Concurrent neonatal 
Proteus mirabilis infection 
in dizygotic twins

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Proteus species is a well known cause of neonatal sepsis and is particularly associated with meningitis and brain abscess. In contrast with the frequent reports of concurrent neonatal infection in twins with group B streptococcus (GBS) infection, there are few reports of simultaneous infection with other organisms, with no reports of concurrent infection with Proteus species. We report concurrent Proteus mirabilis infection in eight-day-old twins.

CASE PRESENTATIONS

Twin A: An eight-day-old female presented to the emergency department of a tertiary care paediatric centre with a one-day history of irritability and poor feeding. The pregnancy was a diamniotic, dichorionic twin gestation but was otherwise uncomplicated. The mother was asymptomatic during pregnancy, and a swab for GBS and urine cultures were not obtained. Labour was induced at 37 weeks' gestation for non-medical indications; fetal distress was absent, and intrapartum antibiotics were not given. There was spontaneous vaginal delivery after 5 h of ruptured membranes, and the birth weight was 2.76 kg. The infant was breastfed, and, other than for the 24 h before presentation, she had been completely asymptomatic.

On presentation, the baby was in shock and was resuscitated using fluid boluses, inotropic support, intubation with rapid sequence induction of anaesthesia and ventila-
Neonatal twins with concurrent Proteus mirabilis infection

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