A TALE OF TWO NOVEL PROTEUS SPECIES- PROTEUS HAUSERI AND PROTEUS PENNERI
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ABSTRACT:
We are reporting two different cases of two new Proteus species- Proteus hauseri and Proteus penneri isolated from two different patients. One case reports a one month old male child with history of diarrhoea since six days. His stool sample was sent for microbiological examination and the second case is of Ante natal care patient with urinary tract infection whose urine was send for microbiological examination. Both of these isolates showed Non lactose fermenting colonies. There was no swarming on Blood agar. Biochemical reactions revealed first isolate to be Proteus hauseri and second one as Proteus penneri. Both the patients were treated successfully with meropenem and were discharged few days later. As per our knowledge, this is the third case of Proteus hauseri and few cases of Proteus penneri have been reported so far. So, hereby we are presenting with two cases of novel species of Proteus. Both of these species are very rare and as there was no swarming on blood agar these isolates may be misdiagnosed.

Keywords: non- swarming, Proteus hauseri, Proteus penneri.

INTRODUCTION
The genus Proteus along with genus Providencia and Morganella belongs to the tribe Proteae of the family Enterobacteriaceae. Hauser first noted the swarming nature of the organisms and divided the strains into the two species based on the speed of their ability to liquify gelatin: P. vulgaris liquefies gelatin “rapidly,” and P. mirabilis does so “more slowly”. Hauser also described “Proteus zenkeri,” which neither swarmed nor liquefied gelatin, but he rescinded this particular finding 7 years later. The genus Proteus currently consists of four named species (P.mirabilis, P.penneri, P.vulgaris, P.myxofaciens) and four unnamed genomospecies Genomospecies 3 was named Proteus hauseri to honor Gustav Hauser, the German microbiologist, who first described the genus. In 1982, P. vulgaris biogroup 1 (genomospecies 1) was named Proteus penneri and was distinguished by its negative reactions for indole production, salicin fermentation and aesculin hydrolysis. The remaining two biogroups were both positive for indole pro- duction. However, biogroup 2 (genomospecies 2) was positive for salicin and aesculin and biogroup 3 was negative for salicin and aesculin. Proteae are widespread in the environment and make up part of the normal flora of the human gastrointestinal tract. Proteus species are among the commonly implicated pathogens in hospital as well as community acquired infections. This pathogen has a diverse mode of transmission, and hence can cause infection in different anatomical sites of the body. Some of
the incriminating sources of transmission are soil, contaminated water, food, equipments, intravenous solutions, the hands of patients and healthcare personnel. *Proteus* ranks third as the cause of these infections, particularly in hospital-acquired cases.  

5 *P. mirabilis* accounts for approximately 3% of nosocomial infections in the United States and is commonly isolated in clinical microbiology laboratories. Both *P. mirabilis* and *P. vulgaris* are widely distributed in the environment with reservoirs in soil, water, sewage and feces and have been isolated from the intestinal tract of mammals, birds and reptiles. *Proteus penneri* has been isolated from a number of diverse clinical sites, including abdominal wounds, urine, bladder calculi, epidural ulcers, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, stool and infected conjunctiva.  

7 Indole negative *Proteus* species are invariably incorrectly identified as *Proteus mirabilis*, often missing out isolates of *Proteus penneri*. The urease enzyme of *P. penneri* is also believed to be a leading cause of kidney stone formation.  

8 Very few case reports of *Proteus penneri* have been reported so far. And only one case report of *Proteus hauseri* by Caroline O’ Hara has been reported.  

We are hereby reporting case reports of these *Proteus* species.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Clinical profile of patient was recorded. Samples were subjected to microscopy, culture and antibiotic susceptibility testing according to Kirby Bauer disk diffusion method using disk of Hi- Media laboratories, Mumbai.

**Case 1**- A month old boy was brought by his parents with complaints of passing loose stools 8-10 times a day since 6 days. He had fever, persistent cry and was unable to accept feeds. There was no neck stiffness and other symptoms of meningitis. The baby was full term, born by caesarean section. His stool sample was send to microbiology department for Hanging drop, wet mount and culture.

Grossly, the stool was liquid, mucoid, greenish, nonblood stained and was adherent to the container.

Microscopically,

Hanging drop- evidence of motile bacilli.

Wet mount revealed abundant pus cells, few RBC’s, cyst of Entamoeba histolytica and motile bacilli.

Culture was done on MacConkey’s agar,TCBS, and blood agar.

MacConkey’s Agar showed, Non lactose fermenting, circular, smooth, irregular margin, 3-4mm colonies, catalase positive and oxidase negative colonies. Blood agar showed 3-4mm, circular, smooth, irregular margin, non haemolytic colonies without swarming.

TCBS showed greenish, 2-3mm, irregular margin colonies.

Colonies from MacConkey’s agar were subjected to biochemical reactions and Antibiotic susceptibility testing.

**Case 2**- This case reports a 22 years female, with 6 months amenorrhea came with complaints of fever, increase in frequency of micturation, pain and burning during micturation since 5 days. Her clean catched midstream urine sample was collected in morning and was send to microbiology department for microscopy and culture.

