endokarditi*

- *Enterococcus faecalis*-
- Beta-laktamlara ve aminoglikozidlere duyarlı



- Multiple emboliler !!!
- Tedavi yanıtsızlığı !!!



2023 ESC Guidelines for the management of endocarditis

Recommendation Table 9 — Recommendations for antibiotic treatment of infective endocarditis due to *Enterococcus* spp.

Recommendations		Class ^a	Level ^b
Beta-lactam and gentamicin-susceptible strains			
In patients with NVE due to non-HLAR <i>Enterococcus</i> spp., the combination of ampicillin or amoxicillin with ceftriaxone for 6 weeks or with gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses: ^{355,360,361}		I	B
Adult antibiotic dosage and route			
Amoxicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ampicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ceftriaxone	4 g/day i.v. in 2 doses		
Gentamicin ^c	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose		
Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route			
Amoxicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day		
Ampicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day		
Ceftriaxone	100 mg/kg i.v. in 2 doses		
Gentamicin ^c	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 3 equally divided doses		
In patients with PVE and patients with complicated NVE or >3 months of symptoms due to non-HLAR <i>Enterococcus</i> spp., the combination of ampicillin or amoxicillin with ceftriaxone for 6 weeks or with gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses: ^{355,360,361}		I	B
Adult antibiotic dosage and route			
Amoxicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ampicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ceftriaxone	4 g/day i.v. in 2 doses		
Gentamicin ^c	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose		
Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route			
Ampicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day		
Amoxicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day		
Ceftriaxone	100 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2 doses		
Gentamicin ^c	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 3 equally divided doses		

High-level aminoglycoside resistance^d

In patients with NVE or PVE due to HLAR *Enterococcus* spp., the combination of ampicillin or amoxicillin and ceftriaxone for 6 weeks is recommended using the following doses:^{355,360,361}

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Ampicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses
Amoxicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses
Ceftriaxone	4 g/day i.v. or i.m. in 2 doses

Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route

Ampicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day
Amoxicillin	200–300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses, up to maximum of 12 g/day
Ceftriaxone	100 mg/kg i.v. or i.m. in 2 doses

Beta-lactam resistant *Enterococcus* spp. (*E. faecium*)^e

In patients with IE due to beta-lactam resistant *Enterococcus* spp. (*E. faecium*), vancomycin for 6 weeks combined with gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses:^{358,359,369}

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Vancomycin	30 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2 doses
Gentamicin	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose

Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route

Vancomycin	30 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2–3 equally divided doses
Gentamicin	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose

Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* spp.^f

In patients with IE due to vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* spp., daptomycin combined with beta-lactams (ampicillin, ertapenem, or ceftaroline) or fosfomycin is recommended using the following doses:³⁶⁹

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Daptomycin	10–12 mg/kg/day i.v. in 1 dose
Ampicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses
Fosfomycin	12 g/day i.v. in 4 doses
Ceftaroline	1800 mg/day i.v. in 3 doses
Ertapenem ^g	2 g/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose

Use of teicoplanin monotherapy for the treatment of enterococcal infective endocarditis: a retrospective and comparative study at a referral centre [Get access >](#)

Miguel Villamarín , Nuria Fernández-Hidalgo  , Belén Viñado ,
Juan José González-López , Pau Rello , Laura Escolà-Vergé

Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, Volume 79, Issue 11, November 2024, Pages 2809–2814, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jac/dkae291>



Volume 79, Issue 11
November 2024

[< Previous](#) [Next >](#)

Objectives

Clinical experience in the use of teicoplanin for treating enterococcal infective endocarditis (EIE) is scarce. The aim of this study was to describe the characteristics and outcomes of patients with EIE treated with teicoplanin monotherapy compared to standard therapy with ampicillin plus ceftriaxone.

Methods

All consecutive adult patients diagnosed with EIE between January 2018 and September 2022 at a referral centre were reviewed. Characteristics of individuals treated with teicoplanin for ≥ 14 days [the treated with teicoplanin (TT) group] were compared with those who received ampicillin plus ceftriaxone (AC group).

Results

Sixty-six patients were included [61 (92%) *E. faecalis* infective endocarditis (IE) and 5 (8%) *E. faecium* IE]. Twenty-seven (41%) received teicoplanin: eight as first-line treatment and 19 as continuation therapy.

