AMPHOTERICIN B TOPICAL TREATMENT OF PLEURAL ASPERGILLOSIS: A CASE REPORT

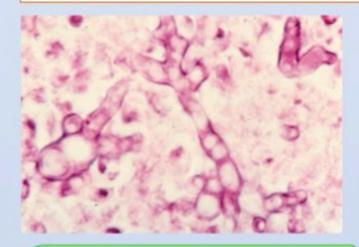
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Background

Pleural aspergillosis (PA) was first described in 1842 but remains a relatively rare entity when compared with other *Aspergillus* infections.



Objectives

Describe the pharmacological management of a patient diagnosed with PA and the efficacy of intracavitary instillation of amphotericin B (ICAB) treatment.

Case report

32-year-old woman with postoperative pneumonia complicated with empyema and bronchopleural fistula. The patient underwent thoracostomy. Pleural biopsy showed septate fungal hyphae, pleural fluid cultures grew *Aspergillus fumigatus* and serum galactomannan antigen was negative.

Systemic antifungal therapy was started (oral voriconazole plus posaconazole). Concurrently, amphotericin B deoxycholate, diluted in 50 ml 5% glucose solution, was infused directly into the pleural cavity, at 5 mg on the first day, rising to 10 mg and 25 mg on the second and third day, respectively, and then 50 mg, after washing of the pleural cavity with 5% glucose solution.

Daily dressing with an amphotericin B-impregnated gauze was introduced in the cavity. Local treatment was continued for about two weeks.

Results

The treatment was well tolerated with no adverse drug reactions. The symptoms and the physical signs showed greater improvement during hospitalization and the patient left the hospital 3 days after the end of treatment.

Repeated pleural fluid cultures were negative 2 weeks after the end of treatment.

Conclusions

- ICAB may improve the efficacy of systemic antifungal therapy and it should be considered as an additional treatment option.
- The use of this method avoids repeated needling of the cavity and may allow extended treatment on a domiciliary basis.

References: Kravitz JN, Berry MW, Schabel SI, Judson MA. A modern series of percutaneous intracavitary instillation of amphotericin B for the treatment of severe hemoptysis from pulmonary aspergilloma. Chest. 2013;143(5):1414-21.