Fatal septic shock due to Capnocytophaga canimorsus bacteremia masquerading as COVID-19 pneumonia - a case report

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Abstract

Background: Capnocytophaga canimorsus (C. canimorsus) infections are rare and usually present with unspecific symptoms, which can eventually end in fatal septic shock and multiorgan failure. The severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) related coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), on the other hand, is predominantly characterized by acute respiratory failure, although other organ complications can occur. Both infectious diseases have in common that hyperinflammation with a cytokine storm can occur. While microbial detection of C. canimorsus in blood cultures can take over 48 h, diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2 is facilitated by a widely available rapid antigen diagnostic test (Ag-RDT) the results of which are available within half an hour. These Ag-RDT results are commonly verified by a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT), whose results are only available after a further 24 h.

Case presentation: A 68-year-old male patient with the diagnosis of COVID-19 pneumonia was referred to our Intensive Care Unit (ICU) from another hospital after testing positive on an Ag-RDT. While the initial therapy was focused on COVID-19, the patient developed a fulminant septic shock within a few hours after admission to the ICU, unresponsive to maximum treatment. SARS-CoV-2 NAATs were negative, but bacteremia of C. canimorsus was diagnosed post-mortem. Further anamnestic information suggest that a small skin injury caused by a dog leash or the subsequent contact of this injury with the patient’s dog could be the possible point of entry for these bacteria.

Conclusion: During the acute phase of hyperinflammation and cytokine storm, laboratory results can resemble both, sepsis of bacterial origin or SARS-CoV-2. This means that even in the light of a global SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, where this diagnosis provides the most salient train of thoughts, differential diagnoses must be considered. Ag-RDT can contribute to early detection of a SARS-CoV-2 infection, but false-positive results may cause fixation errors with severe consequences for patient outcome.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, Rapid antigen diagnostic test, Capnocytophaga canimorsus, Septic shock, COVID-19, Case report
Background
In December 2019, the novel severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) emerged from Wuhan/China and triggered the worldwide coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic [1, 2]. Clinically relevant SARS-CoV-2 infections primarily cause pneumonia, which can potentially result in acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), but other organ systems than the patient’s lungs can subsequently be affected, too [2]. World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines recommend rapid antigen diagnostic tests (Ag-RDT) as a fast, widely available early detection method for SARS-CoV-2 proteins. These tests should always be complemented by a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) [3]. Antigen-specific point-of-care tests contribute to the overall testing capacities due to their simple handling and rapid and laboratory-independent results. Ag-RDT are especially useful in pre-symptomatic or early symptomatic patients and in communities with a high prevalence of active SARS-CoV-2 infections. Especially in regional hospitals Ag-RDTs are used to detect SARS-CoV-2 infections, since results of the gold standard NAAT are usually available only on the following day [3]. Here, we present the case of an assumed COVID-19 pneumonia diagnosed with an initial positive Ag-RDT result that post-mortem turned out to be C. canimorsus sepsis, which resulted in a lethal outcome (Fig. 1).

Case presentation
Hospital admission
The patient, a 68-year-old retired male, presented with continuous dyspnoea, shivering, dizziness, weakness and diarrhoea for the preceding 2 days at a community hospital in Germany. The patient arrived in the emergency room fully awake and oriented. Respiratory rate was at 14 bpm and peripheral oxygen saturation was 92% while oxygen was administered via nasal cannula at a rate of 2 L/min. Blood pressure (BP) was measured at 60/40 mmHg and heart rate was 76 bpm on beta blockers. His BP was corrected with crystalloid intravascular replacement. Bilateral lung crackles were noted during the physical examination.

