

CASE REPORT

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# Native-valve *Enterococcus hirae* endocarditis: a case report and review of the literature

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## Abstract

**Background:** *Enterococcus hirae* is rarely identified in humans and may be a commensal pathogen in psittacine birds. We present the fifth known case of *E. hirae* endocarditis.

**Case presentation:** A 64-year-old Caucasian female presented with fever, hypotension, atrial fibrillation with rapid ventricular response, and a two-week history of lightheadedness. Her previous medical history included COPD, recurrent DVT, atrial fibrillation (on warfarin), hypertension, hypothyroidism, and Hodgkin's lymphoma. Physical exam was notable for expiratory wheezes and a 2/6 systolic ejection murmur at the right sternal border. 2D echocardiogram revealed severe aortic stenosis. The patient underwent right and left heart catheterization, where she was found to have severe aortic stenosis and mild pulmonary hypertension. She subsequently underwent minimally invasive aortic valve replacement with a bovine pericardial valve, bilateral atrial cryoablation, and clipping of the left atrial appendage. Her aortic valve was found to have a bicuspid, thickened appearance with calcifications, multiple small vegetations, and a root abscess beneath the right coronary cusp. With a new suspicion of infective endocarditis, the patient was placed on broad-spectrum IV antibiotics. Intra-operative blood cultures were negative. A tissue culture from the aortic valve vegetations identified *Enterococcus hirae* susceptible to ampicillin through MALDI-TOF. Antibiotic treatment was then switched to IV ampicillin and ceftriaxone; she declined aminoglycoside treatment due to toxicity concerns. The patient had an uncomplicated postoperative course and was discharged with 6 weeks of antibiotics. To date, she continues to be followed with no signs of relapsing disease.

**Conclusions:** To our knowledge, this case constitutes the fifth known case of *E. hirae* endocarditis, and the second case to have been identified with MALDI-TOF and treated with ampicillin and ceftriaxone. This case reinforces the efficacy of ampicillin and ceftriaxone for the treatment of *E. hirae* endocarditis.

**Keywords:** *Enterococcus hirae*, Enterococci, Endocarditis, Aortic valve endocarditis

## Background

Enterococci are Gram-positive, facultative anaerobes frequently found in the intestinal flora of humans and animals [1]. In recent years, they have attracted notice as an increasingly common source of hospital-acquired infections, particularly with concerns about antibiotic resistance [2]. *Enterococcus faecalis* and *E. faecium* are the most commonly identified species, classically accounting for roughly 80 and 10%, respectively, of all enterococcal infections [1–3]. More recently, these statistics have

approached approximately 97% (*E. faecalis*) and 1–2% (*E. faecium*), with about 1% of the remaining enterococcal infections originating from other enterococcal species [4]. *E. hirae* is rarely identified in humans and may be a commensal pathogen in psittacine birds [5]. It has also been associated with poultry and suckling animals [5, 6]. Data on the prevalence of *E. hirae* infections in humans is limited, but *E. hirae* may account for between 0.4 and 3.03% of all enterococcal infections and may be underdiagnosed due to rarity [2, 3]. To our knowledge, this case constitutes the fifth known case of *E. hirae* endocarditis. We review the clinical aspects of the previous four known cases of *E. hirae* endocarditis.

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**Table 1** Clinical characteristics of patients with endocarditis caused by *Enterococcus hirae*

Patient	1	2	3	4	5
Age, y	72	78	56	70	64
Sex	M	F	M	M	F
Valve involvement	Aortic insufficiency.	Vegetation on aortic prosthetic valve present during relapse; normal TTE/TEE upon initial presentation.	Aortic and mitral valve reflux.	Severe aortic regurgitation with prolapse, fusion, small echodensity, and perforation of aortic cusps.	Bicuspid aortic valve with stenosis, root abscess, calcifications; no evidence of vegetations or abscess on TTE.
Medical history	Coronary artery disease, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty.	Diabetes mellitus, hypertension, prior aortic valve replacement with bioprosthetic.	Hypertension, diabetes mellitus, cardiac arrhythmia with prior surgical ablation, surgical removal of gastric leiomyoma.	Unknown.	Hodgkin's lymphoma, asthma, achalasia, recurrent right lower extremity DVT, fibromyalgia, cholecystectomy.
Identification	<i>sodA<sub>int</sub></i> gene sequencing.	16S rNA, <i>sodA<sub>int</sub></i> gene sequencing.	Unknown.	MALDI-TOF.	MALDI-TOF.
Treatment	Aortic valve replacement. Ampicillin and gentamicin (4 weeks), with rifampin added (15 days); total 4 weeks.	Amoxicillin and gentamicin (2 weeks), followed by amoxicillin and rifampin (4 weeks); total 6 weeks.	Aortic valve replacement. Ampicillin and gentamicin (4 weeks), followed by amoxicillin and rifampin (2 weeks); total 6 weeks.	Aortic valve replacement. Ampicillin and ceftriaxone, followed by IV penicillin G and ceftriaxone for 6 weeks, with indefinite chronic suppressive therapy of oral penicillin.	Aortic valve replacement. Ampicillin and ceftriaxone (6 weeks).
Relapse	Yes, 3 months after antibiotic discontinuation. Treated with aortic valve replacement and vancomycin/gentamicin (6 weeks) followed by amoxicillin (2 weeks) for a total of 8 weeks of antibiotic therapy. Resolved.	Yes, 4 months after antibiotic discontinuation. Treated with the same regimen as before. Surgery contraindicated by poor patient condition. Resolved.	No.	No.	No.
Notes	Subacute presentation.	Subacute presentation. No evidence of endocarditis on initial TTE/TEE. Multiple colonic polyps removed. Post-relapse, colonic polyp with non-neoplastic adenoma removed. The only case of the five not to require aortic valve replacement, although the infected valve was already a prosthetic valve.	Presented acutely as neurological deficit with slurred speech and left hemiparesis.	Subacute presentation with 3 months of bilateral lower extremity edema, exertional dyspnea, and fatigue; 1 year of fevers and mild weight loss. Lived in Vietnam for 2 years, with travel throughout Southeast Asia.	Presented acutely as hypotension and atrial fibrillation with rapid ventricular response.
Year of publication, reference	2002 [8]	2011 [9]	2013 [10]	2019 [11]	2019

