

中文題目：盲腸腸球菌，少見於人類的致病菌，感染一位糖尿病、肝硬化患者，以菌血症表現

英文題目：*Enterococcus cecorum*, a rare pathogen in humans, presented as bacteremia on a patient with diabetes mellitus and liver cirrhosis

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Introduction: Among all species of *Enterococcus*, *Enterococcus faecium* and *Enterococcus faecalis* were the most commonly seen. *Enterococcus cecorum* is usually found in poultry such as chickens, and seldom infects humans.

Case Presentation: This 67 year-old woman has history of diabetes mellitus and hepatitis C-related liver cirrhosis.

She had fever with chills before seeking for medical aid. There were no other associated symptoms such as productive cough, abdominal pain, diarrhea, dysuria. She lives in urban area of Tainan City, and denied recent travel history, cluster history, or contact history of animals. When she presented in our emergency room, her consciousness was clear; fever was noted, and other vital signs were stable. Her oxygen saturation was normal with ambient air. She received cefotaxime due to the suspicion of sepsis and got admission for further management. Her blood culture yielded *Enterococcus cecorum*. The antibiotic was switched to ampicillin based on the susceptibility result. The abdominal ultrasound was unremarkable. After seven days of antibiotic treatment, she was discharged without major event.

Discussion: While *Enterococcus faecium* and *Enterococcus faecalis* play a major role in human beings, *Enterococcus cecorum* is rare that only a couple of cases were reported worldwide. The data of epidemiology, pathogenesis, and antibiotic susceptibility of this pathogen was still insufficient....

Conclusion: *Enterococcus cecorum* bacteremia, a rare pathogen among humans, can infect human and present as bacteremia. Primary care physician should take *Enterococcus* into consideration when managing sepsis patient with multiple co-morbidities.