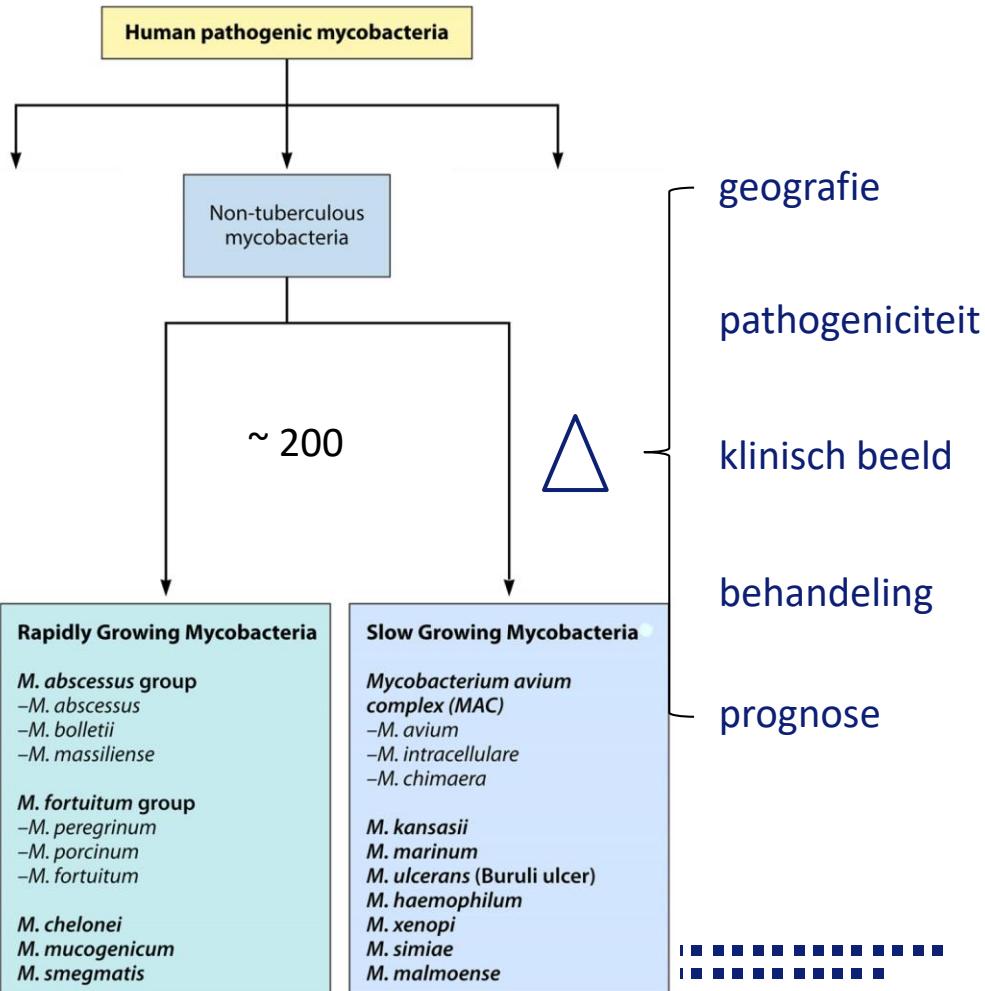


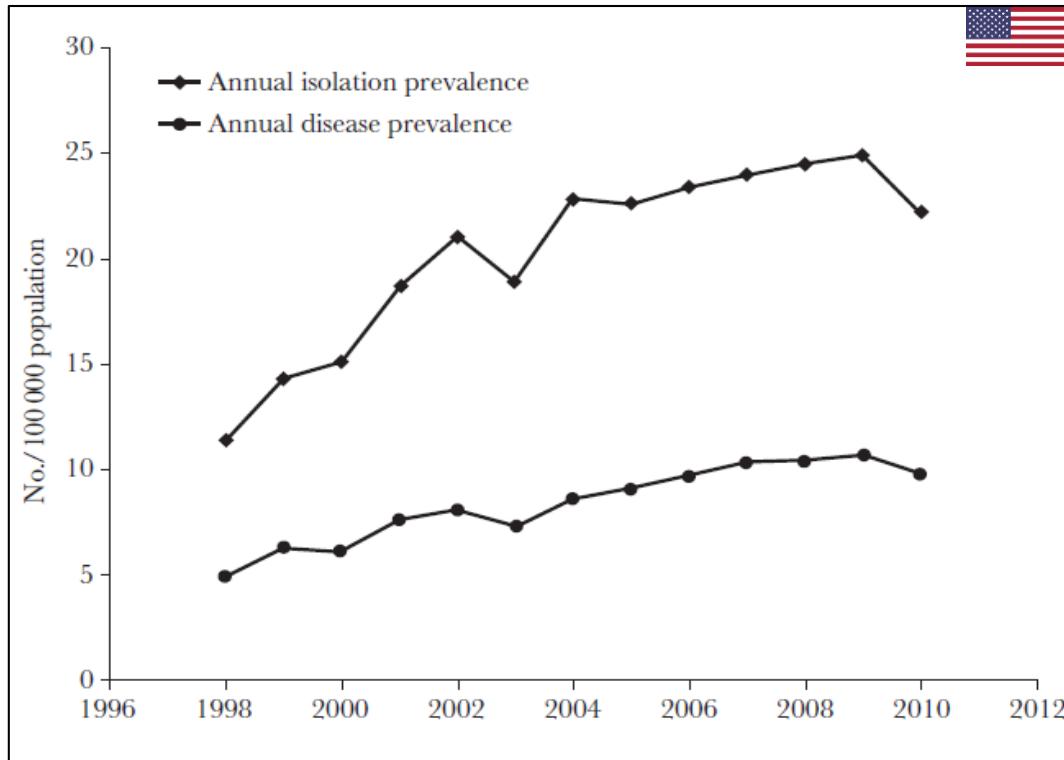
Non-Tuberculeuze Mycobacteriele infecties

Hannelore Bax, 17 januari 2024

Masterclass Infectieziekten

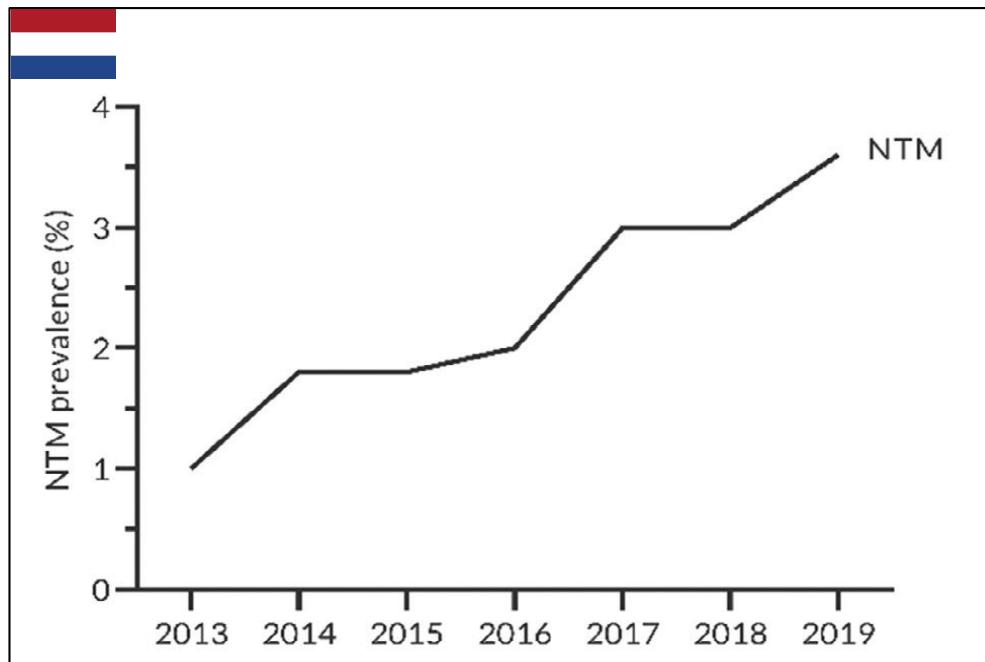


NTM prevalentie neemt toe pulmonaal

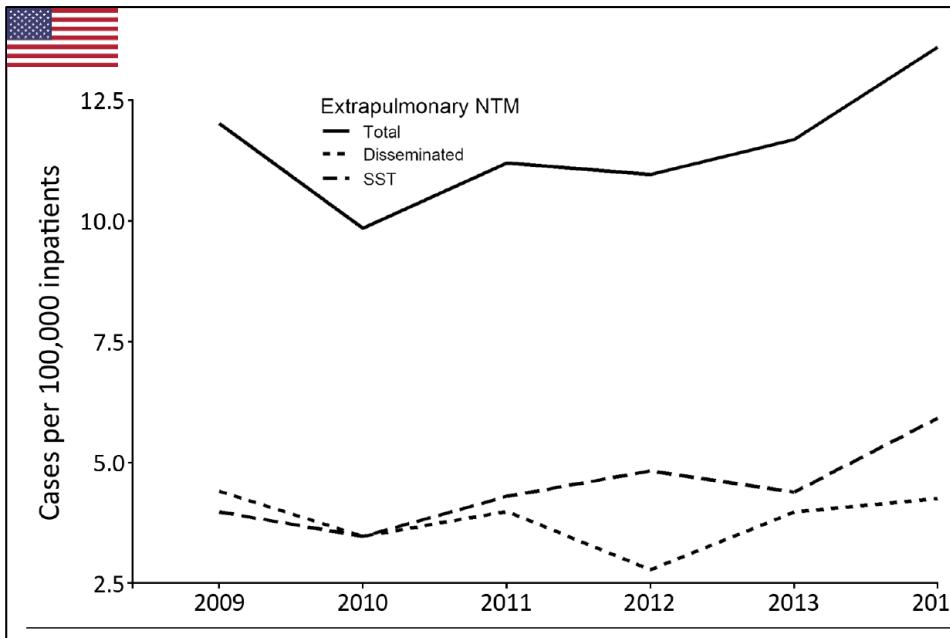


NTM prevalentie neemt toe

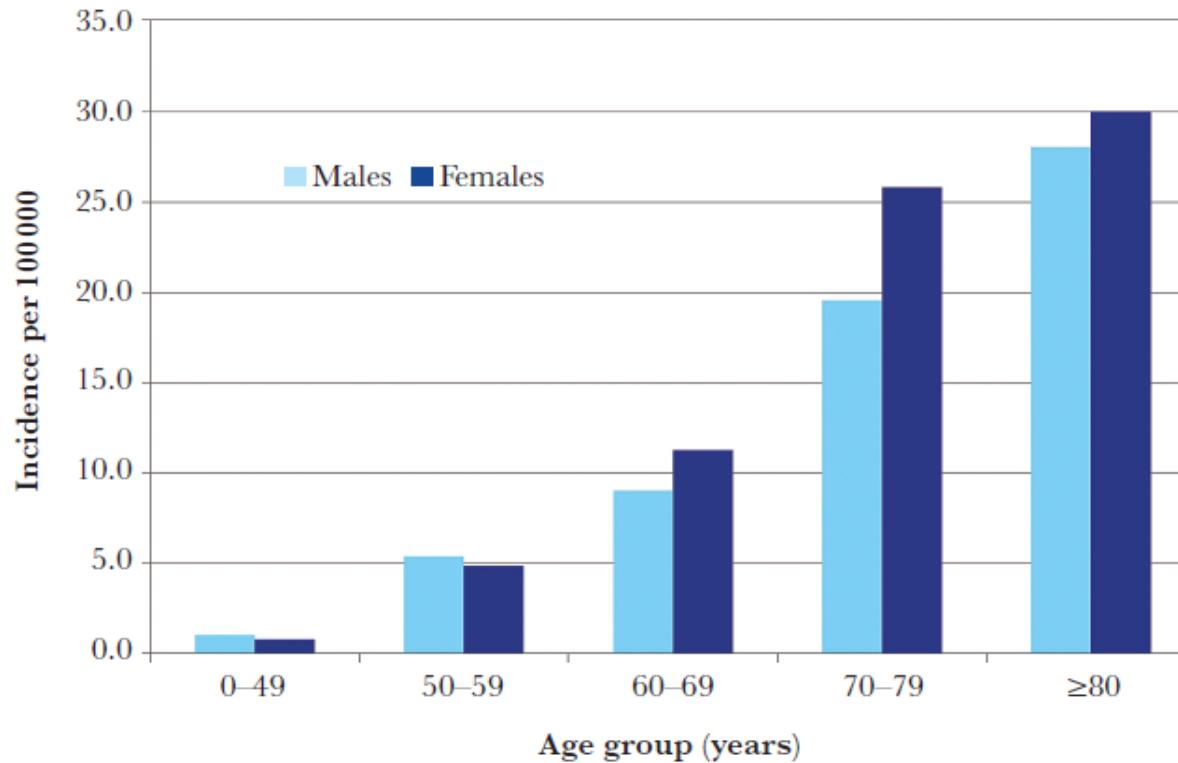
pulmonaal, CF



NTM prevalentie neemt toe extrapulmonaal

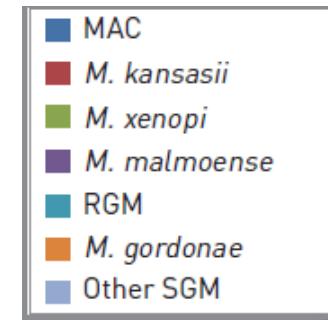
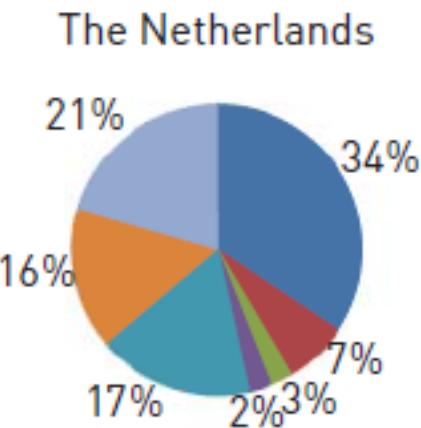
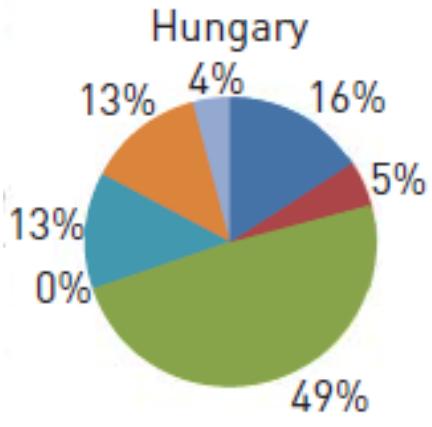


