

## Fever, abdominal pain, and lymphocytic ascites in a young immigrant from western Africa

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### Abstract

Tuberculous peritonitis is an uncommon disease in countries with low tuberculosis (TB) incidence, most often affecting non-white race, foreign-born individuals. We describe a case of TB with peritoneal involvement in a 32-year-old man immigrated to Italy from Burkina Faso, who presented with a history of fever, malaise, abdominal pain and abdominal swelling. Due to its nonspecific clinical presentation and paucibacillary nature, diagnosis of tuberculous peritonitis can be challenging, and requires a high index of suspicion. This report highlights the diagnostic challenges posed by tuberculous peritonitis and emphasizes the importance of imaging (computed tomography, CT) in identifying typical findings, and the value of histological examination of tissue specimens from peritoneum or any site of suspected TB as a tool for diagnosis confirmation.

### Learning points

- Tuberculous peritonitis is a rare disease in western countries, and should be suspected in patients at risk for TB who present with fever, abdominal pain, lymphocytic ascites.
- Ascites, thickening and nodules of peritoneum and omentum (omental cake) are the commonest CT imaging findings.
- The yield of microscopic examination, PCR and culture testing for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* on ascitic fluid is quite low, and confirmation of diagnosis usually relies on microbiological or histological examination of biopsy specimen from peritoneum or any other site of suspected TB infection.

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**Key words:** Tuberculosis, ascites, omental cake, peritonitis

### Case description

A 32-year-old man from Burkina Faso, who had immigrated to Italy 3 years earlier, was admitted to the internal medicine ward of a medium-size acute-care hospital with a 3-week history of fever, fatigue, weight loss, abdominal pain, and abdominal swelling. The patient was a moderate alcohol consumer, and his past medical history was notable for sickle cell disease. Vital signs were remarkable for body temperatu-

re of 38.7° C, arterial blood pressure of 100/70 mmHg, heart rate of 100 beats per minute. Oxygen saturation was 98% on ambient air. At physical examination, the patient was alert and oriented, his abdomen was distended and diffusely tender to palpation, with shifting dullness on percussion, breath sounds over the right lung base were slightly diminished. No heart murmurs, leg swelling, or enlarged lymph nodes were detected. Laboratory tests showed moderate anemia (hemoglobin 8.9 g/dL), a high level of C-reactive protein (CRP, 9.4 mg/dL), a slight increase of lactic dehydrogenase (LDH) and aspartate transaminase (AST), normal levels of bilirubin and haptoglobin (tests results shown in table 1). QuantiFERON-TB Gold test was negative. Serologic assay for HIV and HCV were negative; testing for HBV, revealed a previous infection (HBsAg negative, positive result for HBc Ab and HBs Ab). Bedside ultrasound showed the presence of moderate peritoneal and right pleural effusion. Analyses of ascitic and pleural fluid revealed a high leukocyte count ( $2.5 \times 10^9/L$  and  $2.3 \times 10^9/L$ , respectively) with predominance of lymphocytes; cytological examination, bacterial culture, acid-fast staining and polymerase-chain-reaction (PCR) testing for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* resulted negative. A thoraco-abdominal contrast-enhanced CT scan showed an enlarged right pulmonary hilar lymph node (3.5 cm) in the absence of lung lesions (figure 1 A), peritoneal and omental thickening (omental cake) with enhancement, matted and dilated bowel loops, and splenomegaly (figure 1 B, C, D). Based on these results, fibrobronchoscopy with bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) and endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration were performed. The histologic specimen obtained from right hilar lymphadenopathy revealed the presence of necrotizing granulomas, while the staining and PCR test for tubercular bacilli on lymph node aspirate and BAL were negative. Considering the histological findings and the clinical context, a presumptive diagnosis of TB with prevalent peritoneal involvement was made. The patient underwent a standard anti-tuberculous treatment (isoniazid, rifampin, ethambutol, and pyrazinamide for 2 months, followed by isoniazid and rifampin for 4 months), experiencing significant clinical, biochemical and radiological improvement after 2 months

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Table 1. Laboratory results

Variable	Value on admission	Reference range
CRP, mg/dL	9.45	<0.5
Procalcitonin, ng/mL	0.3	<0.25
Hematocrit, %	27.8	41.0-50.0
Hemoglobin, g/dL	8.9	13.0-18.0
White blood cell count, x10 <sup>9</sup> /L	10.49	4.0-11.0
Differential count, %		
Neutrophils	76.3	40-75
Lymphocytes	9.3	20-50
Monocytes	6.2	2-13
Eosinophils	7.5	0.0-7.0
Platelet count, x10 <sup>9</sup> /L	278	150-450
Creatinine, mg/dL	0.54	0.6-1.2
Aspartate aminotransferase, U/L	52	<45
Alanine aminotransferase, U/L	36	<40
Lactate dehydrogenase, U/L	312	<250
Haptoglobin mg/dL	265	30-200

(disappearance of fever and abdominal pain, reduction of CRP level, decrease of peritoneal and right pleural effusion), and full recovery at the end of treatment. Mycobacterial

cultures on ascitic and pleural fluid, BAL and lymph node biopsy resulted negative.

## Discussion

Tuberculous peritonitis is a rare condition in low TB incidence countries, representing 4.9% of extrapulmonary TB cases in the United States, and most often affecting non-white race, foreign-born individuals (1, 2). The disease is characterized by a subacute presentation, evolving over a period of several weeks to months; the main clinical features include systemic symptoms such as fever, weight loss, anorexia, malaise, associated with abdominal pain and ascites (3). Diagnosis of tuberculous peritonitis in low TB incidence areas can be challenging, due to the rarity of the infection, its non-specific clinical picture, and paucibacillary nature. The disease should be suspected in patients with a consistent clinical picture and risk factors for TB; the index of suspicion should be higher in individuals with HIV infection, alcoholic liver disease, and chronic renal failure on continuous peritoneal dialysis (3). In the present case, the patient was an immigrant from a high TB endemic country and, in addition, he was an alcohol abuser.