Laboratory results (Table 1) suggested lymphocytopenia and acute kidney injury. Body temperature was 35.9 °C. The patient was complaining about pain and paraesthesia in the right foot with a history of peripheral arterial occlusive disease. Duplex ultrasound examination was performed for the diagnosis of suspected acute peripheral arterial occlusion. The patient’s past medical history included chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arterial hypertension, gastroesophageal reflux and myocardial infarction. No history of immunosuppression or substance abuse was reported. Anamnestically, he reported to have travelled to Switzerland a few weeks earlier, where the incidence rate of SARS-CoV-2 infections was 122 per 100,000 inhabitants at the time [4]. The diagnosis of COVID-19 was considered likely, given the respiratory impairment and positive test for SARS-CoV-2 antigens by an Ag-RDT (NADAL®, Nal von Minden GmbH, Moers, Germany). Given the patient was admitted prior to the roll-out of vaccines in Germany, he was not vaccinated against SARS-CoV-2. Consequently, he was sent to the specialized COVID-19 intensive care unit (ICU) of the University Medical Centre in Goettingen for further treatment of suspected COVID-19 pneumonia and acute peripheral arterial occlusion only a few hours after first hospital admission. The ICU is specialized in ARDS treatment and a member of the ARDS network Germany as well as the extracorporeal life support organization (ELSO). It is staffed with ICU specialized nurses and doctors with appropriate training and expertise.
Intensive care unit
On ICU admission, the patient presented with acute respiratory failure (index for lung function: $\text{paO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$- P/F ratio 155, tachypnoea 32 breaths per minute), severe hypotension, and metabolic acidosis. Non-invasive ventilation was used to support breathing, and bronchodilatory therapy was initiated due to severe bronchial spasm. A chest X-Ray showed moderate opacities on both lower lobes. The patient was started on appropriate vasopressor therapy (norepinephrine) as well as empirical antibi-
totics (piperacillin/tazobactam plus clarithromycin) to cover for the possible diagnosis of community acquired pneumonia. High serum concentrations of interleukin-6 ($> 50,000$ pg/ml) and high C-reactive protein (up to $278.8$ mg/l) were consistent with hyperinflammation and a severe cytokine storm. Suspected SARS-CoV-2 infection led to combined drug therapy with camostat mesilate, remdesivir and dexamethasone, which was the standard treatment of the ICU at the time. Further analyses of the blood sample showed lactic acidosis (lactate: $6.7$ mmol/l) and confirmed progressive acute kidney injury. As buffering with trometamol and therapy with crystalloid solutions did not improve the overall kidney function, we escalated continuous renal replacement therapy with citrate anticoagulation and continuous cytokine hemadsorption. Both of the patient’s lower limbs were examined via computer tomography angiography, showing no evidence for an acute peripheral occlusion. Upon visual examination, the right leg showed two small abrasions (1 to 2 cm) with dry scab covering the wound, but without signs of local inflammation. A nasal swab test was taken for a NAAT.

Day 1 after hospital admission
The health condition of the patient deteriorated rapidly due to severe progressive septic shock. Consequently, increasing doses of continuous norepinephrine therapy were complemented by argipressin and dobutamine. In addition, empirical antibiotic therapy was escalated to meropenem and vancomycin. Physical examination now showed acrocyanosis and cold extremities. In the NAAT conducted on the nasopharyngeal swab sample collected on the day of ICU admission (day 0), no SARS-CoV-2-RNA was detected. As respiratory failure and hemodynamic instability proceeded, the patient was intubated and doses of catecholamines had to be further increased (norepinephrine increased to $3$ μg/kg/min, dobutamine increased to $10$ μg/kg/min, argipressin increased to $0.03$ IE/min). Transoesophageal echocardiography (TEE) showed hyperdynamic left ventricular ejection fraction without regional wall motion abnormalities. Further, there were no signs of abnormal valve function and no evidence for acute endocarditis. Laboratory results (D-dimer level and thrombocytopenia) and massive mucous bleeding indicated the onset of disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC). Fibrinogen, fresh

| Parameter       | Unit   | Normal range | day 0 10:30 | day 0 16:00 | day 1 05:00 | day 2 05:00 |
|-----------------|--------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| D-dimer         | [mg/l FEU] | < 0.5 | n.a. | 11.24 | 67.36 | 88.47 |
| Platelets       | $10^3$/μl | 150–350 | 249 | 69 | 25 | 13 |
| WBC             | $10^3$/μl | 4.0–11.0 | 6.55 | 1.14 | 11.78 | 14.89 |
| Lymphocytes     | %      | 20–45 | 3.8 | n.a. | n.a. | 7 |
| Potassium       | mmol/l | 3.5–4.6 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 6.9 |
| Lactate         | mmol/l | < 2.0 | n.a. | 6.7 | 15.1 | > 17 |
| Creatinine      | mg/dl  | 0.7–1.2 | 3.36 | 3.76 | 2.73 | 1.73 |
| Urea            | mg/dl  | 8–26 | 104 | 53 | 40 | 21 |
| Albumin         | g/dl   | 3.4–5.0 | n.a. | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| AST             | U/l    | <=35 | 40 | 55 | 3006 | 5797 |
| CRP             | mg/l   | <=5.0 | 15.3 | 230.4 | 259.5 | 278.8 |
| Ferritin        | μg/l   | 22–275 | n.a. | 26,301 | > 40,000 |
| LDH             | U/l    | 125–250 | 235 | n.a. | 5559 | 6815 |
| Procalcitonin   | μg/l   | < 0.07 | n.a. | 89.7 | 85.3 | 69.2 |
| NT-proBNP       | ng/l   | < 125 | n.a. | 7102.3 | 16,279.5 | 11,204.1 |
| Interleukin-6   | pg/ml  | < 7.0 | n.a. | > 50,000 | > 50,000 | 6563.0 |