NTM prevalentie neemt toe met de leeftijd pulmonaal



Species distributie verschilt per regio

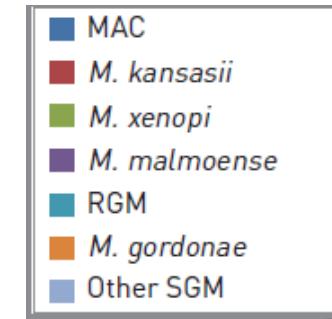
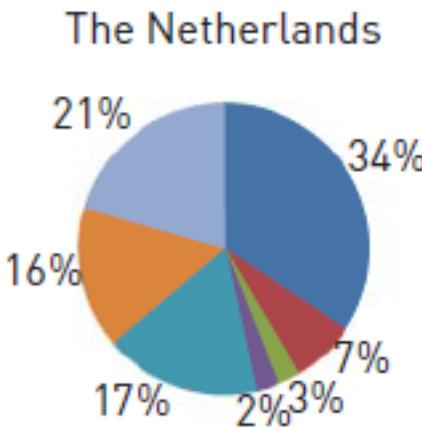
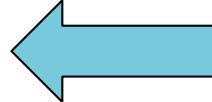
continenten – landen -- behandelcentra



Species distributie verschilt per regio

continenten – landen -- behandelcentra

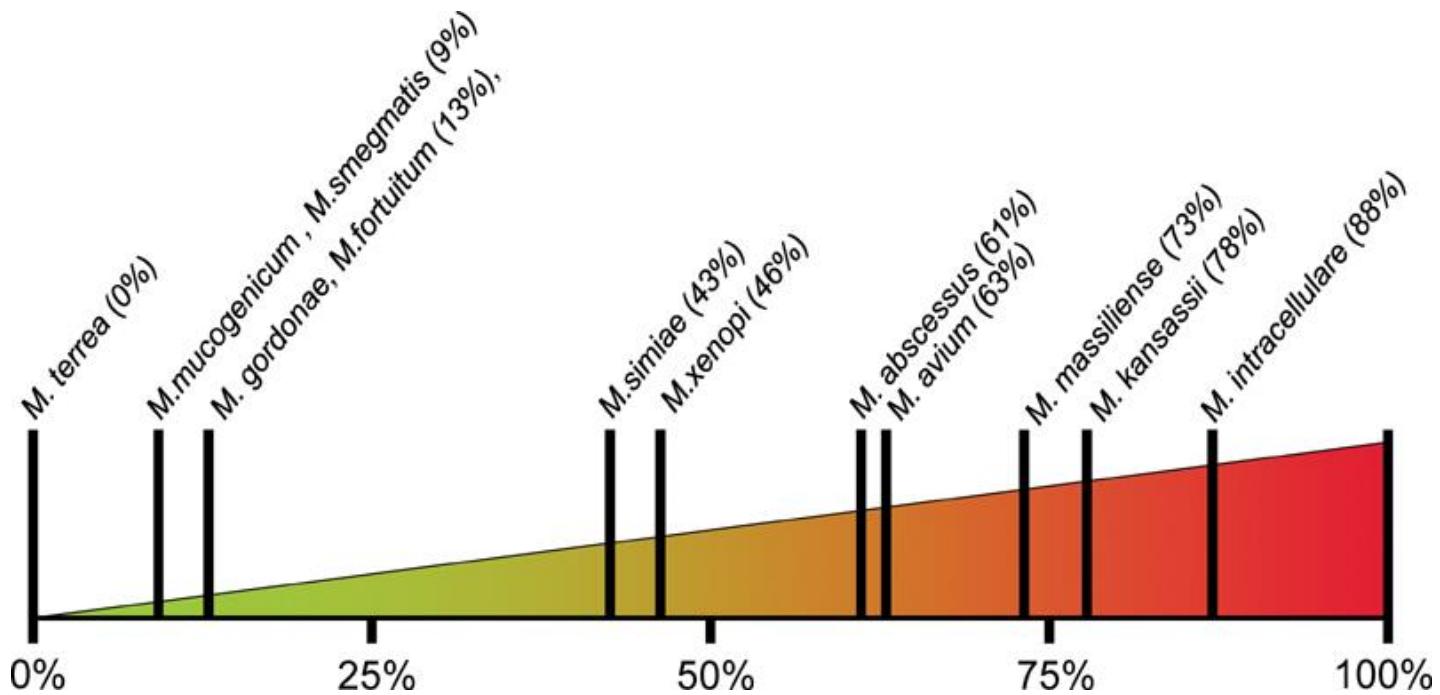
1. MAC
2. *M. kansasii*
3. *M. malmoense*



