Synchronous advanced pulmonary tuberculosis and acute virus myocarditis mimicked Wegener granulomatosis in a 26-year-old man – A case report

Dragica P. Pešut1,2, Milan Ž. Petrović1,3, Nada R. Vasić2, Ruža S. Stević1,4

1University of Belgrade, School of Medicine, Belgrade, Serbia; 2Clinical Center of Serbia, Hospital for Pulmonology, Belgrade, Serbia; 3Clinical Center of Serbia, Hospital for Cardiology, Belgrade, Serbia; 4Clinical Center of Serbia, Center for Radiology and Magnetic Resonance, Belgrade, Serbia

SUMMARY
Introduction Tuberculosis patients are rarely asymptomatic. Acute virus myocarditis presents with a wide range of symptoms, from mild dyspnea or chest pain to cardiogenic shock and death.
Case Outline A 26-year-old Caucasian man non-smoker presented with one-week history of lower extremities' swelling. The patient's medical history also revealed a two-day episode of subfebrile temperature with scanty hemoptysis three weeks prior to admission. The episode had not provoked him to seek medical care. Physical examination revealed generalized oedema, and laboratory analysis showed signs of acute renal insufficiency. Enlarged heart and hilar shadows, bilateral massive cavitory pulmonary opacities and pleural effusion were found at chest radiography. Sputum smears were Mycobacteria negative on direct microscopy. Electrocardiogram changes and echocardiography were suggestive of acute myocarditis with dilated cardiomyopathy. IgM titer to adenovirus was positive. Under diuretics, angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitor, beta-blocker, antibiotics and bed rest, fast heart compensation and renal function repair were achieved. Radiographic pulmonary changes promptly regressed except for a cavity in the right upper lobe. Bronchial aspirate from the affected lobe was Mycobacteria positive on direct microscopy and culture positive for Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Standard anti-tuberculosis drug regimen led to recovery.
Conclusion In the unusual common existence of two diseases whose presentation initially mimicked Wegener's granulomatosis, acute dilated cardiomyopathy contributed to pulmonary tuberculosis detection. To prevent diagnostic delay in tuberculosis, further efforts in population education are necessary together with continual medical education.
Keywords: tuberculosis, pulmonary; myocarditis, viral; cardiomyopathy; diagnostics; oedema; renal insufficiency

INTRODUCTION
Tuberculosis (TB), declared global emergency by the World Health Organization, is an infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex. A total of 9.6 million people worldwide developed active TB and 1.5 million people died from the curable disease in 2014 [1]. Although TB may affect any organ, in 96% of the cases it starts in the lungs [2]. TB prevalence in a community influences the risk of being infected and the risk of developing TB in infected patients depends on many factors that determine human immunity [3]. Bacteriologic confirmation is the gold diagnostic standard.

Myocarditis is inflammation of the myocardium accompanied by myocellular necrosis, usually caused by infectious agents [4]. It represents a significant cause of death especially in young patients [5]. Viral myocarditis is most frequently caused by parvovirus B19, human herpes virus 6, coxsackievirus, and adenovirus [6]. Acute myocarditis should be considered in patients who present with recent onset of cardiac failure and/or arrhythmia [6]. Although endomyocardial biopsy with viral genome detection is considered the gold standard in the diagnostics of viral myocarditis, it is not routinely used in all suspected cases [7, 8]. Presence of viral genome in the myocardium of patients with acute dilated cardiomyopathy has no functional and prognostic relevance [9].

We aimed to describe a rare condition: synchronous existence of two atypically presented diseases that initially mimicked Wegener's granulomatosis. The Ethics Board of the Clinical Centre of Serbia in Belgrade has approved the case report to be published in a medical journal.

