

# Cluster of Extragenital *Mycoplasma hominis* Infections in Intensive Care Unit Patients

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## Background

- *Mycoplasma hominis* is generally a genitourinary (GU) pathogen
- Extragenital colonization may occur in the oropharynx
- Wound infections with *M. hominis* are rare in immunocompetent patients

## Methods

### Microbiology:

- \* Sheep's blood agar
- \* Incubated at 37°C for 72 hrs

### Molecular analysis:

- \* >300 basepairs of the 16S ribosomal subunit sequencing performed at reference laboratory

### Epidemiology:

- \* ICU bed placement
- \* OR dates and suites
- \* Common staff members

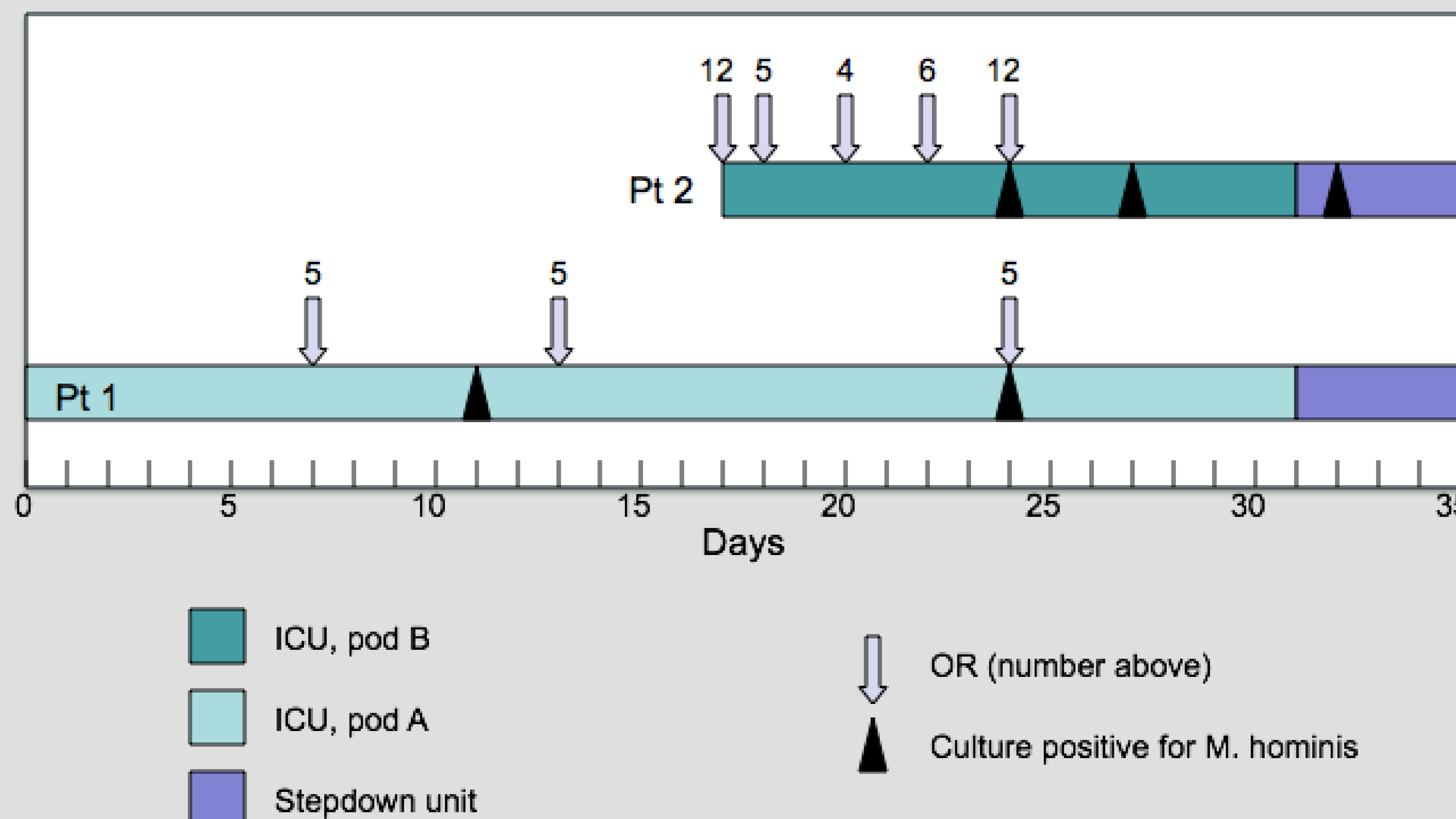
## Case Descriptions

Identifier	Admission Diagnoses	Site of <i>M. hominis</i>	Systemic Illness	Treatment & Outcome
Pt 1 40 y.o. male	Subdural hematoma, intraparenchymal hemorrhage, facial fractures	Intracranial abscess	Yes	Doxycycline, recovered
Pt 2 18 y.o. female	GU disruption, small bowel injury, L diaphragm rupture	Pelvic fluid; pleural fluid	Yes	Levofloxacin, recovered

## Common Staff Members

Staff Type	Number
Healthcare Technician	2
OR Staff	2
Anesthesiology	2
Registered Nurse	2
Respiratory Therapy	5
Resident Physician	4
Attending Physician	3

## Epidemiologic Investigation



## Conclusions

- *M. hominis* may be a nosocomial pathogen
- Hypothesized mechanism of spread is via contaminated hands, aerosolized droplets, or contaminated OR equipment
- Gene sequencing is inadequate to distinguish clonal strains from unrelated strains