Grossly, urine was turbid, yellow, non odorous.
Microscopically on wet mount there were 5-6 pus cells/high power field and motile bacilli.

Urine was cultured on CLED agar. After overnight incubation, 3-4mm, yellow, circular, irregular margin colonies were seen that were catalase positive and oxidase negative. These colonies were subjected to biochemical reactions and Antibiotic susceptibility testing.

Biochemical tests of two cases are as follows.\(^9\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tests</th>
<th>Case1</th>
<th>Case2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indole</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Red</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voges Proskauer</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrate(Simmons)</td>
<td>Was utilised</td>
<td>Was utilised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urease</td>
<td>Was hydrolysed</td>
<td>Was hydrolysed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple sugar iron</td>
<td>Acid/acid with H2S</td>
<td>Acid/acid with H2S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONPG</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>Was reduced to nitrite</td>
<td>Was reduced to nitrite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bile esculin</td>
<td>Not hydrolysed</td>
<td>Not hydrolysed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenylalanine deaminase</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornithine decarboxylase</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arginine dihydrolase</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lysine decarboxylase</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNAse</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Repeat samples of both the patients were taken to rule out contamination.

The antibiotic susceptibility testing by Kirby Bauer disk diffusion method is as follows.\(^{10}\)

Case 1 - Amikacin (9mm), ciprofloxacin (12mm), ceftriaxone(8mm), ceftazidime (11mm), ceftazidime plus clavulanic acid (14mm), meropenem(10mm), colistin (22mm).

Case 2 - Amikacin(6mm), ciprofloxacin(8mm), ceftriaxone(6mm), ceftazidime (12mm), ceftazidime plus clavulanic acid (14mm), meropenem (25mm).

Both the patients were treated with meropenem. The first patient was discharged after 10 days and second after seven days.
The biochemical reactions revealed Proteus species but the colonies on Blood agar were non swarming. So additional biochemical tests were performed for identification-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tests</th>
<th>Case1</th>
<th>Case2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trehalose fermentation</td>
<td>Not fermented</td>
<td>Fermented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhamnose fermentation</td>
<td>Not fermented</td>
<td>Not fermented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bile-esculin hydrolysis</td>
<td>Not hydrolysed</td>
<td>Not hydrolysed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Animal Inoculation- To prove the pathogenicity of these two isolates, intradermal inoculation was done in mice and after taking all necessary precautions. The site of intradermal inoculation was marked. And after 48 hours, a blister was present at injected site. It was around 1cm. Blister fluid was taken for culture and it also revealed same microorganisms.

DISCUSSION

Case1- In a study by Müller, *P. mirabilis* and *P. penneri* were isolated significantly more often from stools of patients with diarrheal disease than from healthy patients, leading him to speculate that these species may play a role in some diarrheal disease. Their true role, however, remains unsubstantiated. However, *P. hauseri* from stool has not been reported. Our isolate is from stool sample. Proteus generally shows swarming on blood agar. Only one article has been published in year 2000, by Caroline O Hara in which out of 52 isolates only two were *P. hauseri*. They have not mentioned whether swarming was present or not. Our isolate did not show swarming. *Proteus hauseri* can be distinguished from *P. mirabilis*, *P. penneri* and *P. myxofaciens* as it is positive for Indole production and all other three are negative. Rhamnose was not fermented in our isolate which differentiates it from both the strains are Indole positive. This is the main distinguishing feature by which *P. hauseri* can be distinguished. Anti- microbial susceptibility patterns, of O’Hara being susceptible to amikacin, ceftazidime, ciprofloxacin, imipenem, and tri- methoprim sulfamethoxazole. They were resistant to tetracycline. Our isolate was only sensitive to meropenem. The patient was treated successfully with meropenem and was discharged after ten days. Due to nonswarming nature, many isolates of *P. hauseri* can be missed.

Case2- Very few case reports are there with *P. penneri* infection between 20-30 years of age. Our patient was 27 years old. *P. mirabilis* was the only Proteus species encountered in urine samples and this supported the finding that *P. vulgaris* and *P. penneri* infections of the urinary tract are rare. *P. penneri* is mostly isolated from wound swab, and next from urine samples. *Proteus* spp. (*P. mirabilis*, *P. vulgaris*, and *P. penneri*) are important pathogens of the urinary tract and the primary infectious agents in patients with long-term indwelling urinary catheters. Our isolate is from urine sample from a noncatheterized patient. *P. penneri* shows swarming on blood agar. However non swarming strains mainly on first isolation is seen in many cases. Multiple drug resistance in *P. penneri* is common. *P. penneri* was the most resistant among the recovered species. Our isolate was sensitive only to meropenem and resistant to all baseline antibiotics. *P. penneri* was however identified to species level due to trehalose fermentation as *P. hauseri* does not ferment trehalose. While Bile esculin, indole production, salicin fermentation all these tests were negative in *P. penneri* thus confirming the speciation.
CONCLUSION

P. hauseri and P. penneri may not show swarming and hence could be missed. As they are most resistant Proteus species prompt diagnosis and early treatment is required to save the patient.

REFERENCES


