**Corynebacterium macginleyi**
isolated from a corneal ulcer

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**Abstract**

We report the isolation of **Corynebacterium macginleyi** from the corneal ulcer culture of a patient, later enrolled in the Steroids for Corneal Ulcer Trial (SCUT). To our knowledge this is the first published report from North America of the recovery of **C. macginleyi** from a serious ocular infection.

**Case Report**

An 84-year-old man with a previous history of Fuchs’ endothelial dystrophy, Parkinson’s syndrome, and bilateral cataract surgery presented to the Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center ophthalmology clinic with a two-day history of decreased vision, eye pain, and tenderness in his right eye. He denied a history of trauma or contact lens wear. His Snellen visual acuity using his current glasses was 3/200 in his right eye and he had an intra-ocular pressure of 19 mmHg. Slit lamp examination revealed a para-central 2.5 mm epithelial defect overlying a 3.6 mm corneal ulcer. There was minimal thinning of the corneal stroma and no hypopyon (see Figure 1). However, an endothelial plaque of white blood cells underlying the ulcer and +1 anterior chamber cells were present. The patient’s eyelids were notable for blepharitis and meibomitis.

Corneal scrapings were obtained and incubated onto T-soy agar containing 5% sheep blood and chocolate agar (Remel, Lenexa, KS, USA). Growth at each inoculation point was noted on blood agar after incubation for 48 hours at 35°C in an atmosphere containing 3-5% CO₂, but no growth occurred on chocolate agar. The small, slowly growing catalase-positive colonies were gray and non-hemolytic. Gram stains showed diphtheroidal gram-positive rods.

Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center is a study site for the Steroids for Corneal Ulcer Trial (SCUT), which is a multicenter National Eye Institute (NEI) funded trial investigating the question of whether topical corticosteroids improve the outcome of bacterial keratitis when used in conjunction with topical antibiotics. Because this patient met the enrollment criteria for this study, participation in the study was offered to him and he elected to enroll. Consequently, he was treated according to the study protocol with topical 0.5% moxifloxacin hydrochloride applied every hour initially and the study medication, either topical 1% prednisolone phosphate or placebo, for three weeks. Patient enrollment in SCUT is ongoing and thus the nature of the treatment regimen that this patient received continues to remain masked to the clinical investigators. At the end of the three weeks of treatment, the patient’s vision in his right eye had improved to 20/320, and by three months it was back to the pre-ulcer vision at 20/100.

The catalase-positive gram-positive rod isolated from the patient’s culture was identified as **C. macginleyi** by the API Coryne identification system (BioMerieux, Durham, NC, USA). The organism’s profile number, 1100305, was noted previously² as one of the profiles exhibited by the **C. macginleyi** strains isolated from ocular specimens. Growth of the organism on blood but not chocolate agar suggested a lipophilic nature as previously described for **C. macginleyi**.¹ The organism’s lipophilic behavior was demonstrated with Tween 80 (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) supplemented media. Growth was stimulated (colony size approximately 2 mm in diameter after 48 hours of incubation) on sheep blood agar plates that had been supplemented with 0.1 mL of sterile 10% Tween 80 compared to growth on non-supplemented blood agar (colony size approximately 0.5 mm after 48 hours of incubation). Growth also occurred on Tween-supplemented but not on unsupplemented chocolate agar.

The isolate was identified further by 16S rRNA gene sequencing. Nucleic acid was prepared with PrepMan Ultra reagent (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA) and PCR was performed with a MicroSeq 500 kit (Applied Biosystems) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. ExoSAP-IT (USB Co., Cleveland, OH, USA) was used to purify the PCR product, which was sequenced at the Dartmouth College Molecular Biology and Proteomic Core Facility. The National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) GenBank BLAST program was used to identify homologous sequences. The sequence of our isolate displayed 99% similarity to sequences from a number of previously described **C. macginleyi** isolates (accession numbers AB359405, AB359393, AJ439345, X80499).

The patient’s isolate displayed minimum inhibitory concentrations for penicillin, ciprofloxacin, tobramycin, and vancomycin of 0.016, 0.032, 0.064, and 0.5 μg/mL, respectively, when tested by the Etest method (AB Biodisk, Solna, Sweden) on sheep blood-supplemented Mueller Hinton agar (Remel). These observations were similar to previously reported susceptibilities of the majority of **C. macginleyi** strains isolated from ocular specimens,²⁻⁴ but a recent report⁵ noted fluoroquinolone and sulfonamid resistance in two ocular strains. Isolates from other body sites⁶⁻⁸ have shown more resistant phenotypes.

**Discussion**

Few reports of **C. macginleyi** isolated from clinical isolates have appeared since this species was proposed by Riegel and colleagues in 1995.¹ The majority of isolates described
Case Report

Corynebacteria, for the most part, are susceptible to a wide array of antibiotics such as penicillins, macrolides, rifampicin, gentamicin, and fluoroquinolones, although one recent report from Japan showed that 11 out of 16 Corynebacterium ophthalmics isolates were resistant to fluoroquinolones. This is difficult to know why no Corynebacterium case has ever been reported in North America. Identification techniques have evolved tremendously in recent years; the API Coryne system appears to be accurate for identification of this organism, which may have been characterized only to the genus level in the past. Slow growth on blood agar of lipophilic diphtheroidal organisms isolated from ocular cultures should alert microbiologists to the possible presence of Corynebacterium macginleyi: the species Corynebacterium macginleyi has to date pubished to have been recovered from conjunctival swab specimens, and Corynebacterium macginleyi is thought to be a component of normal conjunctival flora that may function as an opportunistic pathogen in conjunctivitis as well as other ocular infections. Corynebacterium macginleyi has rarely been associated with more serious ocular infections such as keratitis, and endophthalmitis. Three case reports described Corynebacterium macginleyi as an agent of infection in non-ocular sites, including the urine of a patient with a permanent bladder catheter, an infected intravenous catheter, and a case of septicemia. The association of Corynebacterium macginleyi infections with the presence of prosthetic abiotic materials as described above, suggests that bacterial biofilm formations on these surfaces may play a role in its pathogenesis. However, the presence of a bacterial biofilm has been documented only in the suture-related keratitis case described by Suzuki and colleagues.

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