The median duration of teicoplanin treatment was 30 (25–43) days. Surgery was indicated in 14/27 (52%) in the TT group and in 21/39 (54%) in the AC group, but was finally performed in 11/14 (79%) and 13/21 (62%) ($P=0.46$), respectively. In-hospital mortality rate was 3/27 (11%) in the TT group and 12/39 (31%) in the AC group ($P=0.06$). Patients treated with teicoplanin were more often discharged on outpatient parenteral antibiotic therapy [18/27 (67%) versus 6/39 (15%), $P<0.001$] and median hospital stay was shorter [29 days (IQR 20–61) versus 50 days (IQR 43–68), $P=0.006$]. One-year cumulative mortality was 8/27 (30%) in the TT group and 13/39 (33%) in the AC group ($P=0.46$). There was one relapse in each group.

Conclusion

Teicoplanin seems an effective treatment for selected patients with enterococcal IE, mainly to facilitate discharge.

Teikoplanin,
seftriakson+ampisilin
kombinasyonuna göre daha
düşük mortalite, daha kısa
yatış,
aynı relaps oranları

RESEARCH

Open Access

Combination therapy versus monotherapy: retrospective analysis of antik of enterococcal endocarditis

Razan Saman^{1,5*}, Christopher P. Primus², Robert West³, Simon J. Wol

Gentamisin
kombinasyonund
a mortalite
düşük, klinik
sonuçlar daha
iyi



Abstract

Background Guidelines suggest treating fully penicillin-susceptible *Enterococcus faecalis* strains causing infective endocarditis with amoxicillin combined with gentamicin or ceftriaxone, but clinical evidence to support this practice is limited and monotherapy cohorts were excluded from studies. We describe antibiotic treatment, complications, and outcomes in patients with *Enterococcus faecalis* infective endocarditis, specifically comparing monotherapy versus combination therapy.

Methods Retrospective analysis of prospectively collected cohort of patients with definite or possible infective endocarditis from 2 English centres between 2006 and 2021. The primary outcome was 30-day mortality. Secondary outcomes included acute kidney injury, relapse, and clinical cure.

Results 178 individuals were included: median age was 72 years (interquartile range 60–79), male sex majority (138, 78%) and mostly native valve endocarditis (108, 61%). Thirty-nine patients (22%) received monotherapy (penicillin/glycopeptide/linezolid/daptomycin), 128 (72%) combination with gentamicin, 11 (6%) combination with ceftriaxone. Patients on combination therapy with gentamicin had a statistically significant lower 30-day mortality than those treated with monotherapy (21 (16.4%) versus 15 (38.5%) $p=0.035$) and higher rates of clinical cure (101 (78.9%) versus 23 (59.0%) $p=0.018$). Patient receiving gentamicin were more likely to experience acute kidney injury (64 (50%) versus 11 (28.2%) $p=0.057$). Ceftriaxone combination was associated with poor outcomes, but the sample size was small.

Conclusion Patients treated with combination gentamicin therapy had better clinical outcomes than patients treated with monotherapy. Low-dose gentamicin regimens were associated with acute kidney injury. Patients treated with combinations were different to those treated with monotherapy and confounding remains a concern with observational analyses. An adequately powered clinical trial is needed to determine optimal treatment of enterococcal endocarditis.



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Clinical Microbiology and Infection

journal homepage: www.clinicalmicrobiologyandinfection.com



Narrative review

Aminoglycosides for infective endocarditis: time to say goodbye?

D. Lebeaux^{1,*}, N. Fernández-Hidalgo^{2,3}, B. Pilmis⁴, P. Tattevin⁵, J.-L. Mainardi¹

¹ Service de Microbiologie, Unité Mobile d'Infectiologie, AP-HP, Hôpital Européen Georges Pompidou, Centre Université de Paris, Université de Paris, Paris, France

² Servei de Malalties Infeccioses, Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

³ Spanish Network for Research in Infectious Diseases (REIP), Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain

⁴ Service de Microbiologie et Plateforme de dosage des Anti-infectieux, Equipe Mobile de Microbiologie Clinique, Groupe Hospitalier Paris Saint-Joseph, Paris, France

⁵ Infectious Diseases and Intensive Care Unit, Pontchaillou University Hospital, Rennes, France

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 1 September 2019

Received in revised form

10 October 2019

Accepted 15 October 2019

Available online 24 October 2019

Editor: L. Leibovici

Keywords:

Acute kidney failure

Aminoglycoside

Endocarditis

Gentamicin

Synergism

ABSTRACT

Background: Based on experimental studies showing synergism with β -lactams and glycosides, aminoglycosides have long been considered essential in the treatment of infective endocarditis. However, their use is associated with a high risk of renal failure, especially in elderly patients.

