

XDR *Salmonella* Infection with Multisystem Involvement: Case Report and Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Enteric fever, also known as typhoid fever, results from infections by *Salmonella typhi* (*S. typhi*). The bacteria are classified as extensively drug-resistant (XDR) when they are resistant to fluoroquinolones, chloramphenicol, ampicillin, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, and third-generation cephalosporins¹. XDR *Salmonella* infections are an emerging health threat globally. Empiric antibiotic choices in patients from or visiting endemic areas differ and may affect morbidity and mortality.

Case presentation: We report a 20-year-old female patient presenting with multidrug-resistant *Salmonella* bacteremia with systemic involvement including the lungs, liver, bone marrow, and gastrointestinal tract (GI).

Conclusions: Our case report is unique in that few cases have been reported worldwide of multidrug resistant *Salmonella* infection, that is complicated by liver, and bone marrow involvement. This highlights the importance of having a high index of suspicion for resistant organisms in cases of *Salmonella* infection. Further studies are required to establish treatment protocols for multidrug resistant *Salmonella* infection.

Key words: *Salmonella*, Resistance, antimicrobials, infectious diseases

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