

The importance of Gram positive bacteria as the cause of canine pyometra

A importância de bactérias Gram positivas como etiologia na piometra canina

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Abstract

E. coli is the main bacteria isolated from infected uterus and bacterial endotoxin can lead to fatal endotoxic shock. Systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) precedes the endotoxic shock. Thus, early recognition of SIRS is important for patient treatment and prognostic. In Brazil, Gram positive bacteria are responsible for approximately 20% of all pyometra cases, and there is limited information about pathophysiology of shock and tissue injury. The aim of this study was to investigate the capacity of Gram positive bacteria to cause SIRS in bitches with pyometra. A prospective follow-up of 67 bitches with pyometra was performed, which were classified as SIRS + and SIRS- on admission. All bitches were surgically treated (ovariohysterectomy), uterine contents were collected in a sterile manner and the material was submitted to microbiological evaluation. Were identified in 55.2% of bitches *E. coli* (G1), 23.9% other Gram negative bacteria (G2) and 20.9% Gram positive bacteria (G3). The leukocyte profile, serum biochemistry and prevalence of SIRS were similar between the groups. It is concluded that Gram positive bacteria have the capacity to promote tissue damage and can lead the patient to death after SIRS and shock, as well as by *E. coli* and other Gram negative.

Key words: Bacteria etiology. Cystic endometrial hyperplasia. SIRS.

Resumo

A *Escherichia coli* é reportada como principal agente etiológico da piometra canina e as endotoxinas bacterianas podem desencadear choque endotóxico e óbito. A síndrome da resposta inflamatória sistêmica (SIRS) antecede o choque e sua identificação pode predizer o prognóstico do paciente. No Brasil, bactérias Gram positivas são responsáveis por aproximadamente 20% dos casos de piometra, e informações a respeito da fisiopatologia do choque ou da lesão tecidual nesses casos são escassos. Assim, o objetivo foi investigar a capacidade de bactérias Gram positivas desencadear SIRS em cadelas com piometra. Foram acompanhadas de maneira prospectiva 67 cadelas com piometra, que na admissão passaram por exame clínico, exames laboratoriais e foram classificadas como SIRS+ e SIRS-. Todos os animais foram tratados cirurgicamente (ovariohisterectomia), o conteúdo uterino foi coletado de forma estéril e o material foi submetido à avaliação microbiológica. Em 55,2% das cadelas foi identificada *E. coli* (G1), 23,9% outras bactérias Gram negativas (G2) e 20,9% Gram positivas (G3). O perfil leucocitário, a bioquímica sérica e a prevalência de SIRS foram semelhantes entre os grupos. Conclui-se

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que bactérias Gram positivas possuem capacidade de promover dano tecidual podendo levar o paciente a óbito após desencadear SIRS e choque, assim como por *E. coli* e outras Gram negativas.

Palavras-chave: Etiologia bacteriana. Hiperplasia endometrial cística. SIRS.

Pyometra results from complex etiological factors. These factors include hormones that are present in the uterine environment, virulence of infecting bacteria, the individual response to infection, and bacterial sensitivity against antimicrobial agents (HAGMAN, 2004; JITPEAN et al., 2014; SANT'ANNA et al., 2014).

Gram positive infections represent approximately 20% of bacterial etiology in pyometra (COGGAN, 2005; WEISS et al., 2004; SANT'ANNA et al., 2014). Several studies examining the pathophysiology of pyometra have determined the ability of *E. coli* to adhere to a specific receptor in progesterone-stimulated endometrium in response to endotoxin release. The endotoxin release may result in septic shock (VERSTEGEN et al., 2008). Cell wall components of Gram positive bacteria, such as peptidoglycans, also have the ability to induce the release of inflammatory cytokines (SPECHT et al., 2002). However, the prevalence of Gram positive infections in dogs with pyometra and your pathophysiology have not been evaluated.

The virulence of staphylococci is related to cell wall components, extracellular enzymes and toxins. These virulence factors cause a variety of biological effects on host tissue. Additionally, the production of exotoxins is associated with cytokine release, which causes necrotic lesions and toxic shock (COX, 2006).

The majority of infections by β -hemolytic streptococci in reproductive system dogs are caused by *Streptococcus canis*. The consequences of infection include abortions, infertility, genital infections, mastitis, and neonatal death (GREENE; PRESCOTT, 2006).

Gram-positive bacteria are an important public health problem, are present in 50% of sepsis in human patients and being widely studied. On the other hand, in veterinary literature this subject has not been approached (SPECHT et al., 2002; SUN et al., 2012).

The aim of this study was to investigate the capacity of Gram positive bacteria to cause SIRS in dogs with pyometra.

This study was approved by the ethics and animal experimentation committee of the Institutional University. All dog owners were consulted and informed of the procedures performed.

Sixty-seven bitches from different breeds with median age of 7.2 years (range, 1.5y to 14y) were diagnosed with pyometra during a two-year period at Institutional Veterinary Hospital. The diagnosis was based on history, physical examination, hematology and imaging exams (radiographic and/or ultrasound). All animals were treated with ovariohysterectomy. The bitches received antibiotics and fluids as needed.

A clinical examination was performed at admission and the heart rate (HR), respiratory frequency (f) and rectal temperature (T) data were collected. Animals were classified as positive for SIRS when they had two or more of following four criteria: $f > 20$ breaths per minute, $HR > 120$ beats per minute, $T < 38.1$ or > 39.2 °C, total leukocyte count < 6 or $> 16 \times 10^3/\text{mm}^3$ or percentage of band neutrophils $> 3\%$. These criteria have 97% sensitivity in diagnosing patients with SIRS and have 64% specificity in classifying patients without SIRS (HAUPTMAN et al., 1997).

