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AN INDONESIAN MALE WITH ABDOMINAL PAIN AND WEIGHT LOSS: ABDOMINAL TUBERCULOSIS PRESENTING WITH CERVICAL LYMPH NODE ENLARGEMENT

Leah Duke Kaye, MD and Jayne Littlejohn, MD

Case

A 21-year-old Indonesian male presented with a 6-month history of abdominal pain. The pain was described as a diffuse cramping that was worse with movement and after meals. He reported early satiety, and the pain was improved at rest. Associated with the pain, he reported a seventy pound weight loss, chills, decreased energy, and fatigue over the same time period. He denied nausea, vomiting, fevers, cough, dyspnea, or chest pain.

The patient emigrated from Indonesia to the United States in 2007 and has since had no travel or foreign visitors. He denied incarceration or military duty for both himself and close relatives. There was no prior purified protein derivative (PPD) placement or Bacille Calmette Guerin (BCG) vaccination.

The patient was seen at a different hospital approximately one month prior for a subcutaneous mass in his right lateral neck that had been present for two years. At that time, the mass was diagnosed as a simple cyst on imaging; no fluid aspiration or biopsy was performed. During the month that elapsed before presentation to our hospital, the patient reported the mass spontaneously drained yellow fluid and dramatically reduced in size.

On examination, he was afebrile and in no distress, but he appeared cachectic and older than his stated age. There was a right supraclavicular indurated healed scar without fluctuance or discharge. The patient had clear lungs to auscultation. On abdominal exam, he had loose skin with pale striae, normal bowel sounds, and a soft non-distended abdomen with tenderness to palpitation in the lower quadrants. There was mild guarding, but no rebound, hepatosplenomegaly, or bulging flanks.

Initial blood work was significant for a normocytic anemia, with a hemoglobin of 12.4 g/dL, a mean cell volume of 81 fL, platelet count of 410 B/L, and a mildly elevated white blood cell count of 12.4 B/L. All other routine chemistries including measures of renal and hepatic function were within normal limits.

A computed tomography (CT) of the abdomen and pelvis revealed a small amount of intra-abdominal ascites with numerous ring-enhancing lesions seen throughout the peritoneum along the colon, particularly the sigmoid, and along the serosal surface of the liver. There were numerous enlarged mesenteric and retroperitoneal lymph nodes as well as enlarged right and left pericardiophrenic lymph nodes (Figure 1).

During his hospital course, a PPD was placed and was positive with a 15 x 10 mm area of induration. Sputum, blood, stool, and urine cultures were sent for acid fast bacilli (AFB) and were all negative on smear. The patient's prior CT scan of his neck and

thorax was obtained from the outside hospital. Our radiology department interpreted what was called a simple cyst at the outside hospital as a necrotic lymph node in the right lateral aspect of the neck extending from the C5-C6 level through the supraclavicular fossa (Figure 2), and the CT thorax was notable for trace left pleural effusion without adenopathy or cavitary lesions. The patient underwent an ultrasound guided fluid aspiration of the cervical lymph node.

An exploratory abdominal laparoscopy was performed for confirmatory diagnosis of peritoneal tuberculosis. The procedure revealed peritoneal studding, and multiple nodules

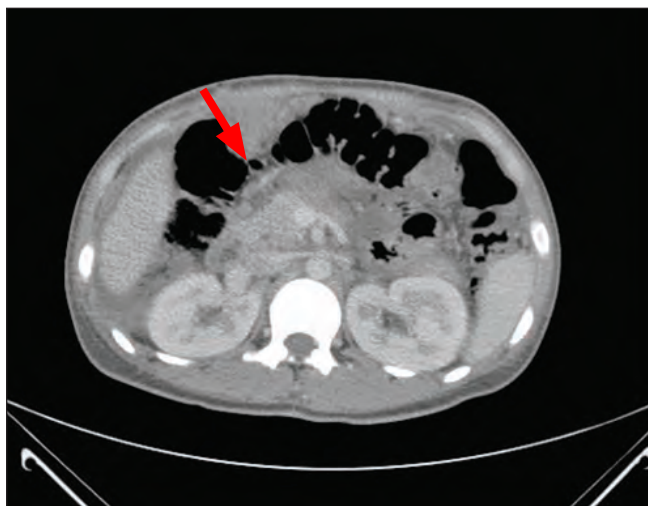


Figure 1. Ring-enhancing lesion on the serosal surface of the distal transverse colon measuring 2.4 x 2.1 cm (red arrow)

