

Clostridium glycolicum

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A Report of Pseudomembranous Colitis caused by Clostridium glycolicum

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The major cause of pseudomembranous colitis is known to be *Clostridium difficile* (*C. difficile*). There are few reports that *Clostridium* species other than *C. difficile* has caused pseudomembranous colitis. We report a case of pseudomembranous colitis caused by *clostridium glycolicum*(*C. glycolicum*).

A 47-year-old woman who had operational history for rectal cancer 3 months ago, was readmitted with diarrhea of 3 days duration. Seven weeks before admission, she had received ornidazole and ceftriaxone due to diarrhea and abdominal pain, and her symptoms were improved. She had received additional radiation therapy for rectal cancer during six weeks before the recent onset of diarrhea. On admission, she complained of watery diarrhea ten times a day and abdominal pain. She had tenderness on both lower abdomen. Pseudomembrane was observed by colonoscopic and histologic examination. VIDAS *C. difficile* toxin A II assay was positive and *C. glycolicum* was isolated in the stool. She recovered after receiving oral metronidazole treatment.

Key word : Pseudo membranous colitis, *Clostridium glycolicum*

difficile)

[1,2] 가

C. difficile

(A)

(B)

(pseudomembranous colitis)

C. difficile

[1].

Clostridium baratii(*C. baratii*)가

[3], 1982

species가

Clostridium difficile(*C.**Clostridium*

[4].

Clostridium glycolicum(*C. glycolicum*)

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(471-020)

249-1

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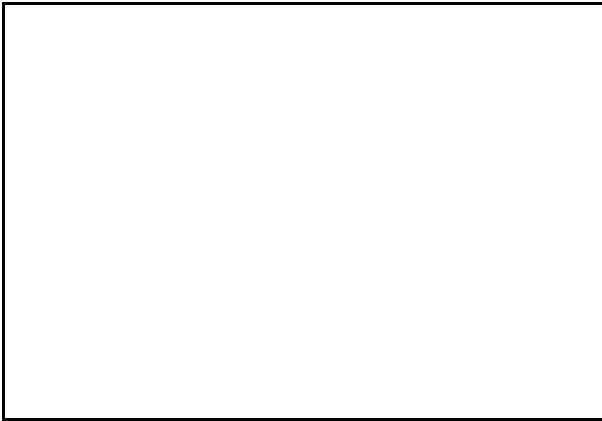


Fig. 1. Sigmoidoscopic finding showing whitish plaques, decreased vasculature, and granularity at the mucosa.

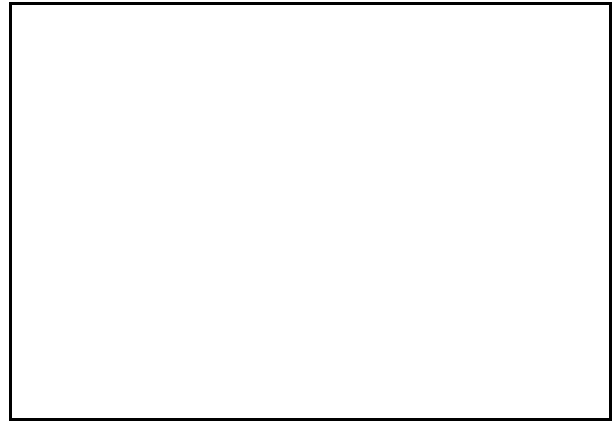


Fig. 2. Phenylethyl alcohol agar plate showing 1-4 mm, irregular, grayish colonies of isolate after anaerobic incubation for 2 days.

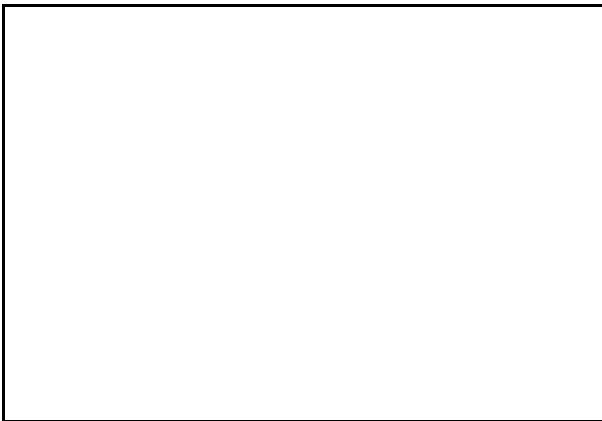


Fig. 3. Cells in Gram stain are Gram-positive, straight to slightly curved rods, and occur singly or in pairs. Spores are oval and usually subterminal, occasionally terminal, often occurring as free spores.

: 10.8 g/dL,
 33%, 218,000/mm³, 7,200/mm³
 (86%, 9%, 4%, 1%)
 Na 142 mEq/L, K 3.2 mEq/L, Cl
 107 mEq/L, CO₂ 31 mEq/L
Salmonella Shigella

(Fig. 1).

C. difficile Toxin A : *C. difficile*
 A
 . VIDAS *C. difficile* Toxin A II(bioMerieux Vitek, Hazelwood, USA) (CDA 2) *C. difficile* A
 , goat antitoxin A blocking

1-4 mm
(Fig. 2).

: OO. .47
 : 3
 : 3

2

(ornidazole ceftriaxone)
 6
 3 10
 가 :
 : 38 , 90 / 가

(Fig. 3).
 kit rapid ID 32A(bioMerieux Vitek, Hazelwood, USA) phosphatase alkaline 99.5% *C. gly- colicum*
 : metronidazole

[5] 1893 Finney, vancomycin, *C. difficile* [16].

[6]. *Clostridium perfringens* [5,7,8]. 1978, blocking, CDA 2 VIDAS *C. difficile* toxin A(bioMerieux Vitek, Hazelwood, MO)(CDA) *C. difficile* A enzyme-linked fluorescent immunoassay. Butler[20] 90.7-94.6%, 98.6-99.5% , De Gerolami [21] 85% 99% CDAD definite, probable, possible, unlikely 가 [16]. 가 10 3 가 8 metronidazole definite CDAD . CDA 2 PEA *C. difficile* *C. glycolicum* . 가 *C. glycolicum* rapid ID 32A(bioMerieux Vitek, Hazelwood, USA) kit phosphatase alkaline 97% *C. difficile* *C. glycolicum* *C. difficile* *C. difficile* 2-6 phenylethyl alcohol . *C. glycolicum* (PEA) [11] *C. difficile* cycloserine-cefoxitin-fructose agar [22]. (CCFA) [15] [22]. rapid ID 32A (bioMerieux Vitek, Hazelwood, USA) kit phosphatase alkaline 99.5% *C. glycolicum* , 가 *C. difficile* . C. 가 [14,17,18]. *C. glycolicum* 가 48-96 1982 Chiu [4] *C. difficile* *Clostridium*

species

- [3] Ravizzola
7-10 ceftriaxone
8 *C. difficile* 가
C. difficile, 1
*C. baratii*가 *C. difficile*
C. glycolicum
C. difficile
CDAD
C. glycoli- cum
가
Clostridium difficile(*C. difficile*)
C. difficile *Clostridium difficile*
species
Clostridium glycolicum(*C. glycolicum*)
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