



# A Cause of Fever that should be Kept in Mind in Family Medicine in Settlements Where Livestock Farming is Widespread: *Brucellosis*

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## ABSTRACT

**Aim:** In our country, where animal husbandry is widespread, we aimed to examine retrospectively data concerning childhood *Brucellosis* cases, which are not very high in the literature, which may occur with many variable clinical findings and may cause misdiagnosis and serious complications.

**Materials and Methods:** The data of these patients with the diagnosis of *Brucellosis* who were treated between October 2016 and October 2018 in a Pediatric Clinic were retrospectively analyzed. For the diagnosis of *Brucellosis* in patients, the Wright agglutination test with complaints and clinical findings set at the titer being 1/160 or above was used.

**Results:** In our study, the mean age of the patients was 7.4 years (3-15). 52.12% (n=37) were male and 47.88% (n=34) were female. All patients had a risk factor for *Brucellosis* infection. In 88.7% (n=63) of these patients, consumption of milk and dairy products (precipitates, fresh cheese was not cooked), and 11.3% (n=8) of raw meat (raw meatball) consumption and animal contact history were determined.

**Conclusion:** Although early diagnosis and response to treatment with *Brucellosis* are very good, late diagnosis and inadequate treatment may cause mortality and morbidity with serious complications. Complaints of fatigue, weight loss and especially joint pain with long term fever should be evaluated by family physicians and pediatricians. The diagnosis of these patients should be kept in mind in the diagnosis of *Brucellosis*, an endemic disease common in our country.

**Keywords:** *Brucellosis*, child, fever

## Introduction

*Brucellosis* is one of the zoonotic infectious diseases especially in developing countries, and it is still a significant public health problem worldwide (1). According to the data of the Ministry of Health in 2006, 10.810 cases with *Brucellosis* were detected in Turkey (2). *Brucellosis* is primarily a disease of animals, but it is also seen in humans living in settlements where animal husbandry

is common. Transmission of *Brucella* species to humans; during the care and butchering of infected animals occurs by contact with the skin or by the consumption of the uncooked or undercooked meat or milk of these animals (1,3). Differential diagnosis is very important due to complaints and clinical findings of *Brucellosis* not being specific. The disease may present with variable clinical presentations especially in children, and usually begins

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Received: 08.04.2019 Accepted: 22.05.2019

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The Journal of Pediatric Research, published by Galenos Publishing House.

with nonspecific symptoms after a 1-8 week incubation period (1,4). This situation may lead to late diagnoses and various complications (4,5).

Despite the variety clinical findings of *Brucellosis*, the most common clinical symptoms are fever (72.2-93.3%), arthralgia/arthritis (46.6-73.7%), hepatosplenomegaly (6.7-20.6%). Other symptoms include abdominal pain, vomiting, headache, diarrhea, skin rash, night sweats, weakness, fatigue, weight loss, cough, pharyngitis and myalgia (6). The definitive diagnosis of the disease is made by producing the bacteria in culture (blood, bone marrow, cerebrospinal fluid). However, generally in the diagnosis of the disease, a serum agglutination test is used in clinical practice, the diagnosis is made if serum titer of the *Brucella* is 1/160 or above in this test (4,7-9). However, a delay in diagnosis and treatment, misdiagnosis and serious complications (neurobrucellosis, genitourinary complications, hematological findings, spondylitis, infectious endocarditis and encephalitis even death) may seen in the childhood period because of nonspecific symptoms of the disease.

The *Brucellosis* series in childhood period have not been reported commonly in the literature. The aim of this study is to retrospectively assess the data of our *Brucellosis* cases in childhood.

## Materials and Methods

The data of 71 patients who were given a diagnosis of *Brucellosis* and were treated between October 2016 and October 2018 at the Faculty of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, were retrospectively reviewed.

The diagnosis of *Brucellosis* was based on the complaints of the patients, clinical findings and Wright agglutination titer of 1/160 or above.

The medical data from the hospital medical records of risk factors of *Brucella* transmission (uncooked meat, milk and milk products consumption), demographic data, seasonal distribution, complaints of patients, time to diagnosis from onset of complaints, clinical and laboratory findings, family history were obtained.

Complete blood counts, erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP) values, liver function tests, renal function tests and Wright agglutination test results were evaluated.