AST Aspartate aminotransferase, CRP C-reactive protein, LDH Lactate dehydrogenase, NT-proBNP N-terminal-proB-type Natriuretic Peptide, WBC White blood cell count, n.a. Not available.
Day 2 after hospital admission

On day two after hospital admission, the patient developed acute liver failure with progressive shock state. Transpulmonary thermodilution measurement technology (PICCO, Getinge, Solna, Sweden) suggested low cardiac output syndrome, likely related to septic cardiomyopathy. Although renal replacement therapy was continued, potassium levels and lactic acid levels dramatically increased (Table 1). The patient died 48 h after his first admission to hospital as a result of severe septic shock with multiple organ failure.

Post-mortem findings

Blood samples collected upon admission to the ICU showed C. canimorsus in three of three different tests. Results of a further NAAT taken on day 2 were negative for SARS-CoV-2-RNA. This was also true for the NAAT taken at the community hospital the patient was first admitted to. C. canimorsus is a gram-negative bacterium from the family of Flavobacteriaceae [5] and oral commensal in dogs’ saliva [6]. C. canimorsus infections are rare and present with sepsis including DIC, fever, abdominal complaints and peripheral gangrene [7, 8]. Associated mortality rate is reported to be high, up to 30% [7].

Discussion and conclusions

During the ongoing SARS-CoV-2 pandemic rapid diagnostic tests (Ag-RDT) are commonly used in the emergency department triage as a fast diagnostic tool. In the case presented here, a false-positive Ag-RDT result may have led to a fixation error which led the staff involved to focus on COVID-19 pneumonia, while early detection of a Capnocytophaga canimorsus sepsis after a light skin injury was missed. This fixation error ultimately led to a fatal outcome.

The hallmark of SARS-CoV-2 infections are acute respiratory disorders, leading to an ARDS in up to 20% of hospitalized patients [9]. SARS-CoV-2 infection can present with (multi-) organ dysfunction, coagulation disorders e.g. DIC, acro-ischaemia, abdominal complaints and acute kidney injury [2]. However, not only SARS-CoV-2 infection can result in thrombotic events, but also rare cases of vaccine associated immune thrombosis and thrombocytopenia (VITT) syndrome have been reported after COVID-19 vaccines [10].

It is notable that both clinical and laboratory findings of SARS-CoV-2 infection resemble those of C. canimorsus infection.

In this case, laboratory biomarkers that are often associated with severe cases of and poor outcome in SARS-CoV-2 infection were pathologically increased in the first blood sample taken upon ICU admission, including thrombocytopenia, lymphocytopenia as well as elevated CRP, creatinine, AST and D-dimer (Table 1). Furthermore, increased levels of inflammatory cytokines, such as Interleukin-6, elevated levels of procalcitonin and ferritin as well as lymphocytopenia are associated with an increased disease severity and mortality in COVID-19 patients [11]. However, Interleukin-6 is also a mediator in sepsis, and is in this context commonly used as a diagnostic and prognostic biomarker for sepsis together with procalcitonin [12]. When fixated on a certain momentarily salient diagnosis, like SARS-CoV-2, it does not come as a surprise, that said parameters are more likely to be interpreted in the frame work of this disease.

But further to these laboratory results, clinical symptoms observed through physical examination were misinterpreted: The patient presented here reported dyspnoea, shivering, dizziness, weakness, diarrhoea and pain and paresthesia in the right foot. All of these symptoms are commonly found in patients suffering from SARS-CoV-2, but also in those infected with C. canimorsus [2, 7].

