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Blackwater fever caused by *Plasmodium vivax* infection in the acquired immune deficiency syndrome

Blackwater fever is usually associated with malaria caused by *Plasmodium falciparum* infection in susceptible subjects. It is not associated with other parasites in man.¹ We describe a case of blackwater fever caused by *P vivax* infection in a patient with the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

Case report

A 37 year old African woman was admitted with fever, diarrhoea, and vomiting. Two years previously she had complained of intermittent attacks of fever of several months' duration, which had been followed by oral candidiasis and genital herpes. She had been treated with ketoconazole and ampicillin with some improvement, though she had continued to lose weight. She then developed cervical lymphadenopathy; biopsy showed non-specific lymphadenitis. A week before admission she had developed fever, diarrhoea, and vomiting. At first she was thought to have malaria, but she did not improve despite treatment with chloroquine. Typhoid fever was then suspected, but her symptoms did not respond to ampicillin.

On examination she looked ill and was mildly anaemic and dehydrated, but not jaundiced. Blood pressure was normal, and she was tender over the right flank. Haemoglobin concentration was 110 g/l, white cell count $8.2 \times 10^9/l$, and erythrocyte sedimentation rate 45 mm in the first hour. Her glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase activity was not measured. A film of the peripheral blood did not show malaria parasites. She had antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) on enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Blood was not cultured for viruses or bacteria. No parasites or salmonellas were isolated from her stools. Her urine was sterile on culture, though it contained protein.

She was treated with intravenous fluid replacement, ampicillin 500 mg six hourly intravenously, and antiemetics. Three days later she was still feverish and had become delirious and confused. She seemed more anaemic and was jaundiced, though there was no evidence of a bleeding diathesis. She was tachypnoeic with bronchopneumonia, and a chest x ray film suggested infection with *Pneumocystis carinii*. Her urine was dark, and the output was reduced. No red cells were seen in the urine, but benzidine and guaicum tests showed free haemoglobin. Her haemoglobin concentration was 92 g/l, the white cell and platelet counts were normal, and the erythrocyte sedimentation rate was 40 mm in the first hour. A film of the peripheral blood showed that about 95% of the red cells had been invaded by *P vivax*. Analysis of the urine showed a protein concentration of 1 g/l but no red or white cell casts were seen.

Blackwater fever due to infection with *P vivax* was diagnosed, and she was treated with chloroquine, primaquine, and high doses of co-trimoxazole for suspected *Pn carinii* pneumonia. She died the same day, and permission for necropsy was refused.

Comment

This may be the first report of blackwater fever due to *P vivax* infection, which is less common than *P falciparum* in east Africa. Over two years the patient had become progressively more immunocompromised by HIV

infection and her symptoms had been mistakenly attributed to causes other than vivax malaria. Though the prevalence of subjects with antibodies to HIV is high in central Africa and parts of east Africa, there have been no reports that malaria is more severe or more common among patients with AIDS.² It is worth noting that she had severe parasitic invasion at the time of haemolysis, which is uncommon. Furthermore, only about 2% of red cells are usually invaded by parasites in patients with malaria caused by *P vivax*, increasing to over 5% if the patient is immunocompromised; in this case 95% were affected. *Pn carinii* pneumonia is an unusual complication of the disease. The diagnosis of blackwater fever itself might be questioned, particularly as glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase activity was not measured. This would be to miss the point that fatal infection with *P vivax* occurred in a patient with AIDS, and it is unfortunate that permission for necropsy was refused.

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Adult epiglottitis due to *Vibrio vulnificus*

Adult epiglottitis is rare and characterised by dysphagia, upper airway obstruction, and toxæmia; it may progress rapidly to fatal asphyxiation.^{1,2} We report on a man with β thalassaemia major who developed acute epiglottitis and septicaemia due to *Vibrio vulnificus*. We know of no previous report of this organism causing epiglottitis.

Case report

A 22 year old man with β thalassaemia major receiving regular transfusions and desferrioxamine presented to the casualty department with a sore throat, which had started several hours earlier. He had had a splenectomy when aged 8 and had been prescribed phenoxymethylpenicillin V 250 mg twice daily prophylactically but had complied only occasionally. While in the casualty department he experienced difficulty in breathing and developed inspiratory stridor. He was unable to speak or swallow, and there was drooling of saliva. He had enlarged, discrete, mobile cervical glands, and one axillary gland was enlarged. The tonsils were enlarged and the throat inflamed and oedematous; his temperature was 39.8°C, pulse rate 100/min, and blood pressure 110/70 mm Hg. The chest was clear on clinical and radiographic examination. Haemoglobin concentration was 9.9 g/l, white cell count (corrected for nucleated red cells) $55 \times 10^9/l$ (81% neutrophils), and platelet count $301 \times 10^9/l$. Acute epiglottitis was diagnosed provisionally and laryngoscopy performed under general anaesthesia.³ A large, swollen, yet pale epiglottis was seen occluding the vocal cords. He was intubated with difficulty, and mechanical ventilation was started. He was started empirically on intravenous benzylpenicillin 1200 mg four hourly and erythromycin 500 mg six hourly.

The next day a Gram negative rod was isolated from a blood culture and throat swab. In view of this intravenous cefuroxime 1500 mg eight hourly was substituted for erythromycin. The white cell count rose to $74 \times 10^9/l$ (90% neutrophils). Over the next 24 hours his condition improved but he remained feverish (37.5°C). Two days later laryngoscopy was repeated; the epiglottis was normal but the throat still inflamed. He was given a transfusion and chelation with desferrioxamine was continued. His condition stabilised well and he was extubated after 72 hours. He made satisfactory progress, continuing with intravenous antibiotics for a week before changing to oral phenoxymethylpenicillin 500 mg six hourly.

We tried unsuccessfully to identify the Gram negative rod by inoculating the organism into Analytical Profile Index 20E. It was found to be indole and oxidase positive and to have a darting motility and was therefore suspected to be a vibrio. The identification procedure was repeated with 1% sodium chloride as suspending medium, and salicin peptone water was inoculated. Disc sensitivity tests to vibriostatic agent 0129 showed inhibition by discs at 10 μ g and 150 μ g strengths. The organism was identified as *V vulnificus* based on its fermentation of lactose, mannitol, amygdalin, and salicin; positive results of tests for indole and oxidase; its motility; and its sensitivity to agent 0129.

Closer questioning of the patient elicited a bizarre story. Three days before admission he had bought a large pet fish, and the plastic carrier bag containing it had been accidentally set alight by a cigarette. He had instinctively dived into the bag to rescue the fish and had burnt his thumb, which he then put in his mouth; 72 hours later he developed epiglottitis.