



BRIEF REPORT

Protothecosis in a patient with T cell lymphocytic leukemia



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PALABRAS CLAVE

Prototheca wickerhamii;
Abscesos subcutáneos fríos;
Anfotericina B;
Sensibilidad antifúngica

Abstract Human protothecosis is a rare infection caused by algae of the genus *Prototheca*. *Prototheca wickerhamii* has been recognized as the main species that causes infection in immunocompromised hosts with deficits in innate or cellular immunity. We report a case of persisting subcutaneous protothecosis in a patient with T-cell large granular lymphocyte leukemia, who also presented a history of disseminated histoplasmosis.

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Prototecosis en un paciente con leucemia linfocítica de células T

Resumen La prototecosis humana es una infección rara causada por algas del género *Prototheca*. *Prototheca wickerhamii* ha sido reconocida como la principal especie causante de infección en huéspedes inmunocomprometidos, con déficit de inmunidad innata o celular. Presentamos un caso de prototecosis subcutánea persistente en un paciente con leucemia linfocítica granular de células T, con antecedentes de histoplasmosis diseminada.

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Human protothecosis is a rare infection caused by achlorophyllic algae of the genus *Prototheca*, being *Prototheca wickerhamii* the species most commonly isolated^{8,10,11}. These organisms are ubiquitous and mainly found in soil, fresh and salty water, slime flux of trees, sewage, animal waste, as well as in some types of food. Protothecosis have been classified into three clinical forms (i) cutaneous/subcutaneous lesions, (ii) olecranon bursitis, and (iii) disseminated or systemic manifestations^{1,6,8,11}. It is believed that *Prototheca* species may infect humans through contact with potential sources or by traumatic inoculation of the algae in exposed areas^{4-6,8,10}.

Olecranon bursitis and localized cutaneous infections are more commonly developed in immunocompetent patients, whereas dissemination and visceral compromise mainly affect severely immunocompromised patients with cellular deficiency^{8,10}. The most common clinical presentation is a vesiculobullous and ulcerative lesion with pustules and scabs, simulating bacterial, fungal or herpetic infections or eczema⁴.

We report a case of protothecosis caused by *P. wickerhamii*. For six years the patient developed diverse cold subcutaneous abscesses without an accurate diagnosis. In this period, she also presented a history of disseminated histoplasmosis and a diagnosis of chronic leukemia.

Case report

A Caucasian 56-year-old woman, born and living in Charata city, located in the southwest of Chaco province (Argentina) attended our Mycology Department in November 2014 (day 0) with an abscess on her left ankle (Fig. 1). In April 2009, the patient noticed the first abscess in her right hand palm, which disappeared without treatment. In January 2010, the patient is admitted to emergency for pneumonia and histoplasmosis diagnosis was confirmed. The patient was treated during 18 months. In February 2013, a second abscess developed in her left elbow. It was diagnosed as olecranon bursitis and an excision biopsy was performed. Histopathology revealed an inflammatory granuloma with abscessed center. Hematologic and biochemical laboratory findings revealed lymphocytosis and polyclonal hypergammaglobulinemia. Immunophenotyping using flow cytometry

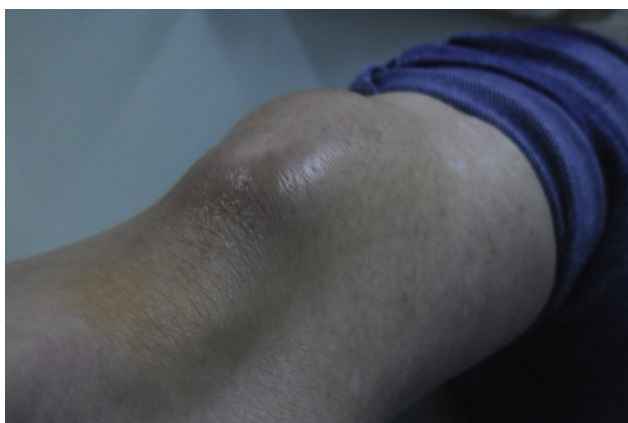


Figure 1 Cold subcutaneous abscess in the left ankle.

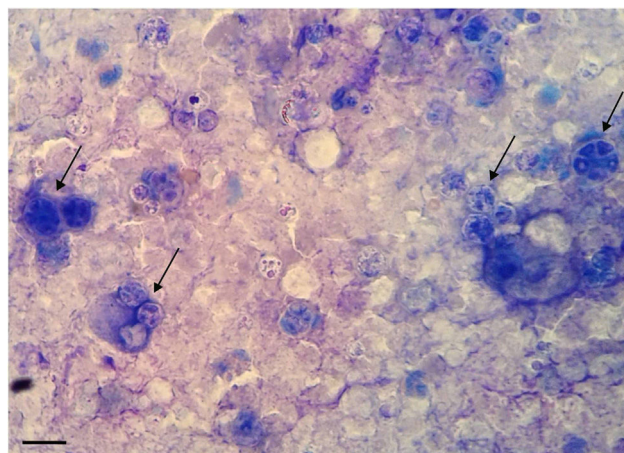


Figure 2 Structures having morula-like appearance (sporangia) containing endospores (arrows), typical of *Prototheca* spp. on Giemsa stain (1000×). Scale bars = 10 μm.

in peripheral blood and immunohistochemical techniques in the bone marrow biopsy suggested T-cell large granular lymphocyte (T-LGL) leukemia. In November 2013, a third abscess developed in her left hand palm. The abscess was surgically removed and histopathologically studied. Histopathological results reported organisms compatible with *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis*, not confirmed by microbiological or serological studies.

