

[PICTURES IN CLINICAL MEDICINE]

Advanced Ecthyma Gangrenosum with Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Ryo Deguchi¹ and Hidenori Nakagawa²

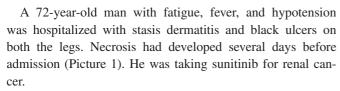
Key words: ecthyma gangrenosum, necrosis, infection, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, bacteria

(Intern Med 60: 3187, 2021)

(DOI: 10.2169/internalmedicine.6300-20)



Picture 1.



Gram-negative rods were identified in the wound exudate on gram staining; thus, Piperacillin/Tazobactam was administered. He was admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) because he developed septic shock due to the soft tissue infection. Blood culture was negative. Wound debridement was performed (Picture 2). *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was identified by wound exudate culture. He was discharged from the ICU on Day 12 following improvement.

Ecthyma gangrenosum (EG), an uncommon disease, is a soft tissue infection with necrotic ulcers and eschar. The most frequently implicated pathogen in EG is *Pseudomonas*



Picture 2.

aeruginosa (>70%), with sepsis occurring in 58% of cases (1). Early detection can enable prompt debridement, effective antibiotic therapy, and a good prognosis.

The authors state that they have no Conflict of Interest (COI).

Reference

 Vaiman M, Lazarovitch T, Heller L, Lotan G. Ecthyma gangrenosum and ecthyma-like lesions: review article. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 34: 633-639, 2015.

The Internal Medicine is an Open Access journal distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License. To view the details of this license, please visit (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).

Received: September 15, 2020; Accepted: March 7, 2021; Advance Publication by J-STAGE: April 19, 2021 Correspondence to Dr. Ryo Deguchi, rdegu92@gmail.com

© 2021 The Japanese Society of Internal Medicine. Intern Med 60: 3187, 2021

¹Department of Critical Care Medicine, Osaka City General Hospital, Japan and ²Department of Infectious Disease Medicine, Osaka City General Hospital, Japan