

# Coexistence of Non-tuberculosis Mycobacterium and Bronchiectasis at the Region of Bronchoscopic Coil Insertion: A Case Report

## Bronkoskopik Olarak Coil Yerleştirilen Bölgede Tüberküloz Dışı Mikobakteri ve Bronşektazi Birlikteliği: Olgı Sunumu

Efsun Gonca Uğur Chousein, Elif Tanrıverdi, Demet Turan, Zeynep Yıldırım, Mustafa Çörtük, Halit Çınarka, Mehmet Akif Ozgul, Erdoğan Çetinkaya



### Abstract

Novel treatments are needed for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and particularly for severe emphysema, which is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality and is responsible for high global health costs. One promising treatment is bronchoscopic lung volume reduction (BLVR), with coils or valves selected according to the patients' radiological and functional status. Since being accepted as a new treatment, early complications of BLVR procedures in the form of pneumonia, pneumonitis, pneumothorax, hemorrhage, respiratory failure and cardiac arrest have become better known, while late complications are less known. We discuss here a patient diagnosed with a lower respiratory tract infection due to a non-tuberculous mycobacterium (*Mycobacterium abscessus*) at a newly developed bronchiectasis site, 2 years after BLVR with a coil, as the first case report of such a complication. Bronchoscopic lung volume reduction is a promising treatment for severe emphysema, but patients should be evaluated for long-term complications aside from those occurring in the early period.

**Key words:** COPD, bronchoscopic volume reduction, non-tuberculous mycobacterium, bronchiectasis.

### Özet

Dünyada önde gelen ölümlere ve yüksek küresel sağlık giderlerine neden olan kronik obstrüktif akciğer hastalığı (KOAH), özellikle şiddetli amfizem için yeni tedavilere ihtiyaç vardır. Bu konuda umut vaat eden tedavilerden biri de hastanın radyolojik ve fonksiyonel durumuna göre seçilen coil veya valfler ile uygulanan bronkoskopik akciğer hacim azaltıcı tedavilerdir (BAHAT). Yeni bir tedavi olarak kabul edildiği için pnömoni, pnömonitis, pnömotoraks, kanama, solunum yetmezliği ve kalp durması gibi işlemin erken komplikasyonları daha iyi bilinirken, geç komplikasyonları daha az bilinmektedir. Bronkoskopik akciğer hacmi azaltıcı tedavi (BAHAT) olarak coil uygulanan bölge 2 yıl sonra yeni gelişen bronşektatik alanda tüberküloz dışı mikobakteri (*Mycobacterium abscessus*) üremesi saptanan ve tedavi edilen olgu bu komplikasyonun geliştiği ilk olgu olarak sunulmuştur. Amfizem için ümit verici yeni bir tedavi olarak kullanıma giren bronkoskopik akciğer hacminin azaltıcı tedavi; erken dönem komplikasyonlarının yanı sıra geç dönem komplikasyonlar açısından da değerlendirilmeli ve takip edilmelidir.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** KOAH, bronkoskopik hacim azaltıcı tedavi, non-tüberküloz mikobakteri, bronşektazi.

Department of Pulmonology, University of Health Sciences Turkey Yedikule Chest Diseases and Thoracic Surgery Education and Research Hospital, İstanbul, Turkey

Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi Yedikule Göğüs Hastalıkları ve Göğüs Cerrahisi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Göğüs Hastalıkları Bölümü, İstanbul

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**Correspondence (İletişim):** Efsun Gonca Uğur Chousein, Department of Pulmonology, University of Health Sciences Turkey Yedikule Chest Diseases and Thoracic Surgery Education and Research Hospital, İstanbul, Turkey

**e-mail:** efsungoncachousein@yahoo.com



Despite all preventive measures, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is one of the leading causes of mortality, morbidity and high global health costs. Although constituting only a small percentage of COPD patients, patients with severe emphysema require additional effort, and the high economic burden they represent for countries suggest that new treatment strategies are needed, in addition to the basic bronchodilator treatments. Bronchoscopic lung volume reduction (BLVR) is considered a new treatment for patients with severe emphysema who have frequent attacks, despite optimal bronchodilator treatment and very low pulmonary function tests, and has been included in the guidelines on COPD since 2017 (1).

The basic principle of BLVR is to preferentially ventilate healthy lung regions by bypassing less ventilated areas. The treatment includes both reversible and irreversible methods, with valves being the most common reversible method. A one-way valve made of nitinol is used to isolate diseased lung areas and allows for trapped air and secretions to escape from the target lobe, preventing their re-entry. Another method utilizes coils, which are a spiral shaped memory wire made of nitinol placed at the lungs via bronchoscope, allowing for the ventilation of healthy regions, by-passing the areas that are less involved in ventilation and without blockage. Coils improve the pulmonary function parameters, quality of life and exercise capacity of patients (2-4).