With these findings in physical examination and in laboratory analysis, it is important to note that all of these parameters lack the necessary level of specificity to fixate on one possible diagnosis only. But even further to this, a rapid antigen test probably pushed the initially attending staff more towards the diagnosis of SARS-CoV2 infection. In this case a NADAL* COVID-19 rapid antigen test (Nal von Minden GmbH, Moers, Germany) was performed. Independent studies confirm a sensitivity of 100% for high viral loads, a sensitivity from 41.7 to 77.8% for low viral loads and a specificity of 99.3% [13]. Because sensitivity can be < 100%, confirmatory testing by NAAT is recommended [3]. As confirmatory testing by NAAT was negative on two occasions we assume a
false-positive Ag-RDT. The patient was not administered with empiric antimicrobials at the community hospital. However, in case of sepsis each hour of delay in anti-
biotic treatment increases the risk of mortality [14]. Treatment with piperacillin plus tazobactam and clari-
thromycin was started only after ICU admission, again committing the fixation error and assuming a 
community-acquired pneumonia in addition to COVID-
19 and not considering possible sepsis. According to 
international recommendations a prophylactic use of an-
tibiotics in COVID-19 is not recommended, however if a 
community-acquired pneumonia is suspected antibiotics 
should be applied [15, 16].

In case of C. canimorsus antibiograms, Ampicillin/Sub-
bactam or Amoxicillin and Clavulanate are considered to 
provide the most effective therapy [7]. However, by the 
time the train of thought shifted from SARS-CoV-2 treat-
ment to treatment of bacteremia and sepsis, organ failure 
was already fulminant with levels of lactate highly in-
creased: It is known that lactate levels greater than 4.0 
mmol/l and hypotension are associated with in-hospital 
mortality of up to 44.5%. According to Wang et al. 
hypotension is not a characteristic of COVID-19 patients 
[9]. However, patients with severe COVID-19 illness can 
suffer from shock accompanied by hypotension [16].

Sepsis Campaign Guidelines on the management of crit-
ically ill COVID-19 patients have been developed in 
addition to general Sepsis Guidelines [16]. As the present 
case illustrates, these guidelines as well as history taking, 
and thorough clinical examination make a significant con-
tribution to a patient’s outcome. Medical teams face great 
levels of stress during the current pandemic, be it by in-
creasingly long shifts or facing the risk of catching the 
 virus themselves. With such increasing levels of stress, 
cognitive errors such as a fixation error are more likely 
to happen. In this example, a suspected case of COVID-19 
diagnosed on the base of a false-positive Ag-RDT result 
and suspected acute arterial occlusion led to a biased deci-
sion and ultimately to a delayed antibiotic treatment. This 
is also what the transfer report from the community hos-
pital suggests: The clinician in charge at the community 
hospital documented a suspected COVID-19 pneumonia 
and an acute arterial occlusion of the right leg, which sup-
ports the belief that there was a fixation error rather than 
a failure to appreciate the severity of the patients’ illness. 
In the end, ICU and emergency teams should always ques-
tion the anamnesis, laboratory results and clinical findings 
and consider different diagnoses and trains of thoughts. 
Even if a diagnosis like SARS-CoV-2 infection might tem-
porarily be the most salient diagnosis. Well-established 
guidelines are a great first port of call, but even the most 
experienced team should be reminded that fixation errors 
can occur and should be prevented by being reminded of 
cases like the one presented here.

Abbreviations
Ag-RDT: Rapid antigen diagnostic test; ARDS: Acute respiratory distress 
syndrome; BP: Blood pressure; Bpm: Beats per minute; DIC: Disseminated 
intravascular coagulation; C. canimorsus: Capnocytophaga canimorsus; 
COVID-19: Coronavirus disease 2019; ICU: Intensive Care Unit; NAAT: Nucleic 
acid amplification test; P/F ratio: PaO2/FiO2, index for lung function; 
ROTEM®: Rotational thromboelastometry; SARS-CoV-2: Severe acute 
respiratory syndrome-coronavirus type-2; TEE: Transoesophageal 
echocardiography; WHO: World Health Organization

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Authors’ contributions
ECM and BB were the major contributors in writing the case report, 
collecting, analyzing and interpreting the medical data. Both contributed to 
literature research and figure preparation. All authors were involved in 
diagnosing the disease and the treatment of the patient. SAE and OM 
performed the final manuscript review. All authors have read and approved 
the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials
The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from 
the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate
The patient did not participate in a clinical study. According to the local 
ethics committee guidelines and the CARE guidelines, a written consent for 
publication was obtained from the patients’ wife.

Consent for publication
Written consent for publication of this case report was obtained from the 
patients’ wife, as the patient deceased two days after hospital admission.

Competing interests
On behalf of all authors, the corresponding author states that there is no 
conflict of interest.

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