Aims: The aim of this narrative review was to summarize the evidence to support reduced use of aminoglycosides for the treatment of IE. We also analysed data supporting the use of aminoglycosides in specific subgroup of IE patients.

Sources: PubMed database was searched up to July 2019 to identify relevant studies.

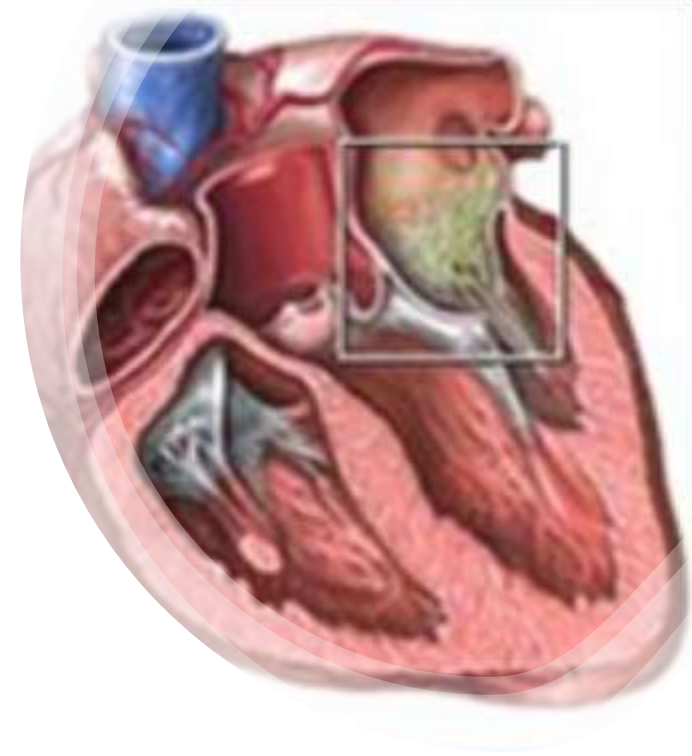
Contents: Recent European Guidelines reduced the use of aminoglycosides in IE, no longer recommended for *Staphylococcus aureus* native-valve IE, and shortened to 2 weeks for IE related to *Enterococcus* and streptococci with penicillin MIC >0.125 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. In addition, an alternative regimen with glycosides (ampicillin or amoxicillin plus ceftriaxone) is proposed for *E. faecalis*. Observations suggested that gentamicin would not be necessary in the case of staphylococcal prosthetic IE, as long as rifampicin is maintained. Recent clinical studies showed that for streptococcal IE, gentamicin could be restricted to isolates with penicillin MIC >0.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. For the empirical and definitive treatment of *E. faecalis* IE, amoxicillin or ampicillin plus ceftriaxone may be considered, irrespective of high-level aminoglycoside resistance.

Implications: In a scenario of progressive increase in the age and frailty of IE patients, the use of aminoglycosides can be reduced or avoided in ~90% cases. This should result in reduced incidence of renal failure, an important prognostic factor in IE. **D. Lebeaux, Clin Microbiol Infect 2020;26:723**

