

Rickettsioses and Covid-19: About one case

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Abstract

Introduction: Covid-19 infection is an emerging infectious disease whose clinical features have been widely described over the past 2 years, cutaneous involvement remains relatively uncommon and may be confused with other skin manifestations.

Case presentation and discussion: We report the case of a patient who presented a clinical picture associating a Covid-19 infection and Rickettsiosis, we will discuss these pathologies while emphasizing the importance of thinking about differential diagnoses in front of a Covid-19 infection.

Conclusion: In this pandemic context, clinicians must remain vigilant regarding other febrile rashes that can be mistaken for a Covid-19 infection and leading to delays in diagnosis and treatment.

Keywords: Covid-19; SARS-CoV-2; Dermatological manifestations; Rickettsiosis

1. Introduction

Covid-19 infection is an emerging infectious disease whose clinical features have been widely described over the past 2 years, with mainly fever and respiratory symptoms [1], but over time several other cardiovascular, neurological and digestive manifestations have been reported [2]. Dermatological manifestations remain considered infrequent presentations of Covid-19 [3]. Some of these skin lesions can be confused with other cutaneous manifestations observed in certain infections such as Rickettsiosis [4].

We report the case of a 54-year-old patient hospitalized in intensive care for a Covid-19 infection associated with late diagnosed Rickettsiosis.

2. Case presentation

54-year-old patient, with no previous medical history, not vaccinated against Covid-19, who consults in the emergency department for asthenia, fever, severe headaches, myalgia, diarrhea, skin rash and respiratory distress evolving for 5 days. On interrogation, his family reports the notion of an influenza-like syndrome 7 days preceding the current symptomatology.

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The clinical examination found a confused patient Glasgow Coma Score 13 / 15, febrile at 41 ° C, without neck stiffness, tachycardic with regular heart rate of 126 beats per minute, blood pressure at 138 / 72mm³Hg, a respiratory rate of 38 breaths per minute, arterial oxygen saturation of 78% in ambient air and 93% on 4l / min of oxygen. Skin examination finds a generalized erythematous maculopapular rash eruption involving palms, with no inoculation eschar (Figure 1).



Figure 1 Maculopapular rash involving the whole body

The patient's full blood count revealed a hyperleukocytosis at 12,800 / mm³, lymphopenia at 780 / mm³, a platelet count at 62,000 / mm³, a very perturbed inflammatory assessment with a raised C-reactive protein (247 mg / ml) , ferritinemia at 2240 mcg / L, procalcitonin at 6.49 ng / ml, IL6 98 pg / ml, LDH 874IU / l, hepaticcytolysis, and a positive Sars Cov-2 PCR.

To explore his confusion, a brain CT scan (Figure 2) followed by a lumbar puncture was performed returning normal. The patient underwent thoracic CT which found an involvement compatible with a Covid-19 infection estimated between 25% and 50% (Figure 3).

