November Photo Quiz 360, Which Animal Bite Could Cause This Patient's Fever and Shortness of Breath?

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Which Animal Bite Could Cause This Patient’s Fever and Shortness of Breath?

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Case:

A 74-year-old Caucasian male with severe Alzheimer’s disease presented to the emergency department with fever, lethargy, and a rash. Four days prior to presentation, he sustained an animal bite on his right hand while alone in his home garden. His wife cleaned the wound with soap and water, but no further medical attention was sought. The patient was unable to describe the animal that had bitten him or the circumstances around the event.

Over subsequent days, he developed swelling and erythema of the right hand that extended up to the elbow, with fever, rigors, shortness of breath, and progressive difficulty ambulating.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

The patient appeared comfortable but was febrile to 101.8°F. His conjunctiva were clear, with anicteric sclera and a clear oropharynx. He had no cranial nerve deficits and was able to follow simple commands and move all extremities.

His neck was supple, not tender, and he did not have cervical, axillary, or inguinal lymphadenopathy. Respiratory, cardiac, and abdominal examinations were normal.

A dry punctate wound on the right hand between the second and third metacarpals was evident, without surrounding erythema or discharge, and there was a diffuse macular rash on his bilateral upper and lower extremities with involvement of the palms (Figure).

He had no joint effusions or limitations in range of motion.

LABORATORY TESTS

Laboratory testing revealed a neutrophil predominant leukocytosis with a white blood cell count of 18,900/µL, 87% neutrophils (normal: 4000/µL–11,000/µL, 45% to 75% neutrophils), a mildly elevated asparate transaminase of 38 U/L (normal 7 U/L–37 U/L), and an elevated total bilirubin of 2.4 mg/dL (normal: 0.3–1.2 mg/dL).

His urine analysis and creatinine levels were normal. A chest x-ray showed no acute cardiopulmonary abnormalities. The emergency department physician admitted the patient, obtained blood cultures, and started intravenous piperacillin-tazobactam. Public health officials were consulted.

What’s Your Diagnosis?

Are you ready to make a diagnosis? We want to hear from you. Visit Consultant360.com/PhotoQuiz and join the discussion, share your reaction, and tune in to hear a podcast from the contributing physicians on how they made the diagnosis and treated the patient. We will also print the outcome of this case presentation in next month’s Consultant.