© 2019 European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

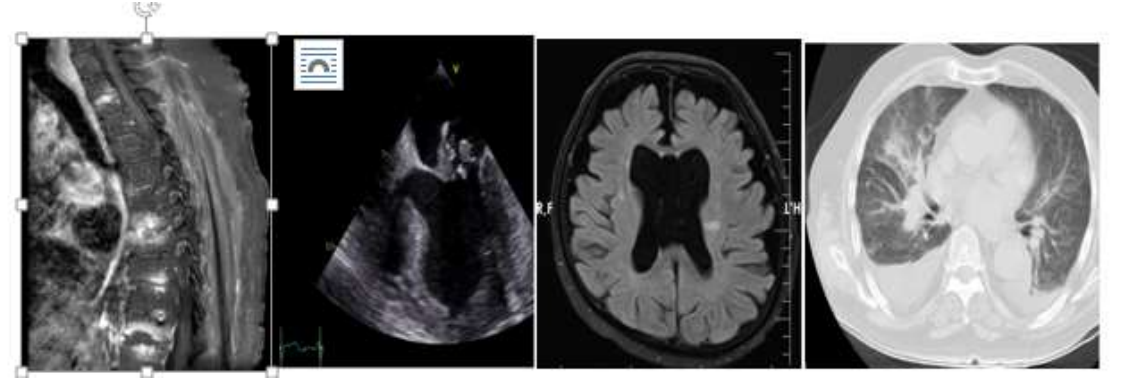
Aminoglikozid kombinasyonu

- ***S. aureus*** doğal kapak IE'sinde artık önerilmiyor
- ***Enterococcus faecalis*** IE 2 haftaya kısaltıldı
- ***E. faecalis*** IE'nin ampirik ve kesin tedavisi için, yüksek düzeyde aminoglikozit direncinden bağımsız olarak amoksisilin veya ampisilin + seftriakson düşünülebilir.
- IE hastalarında yaş, fragilite, yan etki artmakta,



Tedavi?

Ne yaptık ?



- Daptomisin 10 mg/kg+ Seftriakson 2x2 gr+ Ampisilin 4x3 gr/IV



Patoloji

TANI

Enfektif endokardit ile uyumlu bulgular.

Ömeklerde yaygın fibrinoid nekroz, nötrofil lökosit ve seyrek lenfosit kümeleri, yer yer fibrovasküler proliferasyon, fokal kalsifikasyon ve nonspesifik bakteri kümeleri izlendi.
Kalp, aort ve mitral kapak, kapak replasmanı.

- Operasyon AVR+ MVR
- Kapak doku kültürleri-Bakteri üremedi
- 2 hafta yatış, ilinde toplam 8

Olgu 3. 51y, E, MKD,

- 13.03.2020 –
- Acil servis
- Bilinç bulanıklığı,
- uykuya hali, hıçkırık, halsizlik
- Öz geçmişi: Yeni tanı DM, HT

Fizik muayene

- Genel durum orta, somnolans,
- Kan basıncı:134/81 mmHg, nabız: 105-110/dk
- Ateş: 38°C SaO₂: 95
- Baş-boyun: Orofarinks hipermik, diş çürüğü+
- SS: Solunum sesleri doğal, ral-ronküs yok
- KVS: S1(+), S2(+), aort odağında belirgin, tüm odaklarda 3/ 6 sist üfürüm+
- Batın: Doğal, asit yok, defans-hassasiyet yok
- PTÖ:-/-
- Sol ayak baş parmak enfekte yara

Laboratuvar

- Glukoz (Acil) - 148 mg/dL
- BUN - 15 mg/dL
- Kreatinin - 0,83 mg/dL
- Glomerüler Filtrasyon Hızı- 102 ml/dk/1,73m²
- Sodyum - 132 mmol/L
- Potasyum - 3,6 mmol/L
- Kütle CK-MB - 0,5 µg/L
- Hs Troponin - I - **327 -811 ng/L**
- Hemoglobin. - 11,7 g/dL
- Lökosit. - **18,22 bin/µL**
- VKG: ph:7,55 co₂:37,4 k:3,3 lac:1,9
hco₃:32,7 kş:147--met alkaloz

Difüzyon MR (13.03.2020)

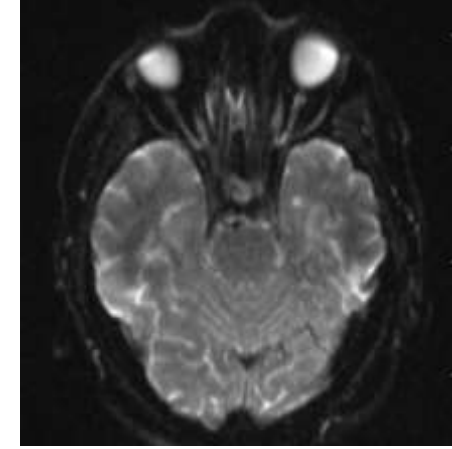
- Sol parietal beyaz cevherde ve frontoparietalde mmlik boyutlarda mikroenfarktlar, difüzyon kısıtlaması mevcut.

