



*Mycobacterium shimoidei*에 의한 폐질환 1예: 국내 최초 보고

Mycobacterium shimoidei Pulmonary Disease: The First Case in Korea

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Mycobacterium shimoidei is a nontuberculous mycobacterium (NTM), and is rarely reported as a pathogen causing the NTM pulmonary disease. We describe here the case of a 52-year-old male with symptoms such as chronic cough and a history of pulmonary tuberculosis. Radiologic studies revealed a cavitory lesion in the left upper lobe of his lung. Sputum culture was positive for NTM, which was later identified as *M. shimoidei* using 16S rRNA and *hsp65* sequencing. The patient's symptoms, radiologic evidence, and positive culture results together substantiate that this is the first case of *M. shimoidei* pulmonary disease from Korea.

Key Words: Nontuberculous mycobacteria, *Mycobacterium shimoidei*, Lung disease

INTRODUCTION

Nontuberculous mycobacterium (NTM) is a ubiquitously found organism, which is mainly responsible for the manifestation of the NTM lung disease. More than 180 species of NTM have been identified, and recent advances in molecular identification of bacteria along with the increasing number of cases of NTM infection have led to reports identifying other pathogenic subspecies of NTM [1, 2]. Among the many reported species of NTM, only some

are considered as respiratory pathogen, as environmental colonization of the respiratory tract is more frequently reported for some isolated strains of NTM [3]. Incidence and prevalence of the NTM disease shows global variation [4, 5], and diagnosis of the NTM disease is more difficult when the isolated NTM does not have known clinical significance.

Mycobacterium shimoidei is a slow-growing NTM, which was first identified in 1975 with subsequent recognition as a species in 1983 [6]. *M. shimoidei* infection is very rare, and only 15 cases had been reported worldwide before a retrospective study involving 23 cases, including nine clinically significant cases, was performed in Australia in 2017 [7]. All three cases from Asia have been reported from Japan, including the first report of identification of *M. shimoidei* in 1975 [6, 8, 9]. Here, we report the first Korean case of pulmonary disease caused by *M. shimoidei*.

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CASE REPORT

A 52-year-old male visited our hospital with chronic cough. The patient had a history of pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculous pleurisy for 30 years; he also had a smoking history of 30 pack-

years. Two and a half years before his visit to our hospital, the patient had been diagnosed with *M. avium* lung disease and received antibiotic treatment with azithromycin, rifampin, and ethambutol for 13 months with conversion of sputum culture from positive to negative. At the time of diagnosis of the *M. avium* lung disease, NTM was isolated from two liquid culture samples. One was identified as *M. avium* and the other as unidentified *Mycobacterium* species, both using the line probe assay (LPA) for the *rpoB* region (REBA Myco-ID kit; YD diagnostics, Yongin, Korea).

At the time of the patient's visit to our hospital, high-resolution chest computed tomography (HRCT) revealed the development of a cavitory lesion in the left upper lobe of the lung (Fig. 1). Sputum cultures in liquid and solid media were performed using mycobacterial growth indicator tubes (MGIT 960 system; Becton Dickinson, Sparks, MD, USA) and 3% Ogawa agar (Shinyang, Seoul, Korea), and NTM were isolated from four liquid culture samples. For identification of the species of the causative *Mycobacterium*, LPA was performed for the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) re-

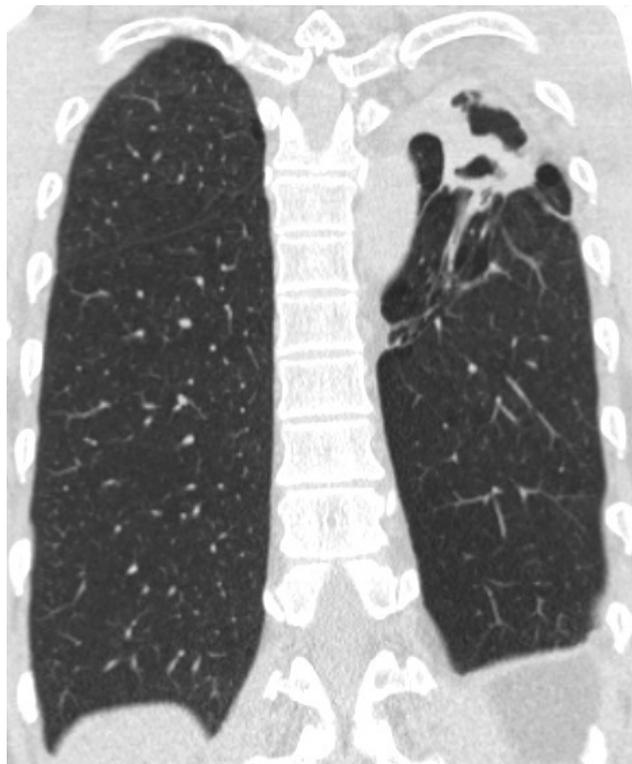


Fig. 1. *Mycobacterium shimoidei* pulmonary disease in a 52-year-old male patient. Chest high-resolution computed tomography shows a thick-walled cavity in the left upper lobe of the lung. Note the associated emphysema in the left upper lobe, which suggests the sequelae of previous pulmonary tuberculosis.