CASE REPORT
A previously healthy 26-year-old non-smoker Caucasian man presented to emergency room with one-week history of rapidly progressive low extremities’ swelling without other complaints. The patient’s medical history revealed a two-day episode of subfebrile temperature and scanty hemoptysis three weeks prior to admission. He never went to see a doctor for that and denied history of alcohol abuse, toxic exposure or sick contact. He was a guest to his relatives, coming from a high TB prevalence and a post-war country.
Inspection showed heavy generalized edema especially expressed in lower extremities. The patient’s vital signs were as follows: 1) blood pressure: 105/70 mmHg; 2) body temperature: 36.4°C; 3) respiratory rate: 16 breaths/min.; 4) heart and pulse rate: 88 beats/min.; and 5) oxygen saturation 95% while breathing room air. Auscultation revealed decreased pulmonary sound and crackles over pulmonary bases. Results of peripheral blood laboratory tests were within normal limits, including complete blood count, except for signs of renal insufficiency [urea: 12.2 mmol/L (range: 2.5–7.5), creatinine: 193 μmol/L (range: 53–124), sK+: 5.6 mmol/L (range: 3.5–5.1)]. Electrocardiogram (ECG) changes are shown in Figure 1 and standard posteroanterior chest radiography in Figure 2. Apart from pulmonary and pleural changes, radiographic findings suggested that cardiomegaly was possible by the ratio of the heart diameter to that of the chest. The findings were completed with chest tomography (Figure 3), which was suggestive of granulomatosis Wegener. Negative vasculitis serology made the diagnosis of vasculitis less likely.

Echocardiography revealed signs of acute myocarditis: significant enlargement of the left ventricle following dilative cardiomyopathy pattern with significantly reduced its systolic function (ejection fraction: 37%); changed hypoechogenic myocardial structure with thicker wall and septum that correlated with myocardial oedema during acute myocarditis; low degree mitral regurgitation due to dilatation of the left ventricle and pericardial dissociation with minimal pericardial effusion as signs of cardiac failure. Immuno-serologic examination was negative for systemic disease and IgM titer to adenovirus was positive.

The patient responded well to furosemide, angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitor, calcium channel blocker, bed rest, and antibiotic. Generalized oedema promptly diminished and disappeared in several days and radiographic changes regressed significantly (Figure 4). Cardiac compensation was achieved and renal function normalized. ECG and echocardiography findings suggested re-
Regression of myocarditis and left ventricle function recovery. Six weeks later, all radiographic pulmonary changes regressed except for one in the right upper lobe (Figure 5). Asymptomatic patient’s stable cardiac condition allowed continuation of the necessary diagnostic procedure. Bronchoscopy showed normal bronchial tree, and aspirate from the area of radiographic changes was acid fast bacilli positive on direct microscopy. Culture was positive for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

Anti-tuberculosis treatment started following standardized short course regimen. Regression was evident on chest tomography two months later, at the end of the initial phase of treatment (Figure 6). The therapy was continued for the next four months until the end of the regimen.

The patient came for a medical examination one year later, having no respiratory complaints, at which time chest radiography was performed (Figure 7). Transient ventricular premature beats (bigeminy) were registered and further cardiologic follow-up and treatment were recommended.

**DISCUSSION**

We presented a case of acute adenovirus myocarditis, which happened to be helpful in detection of advanced pulmonary TB. Atypically, our patient presented without fatigue, appetite or weight loss, sweating and cough. Cough is the most common symptom, and hemoptysis appears in about 20% of patients with pulmonary TB [2, 10]. Together with sneezing, singing or loud speaking, cough is considered crucial in the production of infectious droplet nuclei and spreading of the airborne infection [3]. Thus, absence of cough in patients with cavitary TB is especially important from the public health point of view. Moreover, on admission, the patient was acid-fast bacilli sputum smear negative on direct microscopy, which additionally diminished his presence as a serious source of infection.