It was accepted that a hemoglobin levels below 10 gr/dL is anemia, a leukocyte level below 3.500/mm<sup>3</sup> is leukopenia, above 10.000/mm<sup>3</sup> is leukocytosis, a platelet value below 150.000/mm<sup>3</sup> is thrombocytopenia, below 20.000/mm<sup>3</sup> is severe thrombocytopenia (1).

Patients with chronic disease or immunodeficiency were excluded from the study.

This study was approved by Ethics Board of Mustafa Kemal University (approval number: 08/2018). All of the parents of the patients gave their informed consent prior to their child's inclusion in the study.

## Statistical Analysis

The data was entered into the SPSS 20.00 program (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA,). Data was presented as percentage with minimum and maximum. Fisher's exact test or chi square test was used to compare between categorical variables groups. Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare continuous variables between groups. P level of <0.05 was accepted statistically significant.

## Results

The mean age of the patients in our study was 7.4 years (between 3-15). 52.12% (n=37) were male and 47.88% (n=34) were female. All patients had risk factors for *Brucellosis* infection. These risk factors were the consumption of uncooked milk products (88.7% of patients (n=63) and consumption of uncooked meat and the anamnesis of contact with infected animals (11.3% of patients (n=8).

The seasonal distribution of the disease was 14.08% (n=10) in the autumn, 12.67% (n=9) in the winter, 33.80% (n=24) in the spring, 40.84% (n=29) in the summer months (Table I). The complaints of patients were as follows; fever 85.91% (n=61), weakness 94.36% (n=67), sweating 71.83% (n=51), anorexia 67.60% (n=48), knee-hip-low back pain 90.14% (n=64), abdominal pain 63.38% (n=45), weight loss 25.35% (n=18) and limb bruises 11.26% (n=8), scrotal pain 1.4% (n=1) (Table I).

The mean time from the onset of symptoms to diagnosis was 6 weeks (4-16). 78.87% (n=56) of the patients were acute and 21.12% (n=15) were subacute *Brucellosis*. Clinical findings were 91.54% (n=65), fever 87.32% (n=62), arthritis/arthralgia 90.14% (n=64), hepatomegaly 19.71% (n=14), splenomegaly 9.85% (n=7), petechia-purpura was 2.8% (n=2), scrotal swelling and redness 1.4% (n=1). Scrotal edema and hydrocele were detected in the ultrasonography of those patient with scrotal pain.

In the complete blood count of patients, 54.92% (n=39) had normal leukocyte (4000-10.000/mm<sup>3</sup>), 18.30% (n=13) had leukocytosis (>10.000/mm<sup>3</sup>), 26.76% (n=19) had leukopenia (<3500/mm<sup>3</sup>), 36.61% (n=26) had anemia, 12.71% (n=9) had thrombocytopenia (<150000/

Table I. Features of patients		
	n	%
<b>Demographic data</b>		
Average age	-	7.4
<b>Season</b>		
Fall	10	14.8
Winter	9	12.67
Spring	24	33.8
Summer	29	40.84
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	37	52.12
Female	34	47.88
<b>Incubation period</b>		
Acute	56	78.87
Subacute	15	21.12
<b>Brucellosis risk factor</b>		
Non pasteurized milk product consumption	63	88.7
Consumption of raw products dumplings	8	11.3
<b>Complaints</b>		
Fatigue	67	94.36
Joint pain	64	90.14
Fever	61	85.91
Sweating	51	71.83
Loss of appetite	48	67.6
Abdominal pain	45	63.38
Weight loss	18	25.35
Skin finding	8	11.26
Scrotal pain	1	1.4
<b>Physical examination</b>		
Fever	65	91.54
Fatigue	62	87.32
Arthritis/arthralgia	64	90.14
Hepatomegaly	14	19.71
Splenomegaly	7	9.85
Petechia/purpura	2	2.8
Scrotal swelling/redness	1	1.4

Table I. Continued		
	n	%
<b>Laboratory values</b>		
Normal leukocyte	39	54.92
Leukocytosis	13	18.30
Leukopenia	19	26.76
Anemia	26	36.61
Thrombocytopenia	9	12.71
Severe thrombocytopenia	2	2.81
Increased ESR	57	80.28
CRP elevation	59	83.09
<b>Hematological parameters*</b>		
Hemoglobin	7.6 (5.2-16.1)	
Leukocyte	4.3x10 <sup>3</sup> (2.7x10 <sup>3</sup> -17.4x10 <sup>3</sup> )	
Platelets	152 x 10 <sup>3</sup> (17x10 <sup>3</sup> - 165x10 <sup>3</sup> )	

\*Mean value (minimum-maximum)

mm<sup>3</sup>), 2.81% (n=2) had severe thrombocytopenia (<20000/mm<sup>3</sup>).