gion (AdvanSure Mycobacteria GenoBlot Assay; LG Chem, Seoul, Korea), revealing an unidentified *Mycobacterium* species [10]. For definitive identification of the species, 16S rRNA and 65 kDa heat shock protein genes (*hsp65*) from this isolate were sequenced using primer sets as previously described [10]. Direct sequencing was performed using the BigDye Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit 3.1 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA) and the ABI Prism 3730 genetic analyzer (Applied Biosystems). After searching the GenBank database using the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool algorithm, we found that the 16S rDNA and *hsp65* sequences of all four isolates exhibited 100% (518/518 bp) and 100% (401/401 bp) match, respectively, to those of *M. shimoidei* (GenBank accession no. AF547965.1 and AF547874.1). The next closest match was *M. kyorinense* at 97.5% (505/518 bp) and 95.5% (383/401 bp), respectively. A phylogenetic tree with a bootstrapping value of 1000 was reconstructed based on 16S rDNA and *hsp65* sequences using the MEGA7 software (<https://www.megasoftware.net>) (Fig. 2). Drug susceptibility testing (DST) was performed at the Korean Institute of Tuberculosis using the broth microdilution method as described by the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute [11], the minimum inhibitory concentrations ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) of the antimicrobial agents used for DST are shown in Table 1.

After the final diagnosis of NTM lung disease caused by *M. shimoidei*, antibiotic treatment was initiated using azithromycin, ethambutol, and rifampicin. The patient completed 15 months of treatment along with clinico-radiological improvement and negative conversion of sputum culture.

Table 1. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing for *Mycobacterium shimoidei*

Antibiotics	MIC ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)
Amikacin	16
Cefoxitin	256
Ciprofloxacin	16
Clarithromycin	1
Doxycycline	>32
Imipenem	>64
Moxifloxacin	4
Rifampicin	4
Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole	4/76
Tobramycin	8
Ethambutol	4
Linezolid	16

Abbreviation: MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration.