Treatment-related complications can limit the beneficial effects of therapy and increase treatment costs. Known early complications of the procedure that are seen relatively frequently are lower respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, acute exacerbations, pneumonitis, pneumothorax requiring tube placement, hemorrhage, hemoptysis, valve migration, valve expectoration, respiratory failure, cardiac arrest and death (5,6). Less is known about late complications, with a review of literature revealing only a case of bronchiectasis (7) and a case in which an aspergilloma infection developed in the lobe in which the coil was placed (8). Infectious complications are especially important because of their high frequency and mortality (9).

We present here a patient diagnosed with a lower respiratory tract infection due to a non-tuberculous mycobacterium (*Mycobacterium abscessus*) in a newly developed bronchiectatic area, 2 years after undergoing BLVR-coil placement. As is the general practice of our institution, both verbal and written consent were taken from the patient.

We consider this to be the first case report on the coexistence of both bronchiectasis and non-tuberculous mycobacterial infection, and suggest that the potential should be kept in mind.

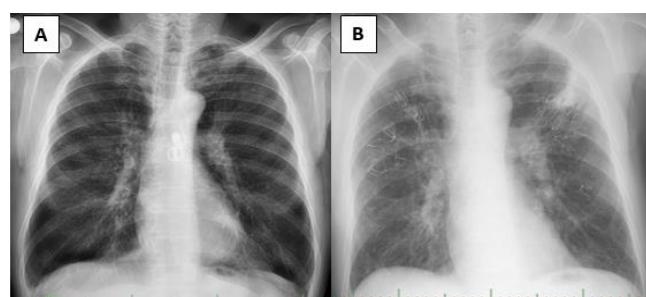
## CASE

A 64-year-old Caucasian male patient presented with complaints of breathing difficulty and loss of appetite. He had a smoking history of 150 pack years and pre-existing COPD and ischemic heart disease. He had been treated 2 years earlier for COPD/emphysema with coils implanted bilaterally in two separate procedures performed 3 months apart. He had no history of visiting an area known to be endemic for non-tuberculous mycobacteria or a hammam/spa.

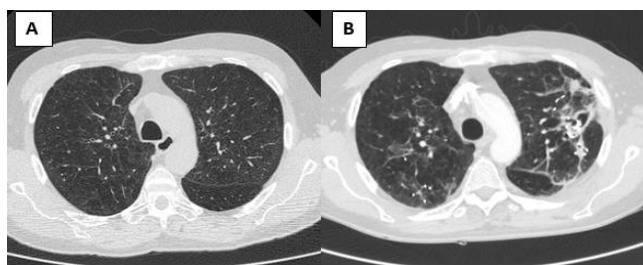
He had been undergoing anti-tuberculosis treatment for the past 5½ months following a presumptive diagnosis of tuberculosis, which was discontinued 15 days prior due to the development of persistent cough and weight loss, and was subsequently referred to our clinic.

A physical examination revealed bilateral expiratory crackles on auscultation. His pulmonary function test results were as follows: 6-minute walk test (6MWT), 150 meters; Forced Vital Capacity (FVC), 2.99 L (83%); Forced Expiratory Volume 1st second (FEV1), 1 L (37%); FEV1/FVC, 35%; Total Lung Capacity (TLC), 8.3 L (132%); and Residual Volume (RV), 5.31 L (224%). A pretreatment posteroanterior (PA) chest X-ray (Figure 1a) revealed only emphysema. PA X-rays obtained on presentation revealed the metallic images of the coils in the upper zones bilaterally, and infiltration areas around the coil in the upper zone of the left lung (Figure 1b).

A comparison of the patient's chest computerized tomography (CT) with the pretreatment CT revealed bilateral, newly developed widespread areas of consolidation in proximity to the coils that were more prominent on the left side (Figure 2).



**Figure 1a and b:** Chest X-rays before (a) and 2 years after coil treatment (b)



**Figure 2a and b:** Chest CT showing a previously non-existing (a) consolidation around the coil (b)

The patient's initial three sputum samples were negative for acid-fast bacilli (AFB). The fourth sample was positive and *M. abscessus* was detected by Tuberculosis Polymerase Chain Reaction (TBC PCR). The patient was treated based on the susceptibility results of the antibiogram with amikacin 2x500 mg (intravenous), moxifloxacin 1x400 mg (intravenous), linezolid 2x300 mg (peroral) and clarithromycin 2x500 mg (peroral). The patient was followed through clinical assessment in addition to radiological and bacteriological tests in our center, but requested his follow-up continue in a hospital in his city of residence after completing the first 6 months of follow-up without pharmaceutical and additional procedural side effects.