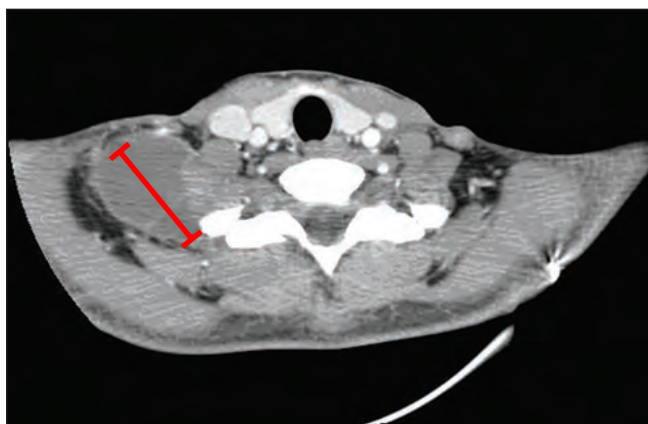


Figure 2. 39.1 mm X 46.7 mm mass (red arrow) along the right lateral aspect of the neck extending from the C5-C6 level through the supraclavicular fossa

were noted on the anterior abdominal wall. Biopsy of the lesions revealed a caseous exudate in the operating room. Peritoneal fluid was not obtained due to the minimal ascites. Surgical pathology reported necrotizing granulomas, and an acid-fast stain identified AFB. The AFB culture sent from the OR was positive for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex thirty-six days later. The organism was susceptible to isoniazid, streptomycin, ethambutol, and rifampin. The aspirate of the cervical lymph node also grew *M. tuberculosis* with the same sensitivities as the abdominal culture.

The patient was empirically started on a regimen of ethambutol 1200 mgs daily, isoniazid 300 mgs daily, pyrazinamide 1500 mgs daily, pyridoxine 50 mgs daily, and rifampin 600 mgs daily. He was discharged on hospital day 11 to continue directly observed therapy as an outpatient with the Department of Public Health.

Discussion

Approximately one-fifth of tuberculosis (TB) cases in the United States are purely extra-pulmonary. Of these, approximately 4.9% are peritoneal. The odds of presenting with extra-pulmonary tuberculosis versus pulmonary tuberculosis are over 15 times higher for females, Asians, foreign-born residents, and healthcare workers, with 81% of cases seen in nonwhite racial/ethnic groups and 15% of cases seen in patients born in Southeast Asia. Unlike pulmonary or disseminated TB, there are not strong associations between extra-pulmonary tuberculosis and age, homelessness, excess alcohol use, or HIV status. Both extra-pulmonary and pulmonary tuberculosis cases have decreased in the U.S., but extra-pulmonary cases have decreased less—leading to an increase in extra-pulmonary tuberculosis as a proportion of total cases. In 1962, only 7.6% of tuberculosis cases were extra-pulmonary; in 2006 that number had increased to 21%.¹

The common presenting symptoms of abdominal TB are anorexia, fever, weight loss, and abdominal pain/tenderness.^{2,3,4} More than 70% of patients have symptoms for more than four months before their diagnosis is actually established.^{5,6} The most common finding on physical exam is ascites.⁷ Other common findings include an abdominal mass, “doughy” abdomen, and hepatomegaly.^{2,4} Routine labs are generally unremarkable except for a mild to moderate normocytic, normochromic anemia.⁴