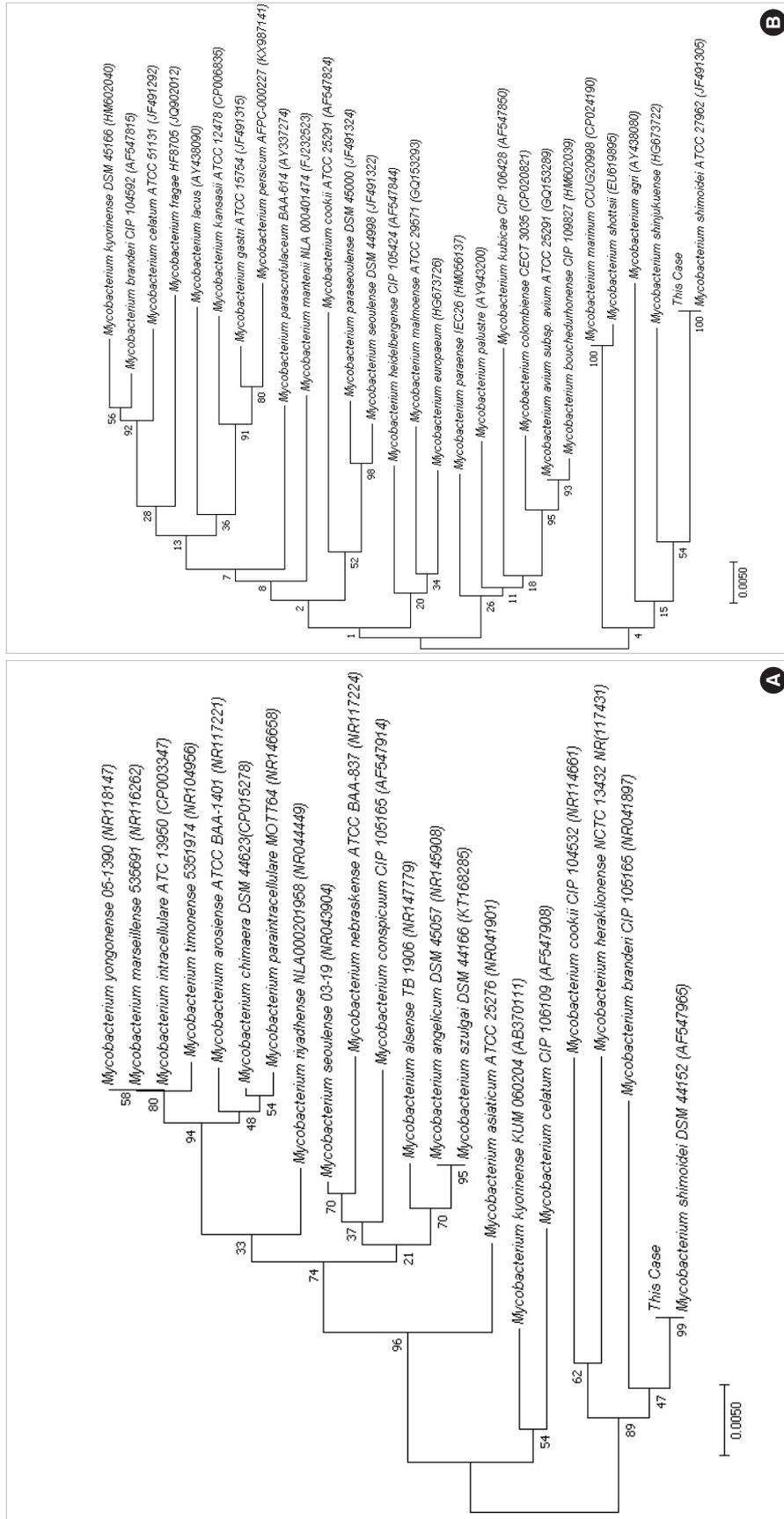


Fig. 2. Neighbor-joining phylogenetic tree showing the relationships of *Mycobacterium shimoidei* and other *Mycobacterium* species (A, 16S rDNA; B, *hsp65* gene). Reference sequences are from species type strains; GenBank accession numbers are given in parentheses.

DISCUSSION

The NTM pulmonary disease manifests as two major clinical phenotypes, the fibrocavitary and nodular bronchiectatic forms. The patient referred to in this report had acquired the typical fibrocavitary form of the NTM lung disease, which usually presents as pulmonary cavitation with a history of lung disease, including tuberculosis or malignancy. There are insufficient clinical data for *M. shimoidei* infection based on which methods of therapy might be applied; however, there have been reports on the successful use of ethambutol, rifabutin, and clarithromycin and resistance to rifampicin [12-14].

M. shimoidei has often been misidentified as *Mycobacterium terrae* or *Mycobacterium malmoense*, using biochemical tests and HPLC methods, and was later identified correctly using 16S rRNA/DNA sequencing [13-15]. LPAs can be used to detect 23–46 NTM species, and there are also several case reports wherein LPA has been used for identification of *M. shimoidei* [7, 10, 16]. NTM identification is currently performed using either LPA or multigene sequence typing, and multigene sequence typing targeting 16S rDNA, 16S–23S ITS, *rpoB*, and *hsp65* is known to be the most superior test available to distinguish between species [17]. The GenoType Mycobacterium CM/AS assay (GenoType assay, Hain Life-science, Nehren, Germany) is the only method available in Korea that can be used to identify *M. shimoidei*.

Interestingly, while *M. shimoidei* has been reported in 23 cases in a retrospective case series in Australia [7], and three times in Japan [8], none has been reported in Korea. While this can be attributed to the epidemiologic difference between the NTM species among different countries or regions [18], another possible explanation is that *M. shimoidei* is being identified incorrectly worldwide using HPLC, biochemical tests, and LPA.

Diagnosis of the NTM lung disease requires clinical/radiological and microbiological evidence, and *M. shimoidei* infection without concurrent clinical evidence does not fulfill the criteria for diagnosis of the NTM lung disease. Among the cases of *M. shimoidei* infection reported, majority of the cases were either considered clinically insignificant or reported without repeated culture positivity [7], samples from our patient however, were repeatedly found to be positive for sputum culture with aggravating symptoms and cavitory disease as found using HRCT.

As recurrent NTM infection is common, and recurrences are

frequently associated with multiple species or genotypes, rarely reported NTM species will be more significant especially if patients have a history of the NTM disease [19]. DST for miscellaneous slowly growing NTM species, including *M. shimoidei* is recommended to be performed and interpreted as of rifampin-resistant *Mycobacterium kansasii*, owing to its rare occurrence [20]. The therapeutic strategy for these slowly growing species is generally similar to that used for the *M. avium* complex, and there are case reports of favorable outcomes with several different treatment regimens [16].

This is the first case report of *M. shimoidei* pulmonary disease from Korea and the second from Asia (the first being from Japan). Further investigation of the pathogenicity, drug susceptibility, and therapeutic strategy of *M. shimoidei* is required as it is a rare pathogen.

요 약

*Mycobacterium shimoidei*는 비결핵 항산균의 하나로 비결핵 항산균 폐질환의 원인균으로는 매우 드물게 보고되었다. 폐결핵의 과거력이 있는 52세 남자가 만성 기침을 주소로 내원하였고, 영상학적 소견으로 폐의 좌상엽에서 공동이 관찰되었다. 객담 배양검사에서 비결핵 항산균이 관찰되었고 16S rRNA와 *hsp65*의 염기서열 분석에서 *M. shimoidei*로 동정되었다. 환자의 증상, 영상학적 소견, 객담 배양검사를 종합할 때 *M. shimoidei*에 의한 비결핵 항산균 폐질환의 진단 기준에 부합하는 한국에서의 첫 증례보고이다.

AUTHORS' DISCLOSURES OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

No potential conflicts of interest relevant to this article were reported.

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