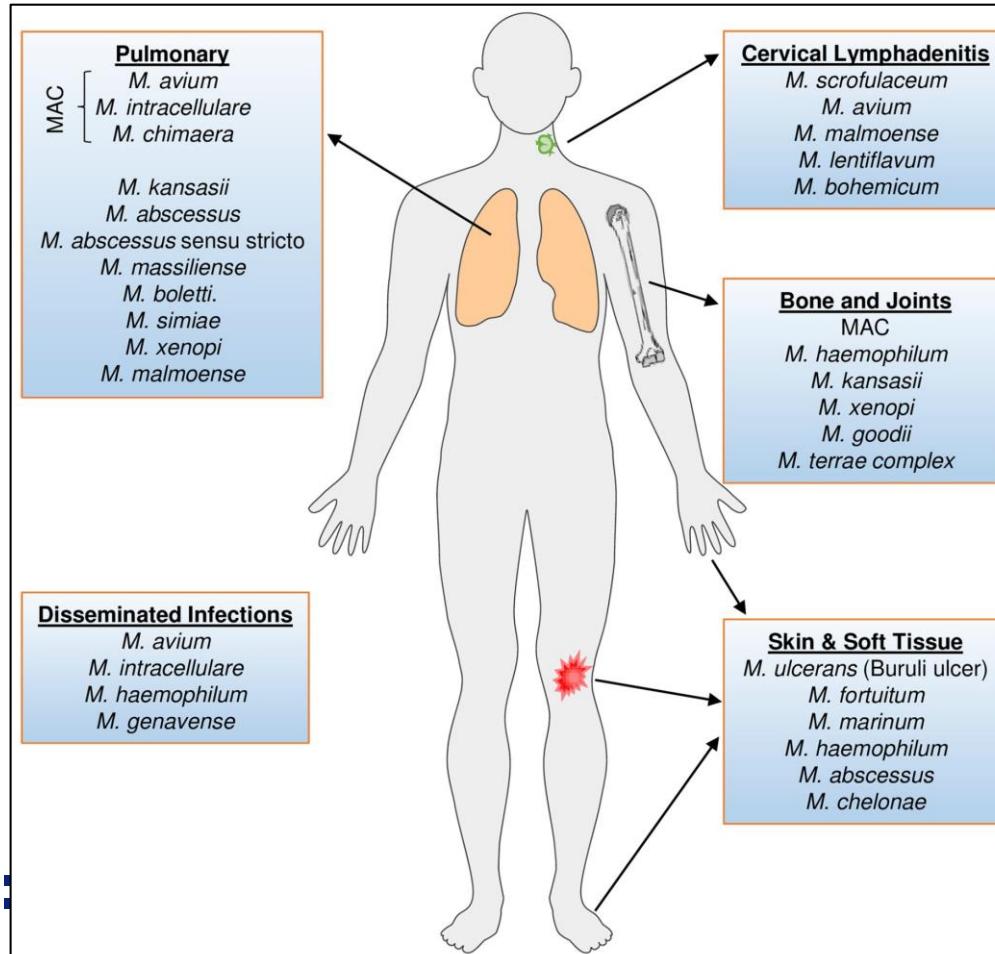
NTM disease

all cultures

Pathogeniciteit verschilt per species

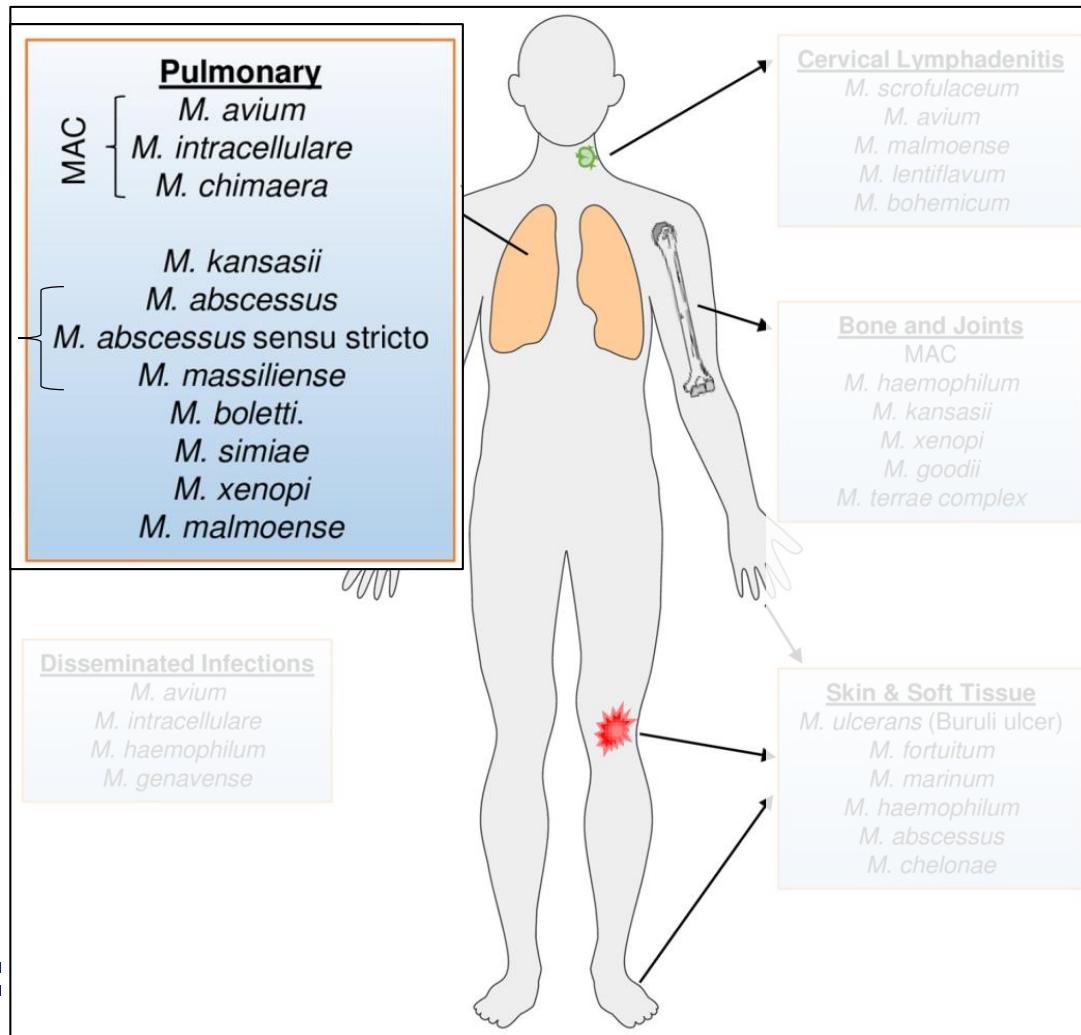


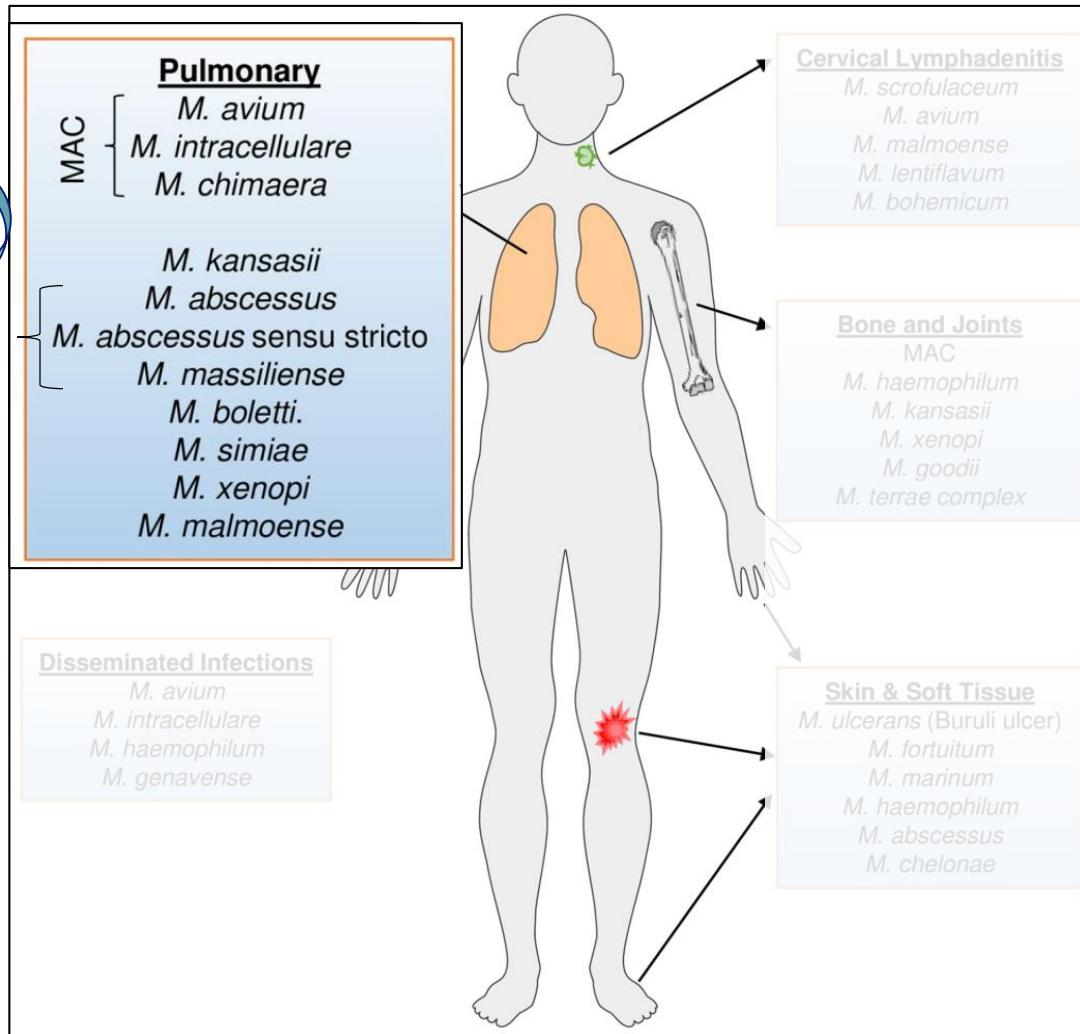
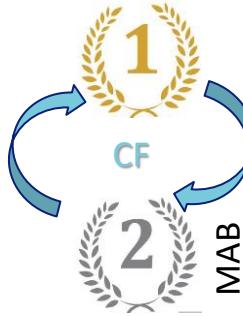
Species distributie verschilt per klinisch beeld





MAB

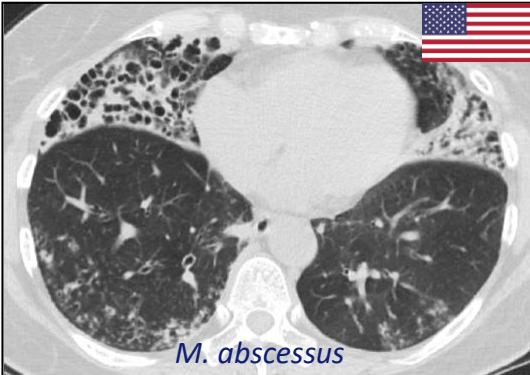




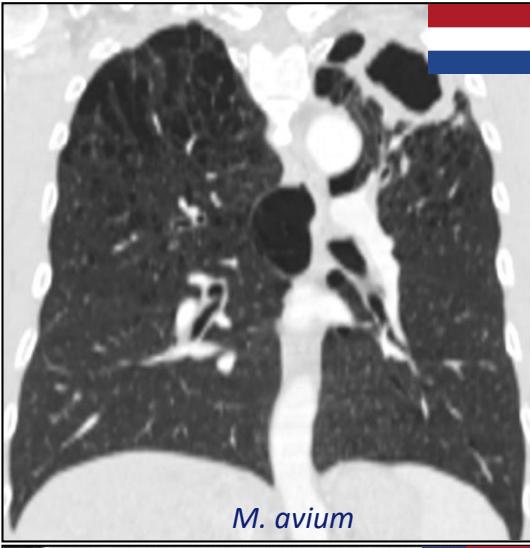


NTM-pulmonary disease (PD)

patiënten met structurele longafwijkingen

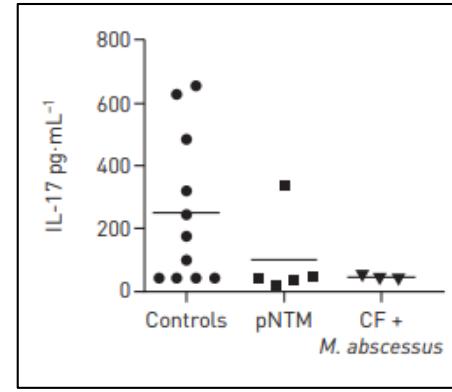


blanke, postmenopauzale vrouwen



NTM-pulmonary disease (PD)