At day 0, the direct examination and Giemsa stain of the fourth abscess puncture revealed non-budding structures with morula-like appearance and sporangia (thecas), containing endospores, suggestive of *Prototheca* species (Fig. 2). The sample was inoculated onto Sabouraud's glucose agar (SGA) containing chloramphenicol and incubated at 37°C. After 48 h, cultures showed cream whitish yeast-like colonies (Fig. 3). The agent was identified as *P. wickerhamii* using the API 20 C AUX V3.0 identification system (Profile 7040040) (bioMérieux, Marcy 64 l'Etoile, France). Antifungal susceptibility testing was determined using the broth microdilution method according

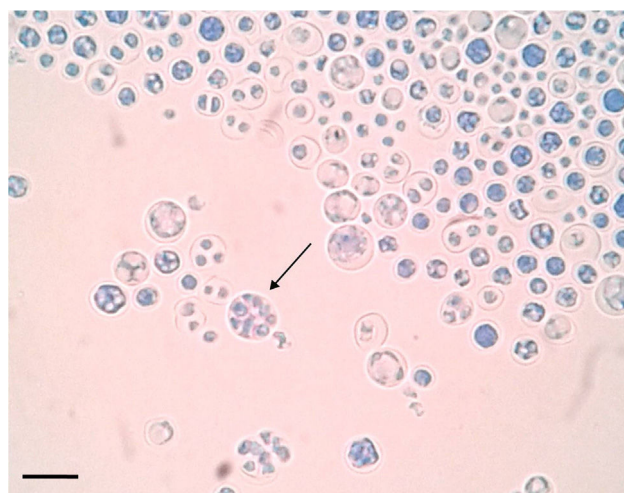


Figure 3 Theca (sporangia) of *Prototheca wickerhamii* (arrow) (Lactophenol cotton blue, 1000×) from culture at 48 h. Scale bars = 10 μm.

to document M27-A3 CLSI³. Minimal inhibitory concentrations obtained were: fluconazole > 64 µg/ml; voriconazole 1 µg/ml; itraconazole 2 µg/ml; amphotericin B 0.5 µg/ml; terbinafine > 16 µg/ml. Treatment was started with amphotericin B deoxycholate 0.7 mg/kg/day to complete 3 g.

In April 2015, the patient's condition worsened and was hospitalized in the intensive care unit, where she died two days later of a possible hemophagocytic syndrome.

Discussion

Protothecosis is a rare infection that is generally not suspected and its pathogenesis is largely unknown. Protothecal infection occurs mainly in immunocompromised patients with alterations in innate or cellular immunity¹². Patients under steroid treatment, with diabetes mellitus, solid-tissue or hematologic malignancy (acute myelogenous leukemia, Hodgkin lymphoma, and chronic lymphocytic leukemia) are somehow at risk of protothecosis^{8,11,12}. In this case, T-LGL leukemia could have been the predisposing factor that favored histoplasmosis and protothecosis.

Prototheca spp. are noted on routine hematoxylin–eosin staining but are best visualized with periodic acid–Schiff and Gomori methenamine–silver histochemical stains⁵. If endospore is found, *Prototheca* is easily recognizable in tissue, but if the morula is not present, it may be confused by inexperienced personnel. The lack of characteristic endospores causes *Prototheca* to resemble non-sporulating cells of *Blastomyces dermatitidis*, *Cryptococcus* spp., *Paracoccidioides* spp., and some stages of *Coccidioides* spp., *Pneumocystis jirovecii*, *Rhinosporidium seeberi*. Thus, diagnosis of *Prototheca* species infection by histopathology can be difficult^{5,6,8,10}. In our case, direct examination of the purulent collection allowed a fast diagnosis, since asexual sporangia containing endospores were clearly and easily distinguished. However, in the biopsy of the second abscess, *Prototheca* was not observed and in the third one, *P. brasiliensis* was reported in the histopathological study. Although the diagnosis of protothecosis was confirmed in our Institute when the fourth abscess developed, the patient spent five years through different health centers without an accurate diagnosis. Protothecosis can be diagnosed from histopathological staining, but microbiological studies are required for an accurate diagnosis. In none of those opportunities the culture was made, which delayed the diagnosis.

At present, there are no available guidelines for the performance and interpretation of susceptibility testing for this genus. Furthermore, it is known that there is no direct correlation between *in vitro* activity and clinical response, with the exception of a few cases^{7,13}. In the case reported, the performance and breakpoint interpretations were based on CLSI document M27-A3 for *Candida*³. In general, *Prototheca* species are susceptible to amphotericin B and variable to azoles such as fluconazole, itraconazole, and voriconazole^{2,7,9}. In this case, the *P. wickerhamii* isolate showed high MIC against most tested antifungals except for AMB. Due to the patient's death, the therapeutic response could not be evaluated.

Around 160 cases of protothecosis have been reported worldwide¹². To our knowledge, this is the first reported clinical case of protothecosis in a patient suffering from chronic leukemia and with a history of histoplasmosis.

Ethical responsibilities

Protection of human and animal subjects. The authors declare that no experiments were performed on humans or animals for this study.

Confidentiality of data. The authors declare that they have followed the protocols of their work center on the publication of patient data.

Right to privacy and informed consent. The authors declare that no patient data appear in this article.

Conflict of interest

The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

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