TTE (13.03.2020)

2-D EKO ÖLÇÜLERİ ¹ (cm)	Bulgu	N (cm)	2-D EKO ÖLÇÜLERİ	Bulgu	N		
Aort kökü	3,1	2,2-3,6	Sağ atriyum (apikal 4B)	3,4	2,5-3,9		
Sol ventrikül çıkım yolu		1,6-2,7	Sağ ventr çıkım yolu proks	2,4	1,9-3,3		
Sol atriyum	4,9	2,1-3,9	Sağ ventrikül (apikal 4B)	3,2	3,3-4,2		
Sol ventrikül (sistol)	4,2	2,3-3,9	Sağ ventrikül duvarı		<0,5		
Sol ventrikül (diastol)	5,7	3,8-5,8	Pulmoner arter (PS kısa aks)		1,5-2,5		
Septum bazali (diastol)	1,1	0,7-1,1	Asendan aorta	4,0	<3,6		
Arka duvar (diastol)	1,1	0,7-1,1	Arkus aorta				
Oransal kısalma (%)	26	26-45	Desendan aorta				
Ejeksiyon fraksiyonu, %	52	50-66	İnferior vena cava		<1,8		
Diastol sonu hacim, ml	170	75-115	Sol atriyum hacim, ml/m ²		<29		
Sistol sonu hacim, ml	80	28-48					
Atım hacmi, ml	90						
DOPLER ÖLÇÜMLERİ ¹	Vel _{max} (cm/sn)	Grad _{max} (mm Hg)	TVI (m)	Grad _{max} (mm Hg)	Kapak alanı (cm ²)	Yetm. (m/sn)	
Pulmoner kapak	89	(60-100)					
Triküspit kapak	65/42	E(30-90) A(25-45)		(N<2)		2,8	
Sol ventr. çıkım	97	(70-110)	0,195				
Aort kapağı	306	(90-160)	37	0,639	21	(N<5)	+
Mitral kapak	97/77	E(50-110) A(30-80)				(N<2)	+
TAPSE, mm	19	(>17)	Planimetrik mitral kapak alanı = cm ²				
			Protezin etkin Kapak Alanı = cm ²				
			(LVOT/ Ao) TVI =				
PAZ ²			MBVZ ³ (<80 msn)	MDZ ⁶ (140-240 msn)		AY E ⁹ imi (m/sn ²)	
PAB ⁵ (<35 mm Hg)	35-40 ⁶	 ⁷	QP/QS ⁶	IVRZ ⁹ (70-100 msn)		AY BYZ ¹⁰ (msn)	

TANI:

Sol ventrikül hafif dilate, sistolik işlevi normaldir.
Sağ ventrikül sistolik işlevi ve büyüklüğü normaldir.
Sol ventrikül duvarlarının kalınlığı normaldir.
Sol ventrikül diastolik işlevi normaldir.
Mitral yetmezliği (1-2/4), egzantrik
Biküspid aorta kapak, aort kapağında vejantasyon, peri aortik apse, triküspid kapağa uzanan vejantasyon.
Aort darlığı (Maksimum gradient 37 mm Hg, ortalama gradient 21 mm Hg). Aort yetmezliği (2/4), egzantrik
Triküspid yetmezliği (1/4)
Sol atriyum dilatedir.
Çıkan aorta dilatedir.
Perikard normaldir.



Abdomen USG (13.03.2020)

YORUM :

- Safra kesesinde yoğunlaşmış safra çamuruna ait görünüm
- Minimal splenomegali

Vankomisin 2 gr yükleme, 2x1250 mg idame
+
Ampisilin-sulbaktam 4x3 gr ıv

14.03.2020

Transözofageal Ekokardiyografi

- İşlem öncesi hastaya 4 mg midazolam, 70 mg propofol verildi. Orofarinks'e topikal anestezi uygulandıktan sonra TEE probu ile özafagusa girildi. İşlem öncesi hastanın kan basıncı 130/80 mmHg, kalp hızı 87/dk. dır. Saptanan bulgular şunlardır.

TANI:

Sol atriyal apandiks temiz. Vegetasyon izlenmedi.

Aort kapağında ve mitral anterior leaflet köküne tutunmuş vegetasyon izlendi. İntervalvüler fibroza ve aort anulusunu saran apse görünümü, interatriyal septumdan triküspid kapak septal leaflet köküne uzanan kitle şeklinde sağ atriyumda hareketli vegetasyon izlenmiştir.

Mitral yetmezliği (1/4)

Aort yetmezliği (2/4)

Triküspid yetmezliği (1/4)

Pulmoner ven girişleri normal yerleşimde

Torakal ve arkus aorta normal.

Ana pulmoner arterler normal.