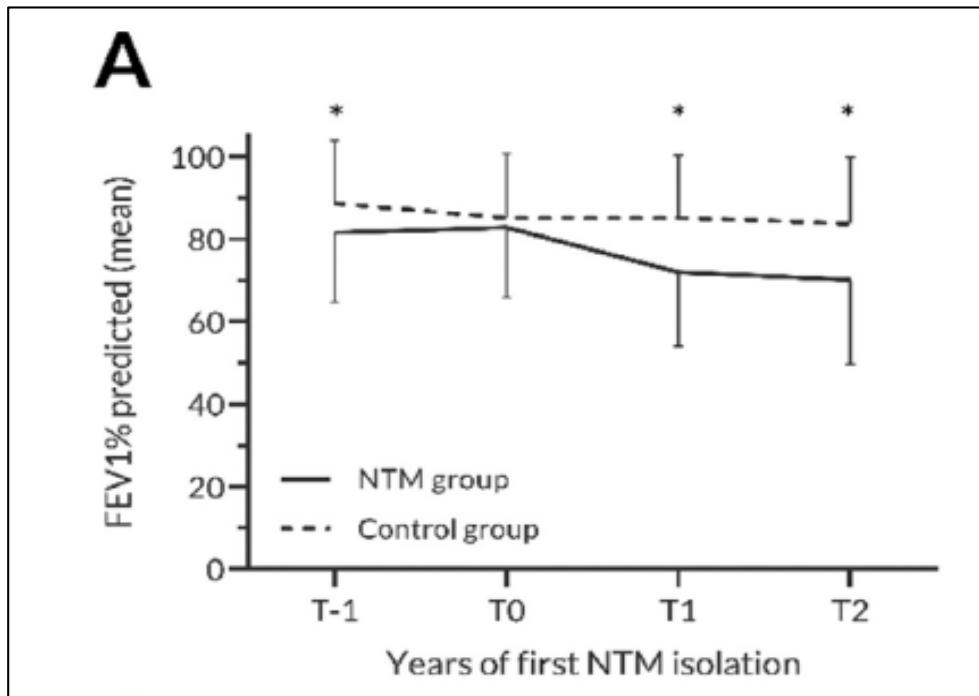
IL-17 ↓



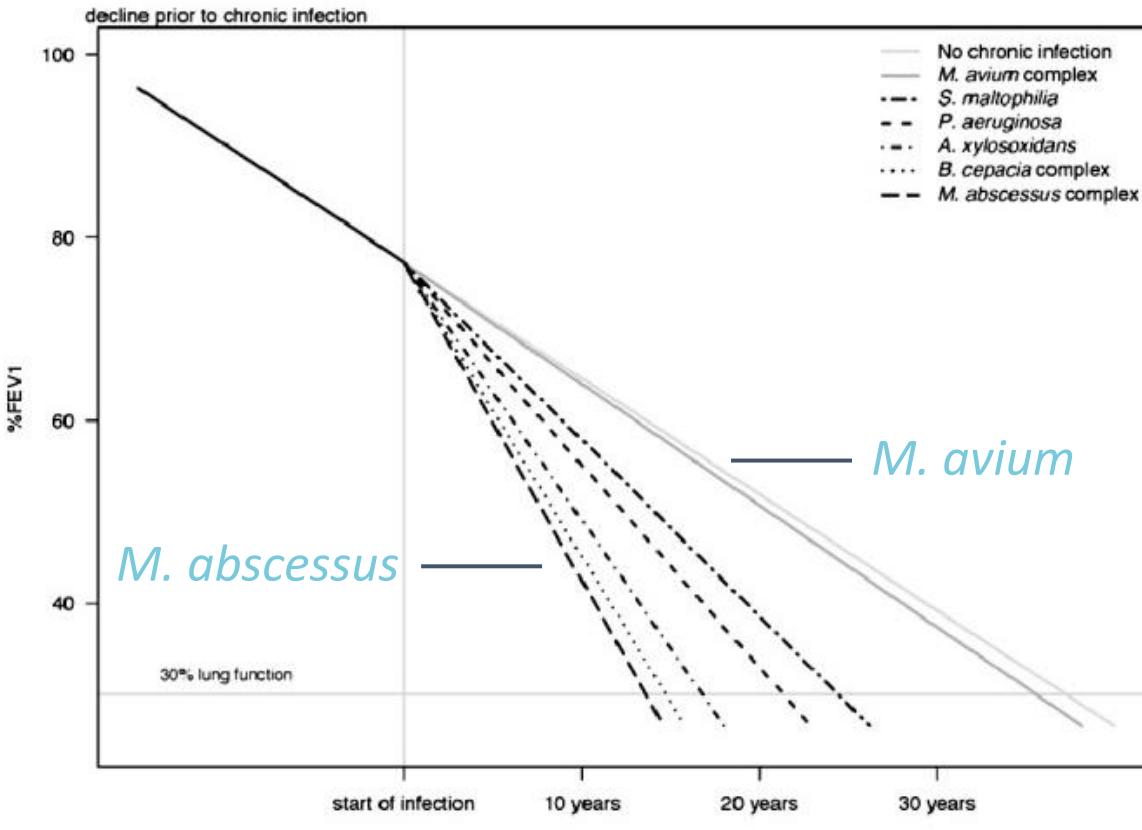
multigenetisch

CFTR
immuun systeem
bindweefsel
trilharen

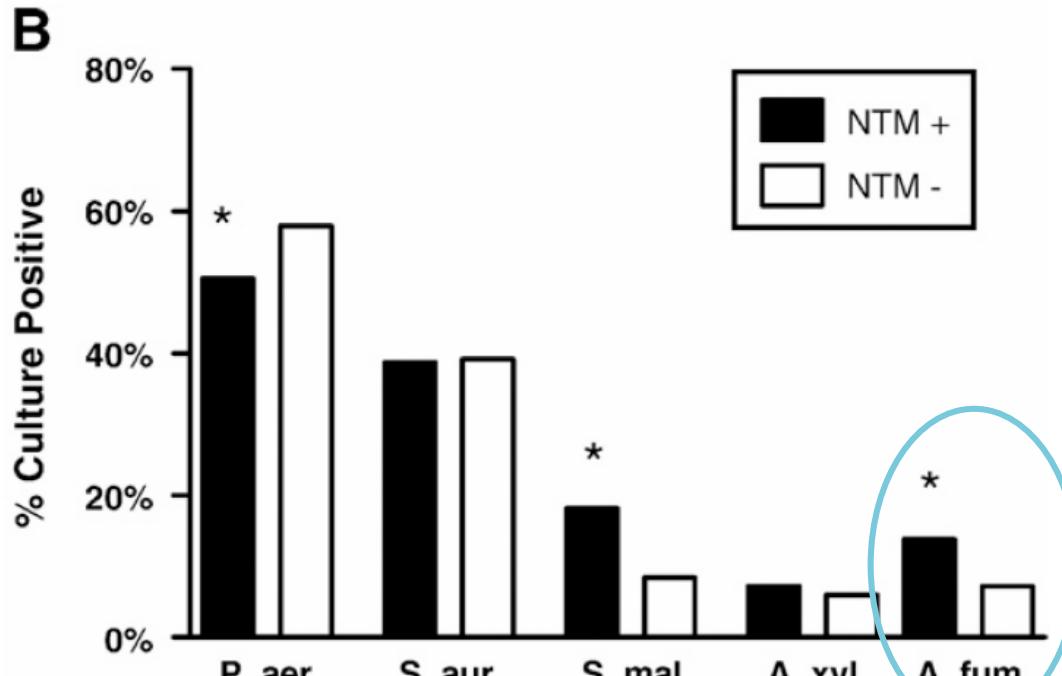
Invloed NTM op longfunctie kinderen



Invloed NTM op longfunctie is species afhankelijk

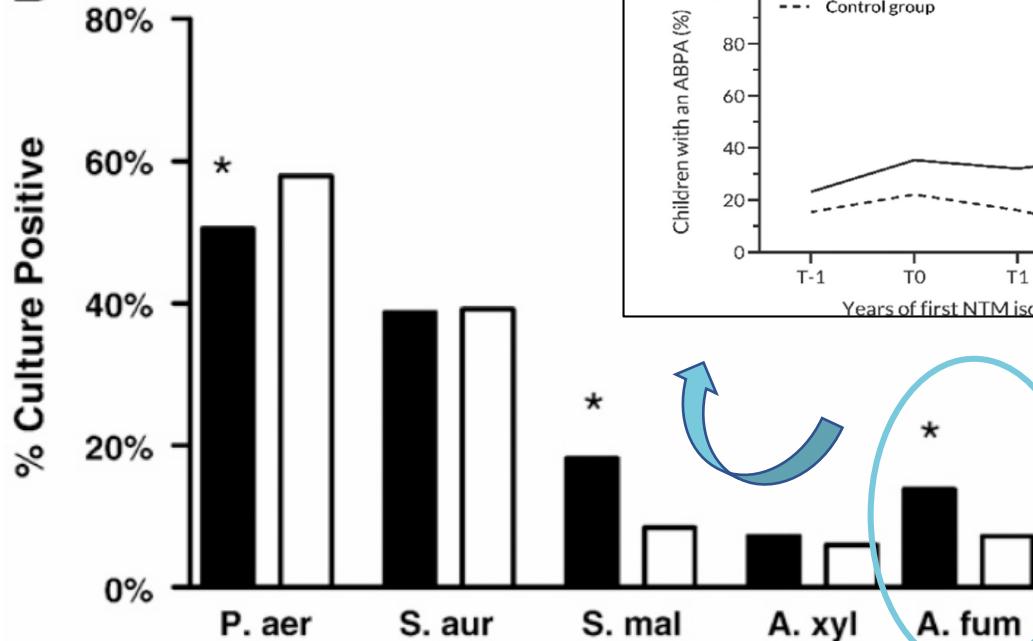


Co-infecties bij CF en NTM

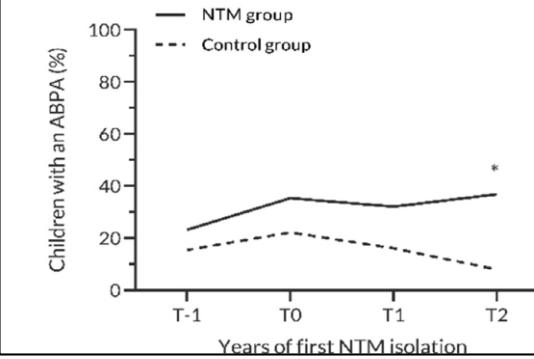


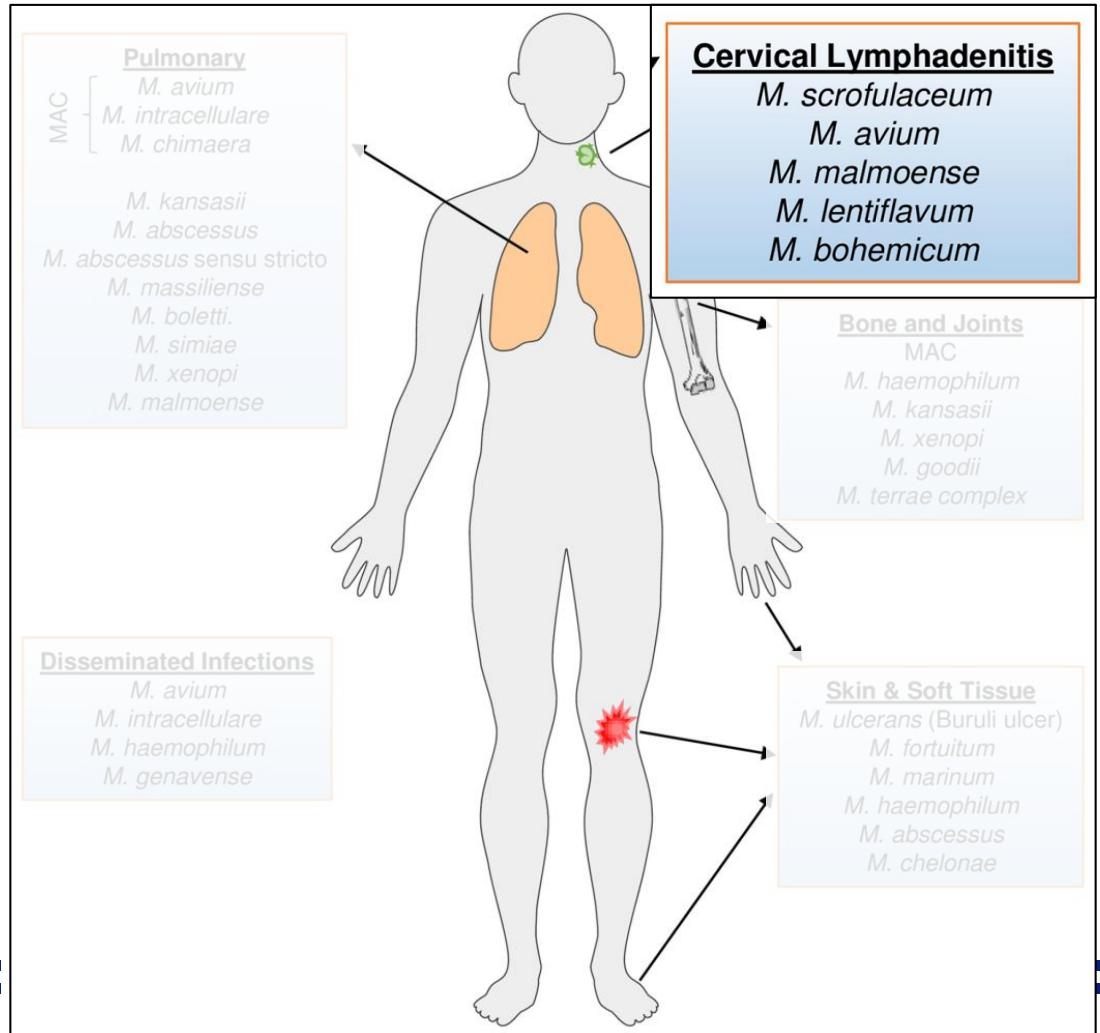
Co-infecties bij CF en NTM

B



F





Cervicale lymfadenitis



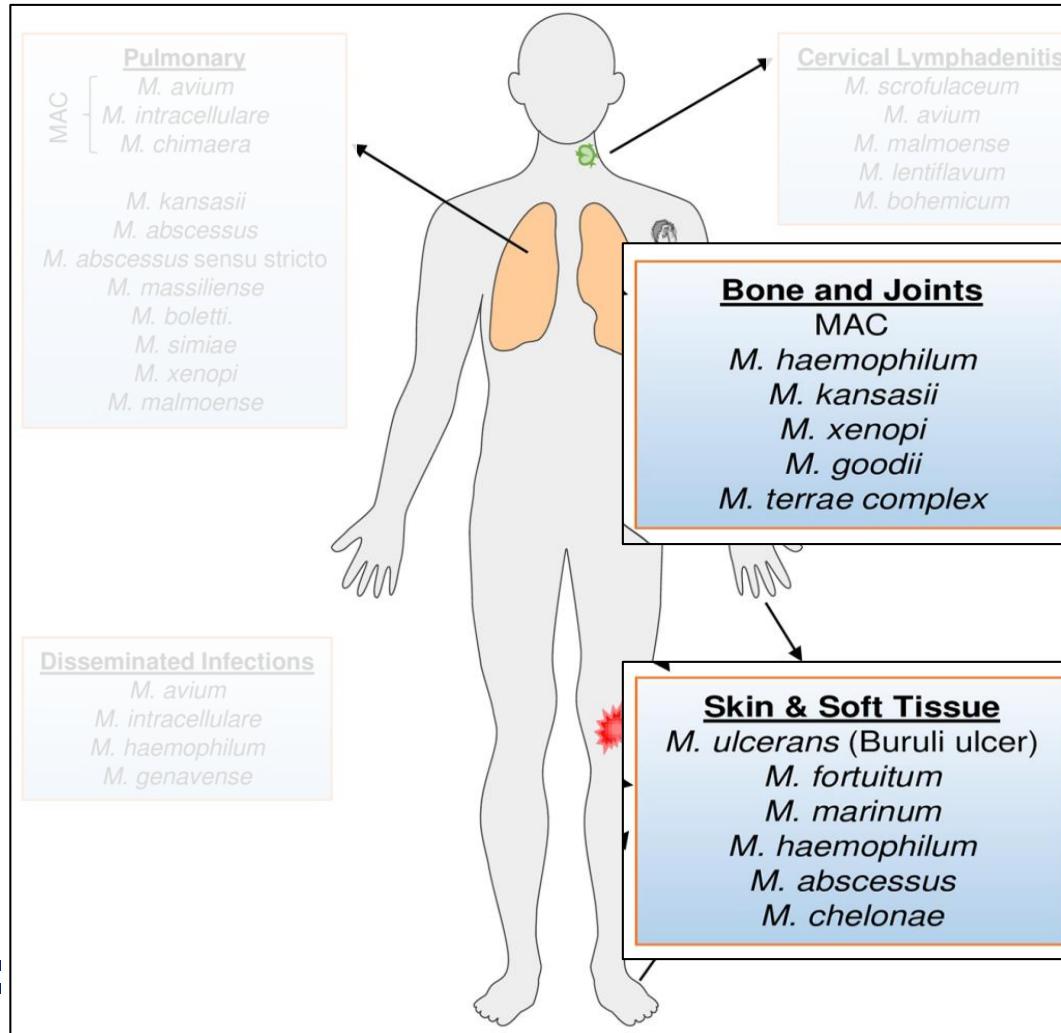
M. haemophilum

X

X

met name bij kinderen

soms bij volwassenen



Huid- en weke delen, *M. marinum*

diverse klinische presentaties

X

X

X

X

X

X



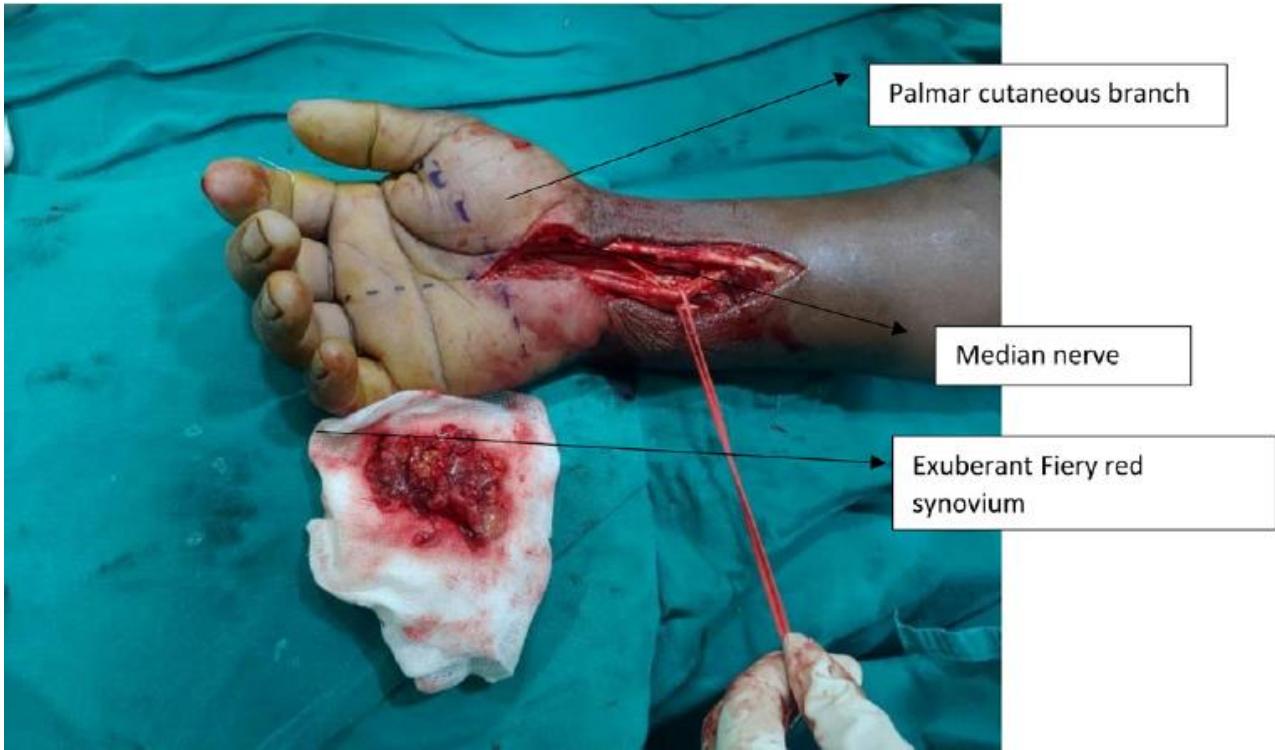
Huid en weke delen, *M. marinum* MDS

X

kan fulminant verlopen bij
immuungecompromitteerde status!

