



GBS Bacteremia, Uterine Leiomyoma w/ Mild Hydronephrosis

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Background

Group B streptococcus (GBS)

Gram positive cocci bacteria
Known to affect neonates; it is less common to affect non-pregnant adults.

Most common organism to cause neonatal sepsis and meningitis in the United states. Can affect pregnant women and the elderly.

Sepsis Criteria

Source of infection + 2 or more of the following:

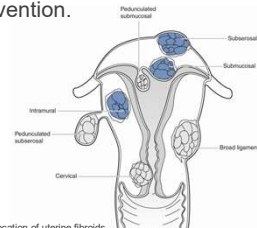
- Temp >38 °C or <36 °C
- HR: >90
- RR >20 or PaCO₂: <32
- WBC: >12k or <4k

Uterine leiomyomas

Originate from uterine smooth muscle cells, are a very common well researched pelvic benign tumor in females.

Occurs in 25% of women of childbearing age and minimizes in size in menopause.

70% are asymptomatic and require no intervention.



Common location of uterine fibroids

Case Presentation

A 45-year-old female presented to the emergency room reporting abdominal pain that started 3 days prior to admission and has progressively worsened.

The pain was described as a dull, non-radiating lower abdominal pain with associated nausea, vomiting, and fevers. She admitted to no alleviating factors and has had chronic abdominal pain. Admits to increased urinary frequency for the past 3 years. Patient was currently menstruating.

Vital Signs

Rectal T: **38.9 °C** BP: 105/52 mmHg
HR: **122 /min** RR: **22/min**
SpO₂: 99% on RA.

Physical Exam

GEN: Moderate distress.
ABD: Distended abdomen, generalized tenderness. Negative guarding, rebound, McBurneys, and Murphy's sign.

Investigation

Initial laboratory investigations included a negative pregnancy test, microcytic anemia, **low WBC** count of 3.5k, elevated lactic acid of 2.4. A normal creatinine and blood urea nitrogen. Urine analysis showed no evidence of infection.

Blood cultures grew gram positive cocci, classified as Streptococcus agalactiae. Showing sensitivity to ceftriaxone

Patient underwent a pelvic ultrasound and CT w/ contrast of abdomen and pelvis.

US Pelvis: Overall impression is "massive fibroid uterus".

Imaging/Pathology

CT Findings:

- Enlarged uterus, occupies nearly the entire pelvis and extends to the upper abdomen.
- Mass effect on the adjacent bladder with left-to-right displacement.
- Mild bilateral hydronephrosis



Coronal view



Sagittal view



Transverse view

Pathology Report

Benign smooth muscle tumor, huge multilobated mass, weighing 2900 gms., and measures 23 x 19 x 8.5 cm.

No definite malignant feature is noted.

Treatment

- Day 1: Empiric antibiotics with Zosyn and Vancomycin
- Day 2: IV Ceftriaxone
- Day 4: IV iron- anemia
- Day 5: Cleared from ID for hysterectomy
- Day 7: Exploratory laparotomy, radical resection of left retroperitoneal mass, total abdominal hysterectomy, bilateral salpingectomy and left oophorectomy
- Day 9: Discharged with oral Cephalexin

Discussion

- 1 Group B Strep is an important cause of morbidity among pregnant women and adults with underlying medical conditions or immunocompromised
- 2 Uterine fibroids, when symptomatically, typically present with abnormal uterine bleeding, pelvic pain, and/or pelvic pressure.

References

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