CT of the abdomen, while not necessarily diagnostic, can be extremely helpful in suggesting the diagnosis of abdominal tuberculosis. Ascites, peritoneal lesions, and lymphadenopathy are common findings seen in these patients.⁸ More specific features are free ascites, thickened strands with crowded vascular bundles within the mesentery, smudged pattern of omental involvement, and smooth, uniform thickening of the peritoneum.¹⁰ The commonest form of extrapulmonary tuberculosis is scrofula, also known as cervical lymphadenitis.⁹

A number of tests are available to attempt to make the diagnosis of abdominal tuberculosis, including tuberculin skin testing,

ascitic fluid analysis, ascitic culture, and ascitic adenosine deaminase levels. A PPD is positive in approximately 70% of patients, but a negative test cannot exclude the diagnosis.¹¹ Peritoneal tuberculosis can be considered in any patient with unexplained ascites with a serum albumin-ascites gradient (SAAG) less than 1.1 g/dL. More than 95% of patients have a protein content over 3.0 mg/dL.¹² An attempt should be made to perform an acid-fast smear of ascitic fluid, as well as ascitic culture. However, diagnostic yield for acid-fast bacilli seen on smear is reported to be between 0-6%^{4,13} and a positive culture is achieved in less than 20% of cases.¹⁰ Moreover, culture can take up to 6-8 weeks to grow, making it a less attractive option. Another approach to ascitic fluid involves the measurement of adenosine deaminase (ADA) levels, an enzyme necessary for differentiation and growth of T cells. A level of ascitic ADA over 39 IU/L has a 100% sensitivity and 97% specificity in patients without cirrhosis.¹⁴

If the above tests are insufficient to diagnose tuberculous peritonitis, exploratory laparoscopy or laparotomy, preferably with peritoneal biopsy, becomes the next step. A visual diagnosis upon seeing visceral and parietal peritoneum studded with multiple whitish nodules, enlarged lymph nodes, “violin-string” fibrinous strands, and omental thickening can be diagnostic in 95% of cases.^{7,15} Upon visualizing lesions, a targeted biopsy is positive for acid-fast bacilli in up to 74% of patients and reveals caseating granulomas in up to 100% of patients.^{11,16}

Initial treatment involves the same approach as pulmonary tuberculosis, with at least a 4-drug regimen until sensitivities can be determined. Conventionally, therapy involves rifampin, isoniazid, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol for at least 2 months, and therapy that continues for 6 months total that may use less drugs if sensitivities allow. Treatment may continue in some cases for 12-18 months.¹² Fever generally resolves within one week of the start of anti-tuberculosis treatment; over 90% of patients have improvement of their ascites in a few weeks.¹⁷ Some research suggests the addition of methylprednisolone therapy for one month leads to earlier improvement of ascites and abdominal pain as compared to patients who do not receive the steroid.¹⁷ Prednisone treatment also been suggested for 1-3 months during the initial treatment as a means of reducing late complications from adhesive disease, such as chronic abdominal pain and bowel obstruction.¹⁸

Surgical approach to treatment was more popular before antitubercular drugs were available, often involving a right hemicolectomy due to frequent involvement of the ileocecal valve. However, with the development of available pharmacotherapy, this approach has generally fallen out of favor. If the patient develops strictures from the disease, stricturoplasty is an option; if there are a very high number of strictures, resection may be performed.¹² However, even in the case of strictures, some reports suggest up to 70% of strictures may completely resolve with conventional antituberculosis therapy alone.¹⁹ In light of these reports, even patients with strictures should likely

be given a trial of anti-tubercular therapy before surgery is considered.

The outcome of treated abdominal tuberculosis appears to depend heavily on the time between symptom onset and treatment. There are reports of up to 60% mortality rate if treatment is not started within 30 days of presentation, perhaps due to excessively advanced disease.⁴ The presence of cirrhosis is also an important prognostic factor. In one study, 16% of non-cirrhotics versus 48% of cirrhotics were not diagnosed with abdominal tuberculosis until death.⁴ This may be due to increased difficulty of diagnosis in cirrhosis, and underscores the importance of maintaining a high index of suspicion for abdominal tuberculosis.

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“Perito Moreno Glacier, Argentina”

photograph by Jascha Rubin, MD