Huid- en weke delen, *M. marinum*

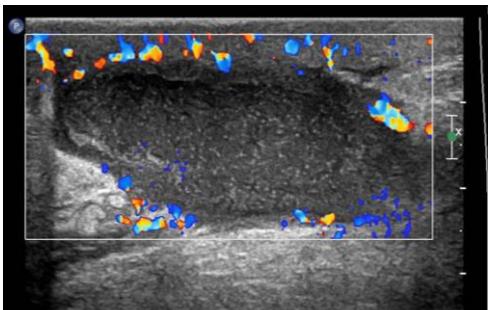
50 jaar oude visser met “carpaal tunnel syndroom”



Huid en weke delen, nosocomiaal met name snele groeiers

subcutane abcessen na liposuctie Colombia

M. abscessus



Wonddehiscentie 1,5 week post OK
Geen reactie op conventionele ABs
Kweek negatief

→ Diagnose 1,5 jaar later

Huid en weke delen, nosocomiaal
met name snele groeiers

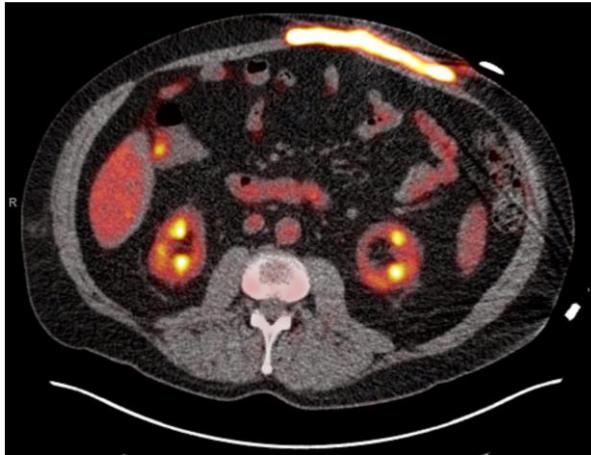
2 x cellulitis en osteomyelitis na neusseptumoperatie
M. cheloneae

X

X

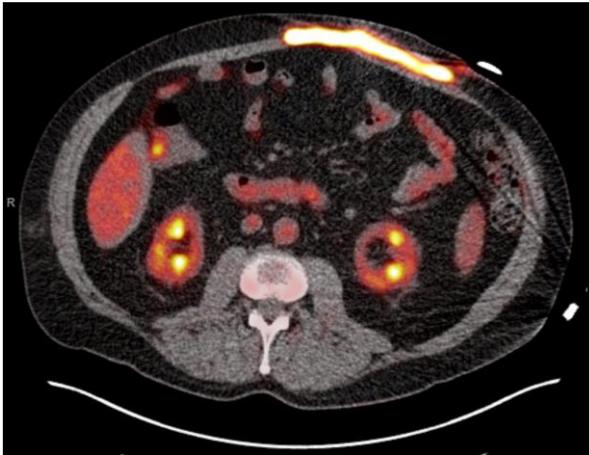
Huid en weke delen, nosocomiaal met name snele groeiers

diepe LVAD driveline infectie
M. chelonae (EMC)

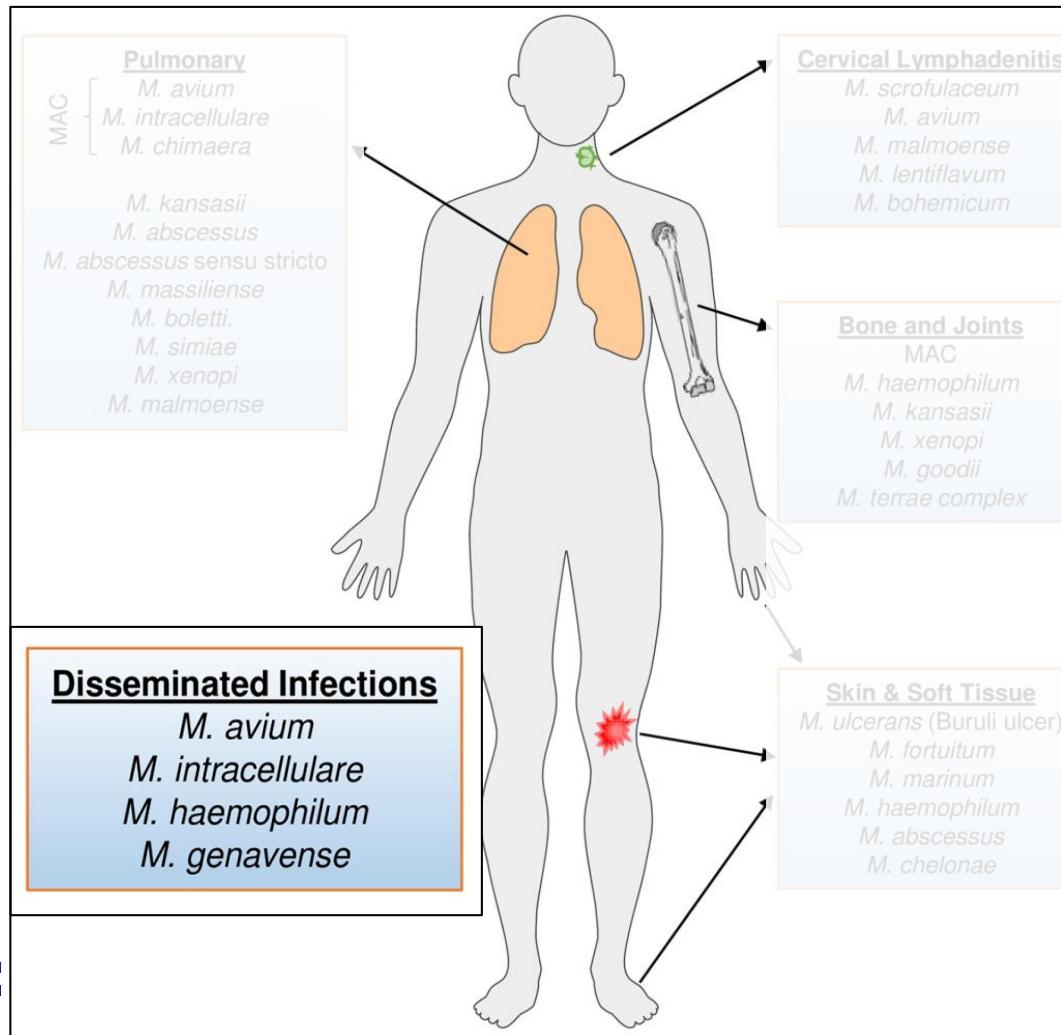


Huid en weke delen, nosocomiaal met name snele groeiers

diepe LVAD driveline infectie
M. chelonae (EMC)



3,5 jaar na OK
Persisterende pussige uitvloed
Geen reactie op conventionele ABs
Kweek negatief



Immungecommitteerde patiënten

- HIV patiënten (AIDS)
- Immunsuppressieve medicatie inclusief biologicals
 - solide orgaan- en stamceltransplantatie
 - ander onderliggend lijden (RA, M Crohn: anti-TNF)
- Stoornissen in de interferon gamma signalering

Kunstmateriaal geassocieerde infecties

- vaatprothesen, kunstkleppen, pacemakers

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Search MMWR Only

SEARCH



CDC A-Z INDEX ▾

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)

[CDC](#) > [MMWR](#)

Notes from the Field: Mycobacterium chimaera Contamination of Heater-Cooler Devices Used in Cardiac Surgery – United States

Weekly / October 14, 2016 / 65(40);1117-1118

Gedissemineerde Infecties

Table 1. Published Cases of *Mycobacterium chimaera* Infection Related to the Heater–Cooler Unit

Outbreak Location/N/Citation	Surgery to Symptoms	Latency	N > 100	Mortality (%)
Europe/10/[7]	Median, 18 months	Median, 21 (5–40 months)		5/10 (50)
United Kingdom/30/[28]	Median, 14.5 months (range, 1.5–60 months)	Median, 7 weeks		18/30 (60)
Germany/5/[17]	Range, 5–60 months	NR		1/5 (20)
Pennsylvania/8/[26]	NR	Median, 1.2 years (1–27 months)		5/8 (63)
United States/24/[25]	NR	Mean, 1.6 years (range, 0.1–6.3 years)		11/24 (46)
New York/2/[31]	NR	Mean, 14.5 months (range, 12–17 months)		0
Montreal, Canada/2/[21]	Range, 13–16 months	Additional 2–3 months from presentation		0
Florida/1/[24]	72 months	NR		0
Minnesota/3/[22]	Range, 16–26 months	NR		2/3 (67)
Italy/1/[27]	14 months	12 months		0

Gedissemineerde Infecties

Table 1. Published Cases of *Mycobacterium chimaera* Infection Related to the Heater–Cooler Unit

Outbreak Location/N/Citation	Symptoms	N > 100	Mortality (%)
Europe/10/[7]	koorts, malaise, gewichtsverlies, hoesten, dyspnoe		5/10 (50)
United Kingdom/30/[28]			18/30 (60)
Germany/5/[17]			1/5 (20)
Pennsylvania/8/[26]			5/8 (63)
United States/24/[25]			11/24 (46)
New York/2/[31]	hepatitis, nefritis, pneumonie, mycocarditis, osteomyelitis, myositis, chorioretinitis		0
Montreal, Canada/2/[21]			0
Florida/1/[24]	72 months	NR	0
Minnesota/3/[22]	Range, 16–26 months	NR	2/3 (67)
Italy/1/[27]	14 months	12 months	0

Annals of Internal Medicine

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Mycobacterium abscessus Cluster in Cardiac Surgery Patients Potentially Attributable to a Commercial Water Purification System

Michael Klompas, MD, MPH; Chidiebere Akusobi, MD, PhD; Jon Boyer, ScD, CIH; Ann Woolley, MD; Ian D. Wolf;
Robert Tucker, MPH, CIC; Chanu Rhee, MD, MPH; Karen Fiumara, PharmD; Madelyn Pearson, DNP;
Charles A. Morris, MD, MPH; Eric Rubin, MD, PhD; and Meghan A. Baker, MD, ScD

Gedissemineerde Infecties

Anna

Myc
Pote

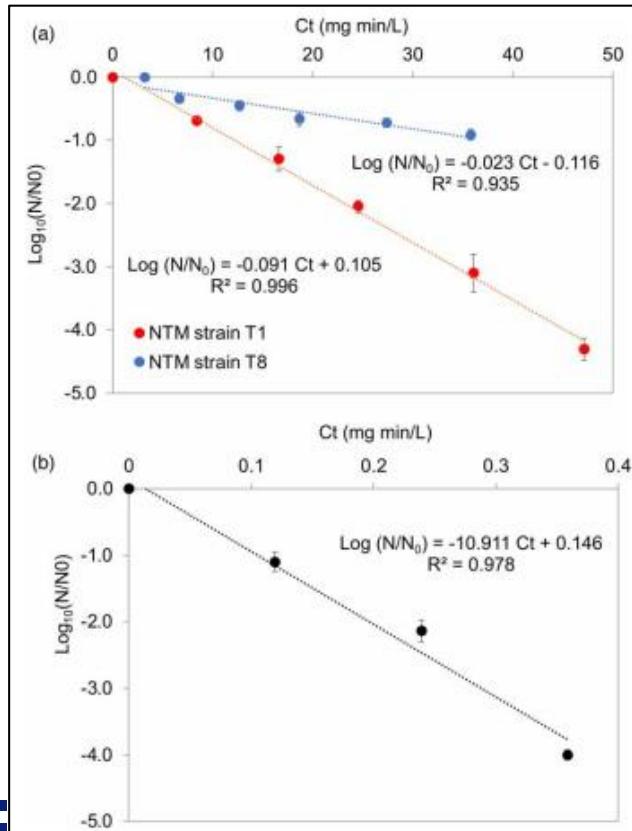
Michael
Robert
Charles



biofilm formatie in waterslangen en ijs reservoirs

Gedissemineerde Infecties

veel NTM zijn minder gevoelig voor chloor desinfectie



Gedissemineerde Infecties

pijn/zwelling knie, petechiën in een patiënt met een vaatprothese en iv drugs gebruik



gedissemineerde *M. abscessus* (*endocarditis*)

Gedissemineerde Infecties

Table 1. Clinical Characteristics of Patients With Reported *Mycobacterium abscessus* Endovascular Infection