Diagnosis of acute myocarditis is based on symptoms/signs, electrocardiography and echocardiography [11, 12]. The clinical picture may vary, ranging from asymptomatic courses to severe illness and the necessity of intensive care therapy [13]. Our patient had no symptoms related to an infectious disease or cardiac failure until rapidly growing low extremities’ oedema appeared. These were the only reason of his concern and coming to see a doctor. We could not but to mention fulminant myocarditis as a distinct entity characterized by sudden onset of severe congestive heart failure or cardiogenic shock. Adenovirus is among its known causes. It usually develops following a flu-like illness, which missed in our patient, who had a stable hemodynamic state during the course of the disease, absence of symptoms such as dyspnea, chest pain, fever, cough or palpitations, and relatively fast recovery under diuretics, angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors and bed rest.

Biopsy for diagnosis of myocarditis in patients who present clinically with congestive heart failure can be useful [14]. Although it remained the gold standard in diagno-
sis of viral myocarditis, it is used infrequently due to perceived risks and the lack of a widely accepted and sensitive histological standard [7, 15]. Serologic test alone is not considered valid for diagnosis, but together with clinical presentation, ECG, radiographic and echocardiographic findings it was adequate to suggest etiology of acute myocarditis and dilated cardiomyopathy in the presented case. The role of many viruses detected in cardiac tissue in causing myocarditis is controversial and even in forensic studies the issue remains challenging. One of the recent studies showed that adenovirus, enterovirus, and parvovirus B19 were found to be rare causes of myocarditis-related death [16]. It is suggested that noninvasive cardiac magnetic resonance imaging might provide an alternative method for diagnosis and its use is recommended as early as possible at onset of the disease when its validity is the highest. Recent research on patients in whom acute myocarditis was clinically suspected for the first time confirmed association of left ventricle transmural myocardial oedema evidenced by contrast-enhanced cardiac magnetic resonance and T wave inversion [17]. The latter has been registered in our patient's ECG (Figure 1) and also associated with myocardial oedema in the presence of minimal pericardial effusion on echocardiography. The pathophysiologic mechanisms of electrocardiographic T-wave inversion occurring in patients with acute myocarditis remain to be elucidated.

Causative differential diagnosis of myocarditis could include the other microbial or toxic agents. Although extrapulmonary TB is on the increase worldwide and in Serbia [1, 18], TB myocardial affection, usually detected on autopsy, was least possible in our patient due to prompt recovery, which is not a characteristic of the TB process [2]. History taking excluded possibility of alcohol-induced or other toxic heart disease.

Myocarditis may cause arrhythmias in its acute phase due to inflammatory infiltration and myocyte necrosis. Transient bigeminy, detected in our patient a year later in the chronic phase, could be attributed to an immune reaction, fibrosis, and resulting electric remodeling [19]. Patient follow-up is of crucial importance to abort complications such as sudden cardiac death [11, 20]. If antiarrhythmic drugs are not effective enough in patients with hemodynamically unstable ventricular tachycardia, an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator is taken into consideration [21].

While it is clear that high TB prevalence in our patient's country of origin might put him into higher risk of TB infection, we hardly succeeded to define any of risk factors for developing TB as an active disease except for one – prolonged emotional stress [3]. The young man had come from a post-war setting, familiar with some horrible local events that had happened.

Diagnostic delay is an important problem in TB control. It consists of patients' delay to seek medical care and the delay of the healthcare system [22]. Population education on TB usually results in better understanding of TB symptoms and earlier presentation of symptoms to a doctor, earlier detection and treatment with stopping the spread of the disease within a community. Moreover, continual medical education could strengthen the idea that patients and groups at higher risk for developing TB exist. The idea should always be present in physicians' minds to initiate an active approach in TB detection [23]. In the times of TB as global emergency, “Think TB!” principle should be a premise in both primary health care and differently profiled specialized institutions.

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1Клинички центар Србије, Центар за радиологију и магнетну резонанцу, Београд, Србија;
2Клинички центар Србије, Клиника за кардиологију, Београд, Србија;
3Клинички центар Србије, Клиника за пулмологију, Београд, Србија;
4Клинички центар Србије, Центар за радиологију и магнетну резонанцу, Београд, Србија

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