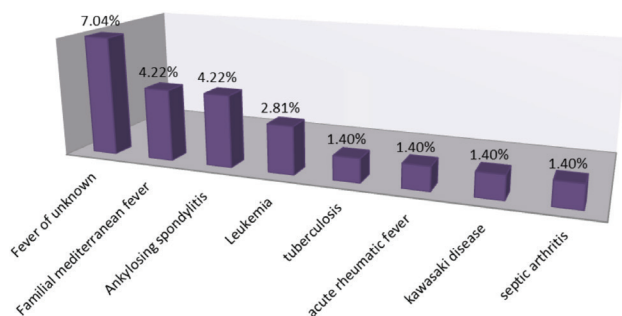
It was found that 80.28% (n=57) had increased ESR and 83.09% (n=59) had CRP elevation, and 36.61% (n=26) had increased transaminase levels. None of the patients had any signs of skin complaints other than thrombocytopenic petechia-purpura. During the first evaluation of the patients, using the Wright agglutination test, 85.91% (n=61) were found to be positive.

During the initial assessment for Wright agglutination test, 10 patients were negative despite having the diagnosis of *Brucellosis* with complaints, family history, *Brucella* transmission risk factors and clinical findings. However, when repeated after one week, the Wright agglutination test on these patients were positive. *Brucellosis* family history was found in 52.11% (n=37) of the patients. There were no mortal complications in any of the patients.

It was determined that in anamnesis, *Brucellosis* was confused with variable diseases; unknown fever 7.04% (n=5), leukemia 2.81% (n=2), tuberculosis 1.40% (n=1), ankylosing spondylitis 4.22% (n=3), acute rheumatic fever 1.40% (n=1), familial Mediterranean fever 4.22% (n=3), kawasaki disease 1.40% (n=1) and septic arthritis 1.40% (n=1) (Table II).

In treatment; for children under eight years of age; 8 mg/kg trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole twice daily for six weeks and 30 mg/kg intramuscular (IM) streptomycin was administered at a single dose per day for three weeks. For

**Table II.** Uncertain/confusing clinical presentations



children over eight years of age; 100 mg oral doxycycline per 12 hours for 6 weeks and 5 mg/kg IM or intravenous gentamicin was administered daily for the first 7-10 days (10). Clinical improvement was observed in all patients.

## Discussion

The studies concerning *Brucellosis* in the eastern regions of Turkey have reported that the consumption of uncooked milk and meat of infected animals were between 63% and 85% in the anamnesis of patients with *Brucellosis* (10,11). In our study, the risk factors for *Brucellosis* was similar to the literature (Table I). The incidence of *Brucellosis* was found to be low in winter and autumn and high in summer and spring months in studies (5,12,13). In our study, the seasonal distribution of the disease was found to be similar to the literature (Table I).

It is reported that there is no significant difference between gender in the incidence of *Brucellosis* in the literature. Although the disease can be seen in all age groups, it is more frequently seen in adolescents and young adults (3,5,11). As the clinical signs and symptoms of *Brucellosis* are not specific, it may cause diagnostic confusion. In our country, it has been reported that the most common complaints related to *Brucellosis* were fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, sweating, weight loss, joint pain (knee, hip, waist), abdominal pain and headache (3,5,14). Our study was similar to the literature (Table I).

In the evaluation of the patients with *Brucellosis* according to the duration of the symptoms, it was determined as follows; for acute cases it was between 0 to 2 months, for subacute cases it was between 2 to 12 months and for chronic *Brucellosis* it was above 12 months (3,15). In our study, the mean time from the onset of symptoms to diagnosis was 6 weeks. 78.87% (n=56) of the patients were acute and 21.12% (n=15) of the patients were subacute *Brucellosis*. In our study, the absence of chronic *Brucellosis* cases can be associated with the early diagnosis of patients.

