

美容手術後非結核分枝桿菌之感染與治療經驗 - 個案分析

郭恆綱 黃宣諭 姚文騰 歐聖運 董光義 黃文成

游家孟 蔡明峰 陳昱帆 尤傑銘 李安莉

馬偕紀念醫院整形外科部

Management of Non-Tuberculous-Mycobacterium (NTM) Infection After Cosmetic Procedures – Case Series

Hsuan-Yu Huang, MD, Wen-Teng Yao, Sheng-Yun Ou, Kwang-Yi Tung, Wen-Chen Huang, Chia-Meng Yu, Ming-Feng Tsai, Yu-Fan Chen, Chieh-Ming Yu, An-Li Li
Department of Plastic Surgery, Mackay Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

Introduction:

In cosmetic procedures, especially those involving subcutaneous injection of substances, rapidly growing mycobacteria have emerged as pathogens that cause outbreaks of skin and soft-tissue infection.

Patients and Methods:

Total of 4 patients who had developed postoperative infections from June 2016 to August 2017 were retrospectively reviewed. After a positive mycobacteria rapid screening test, each patient was initially treated with antibiotics and surgical drainage.

Results:

All of them received at least once surgical debridement (The most complicated case received 5 times operation in sequence). Hospitalized patients were treated with intravenous antibiotics due to complex bacteria infection (for example: MRSA), including Teicoplanin, Piperacillin and Ceftazidime. Oral antibiotics of Clarithromycin and Doxycycline were prescribed for full course NTM treatment.

Discussion:

It is known that effective treatment of subcutaneous NTM infection includes surgical treatment concurrent with combination antibiotic therapy. The choice of antibiotics should depend on in vitro susceptibility patterns, and an antibiotic combination is better than single-drug therapy.

Conclusion:

It is uncommon to develop postoperative by NTM infection and the clinical diagnosis is relatively difficult. Combination antibiotic therapy plus surgical drainage of abscesses appeared to be effective for the NTM infections seen in our patients.