Shiga toxin-associated hemolytic uremic syndrome complicated by intestinal perforation in a child with typical hemolytic uremic syndrome

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Introduction

Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) is one of the most common causes of acute renal failure in childhood and is primarily diagnosed in up to 4.5% of children who undergo chronic renal replacement therapy. *Escherichia coli* serotype O157:H7 is the predominant bacterial strain identified in patients with HUS; more than 100 other Shiga toxin-producing enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* (EHEC) subtypes have also been isolated. The typical HUS manifestations are microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, and renal insufficiency. In typical HUS cases, more serious EHEC manifestations include severe hemorrhagic colitis, bowel necrosis and perforation, rectal prolapse, peritonitis, and intussusceptions. Colonic perforation, which has an incidence of 1%–2%, can be a fatal complication. In this study, we report a typical Shiga toxin-associated HUS case complicated by small intestinal perforation with refractory peritonitis that was possibly because of ischemic enteritis. Although the degree of renal damage is the main concern in HUS, extrarenal complications should also be considered in severe cases, as presented in our case.

Key words: Intestinal perforation, Hemolytic uremic syndrome, Shiga toxin, Typical

Case report

A 26-month-old female patient visited a hospital due to prolonged vomiting, poor oral
intake and watery diarrhea for 5 days after eating a slushy. At the time of the visit, she was drowsy. Laboratory tests revealed leukocytosis, anemia, thrombocytopenia, and azotemia. Renal ultrasonography revealed diffusely increased parenchymal echogenicity with decreased perfusion in both kidneys (Fig. 1). Despite supportive care, her azotemia worsened; therefore, two days later, (the 3rd hospital day), acute peritoneal dialysis (PD) was started. On the 6th hospital day, when she was transferred to another hospital, her dialysate looked bloody. On the next day (the 7th hospital day), she presented with abdominal tenderness and leukocytosis of her peritoneal dialysate (1,140/μL). Subsequently, the intraperitoneal antibiotic administration of cefazolin and ceftazidime was initiated. However, azotemia and leukocytosis of the peritoneal fluid persisted; thus, on the 9th hospital day, the patient was transferred to Seoul National University Children’s Hospital for further management.

At our hospital, the patient was alert but appeared acutely ill. She was not feverish. Upon physical examination, her whole abdomen was tender, and mild pitting edema was present. Laboratory tests revealed a leukocyte count (white blood cell, WBC) of 60,960/μL; hemoglobin (Hb) level, 9.4 g/dL; hematocrit (Hct), 28.4%; reticulocyte count (Reti), 10.62%; platelet count (Plt), 24,000/μL; serum sodium (Na) level, 139 mmol/L; serum potassium (K) level, 3.4 mmol/L; serum chloride level, 106 mmol/L; total carbon dioxide level, 20 mmol/L; serum blood urea nitrogen/creatinine level (BUN/Cr), 109/4.8 mg/dL; and C-reactive protein, 5.37 mg/dL. Schistocytes were observed on peripheral blood smear. Shiga toxin was detected from stool sample by polymerase chain reaction of Shiga toxin gene. WBC and red blood cell count of the peritoneal dialysate were 4,600/μL (polymorphonucleocyte, 98%) and 9,800/μL, respectively. The peritoneal dialysate culture revealed Enterococcus species, which were resistant to ampicillin and sensitive to vancomycin; accordingly, cefazolin was switched to intraperitoneal vancomycin. However, her peritonitis did not improve; therefore, the PD catheter was removed on the 12th hospital day, and hemodialysis (HD) was started. Three days later (on the 15th hospital day), severe ileus developed with aggravated abdominal tenderness. An exploratory laparotomy was performed under the suspicion of intestinal perforation (Fig. 2), and a 15 cm long intestinal necrotic change from the terminal ileum to the cecum with small perforation of the terminal ileum was found. She underwent an ileocecectomy with double-barrel ileostomy (Fig. 3). Pathologic evaluation revealed segmental transmural necrosis with perforation, transmural hemorrhage and hyaline thrombi in the small arteriole and vein. After the operation, her general condition and laboratory findings improved. HD was discontinued on the 20th hospital day, and she was discharged.

![Fig. 1. Renal ultrasonographic findings showing diffusely increased parenchymal echogenicity with decreased perfusion in both the kidneys. (A) Right kidney. (B) Left kidney.](image1)

![Fig. 2. X-ray scans (A, supine view; B, cross-table lateral view) and computed tomography scan (C) of the abdomen showing a suspected intestinal perforation seen on the day of operation.](image2)
on the 54th hospital day. At discharge, laboratory findings revealed a WBC count of 15,380/μL; Hb, 8.6 g/dL; Hct, 26.2%; Reti, 4.8%; Plt, 516,000/μL; and BUN/Cr, 12/0.6 mg/dL. The ileostomy was repaired one month after discharge, and she has been doing fairly well without specific complications. Laboratory findings at three years after discharge revealed a WBC count of 8,310/μL; Hb, 11.7 g/dL; Hct, 25.3%; Plt, 331,000 /μL; and BUN/ Cr, 16/0.56 mg/dL.

Discussion

To our knowledge, this is the first reported case of a Korean pediatric patient with intestinal perforation complicating Shiga toxin-associated (typical) HUS. While the degree of renal damage is of utmost concern in HUS, the case presented here shows that extrarenal complications also need to be considered in severe cases. In fact, the mortality in HUS is reported to be 3%–5% and is commonly associated with severe extrarenal disease, such as severe central nervous system involvement and severe colitis.

HUS colitis may persist for one to eight weeks due to the toxic effect of Shiga toxin (verotoxin) on endothelial cells and the induction of apoptosis in mucosal epithelial cells.

The incidence of colonic perforation in HUS has been reported to be up to 1%–2%. According to the literature, the transverse or descending colon is perforated 6.5 to 12 days after the onset of HUS symptoms in patients of one to five years of age. Interestingly, the perforation site was the small intestine in our patient. We speculated that the refractory peritonitis of this patient was due to the perforation of the intestine, although it was confirmed only after a computed tomography scan performed on the 17th day after the onset of HUS symptoms. Because the small bowel involvement is very rare in a patient with HUS, other common causes should also be considered in this case, such as complication of intussusception or mechanical perforation during PD catheter insertion. While no definitive conclusion could be drawn in this case due to insufficient evidence, we reckon that underlying condition of typical HUS would have precipitated bowel perforation, by providing focal lesion of intramural vasculitis, the leading point, susceptible to intussusception, or lowering the resilience of intestinal wall during procedure.

Because most children with HUS have abdominal pain and tenderness, abdominal symptoms of perforation are difficult to differentiate from the uncomplicated colitis of HUS. It is helpful to know that colonic perforation rarely occurs within the first week of the disease but instead much later. In severe HUS, indications of surgical exploration include toxic megacolon, colonic perforation, acidosis unresponsive to dialysis, or recurrent signs of obstruction or colonic stricture; therefore, it is important to keep in mind the possibility of intestinal perforation when the gastrointestinal symptoms of patients with HUS do not improve. In these cases, prompt surgical exploration is necessary.

Conflict of interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

Acknowledgments

This study was supported by a grant of the Korea Healthcare Technology R&D Project, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Republic of Korea (A120017).

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