Intrathecal/Intraventricular Linezolid in Multidrug-Resistant Enterococcus faecalis Ventriculitis

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Abstract

Background  The use of intrathecal antibiotic therapy for the treatment of ventriculitis and/or meningitis has demonstrated efficacy especially when sterilization of the cerebrospinal fluid is not possible with intravenous antibiotics alone.

Case Description  We describe the successful treatment of Enterococcus faecalis ventriculitis utilizing intrathecal linezolid in a 32-year-old female patient with severe allergy to vancomycin, prohibitive bacterial susceptibilities, and failure of previous attempts to sterilize the cerebrospinal fluid despite multimodal treatment.

Conclusion  Intrathecal linezolid is a useful treatment in the setting of multidrug-resistant bacterial ventriculitis. We present a useful dosing regimen for the administration of intrathecal linezolid.

Introduction

Intrathecal (IT) antibiotics have been increasingly utilized for neurosurgical patients with ventriculitis and meningitis. The indication for such use of antibiotics often occurs in the setting of inability to sterilize cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) despite treatment with systemic therapy. The efficacy and safety of such antibiotic administration have been well described over the years, especially in the cases of vancomycin and gentamicin.1 However, the use and safety profile of newer generation antibiotics via an IT route remains relatively uncertain. Here, we present a case of a 32-year-old female patient with Enterococcus faecalis ventriculitis who was successfully treated with IT linezolid in addition to systemic antibiotic therapy.

Case Report

In August 2014, a 31-year-old female patient was originally diagnosed with glioblastoma and subsequently underwent surgical resection via a left frontal craniotomy. Approximately 6 months later, the patient developed wound dehiscence and surgical site infection. The initial antibiotic regimen included vancomycin for which the patient developed a severe allergic reaction. During this time period, the patient underwent multiple wound washouts and revisions though she repeatedly presented back to the hospital with fever and drainage from her cranial incision. Eventually, after developing hydrocephalus, the patient had an external ventricular drain (EVD) placed in April 2015. Shortly thereafter, she was started on therapy with intravenous aztreonam for CSF cultures growing Klebsiella pneumoniae. Repeat cultures additionally grew Candida albicans for which intravenous voriconazole was added to the antimicrobial regimen. Despite this, the patient continued to have surgical site drainage and intermittent fevers. Weeks later, further repeat cultures grew extended spectrum β-lactamase producing Klebsiella and nonvancomycin-resistant E. faecalis as aztreonam was switched to imipenem for appropriate coverage based on sensitivity profiles of the above microbes.
Again, despite the above therapy, the patient continued to experience marked confusion with fevers and purulent drainage from the surgical site. The patient underwent rotational flap coverage of her surgical site. In addition, the hospital was experiencing a shortage in imipenem for which the patient was transitioned to meropenem. Of note, oral linezolid 600 mg twice daily was also added to the regimen to provide further coverage for the \( E. \text{faecalis} \) considering the lower efficacy of meropenem (vs. imipenem) and the patient's history of severe allergic reaction to vancomycin and cephalosporins. Over the next week, the patient had minimal history of severe allergic reaction to vancomycin and cephalosporins. The patient underwent rotational flap coverage of her surgical site.

The ideal situation for using IT linezolid remains unknown. Earlier reports of central nervous system (CNS) penetration of linezolid are widely variable, ranging from 28 to 70%.\(^5,6\) A better understanding of the drug's action in the CNS following systemic administration is necessary to elucidate benefits of administering the drug IT.

As presented in our case, a patient with multiple antibiotic allergies and an EVD-related \( E. \text{faecalis} \) CSF infection that does not clear with prolonged use of systemic linezolid (8 days), demonstrating antibiotic resistance to gentamycin, and despite ventricular catheter exchange (excluding the possibility of bacterial colonization), may serve as a good candidate for the use of IT linezolid. Here, the use of IT linezolid did show rapid clearance of \( E. \text{faecalis} \) and sterilization of the CSF within 6 days of initiation. From a clinical perspective, there were no immediately apparent adverse reactions to the IT linezolid, as the patient was believed to have cleared her infection. However, considering the patient's intracranial bleed associated with tumor progression/recurrence and death 3 months later; it is difficult to fully evaluate the true impact and efficacy of this treatment. Despite this difficult outcome, we hope this case presents an example of the use of IT linezolid and how it may be dosed and serve as a mechanism for CSF sterilization in difficult neurosurgical infections in the future.

**Conflicts of Interest**
The authors listed report no conflict of interest.

**Disclosures**
None.

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