15.03.2020

3 set kan kültürü

Kan Kültürü (aerob) (Tüp Kodu: 7888142) (Sonuç: 15/03/2020 10:37) (Örnek: 13/03/2020 14:07) (Perifer)

Kültür Sonucu

Enterococcus faecalis üredi.

Antibiyotik Duyarlılığı

Amoksisilin	Duyarlı
Ampisilin	Duyarlı
Gentamicin-Syn	Duyarlı
İmipenem	Yüksek Dozda Duyarlı *
Linezolid	Duyarlı
Piperasilin	Duyarlı
Teikoplanin	Duyarlı
Vankomisin	Duyarlı

Vankomisin kesildi

Duocid 4x3 gr iv+ gentamisin
240 mg iv

18.03.2020,
kontrol TÖE

Transözofageal Ekokardiyografi

- İşlem öncesi hastaya 3 mg midazolam, 100 mg jetmonal, 30 mg propofol verildi. Orofarinksle topikal anestezi uygulandıktan sonra TEE probu ile özafagusa girildi. İşlem öncesi hastanın kan basıncı 130/80 mmHg, kalp hızı 87/dk'dır. Saptanan bulgular şunlardır.

TANI:

Sol atriyal apendiks temiz. Vejetasyon izlenmedi.
Aort kapagında ve mitral anterior leaflet köküne tutunmuş vejetasyon izlendi. İntervalvüler fibroza ve aort anulusunu saran apse görünümü, interatriyal septumdan triküspid kapak septal leaflet köküne uzanan kitle şeklinde sağ atriyumda hareketli vejetasyon izlenmiştir. Buna ilaveten periaortik absede yer yer likefaksiyon ve aort kökünden absel boşluğuna girip çıkan kan akımı izlendi. Fistülizasyon saptanmadı. Sol atriyumda uzanan intervalvüler fibrozaya yapışık yeni bir kitle saptandı.

SD izlenmedi.

Mitral yetmezliği (1/4)

Aort yetmezliği (2/4)

Triküspid yetmezliği (1/4)

Pulmoner ven girişleri normal yerleşimde

Orakal ve arkus aorta normal

ana pulmoner arterler normal.

Patoloji: Enfektif
endokardit ile uyumlu
bulgular

19.03.2020-Operasyon
AVR, MVR, TP, vejetasyonlar,
apse ve enfekte doku
rezeksiyonu, interatriyal ve
interventriküler septum
onarımları,

Doku Biyopsisi Kültürü (Tıp Kodu: 7903737) (Sonuç: 22/03/2020 08:49) (Örnek: 19/03/2020 14:40) (AORT KAPAK)

Kültür Sonucu

Enterococcus faecalis üredi.

Antibiyotik Duyarlılığı:

Enterococcus faecalis

Amoksisilin	Duyarlı
Ampisilin	Duyarlı
Gentamicin-Syn	Duyarlı
İmipenem	Yüksek Donda Duyarlı *
Linezolid	Duyarlı
Piperasilin	Duyarlı
Teikoplanin	Duyarlı
Vankomisin	Duyarlı

Doku Biyopsisi Kültürü (Tıp Kodu: 7903759) (Sonuç: 21/03/2020 08:11) (Örnek: 19/03/2020 14:48) (AORT KÖRÜ+ TRİKÜSPİT ENDOKARDİT DOKU?)

Kültür Sonucu

Enterococcus faecalis üredi.

Antibiyotik Duyarlılığı:

Amoksisilin	Duyarlı
Ampisilin	Duyarlı
Gentamicin-Syn	Duyarlı
İmipenem	Yüksek Donda Duyarlı *
Linezolid	Duyarlı
Piperasilin	Duyarlı
Teikoplanin	Duyarlı
Vankomisin	Duyarlı

YBÜ-Akciğerde
hemoraji,
hipotansiyon,
04.04.2020

Problemler

- Ampisilin yok, vankomisin nefrotoksitesi-teikoplanin allerjisi, linezolid trombositopenisi, Daptomisin- akciğer sürfaktan inhibisyonu, kramplar
- Görüntülemeler- TTE yeterli, TÖE yapılamaz, farklı bilgi vermez (özellikle konjenitaller), PET BT fatura edilemez
- Operasyon- Kan kültürü negatifleşsin, hasta stableleşsin
- Göz dibi-Bu kadar çok endokardit mi var?, tedavi protokolünü değiştirmeyecek
- Yatış için- Enfeksiyon
- Eko- raporlama eksiklikleri
- Maliyetler