The blood samples were collected by puncture of jugular vein after antisepsis. The samples were

separated into two tubes; one tube contained anticoagulant for hematology studies, and in other tube without anticoagulant was used for serum separation and subsequent biochemical tests. Blood counts were performed immediately after collection. The serum samples were placed in plastic tubes and stored at -20 °C. The serum was thawed at 5 °C and used for biochemical tests. Alanine amino transferase (ALT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and creatinine levels were determined by the kinetic method. Total protein (TP) was determined by the biuret method. The albumin content was determined by the colorimetric method using a BS-120 spectrophotometer (Mindray®, China).

After removing the uterus, the contents of uterine horns were aseptically aspirated with a sterile needle and syringe. The contents were immediately sent to the microbiology laboratory. The cultures were grown on 5% sheep blood agar (Himedia®, Mumbai, India), and the plates were incubated aerobically at 37 °C for 72 hours. The isolated microorganisms were analyzed by Gram staining, catalase, coagulase and esculin tests and 6.5% NaCl tolerance (HOLT et al., 1994). Gram-negative bacteria were placed on MacConkey agar and identified by the Bactray system (Laborclin® Pinhais, Brazil).

The bitches were divided into three groups based on the bacterial culture results *Escherichia coli* positive in Group 1 (G1), other Gram negative in Group 2 (G2) and Gram positive in Group 3 (G3).

Statistical analyses were performed using Minitab 16 (2011) and Epi Info 6.04 (2001). The average values of erythrocytes, packed cell volume (PCV) and hemoglobin level were compared between groups using the analysis of variance and Tukey test. The median values of total leukocytes, mature neutrophils, band neutrophils, lymphocytes, BUN, creatinine, ALT, ALP, total protein, albumin, and glucose were compared between the groups using the Mann-Whitney test. The chi-square and Fisher exact test were used to determine the variables representing biomarkers with bacteriological analysis groups. The significance threshold was 5% for all tests.

In this study, the bacteria culture was positive in 55.2%, 23.9% and 20.9% in G1, G2 and G3, respectively. The main bacteria isolated in G2 were *Klebsiella spp* and *Pseudomonas spp*. The main isolates in G3 were *Streptococcus spp* and *Staphylococcus spp* (Table 1). Weiss et al. (2004) and Emanuelli et al. (2012) found similar diversity in relation to the etiological agents of pyometra.

Table 1. Percentage of bacteria isolated from uterine secretions of 67 dogs with pyometra, Londrina-PR, 2012.

Groups	Bacteria	(% groups)	(% total)
G1 (55.20%)	<i>E. coli</i>	100	55.20
	<i>Klebsiellasp</i>	37.50	8.96
G2 (23.90%)	<i>Pseudomonas sp</i>	31.25	7.46
	<i>Salmonella sp</i>	12.50	2.99
	<i>Proteus sp</i>	6.25	1.49
	<i>Citrobacterspp</i>	6.25	1.49
	<i>Serratialiquefaciens</i>	6.25	1.49
G3 (20.90%)	<i>Streptococcus spp</i>	64.30	13.43
	<i>Staphylococcus spp</i>	28.60	5.97
	<i>Arcanobacterium pyogenes</i>	7.10	1.49

The clinical signs of SIRS in pyometra are caused by release of cell wall components. Endotoxin is released into the circulation during bacterial growth or via the cell disintegration of Gram negative bacteria (HAGMAN et al., 2006). Nevertheless, the results obtained in this study

showed the prevalence of SIRS and that the blood leukocyte counts were similar between cases of *E.coli* and Gram positive infection (Table 2). These results suggest pyometra by Gram positive bacteria causes SIRS similarly Gram negative infection.

Table 2. Comparison of clinical (SIRS) and laboratory findings between groups (G1, G2 and G3) by using Chi-squared and Mann-Whitney tests at a significance level of 5%, Londrina - PR, 2012.

Variables	G1	G2	G3	P value
SIRS				
Presence n/total (%)	28/54 (51.85)	13/54 (24)	13/54 (24)	0.382
Absence n/total (%)	9/13 (69.23)	3/13 (23)	1/13 (7.69)	
Total leukocytes				
Median ($\times 10^3/\text{mm}^3$)	22,94	22,15	19,68	0.450
Band neutrophils				
Median ($/\text{mm}^3$)	938	1,114	608	0.684
Creatinine				
Median mg/dl	0.950	1.210	1.045	0.561
Packed cell volume				
Percentage	35	36	46	0.080
Erythrocytes				
Median ($\times 10^6/\text{mm}^3$)	5,84	5,69	7,23	0.129
Haemoglobin				
Median (g/dl)	10.8	11.6	14.3	0.771

The serum creatinine levels were similar between groups (Table 2). We expected that the *E.coli* cases would have elevated creatinine levels because pyometra caused by *E. coli* is associated with glomerulonephritis caused by immune-complex deposition (FIENI, 2006). In the study, azotemic patients were similar into groups, the results suggest that Gram positive bacteria also cause kidney damage. Studies that assessed the origin of the renal lesions in dogs with pyometra by urinary protein excretion and renal histopathology, showed the cause of renal injury may be multifactorial and its location is mixed, glomerular, tubular and interstitial (ZARAGOZA et al., 2004; HEIENE et al., 2007; MADDENS et al., 2011). However, the bacterial etiology was not addressed in these studies.

Pyometra caused by Gram positive infection also causes tissue damage and may lead to death by inducing SIRS, renal injury and shock. Our results indicate that further studies are needed to investigate the pathophysiology of SIRS and renal injury in bitches with pyometra due to Gram positive bacteria. It is critical to understand the disease pathophysiology to determine therapeutic or preventive measures and improve patient survival.

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Author contributions

All of the authors contributed equally to the work in this paper.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have declared no conflicts of interest.

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