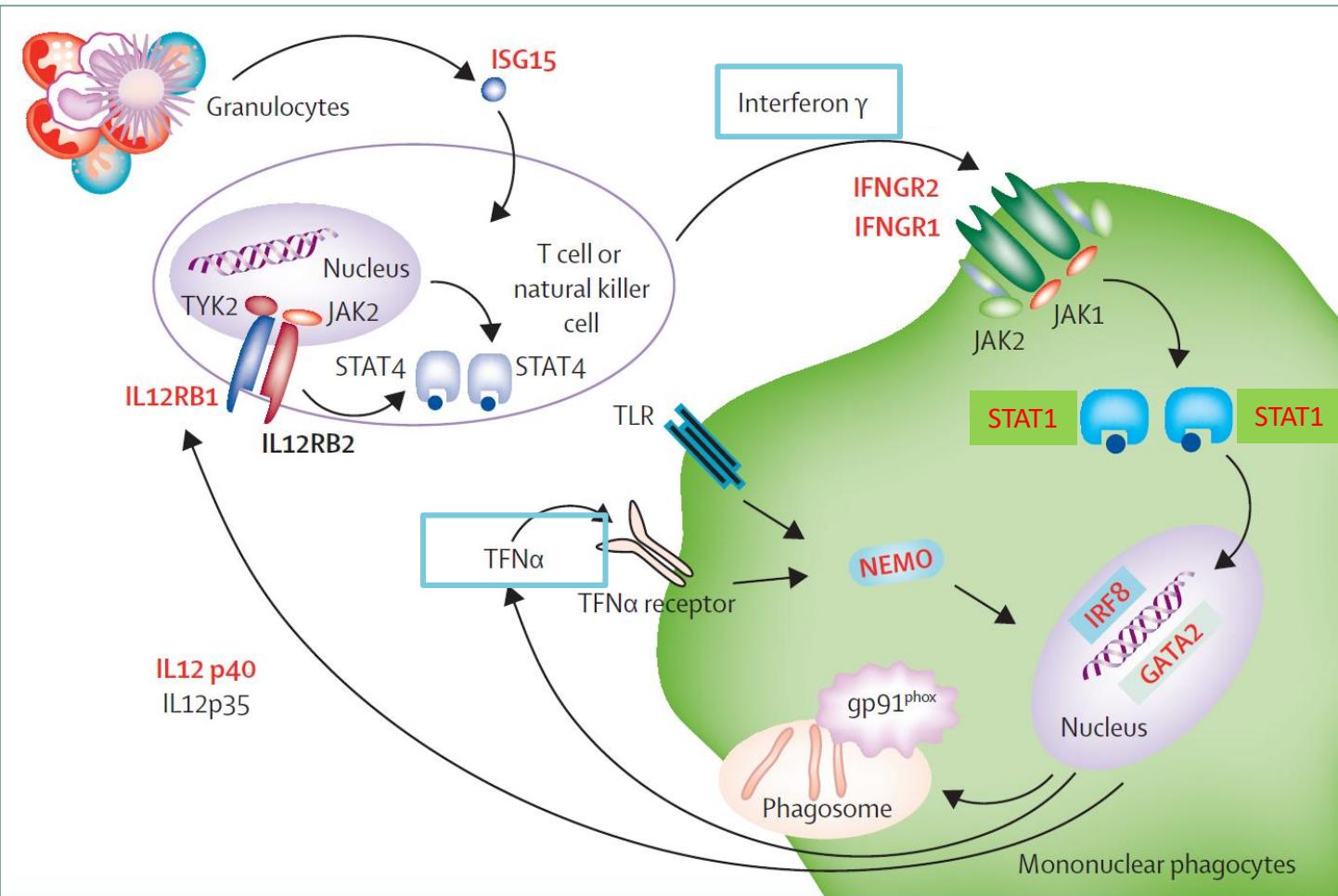
Reference	Age/Sex	Comorbidities	Symptoms	Site of Infection	Time to Presentation	Imaging Modality	Surgical Treatment	Abx	Duration of Therapy	Bacteremia Clearance	Outcome
Marion et al [1]	75/F	DM, CKD	Fever, LLE rash	Left fem-pop	5 months	PET-CT	Y	C/M	12 months	Y	Improved
Kang et al [2]	79/M	DM, CKD, dementia	RUE erythema/swelling	Right brach-ax	1 year	DUS	Y	C/I	8 weeks	Y	Death
Umer et al [3]	69/M	CAD, MS	Fever, RLE rash	Right-left fem-fem	2.5 years	PET-CT	Y	A/I/T	14 weeks	Y	Improved
Present case	61/M	DM, IVDU	Fever, LLE rash	Left CIA stent	2 years	CT	Y	A/L	6 months	Y	Improved

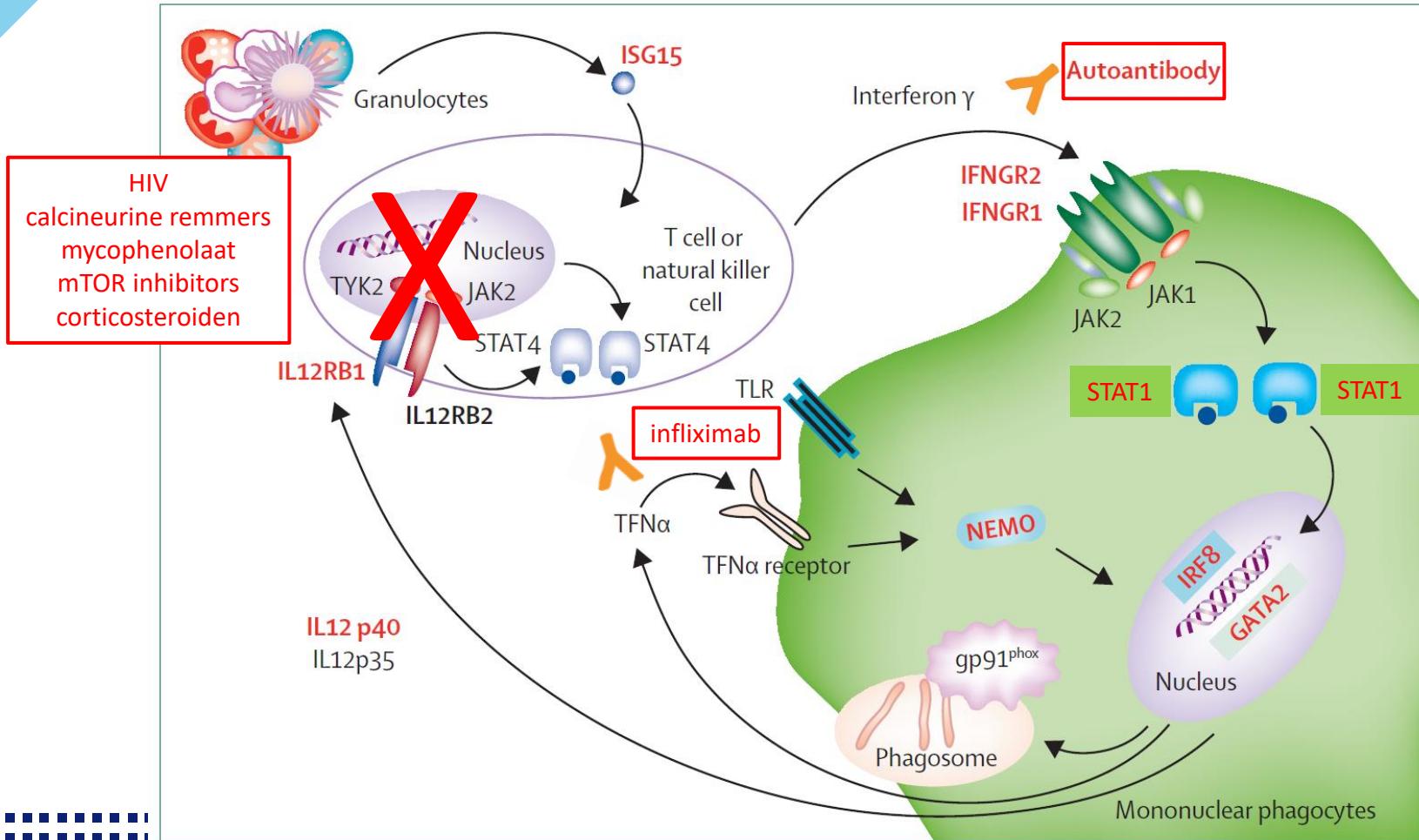
Immungecommitteerde patiënten

- HIV patiënten (AIDS)
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- Stoornissen in de interferon gamma signalering

Kunstmateriaal geassocieerde infecties

- vaatprothesen, kunstkleppen, pacemakers





Gedissemineerde Infecties

Transplantatie

Prevalentie stijgt

- aantal transplantaties ↑
- levensverwachting ↑
- immuunsuppressieve medicatie ↑
- microbiologische detectie technieken ↑

Geschatte prevalentie 0,16 – 8%

Prevalentie verschilt per transplantatie:

stamcel > hart = long > nier > lever (?)

Kliniek verschilt tussen stamcel- en solide orgaantransplantatie

Species distributie kan verschillen tussen SCT en SOT

Table 1. Clinic

		Transplantation type	Median time to onset, months ^a	Type(s) of infection, no. of patients
Transplantation type				
HSCT	[11]	HSCT	4.2	Catheter-related, 34 ^b ; pulmonary, 28; cutaneous, 17; disseminated, 11; osteomyelitis, 3; lymphadenitis, 1
Kidney	[1, 3]	Kidney	23.5	Local cutaneous, 32; disseminated, 18; disseminated cutaneous, 11; osteoarticular or tenosinovitis, 10; pleuropulmonary, 10; ileitis or colitis, 3; urinary tract, 2; allograft, 1; transplant wound, 1; psoas abscess, 1
Heart	[12]	Heart	30	Pleuropulmonary, 9; disseminated, 8; disseminated cutaneous, 6; local cutaneous, 4; osteomyelitis, 2; LVAD wound, 1; sternotomy wound, 1; prosthetic hip, 1; lymphangitis, 1; bursitis, 1
Lung	[13]	Lung	14.8	Pleuropulmonary, 12; local cutaneous, 6; disseminated, 2; thoracotomy wound/empyema, 1; thoracotomy wound or disseminated cutaneous, 1
Liver	[21]	Liver	10	Disseminated, 4; pulmonary, 2; septic arthritis, 1; cutaneous, 1

nd solid organ transplants.

of infection,
patients

ary, 28; cutaneous, 17; dissemi-
lymphadenitis, 1

nated, 18; disseminated cutane-
osinovitis, 10; pleuropulmon-
ary tract, 2; allograft, 1;
abscess, 1

ated, 8; disseminated cutane-
osteomyelitis, 2; LVAD wound,
prosthetic hip, 1; lymphangitis, 1;

taneous, 6; disseminated, 2;
ema, 1; thoracotomy wound or

2; septic arthritis, 1;

Gedissemineerde Infecties

relatie NTM kolonisatie en – ziekte na lotx

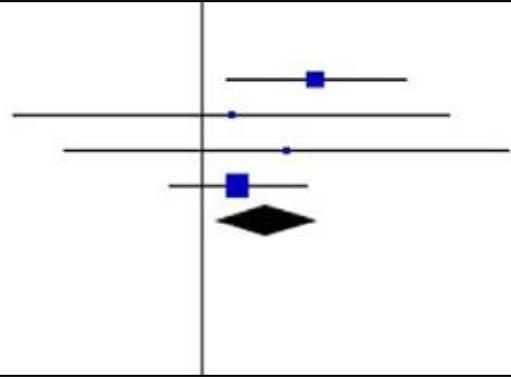
1.1.5 Pre-Transplant NTM Isolation

Friedman 2020	4	26	13	349	33.7%	4.70 [1.41, 15.61]
Huang 2011	0	6	9	195	5.6%	1.51 [0.08, 28.83]
Knoll 2012	0	5	6	232	5.4%	3.17 [0.16, 63.51]
Shah 2016	7	35	23	173	55.3%	1.63 [0.64, 4.16]
Subtotal (95% CI)	72		949	100.0%		2.40 [1.20, 4.83]

Total events 11 51

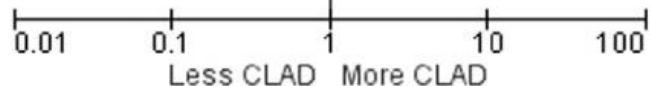
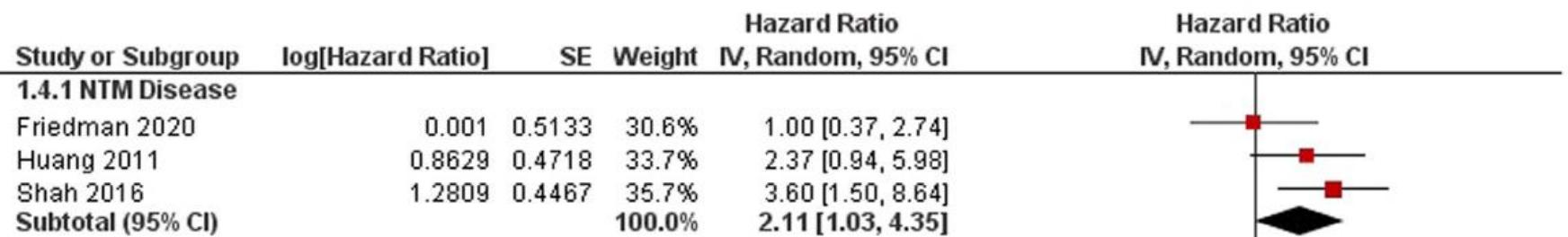
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$; Chi $\chi^2 = 2.04$, df = 3 ($P = 0.57$); I $^2 = 0\%$

Test for overall effect: Z = 2.47 ($P = 0.01$)



Gedissemineerde Infecties

relatie NTM ziekte en chronische rejectie na lotx



Gedissemineerde Infecties

HIV-AIDS

B-symptomen, buikpijn, necrotische abdominale klieren

X

gedissemineerde *M. genavense*

Gedissemineerde Infecties

levertransplantatie

huid ulcer, tacrolimus en cellcept

X

X

gedissemineerde cutane *M. haemophilum*

X

X

PA neusseptum:
necrotizerende
granulomateuze
ontsteking
zuurvaste staven +

gedissemineerde (cutane) *M. cheloneae*



Gedissemineerde Infecties

auto-immuun ziekte

huid ulcera, tenosynovitis, koorts, TNF- α inhibitie

X

X

gedissemineerde *M. haemophilum*

Gedissemineerde Infecties

Ziekte van Cushing

huidulcera en subcutane abscessen

X

X

gedissemineerde cutane *M. chelonae*

Opportunistische Infecties en Cushing = zeldzaam

Cause of Cushing's syndrome	number of patients
ACTH-dependent	
ectopic	15
pituitary	8
unknown	3
total	26
ACTH-independent	
adrenal carcinoma	3
adrenal adenoma	1
bilateral nodular adrenal hyperplasia	1
adrenal tumor, not specified	1
total	6
Unknown	4
Infectious agents	
Aspergillus*	9
Pneumocystis carinii	9
Cryptococcus neoformans	8
Nocardia asteroides	8
Listeria monocytogenes	2
Candida albicans	1
Candida tropicalis	1
Pseudallescheria Boydii	1
Cytomegalovirus	1

Opportunistische Infecties en Cushing = zeldzaam

Cause of Cushing's syndrome	number of patients
ACTH-dependent	
ectopic	15
pituitary	8

