

***Klebsiella Pneumoniae* Visceral Organ Abscesses – Clinical Characteristics**

Shuwei Zheng, ¹*MBBS, MRCP(UK)*, Seow Yen Tan, ¹*MBBS, MRCP(UK)*, Helen ML Oh, ¹*MBBS, MMed (Int Med), FRCP(Edin)*

Abstract

Introduction: In recent years, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (*KP*) has emerged as the predominant cause of pyogenic liver abscess in Asia. *KP*—as the causative microorganism in other visceral organ abscesses—is less described. In this study, we sought to describe the clinical characteristics of *KP* visceral organ abscesses in our institution and evaluated the prescription practices of physicians with regard to antibiotic therapy. **Materials and Methods:** A retrospective analysis of patients with culture positive (blood or abscess aspirate) *KP* visceral organ abscesses from May 2014 to April 2016 requiring hospitalisation in Changi General Hospital was conducted. **Results:** A total of 140 adult patients with *KP* visceral organ abscesses were identified. The commonest site of involvement was the liver (77.9%), followed by genitourinary tract (20.7%). Diabetic patients were more likely to have liver abscesses, genitourinary abscesses, abscesses in 2 or more organs, genitourinary disease with abscess formation outside of the genitourinary tract, and endovascular infection. Patients with extended spectrum beta-lactamase producing *KP*, were more likely to have an obstructive lesion related to the site of the abscess. Overall mortality rate was 7.1%. Amongst survivors, the mean total duration of parenteral antimicrobial therapy was 2.5 weeks before switching to oral antimicrobial agents. **Conclusion:** Genitourinary tract is the commonest extra-hepatic site for visceral organ abscess in *KP* infections. Parenteral to oral switch of antimicrobial agents appears to be a safe and effective treatment option.

Ann Acad Med Singapore 2019;48:48-54

Key words: Disseminated infection, Genitourinary abscess, Liver Abscess

¹Division of Infectious Diseases, Changi General Hospital, Singapore

Address for Correspondence: Dr Tan Seow Yen, Division of Infectious Diseases, Changi General Hospital, 2 Simei Street 3, Singapore 529889.

Email: seow_yen_tan@cgh.com.sg