

Anthrax (Inhalational) Update 2002

Summary of cases in the USA, 2001 – Recognition & Response

11 Confirmed Cases

- Median Age: 56y (Range 43-94y)
- Mean I.P.: 4d (Range 4-6d)
 - May be inversely proportional to amount of spores inhaled
- Survival: 55%
- Diagnostic Aids
 - Cultures
 - PCR
 - ELISA
- Possible Risk Factors
 - Advanced Age
 - Underlying Lung Disease

Meningitis (Rare)

Headaches

Rhinorrhea (Rare)

More likely in other flu-like illnesses than in Anthrax

Pharyngitis (Rare)

Productive Cough (Minimal)

Dyspnea (Common)

More likely in Anthrax than in other flu-like illnesses

Chest Discomfort (Common)

Mediastinal Widening

Hilar/Paratracheal Fullness

Hyperdense Mediastinal Lymphadenopathy

Mediastinal Edema

Large Pleural Effusions (Hemorrhagic)

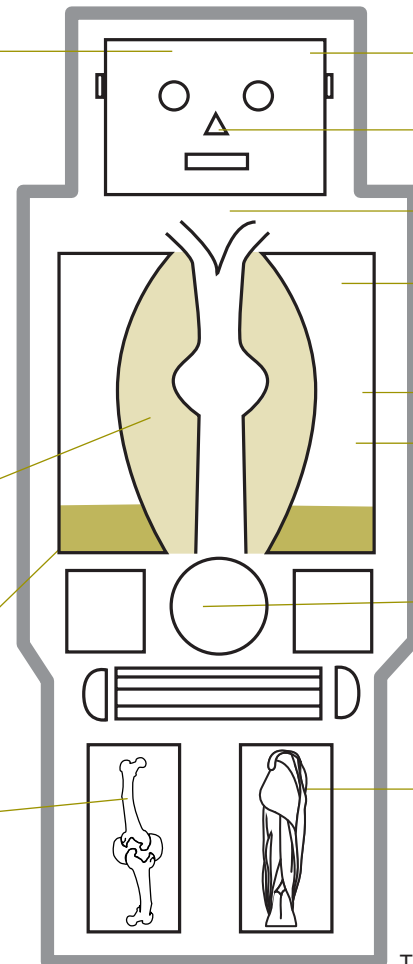
1. CXR
2. Unenhanced CT Chest (useful with equivocal x-rays or suspicious cases)

Nausea
Vomiting
Abdominal Pain

Myalgias

Initial Median WBC
 $9.8 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^3$
(Range: 7.5-13.3)

Peak Median WBC
 $26.4 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^3$
(Range: 11.9-49.6)