## DISCUSSION

In recent years, chronic diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) have become a growing medical and economic concern due to the increasing number of patients, mortality and morbidity. Bronchoscopic lung volume reduction (BLVR) treatment modalities in patients with severe emphysema include valves that regulate flow, and coils that act through tissue compression. The goal of these treatments is to bypass hyperinflated lung areas by producing atelectasis in order to render relatively disease-free areas more functional (3).

Early complications of the procedure include lower respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, acute attack, pneumonitis, pneumothorax, hemorrhage, hemoptysis, valve migration, valve expectoration, respiratory failure, cardiac arrest and death (3,5).

COPD acute attacks and lower respiratory tracts infections are common, and can prevent the expected treatment-associated improvement in pulmonary functions. Trudzinski et al. (9) reported identifying potential pathogens, and especially gram negative bacteria, in at least half of the patients treated with BLVR.

Fruchter et al. (10) investigated the potential role of bacterial pathogens isolated before and after BLVR in post-procedural acute attacks.

Aside from these early complications, patients should be evaluated for long-term complications. Being a novel treatment method, there are few studies on its late complications, and there is a need for more studies addressing this subject (3,6).

Sarmand et al. (11) observed increased rates of bacterial colonization and long-term changes in the flora following valve implantation.

Coil treatment is reported to be a safe approach, based on the long-term follow-up of patients. In the study by Hartman et al, none of the known late complications such as pneumothorax, coil migration, major hemoptysis, major infections or treatment-related death were encountered. Specimens from patients that later underwent lung transplantation demonstrated that the proximal and medial part of the coil lodges to the subsegmental or segmental airways, provoking an organized fibrotic reaction, while the distal part is engulfed by lung tissue. No significant inflammatory or infectious reaction was observed. These findings are a result of the local tissue pressure, compression and micro-movements of the coil.

Our search of the literature revealed a case of bronchiectasis (7) that developed following BLVR that can be recognized as long term complication (3) and a case with aspergilloma after 3 years (8).

Patients with severe COPD are predisposed for both bronchiectasis and non-tuberculous mycobacterial infections (12,13). Bronchiectasis, COPD and immune suppressive states (anti-TNF therapy, HIV, transplantation etc.) are also known to be predisposing factors for atypical mycobacterial diseases (7).

Berra et al. (14) isolated NTM in 18% of bronchoscopic samples following BLVR using valves, which needs to be taken into consideration. On the other hand, there are no reported cases of non-tuberculous mycobacterial infection and bronchiectasis confirmed with CT and culture after coil treatment. More studies are needed to assess the usefulness of pre- and post-procedural bacteriologic screening studies.

The initial diagnosis of our patient was severe emphysema. No discernable bronchiectatic areas or sequelae that could predispose to bronchiectasis were present in the region where the coils were later inserted on chest radiograms or tomograms prior to the procedure. It was thus concluded that the coils were the causative factor for the development of bronchiectasis. Similarly, according to Debray (7), patient who developed bronchiectasis following coil treatment were considered to have coil injury.

There are many species of non-tuberculous mycobacteria, one of which, *M. abscessus*, is found in tap water and soil, and is mostly implicated in wound-associated infections (15). There is no human-to-human transmission, and pulmonary infections are rare (16). The number of patients infected with these pathogens continues to increase. Factors contributing to this are increased awareness among physicians, the larger elderly population, the widespread use of hot water systems, the increased survival of patients with chronic diseases or immune dysfunction, and the more frequent travel to/from tropical regions (17,18). Infections caused by this agent are considerably difficult to treat and there is a lack of consensus on a defined treatment regimen (19).

We believe our patient to be remarkable, being the first documented case of nontuberculous mycobacterial infection following coil placement for BLVR. Although this is a new treatment modality, when evaluating complications, infections should be taken into account, which despite being very well known, may not first come to mind.

## CONCLUSION

With the increasing use of BLVR treatments in recent years, physicians treating and following such patients need to be more vigilant about complications and to evaluate patients who develop complications from a broader perspective. Non-tuberculous mycobacteria should be considered in the differential diagnosis of patients who develop lower respiratory infections following BLVR treatments with coil placement.

## CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

None declared.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Concept - E.G.U.C., E.T., D.T., Z.Y., M.Ç., H.Ç., M.A.O., E.Ç.; Planning and Design - E.G.U.C., E.T., D.T., Z.Y., M.Ç., H.Ç., M.A.O., E.Ç.; Supervision - E.G.U.C., E.T., D.T., Z.Y., M.Ç., H.Ç., M.A.O., E.Ç.; Funding - D.T.; Materials - Z.Y.; Data Collection and/or Processing - M.A.O.; Analysis and/or Interpretation - M.Ç., H.Ç.; Literature Review - Z.Y., D.T.; Writing - E.G.U.C., E.Ç.; Critical Review - E.Ç., M.A.O.

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