All reported cases of *E. hirae* endocarditis have involved the aortic valve. Presentations of *E. hirae* endocarditis have been both acute and subacute. Treatment requires several weeks of bactericidal treatment, classically ampicillin and gentamicin in combination, and often necessitates aortic valve replacement  
TTE Transthoracic echocardiography, TEE Transesophageal echocardiography

cases, the API 20 Strep, rapid ID 32 Strep, and IDGP N052 card systems could not accurately identify *E. hirae*, and definitive identification with *sodA<sub>int</sub>* and/or 16S rRNA gene sequencing was required [8, 9]. There has also been an example of *Lactococcus garvieae* that was misidentified by the Vitek2<sup>®</sup> automated system (bioMérieux, Marcy l'Étoile,

France) as *E. hirae* [12]. The fourth case was identified using MALDI-TOF [11], as was ours.

All five cases responded to antibiotic treatment, and all five patients survived. The first three cases were treated with ampicillin or amoxicillin, plus gentamicin, followed by rifampin. Four of the five cases, including

ours, resulted in aortic valve replacement [8, 10]. In the only case that did not require a valve replacement, the infected aortic valve was already a prosthetic valve, and the patient's poor condition contraindicated surgery [9]. Two patients relapsed several months following antibiotic discontinuation [8, 9]. The first of the two relapses resolved after treatment with vancomycin, gentamicin, and amoxicillin, as well as aortic valve replacement [8]. The second relapse, in which the patient already had a prosthetic aortic valve, resolved after repetition of the initial treatment, amoxicillin, gentamicin and rifampin [9]. The fourth case was treated with ampicillin and ceftriaxone, following treatment guideline changes [4], and the patient was discharged on 6 weeks of IV penicillin G and ceftriaxone, followed by indefinite chronic suppressive therapy with oral penicillin [11]. Our case was treated with 6 weeks of ampicillin and ceftriaxone, with no evidence of relapse at 15 months after the patient's discharge.

Bactericidal antibacterial activity against enterococci has classically required the combination of a  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotic, such as ampicillin, with an aminoglycoside, such as gentamicin. In the population typically affected by enterococcal endocarditis, however, patients tend to be older, to have multiple comorbid conditions, and to have poorer renal function at baseline. For these patients, therefore, the risks of aminoglycoside-associated nephrotoxicity leading to renal failure are increased in a treatment course of several weeks, and may outweigh the benefits of aminoglycoside use [4].

Our case reinforces previous findings that *E. hirae* endocarditis may be successfully treated with ampicillin and ceftriaxone, which may allow patients to avoid the significant toxicities of gentamicin.

#### Acknowledgments

Special thanks to Katherine Everett, FNP-C and Ziad El-Khally, MD FACC for their assistance in acquiring the echocardiogram images.

#### Authors' contributions

MEP drafted and prepared the manuscript. CW analyzed and interpreted the patient data and edited the manuscript. CSW acquired, analyzed, and interpreted the patient data and edited the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

#### Funding

There were no sources of funding used in the conception, composition, editing, or submission of this manuscript.

#### Availability of data and materials

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no datasets were generated or analyzed during the current study.

#### Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

#### Consent for publication

The patient's written and signed consent for this case report to be published was obtained prior to the drafting of the manuscript and may be made available upon request.

#### Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Received: 6 August 2019 Accepted: 1 October 2019

Published online: 24 October 2019

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