ESC

European Society
of CardiologyEuropean Heart Journal (2025) 00, 1–14
<https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehaf219>

STATE OF THE ART REVIEW

Valvular heart disease

Infective endocarditis: it takes a team

Lawrence Lau ^{1,*}, Larry Baddour ², Núria Fernández Hidalgo ^{3,4,5},

The endocarditis team

Core team

Cardiologist /
echocardiographerInfectious diseases
specialist

Cardiac surgeon

+/- Clinical nurse
specialist

Additional endocarditis team members as required

Electrophysiologist

Radiologist

Neurologist

Congenital heart disease specialist

Nuclear medicine specialist

Pharmacist

Intensivist

Additional members as adjudicated by
regional expertise, and need

Addiction medicine specialist

Social worker

Microbiologist

Overarching goals of the endocarditis team

Evaluate, and overcome
diagnostic uncertainty

Define clinical suspicion

Interpret multimodality imaging within the clinical context

Address comorbidities in
special populations with
endocarditis

Injection drug use

Elderly and frail

Cardiac implantable electronic devices

Adult congenital heart disease

Neurological complications

Prosthetic heart valves

Derive recommendations
bases on endocarditis
team consensus

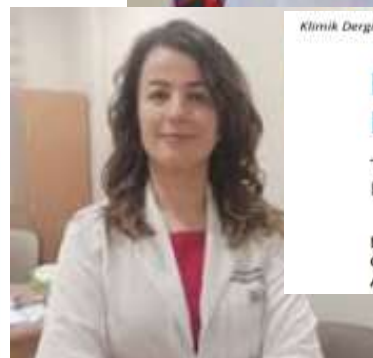
Antibiotic type, duration, and partial oral therapy

Extraction, bridging, and reimplantation of cardiac implantable electronic devices