2 casus gedissemineerde NTM en Cushing, ACTH-onafhankelijk

bilateral nodular adrenal hyperplasia	1
adrenal tumor, not specified	1
total	6
Unknown	4
Infectious agents	
Aspergillus*	9
Pneumocystis carinii	9
Cryptococcus neoformans	8
Nocardia asteroides	8
Listeria monocytogenes	2
Candida albicans	1
Candida tropicalis	1
Pseudallescheria Boydii	1
Cytomegalovirus	1

Behandeling

Clinical Infectious Diseases

IDSA FEATURES



Treatment of Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Pulmonary Disease: An Official ATS/ERS/ESCMID/IDSA Clinical Practice Guideline

**Consensus management recommendations for less common
non-tuberculous mycobacterial pulmonary diseases**



Behandeling, *M avium* Complex

macroliden --- rifamycines --- ethambutol

Behandeling, *M avium* Complex

macroliden --- rifamycines --- ethambutol



azitromycine

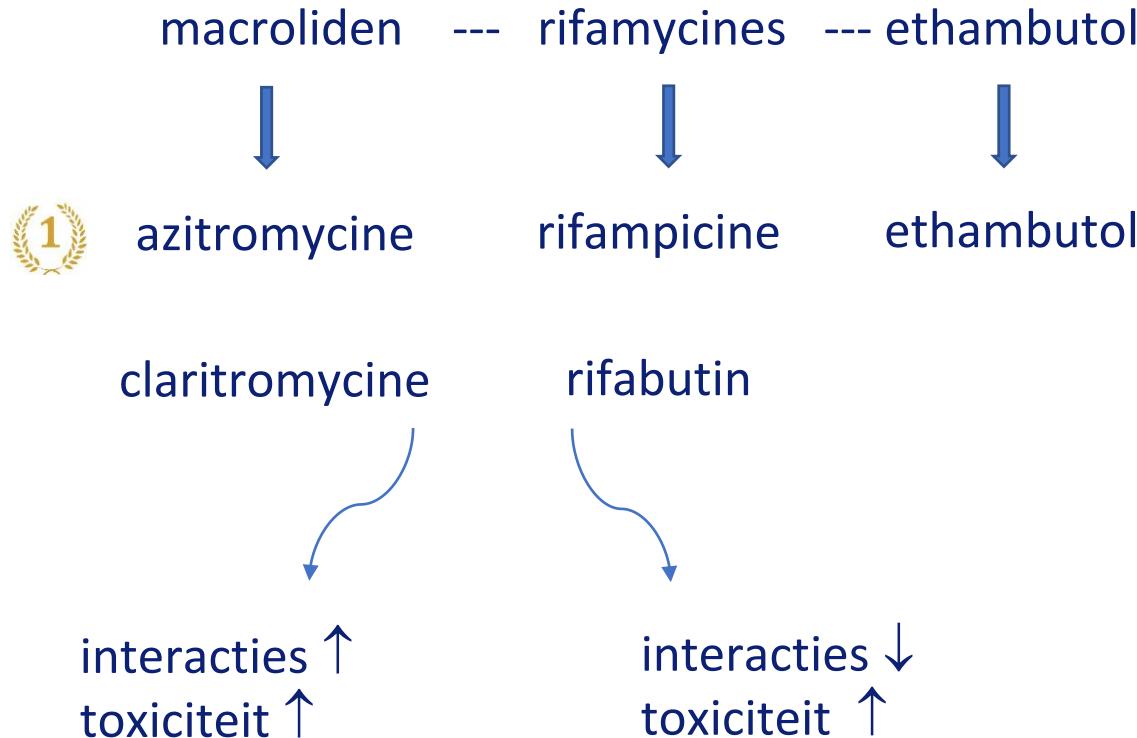


rifampicin



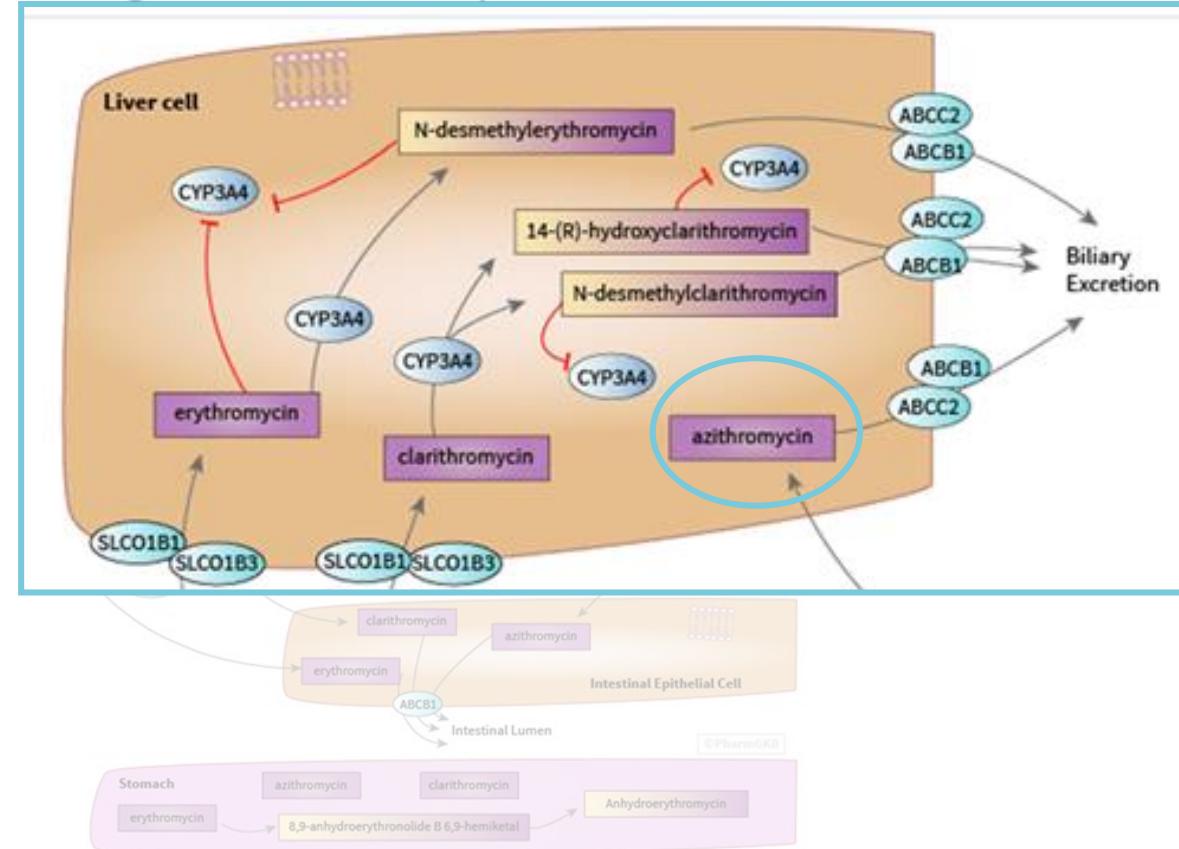
ethambutol

Behandeling, *M avium* Complex



Behandeling, *M avium* Complex

macroliden
↓
azitromycine
claritromycine
interacties ↑
toxiciteit ↑



Behandeling, *M avium* Complex

macroliden --- rifamycines --- ethambutol



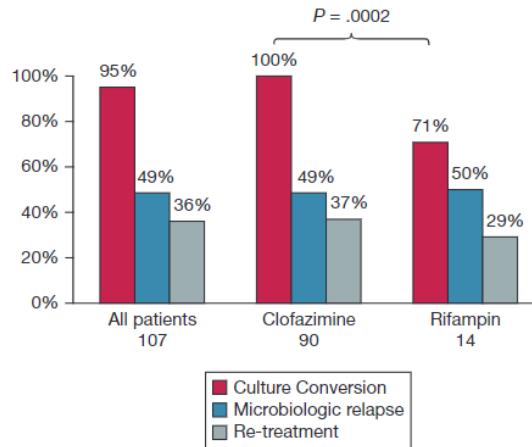
azitromycine



clofazimine



ethambutol



Behandeling, *M avium* Complex

macroliden --- rifamycines --- ethambutol



azitromycine



quinolonen



ethambutol



azitromycine

rifamycines

quinolonen

over het algemeen doen quinolonen bevattende regimes het minder goed



Behandeling, *M avium* Complex

macroliden --- rifamycines --- ethambutol



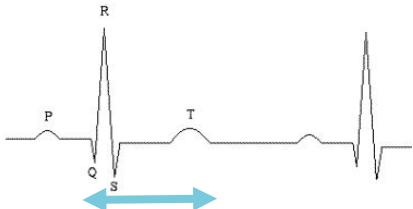
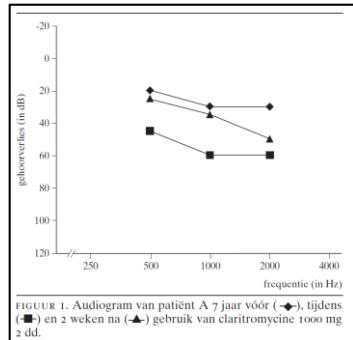
70% bijwerkingen

30-70% stopt ≥ 1 van de middelen van het initiële regime

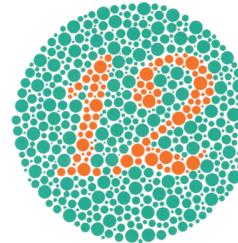
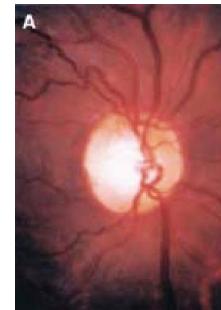
Behandeling, *M avium* Complex



macroliden --- rifamycines --- ethambutol



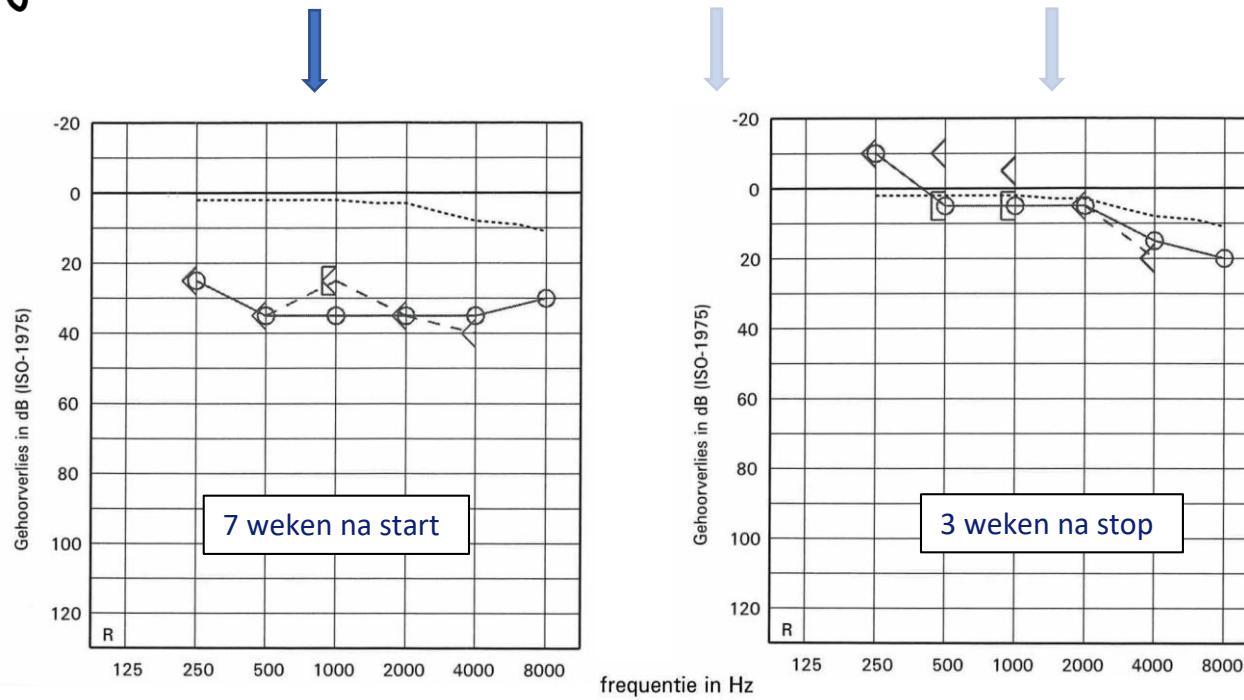
hepatotoxiciteit
cytopenie





Behandeling, *M avium* Complex

macroliden --- rifamycines --- ethambutol



Behandeling, *M avium* Complex

minder antibiotica ?



Onvoldoende evidence voor effectiviteit van macroliden -- ethambutol!

Trials onderweg voor milde pulmonale NTM ziekte

Behandeling, *M avium* Complex

meer antibiotica ?