**Fever, Chills, Profound Fatigue, Drenching Sweats
(Pseudo-Improvement not seen)**

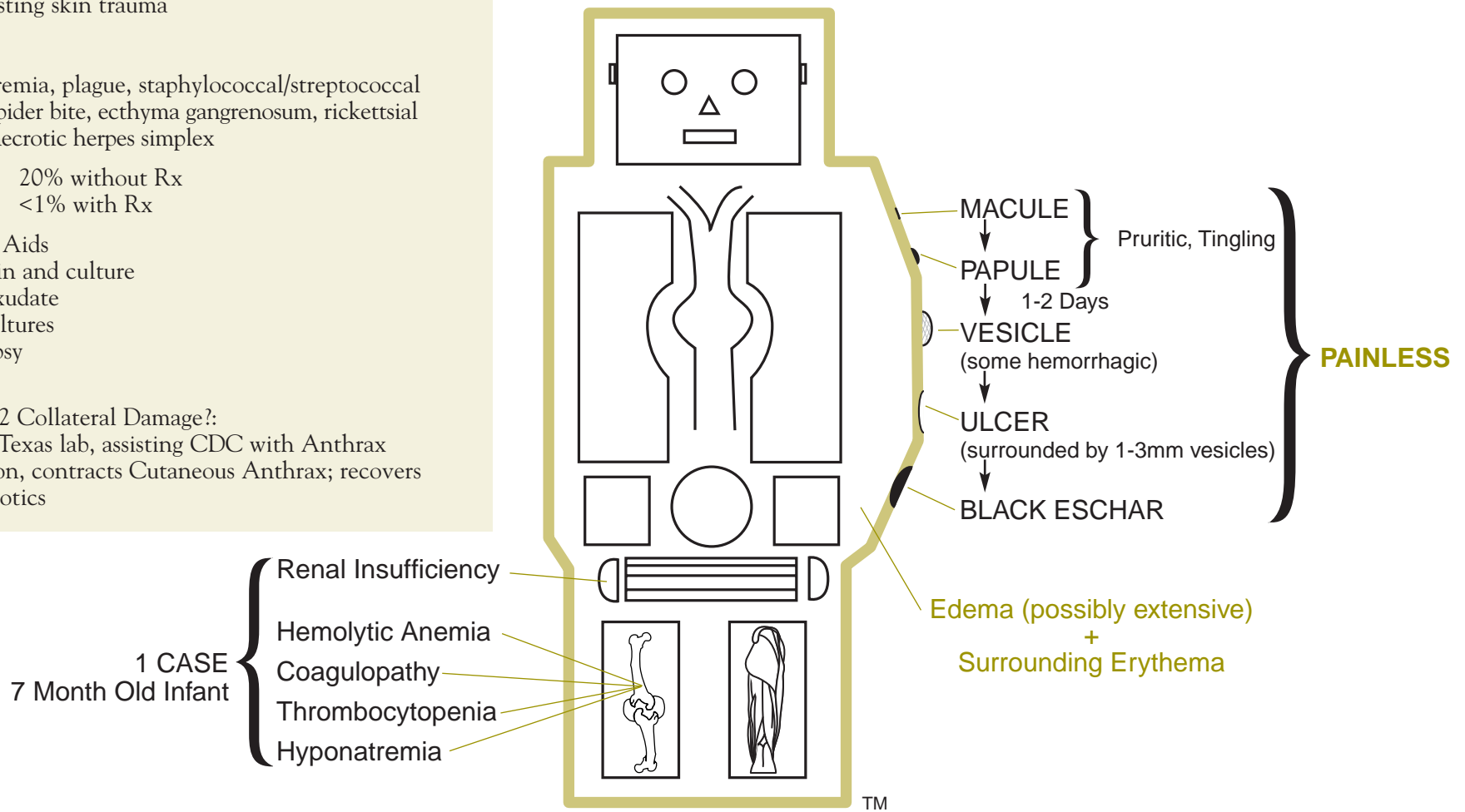


Anthrax (Cutaneous) Update 2002

Summary of cases in the USA,
2001-2002 – Recognition & Response

7 Confirmed Cases/4 Suspected Cases: No Deaths

- No pre-existing skin trauma
- I.P.: 1-10d
- DDX: Tularemia, plague, staphylococcal/streptococcal cellulitis, spider bite, ecthyma gangrenosum, rickettsial infection, necrotic herpes simplex
- Lethality: 20% without Rx
<1% with Rx
- Diagnostic Aids
 - Gram stain and culture of fluid/exudate
 - Blood Cultures
 - Skin Biopsy
 - PCR
- March 2002 Collateral Damage?:
Worker at Texas lab, assisting CDC with Anthrax investigation, contracts Cutaneous Anthrax; recovers with antibiotics



Anthrax Update 2002

■ Prophylaxis 2001/2002

1. Ciprofloxacin/Doxycycline - First line of therapy
2. Amoxicillin
 - Not first line
 - Optimal for children & pregnant/lactating females exposed to penicillin - susceptible strains
3. *Duration Options*
 - 60d
 - 100d
 - 100d + vaccine (3 doses over 4 week period)

■ References

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Investigation of Bioterrorism - Related to Anthrax and Interim Guidelines for the Clinical Evaluation of Persons with Possible Anthrax. MMWR. 2001; 50(43):941-948.

Children and Anthrax: A Fact Sheet for Clinicians. www.bt.cdc.gov/DocumentsApp/Anthrax/1107200/clinician.asp. Accessed 2/17/02.

Roche KJ, Chang MW, et al. Cutaneous Anthrax Infection. New Engl J Med 2001. 345:1611.

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■ Treatment 2001/2002

- Strains sensitive to Quinolones, Rifampin, Tetracycline, Vancomycin, Imipenem, Chloramphenicol, Clindamycin, Aminoglycosides, Penicillin
- Strains resistant to Cephalosporins and TMP/SMX
- Inhalational Anthrax: Multi-antibiotic therapy recommended - Ciprofloxacin or Doxycycline plus 1 or 2 of above
- Cutaneous Anthrax: Ciprofloxacin or Doxycycline for 60d
- Complicated Cutaneous Anthrax (i.e. systemic symptoms, extensive edema, head/neck lesions, children under 2 years of age) → IV multi-antibiotic therapy as per inhalational anthrax therapy