Ascitic fluid analysis in individuals with tuberculous peritonitis is typically consistent with an exudate, charac-

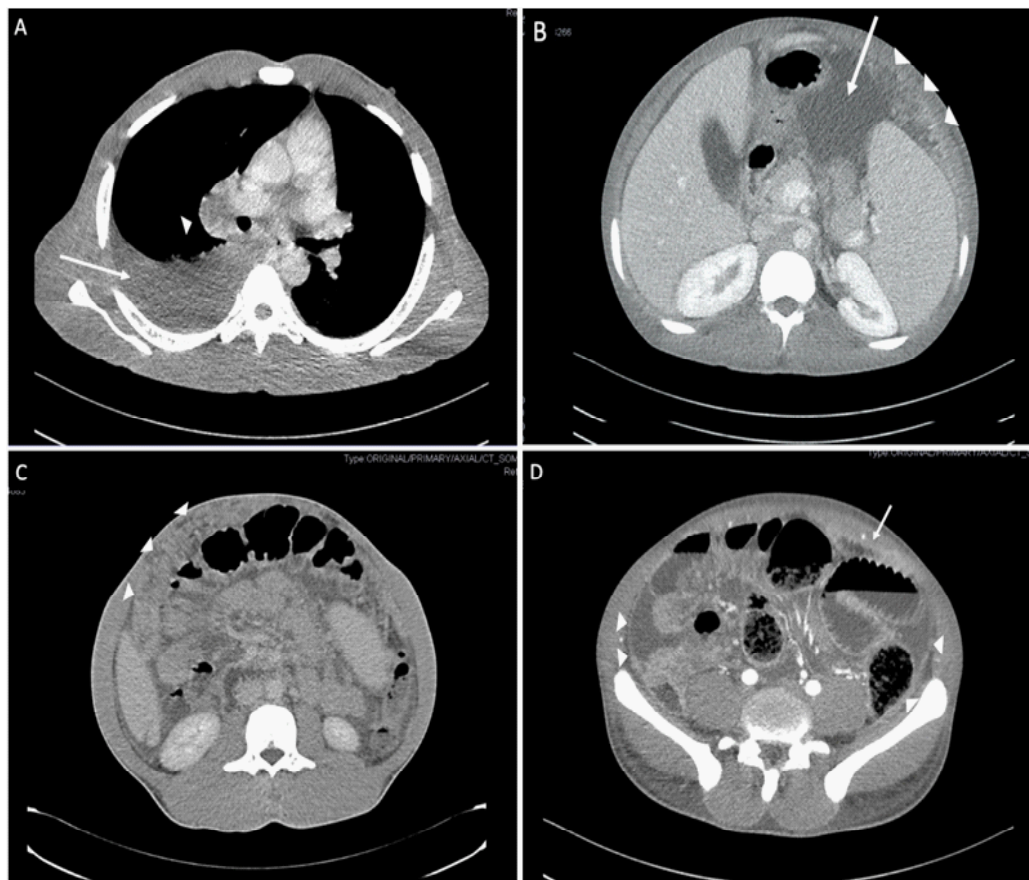


Fig. 1. Contrast enhanced thoraco-abdominal CT scan. A: right pleural effusion (harrow), and enlarged right hilar lymph node (arrowheads). B: omental thickening (arrowheads) and ascites (arrow); splenomegaly is present. C: extensive, omental thickening, displacing underlying bowel from the abdominal wall (omental cake, arrowheads). D: omental thickening (arrow), peritoneal enhancement (arrowheads), and matted, dilated bowel loops.

terized by high protein level and high leukocyte count with predominance of lymphocytes (3). The yield of acid-fast smear microscopy, PCR and culture testing for *M. tuberculosis* is quite low (< 5%, 4-28%, 45-69%, respectively) (4, 5); as a consequence, paracentesis is rarely diagnostic. Adenosine deaminase (ADA) level on ascitic fluid has been identified as a sensitive and specific tool for early diagnosis of tuberculous peritonitis (4): unfortunately, in the present case we could not measure the ADA level, since the laboratory of our institution does not perform such assay.

CT imaging findings, though not specific, can aid the diagnosis of tuberculous peritonitis in the presence of a suggestive clinical history. The main findings consist of peritoneal effusion, nodules and diffuse thickening of peritoneum and omentum (the so-called “omental cake”), with contrast-enhancement (6). Other potential features include peritoneal omental mass, enlarged and necrotic mesenteric lymph nodes, mesenteric macronodules, splenomegaly. All these radiological signs pose problems in differential diagnosis from other peritoneal diseases, primarily malignancy (peritoneal carcinomatosis), and should prompt further investigations (6).

Definitive diagnosis of tuberculous peritonitis often requires a laparoscopic biopsy of peritoneum, or bioptic sampling of any other tissue potentially interested by the infection. If tuberculous bacilli are not identified on the biopsy specimen (by means of acid-fast staining, PCR, culture methods), diagnosis of TB can be supported by the demonstration of necrotizing or non-necrotizing granulomas on histological examination (4). In the present case, a transbronchial lymph node aspiration was preferred to

laparoscopy and peritoneal sampling, and a presumptive diagnosis of TB was made, based on histological findings and clinical context. The improvement of the patient obtained after the first 2 months of antituberculous treatment offered a confirmation of the diagnosis.

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