Endovascular, or surgical treatment of neurologic complications

Type, and timing of cardiac surgery

Medical and/or palliative-based therapies



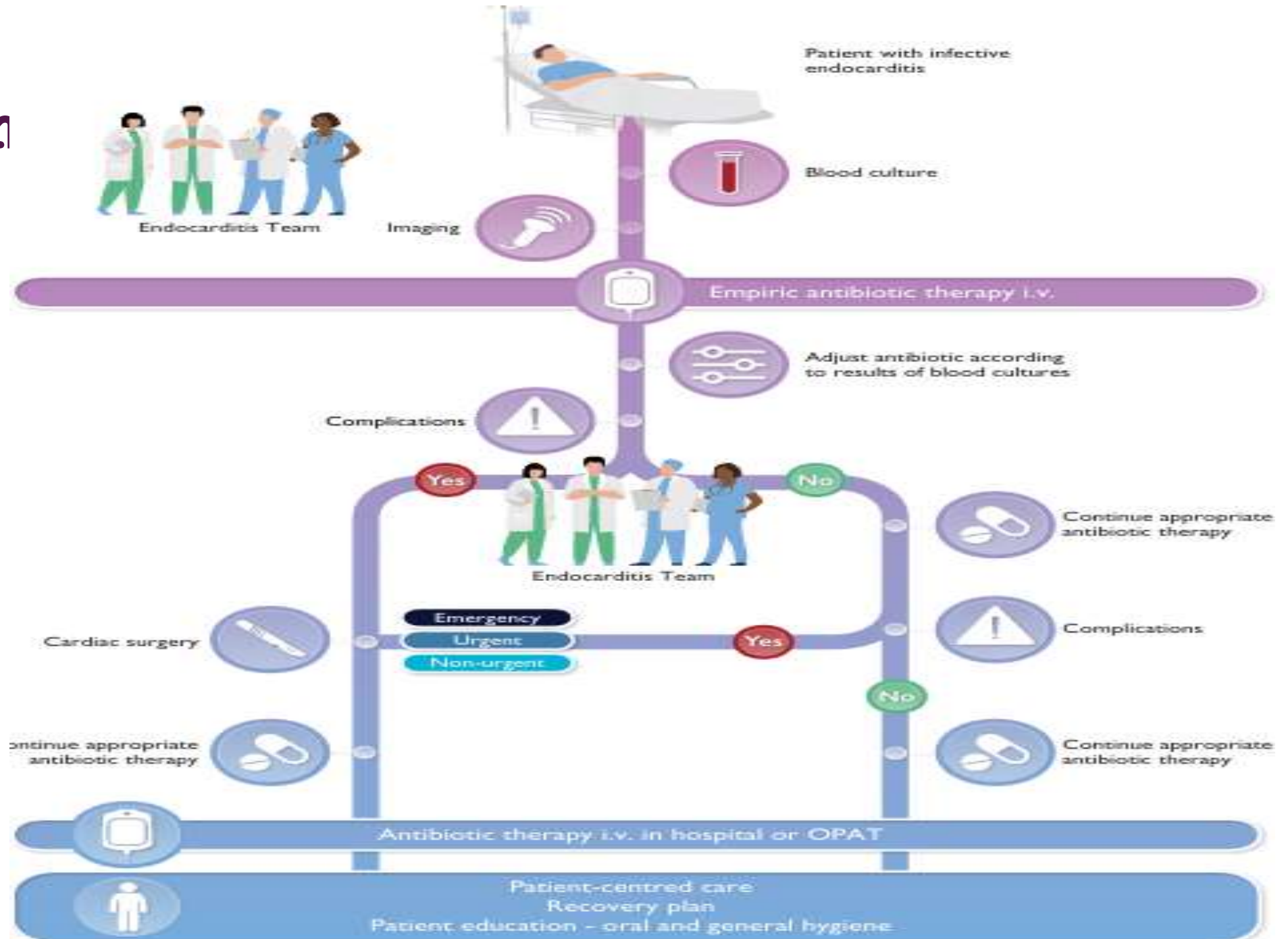
Klinik Dergisi 2023; 36(3): 216-25

Bir Üniversite Hastanesinde Üç Yıllık İnfektif
Endokardit Ekibi DeneyimiThree Years' Experience of the Infective Endocarditis Team in a University
HospitalNuran Sarı¹, Emir Karaçaylar², Elif Ateş¹, Bahadır Gültekin³, Seda Kibaroglu⁴, Zeynep Kendi-
Çelebi⁵, Ayşen Terzi⁶, Feride Rahatlı-Kural⁷, Ayşe Aktaş⁸, Meriç Yavuz-Çolak⁹, Özlem Kurt-
Azap¹, Atilla Sezgin¹⁰, Caner İncekaş⁶

BASKENT ÜNİVERSİTESİ



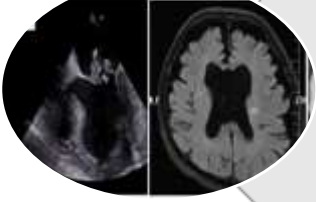
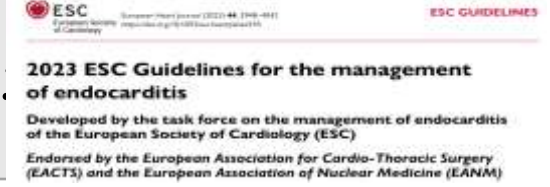
Hasta Yönetim



Özetle



- Enterokok endokarditleri 3. sıklıkta
- Uygun hastada BT, PET-BT, kolonoskopi
- Güncel rehberler takip ed.



- Erken tanı ve tedavisi planlanmalı
- Genellikle kombinasyon
- Uygun, seçilmiş hastalarda monoterapi



- Komplikasyonlar ciddi seyirli,
- İnfektif endokardit ekibi tarafından izlenmeli





Ablacım merhabalar nasılsınız Ayça ben dahiliyeden , sizinle enfeksiyon ayında çok enfektif endokardit takip etmiştik , siz de demiştiniz ki uzman olduğunda artık atlamazsın 🤔 uzmanlığımın 3. Ayındayım hastanesine atandım

18:14



Bugün enfektif endokardit yakaladım 🤔

18:14



Abla 60 yaşında kadın hasta maalesefki opere met pankreas ca, ben take sonrası sepsis ile yatırdım, tazosin verdim sonra kültürde enterokok üredi kestim enfeksiyon vankomisin duyarlı olunca vankomisin önerdi

18:33

Sadece ampicilin dirençli

18:33

Teiko linezolid vanko duyarlı

18:33

5. Gün oldu hala kültür negatifliği görmedim bi de duyarlı, dün de ateşi çıkınca bi enfektif endokardit tarayayım dedim vejetasyon çıktı kocaman

18:33



nuran_sari2003@yahoo.com
nuransari@baskent.edu.tr

TEŞEKKÜRLER