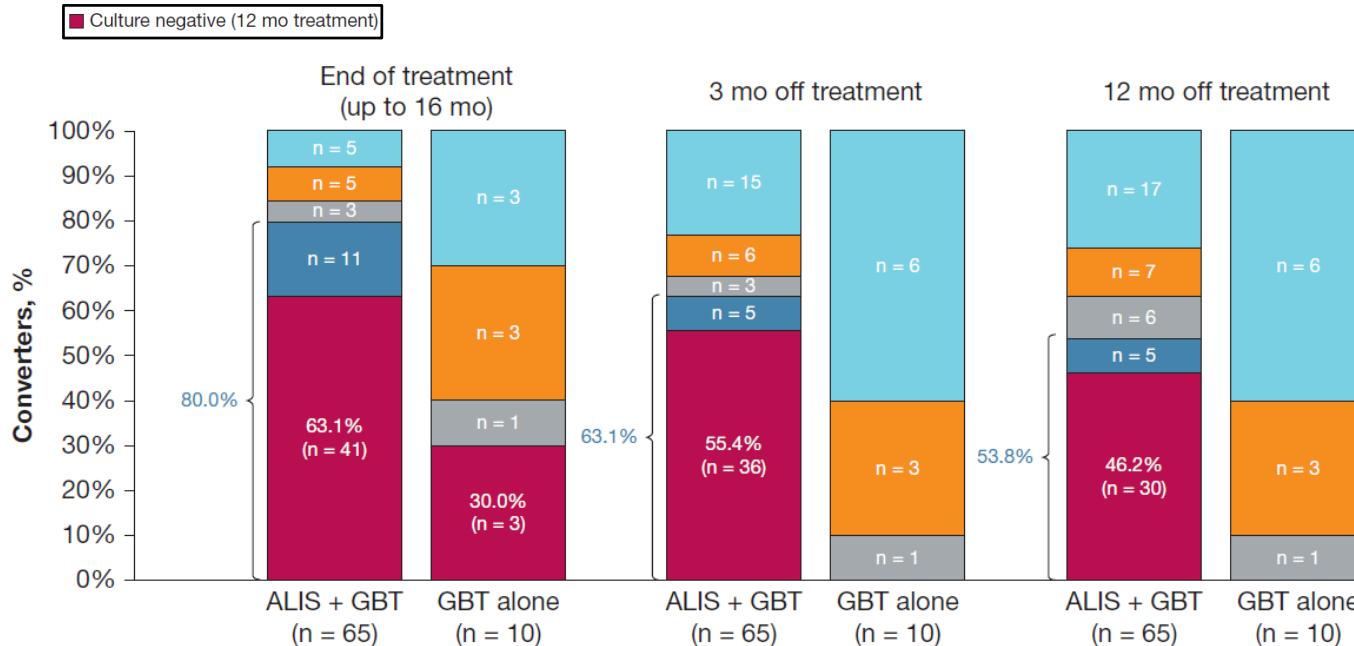
amikacine

1. For patients with cavitary or advanced/severe bronchiectatic or macrolide-resistant MAC pulmonary disease, we suggest that parenteral amikacin or streptomycin be included in the initial treatment regimen (conditional recommendation, moderate certainty in estimates of effect).

Behandeling, *M avium* Complex

meer antibiotica ?

liposomaal amikacine inhalaties bij therapie resistente MAC



Huidige antibiotica, *M. abscessus*

J Antimicrob Chemother 2012; **67**: 810–818
doi:10.1093/jac/dkr578 Advance Access publication 30 January 2012

**Journal of
Antimicrobial
Chemotherapy**

***Mycobacterium abscessus*: a new antibiotic nightmare**

Rachid Nessar^{1†}, Emmanuelle Cambau^{2†}, Jean Marc Reyrat^{1‡}, Alan Murray^{3,4†} and Brigitte Gicquel^{3*†}

Huidige antibiotica, *M. abscessus*

intensief

macroliden

amikacine --- imipenem --- tigecycline

clofazimine

minocycline --- moxifloxacin --- linezolid

liposomaal amikacine inhalatie

Huidige antibiotica, *M. abscessus*

consolidatie

macroliden

amikacine --- imipenem --- tigecycline

clofazimine

minocycline --- moxifloxacin --- linezolid

liposomaal amikacine inhalatie

Huidige antibiotica, *M. abscessus*

intensief

macroliden

amikacine --- imipenem --- tigecycline

TABLE 2 Treatment outcome within 12 months after treatment^a duur 2-4 weken

Outcome	Tigecycline group (n = 28)	Nontigecycline group (n = 36)	P value
AFB culture negativity			
At 1 mo of treatment	25 (89)	18 (50)	0.002
At 3 mo of treatment	12 (43)	13 (36)	0.771
At 6 mo of treatment	9 (32)	15 (42)	0.603
At 12 mo of treatment	7 (26)	14 (39)	0.418
Culture conversion within 12 mo			
Time to conversion, mo	7 (26)	16 (44)	0.213
	0.6 (0.5 to 3.1)	2.2 (0.9 to 8.2)	0.169

Huidige antibiotica, *M. abscessus*

Minocycline has no clear role in the treatment of *Mycobacterium abscessus* disease

Mike M. Ruth, Jasper J.N. Sangen, Lian J. Pennings, Jodie A. Schildkraut, Wouter Hoefsloot, Cecile Magis-Escurra, Heiman F.L. Wertheim, Jakko van Ingen

DOI: 10.1128/AAC.01208-18



AMERICAN
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Antimicrobial Agents
and Chemotherapy

Moxifloxacin's Limited Efficacy in the Hollow-Fiber Model of *Mycobacterium abscessus* Disease

Beatriz E. Ferro,^a Shashikant Srivastava,^b Devyani Deshpande,^b Jotam G. Pasipanodya,^b Dick van Soolingen,^{a,c,d}
^bJohan W. Mouton,^{a,e} Jakko van Ingen,^a Tawanda Gumbo^{b,f}

minocycline --- moxifloxacin --- linezolid

liposomaal amikacine inhalatie

Huidige antibiotica, *M. abscessus*

consolidatie

Safety and Outcomes of
Amikacin Liposome
Inhalation Suspension for
Mycobacterium abscessus
Pulmonary Disease
A NTM-NET study



Open-Label Trial of Amikacin Liposome
Inhalation Suspension in *Mycobacterium*
abscessus Lung Disease

--- imipenem --- tigecycline

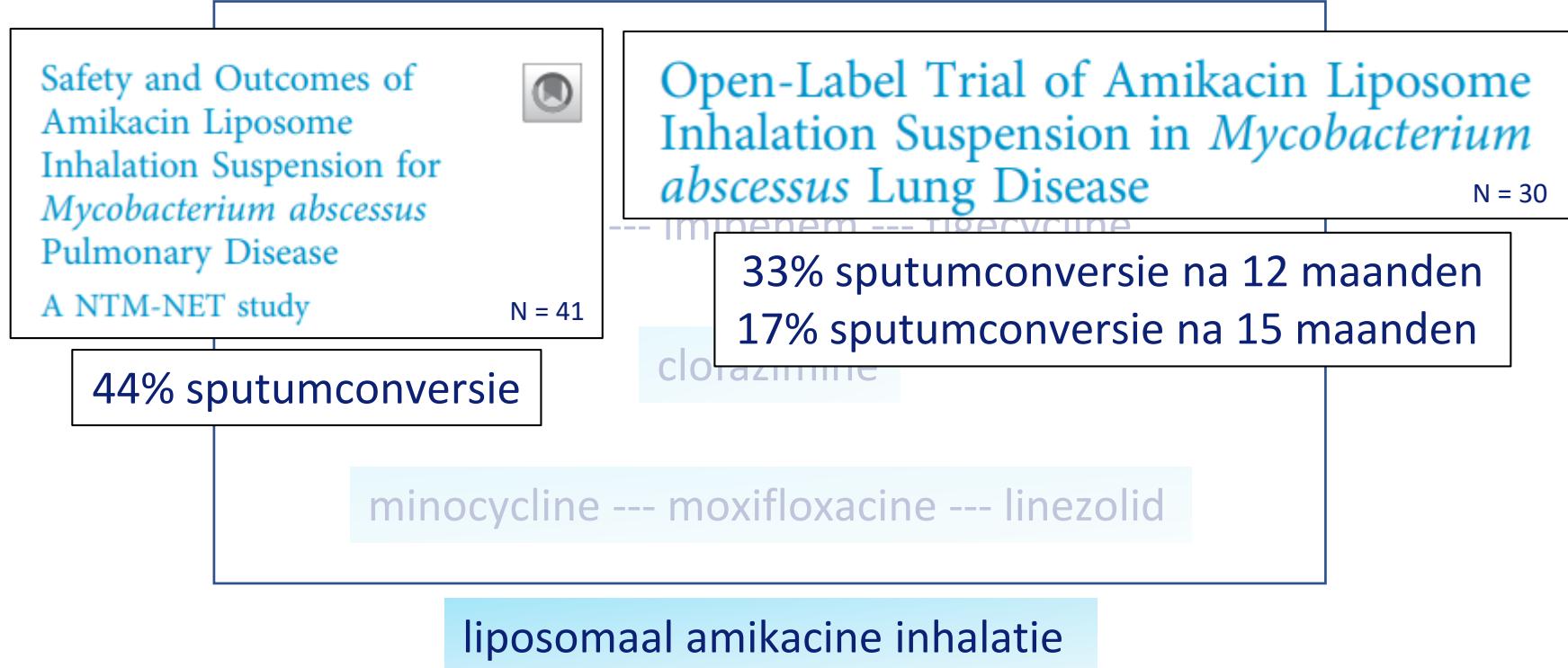
clofazimine

minocycline --- moxifloxacin --- linezolid

liposomaal amikacine inhalatie

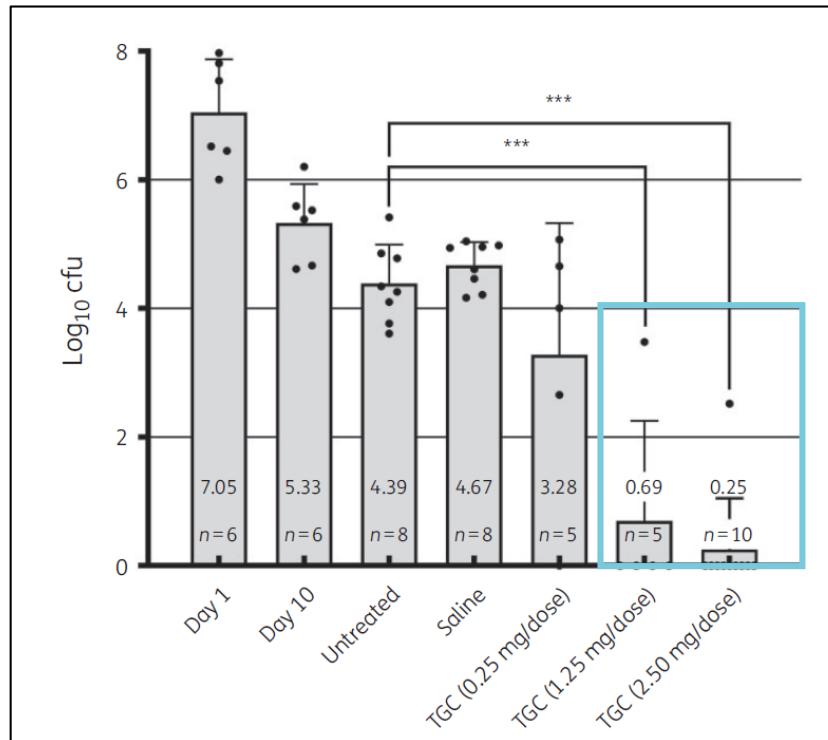
Huidige antibiotica, *M. abscessus*

consolidatie



What is new, *M. abscessus*

tigecycline per inhalatie, muizen



What is new, *M. abscessus*

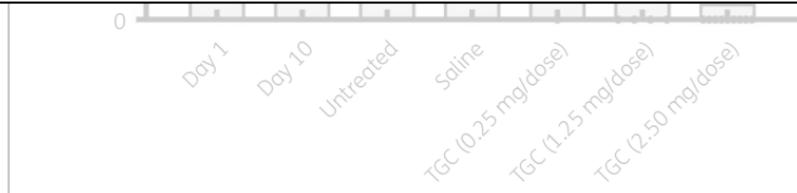
tigecycline per inhalatie, muizen

8 1 ♂

Case report

Pulmonary *Mycobacterium abscessus* infection treated in combination with inhaled tigecycline

Andreas Arnholdt Pedersen  ^{1,2,3}, Andreas Fløe, ⁴ Anders Løkke, ^{1,2} Ole Hilberg ^{1,2,3}



What is new, *M. abscessus*

omadacycline = tigecycline, *in vitro*

3 case series, n = 19, meerderheid pulmonale infecties

klinisch succes: 79%

What is new, *M. abscessus*

bacteriofagen

Clinical Infectious Diseases

MAJOR ARTICLE



Infectious Diseases Society of America



Phage Therapy of *Mycobacterium* Infections:
Compassionate Use of Phages in 20 Patients With
Drug-Resistant Mycobacterial Disease

16/20 pulmonale infecties

Klein repertoire bruikbare fagen

11/20 (partiële) klinische/microbiologische repons

Immunoherstel (IRIS)

bij verbeteren van immuniteit



immunsuppressieve medicatie



antiretrovirale therapie

Immune reconstitution (IRIS)

Interleukin-1 receptor antagonist **anakinra** as treatment for paradoxical responses in HIV-negative tuberculosis patients: A case series

Immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome associated with disseminated histoplasmosis and **TNF-alpha inhibition**

A Paradoxical Treatment for a
Paradoxical Condition: **Infliximab** Use
in Three Cases of Mycobacterial IRIS

Take Home Messages

NTM zeer heterogene groep met verschil in geografie, pathogeniciteit, klinisch beeld, behandeling en prognose

Juiste identificatie is essentieel voor juiste klinische context

Behandeling is zeer complex: langdurig met combinatie van antibiotica

cave geneesmiddelen interacties – intoleranties -- immuunreconstitutie