Neurobrucellosis is usually seen in patients with late diagnosis and it has been reported in less than 5% of all *Brucellosis* patients in the literature (11,16,17). In our study, the absence of neurobrucellosis cases can be associated with the early diagnosis of patients who were still in the acute period of *Brucellosis*.

Genitourinary complications related to *Brucellosis* have rarely been reported as epididymo orchitis case reports. It presents with clinical symptoms in the form of scrotal pain and edema. (12,18,19). Similar to the literature, in our study, genitourinary complications related to *Brucellosis* was detected rarely (1.4% of patients).

Hematological and biochemical findings due to *Brucellosis* are not specific and not diagnostic. Indeed, they resolve with the treatment of the disease and usually does not require additional treatment (11,20-22). Similar to the literature, in our study, elevated ESR 83.09% (n=59), elevated CRP 36.21% (n=26) and elevated transaminase 80.28% (n=57) were detected (Table I).

In the literature, it has been reported that there are non-specific skin lesions such as petechiae, eczema, urticaria, papules and abscess in 0.7-17% of *Brucellosis* cases (17,23). In our study, findings of skin complaints were not observed other than petechia-purpura-ecchymosis due to thrombocytopenia. In our study, the absence of the skin lesion due to *Brucellosis* can be associated with the early diagnosis of patients who were in the acute or subacute period of *Brucellosis*.

*Brucellosis* can be confused with many diseases because it is a systemic infectious disease that can affect many organs and tissues and there are no diagnostic clinical or laboratory findings (1,3,5). In this study, it was determined that *Brucellosis* was confused with various disease (Table II).

Diagnosis of the disease is made by the bacterial culture and Wright agglutination test (1,3,14). However, bacteremia may not occur in all patients, so it is not always possible to produce bacteria (3,12,24). Therefore, serological tests play an important role in the diagnosis and Wright tube agglutination test is widely used in the serological diagnosis of *Brucellosis* (3,6,7,24,25). Polymerase chain reaction can be used for the rapid diagnosis of *Brucellosis*. However, it has not been routinely used because it is not standardized and it is expensive (3,12,16). Serological tests should be repeated in cases in which clinical findings strongly support *Brucellosis*. It is recommended that all family members of patients with *Brucellosis* should also be examined for the disease. In the literature, it was reported that the positivity rate of family anamnesis was 54.5% in *Brucellosis* cases (5). Similar to

the literature, in our study, family anamnesis (at least one person) was positive in 52.11% (n=37) of patients.

The *Brucellosis* can cause sometimes life-threatening complications such as spondylitis, infectious endocarditis and encephalitis. Complications usually occur due to late diagnosis and inadequate treatment (10,14). The absence of mortal complications in our study may be due to the early diagnosis of patients while still in the acute or subacute periods.

It should be kept in mind that the Wright agglutination test may produce false positive or false negative results. Therefore, although the Wright agglutination test may be negative, clinical findings and anamnesis are more important for diagnosis.

### Study Limitations

The limitation of this study are the absence the long-term results of *Brucellosis*.

### Conclusion

In our country where livestock farming is widespread, there is difficulty in the diagnosis of *Brucellosis* infections which is still a serious public health problem because of the lack of diagnostic clinical and laboratory findings. Although the early diagnosis and response to treatment of *Brucellosis* are very good, unfortunately, the late diagnosis and inadequate treatment may be causes of mortality and morbidity with serious complications. *Brucellosis*, which is an endemic disease common in our country, should be kept in mind in the diagnosis of child patients who have complaints such as fever, weakness, weight loss and especially joint pain, who present at a family health center or emergency unit.

### Ethics

**Ethics Committee Approval:** This study was approved by Ethics Board of Mustafa Kemal University (approval number: 08/2018).

**Informed Consent:** All of the parents of the patients gave their informed consent prior to their child's inclusion in the study.

**Peer-review:** Internally peer-reviewed.

### Authorship Contributions

Surgical and Medical Practices: Ç.E., M.E.Ç., Concept: Ç.E., M.E.Ç., Design: M.E.Ç., Data Collection or Processing: Ç.E., M.E.Ç., Analysis or Interpretation: Ç.E., M.E.Ç., Literature Search: Ç.E., M.E.Ç., Writing: Ç.E., M.E.Ç.

**Conflict of Interest:** None of the authors had conflict of interest.

**Financial Disclosure:** The authors declared that this study received no financial support.

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