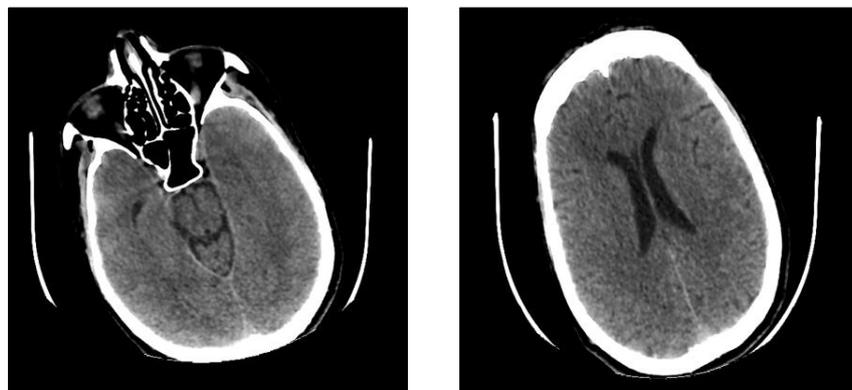


Figure 2 Normal CT brain scan

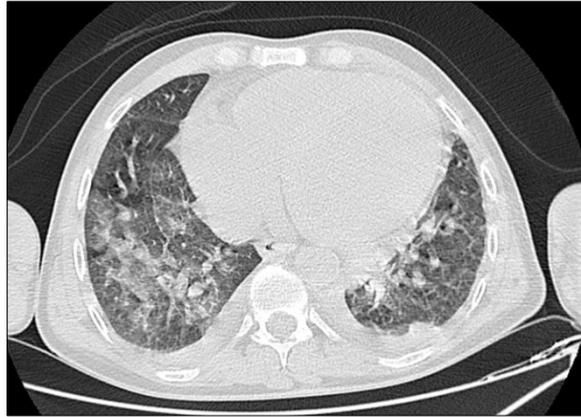


Figure 3 Axial sequence of a lung window chest-CT showing typical Covid-19 lesions with an estimated reach between 25 and 50%

The patient was put on Ceftriaxone 2g / d, Dexamethasone 6mg / d, Vitamin C and Zinc.

Given the persistence of fever 5 days after admission and the appearance of skin lesions, Rickettsiosis was suspected and antibiotic therapy with Doxycycline 100 mg twice daily probabilistically was added.

After 3 days, the gradual improvement in the state of consciousness began to be noted, the regression of fever and skin lesions, the re-ascent of platelets and the normalization of the liver function; the patient was weaned from oxygen and he returned home after three weeks of hospitalization. A serology was requested on his discharge from the hospital which came back positive confirming the diagnosis of Rickettsiosis.

3. Discussion

Some patients with Covid-19 may present with dermatological manifestations [5], in addition to these skin lesions, patients may present with fever which is a widely recognized symptom of Covid-19. Therefore, other febrile illnesses can be difficult to distinguish leading to diagnostic and therapeutic delays, especially in this pandemic context [6].

Skin lesions from Covid-19 may resemble those commonly seen in Rickettsioses, for example, both diseases can cause maculopapular, vesicular, vascular lesions and rashes. Covid-19 and Rickettsioses can be distinguished by the presentation most often of an inoculation eschar, however, this eschar can be absent at times which was the case in our patient [7].

Rickettsiosis is a zoonosis with worldwide distribution caused by intracellular bacteria that preferentially infect endothelial cells, it is transmitted to humans by lice, fleas, ticks and mites. The classic clinical presentation of Rickettsiosis is a triad of sudden onset fever, headache and rash, occurring two to fourteen days after a bite from an infected arthropod [8].

This symptomatology can be neglected due to the pandemic context and the overlap with the symptoms of Covid-19, other symptoms have been reported including neurological symptoms (confusion, convulsions in 15 to 45%), cough 35% and gastrointestinal symptoms 26 to 40%, in the laboratory assessment we can find a disturbance of the hepatic assessment, an elevation of the lactate dehydrogenase, a thrombocytopenia and hyponatremia [9].

The diagnosis is initially based on epidemiological, clinical (fever, headache, rash) and paraclinical (thrombocytopenia and hepatic cytolysis) criteria. In clinical practice serology is the test of reference in most laboratories which only allows retrospective diagnosis.[10], Nucleic acid amplification (PCR) and immunohistochemistry allow a diagnosis in the acute stage of infection, but are not available in our context.

As soon as the diagnosis of Rickettsiosis is suspected, empirical treatment should be started even before the diagnosis is confirmed in order to avoid potentially fatal complications. Doxycycline is the treatment of choice [11]. In our case given the persistence of fever in the patient and the appearance of skin lesions even with a Covid-19 infection confirmed by PCR, treatment with Doxycycline was started with spectacular improvement that is why it is important for all clinicians to think about other conditions that can cause persistent fever.

4. Conclusion

The dermatological manifestations of Covid-19 and Rickettsioses have several similarities, however, patients with Rickettsioses can be easily treated with Tetracyclines, while there is not yet a clear consensus on the treatment of patients with Covid -19, for this reason during this pandemic, clinicians must be vigilant to other febrile illnesses whose symptoms overlap with a Covid-19 infection in order to avoid any delay in treatment.

Compliance with ethical standards

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Statement of informed consent

Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

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