

Serum Procalcitonin as Outcome Predictors in Deep Neck Infections

Panote Kameshwar*, Worawat Rawangban and Napadon Tangjaturonrasme

Department of Otolaryngology, Faculty of Medicine, Thailand

*Corresponding author: Panote Kameshwar, Department of Otolaryngology, Faculty of Medicine, Thailand



ARTICLE INFO

Received: 📅 October 10, 2019

Published: 📅 October 24, 2019

Citation: Panote Kameshwar, Worawat Rawangban, Napadon Tangjaturonrasme. Serum Procalcitonin as Outcome Predictors in Deep Neck Infections. Biomed J Sci & Tech Res 22(2)-2019. BJSTR. MS.ID.003729.

Keywords: Deep Neck Infections; Procalcitonin; Complication; Reexploration

Abbreviations: CRP: C-Reactive Protein; ESR: Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate; WBC: White Blood Cells; TNF: Tumor Necrosis Factor

ABSTRACT

Objectives: The Deep Neck Space infections are at the anatomically complex spaces of the neck. Despite advancing antibiotics, there is potential morbidity and complications. Assessing infections has relied on clinical examination and traditional WBCs. Procalcitonin has emerged as a more specific marker for the severity of bacterial infections. We assess the potential role of Procalcitonin to the outcome of Deep neck infections.

Methods: A prospective study was carried out between August 2017 and December 2018. Patient with deep neck infections diagnosed by history and physical examination were recruited. Baseline data, along with the serum procalcitonin were obtained. Treatment was decided by case. Serum procalcitonin was measured before admission and 24-48 hours after proper treatment. Clinical outcome was recorded and analyzed for the correlation with serum procalcitonin.

Result: 33 patients enrolled in 17 months. The mean pre-treatment Procalcitonin level was 2.34 +/- 4.64 microgram/liters (range 0.04-21.15). A relation was found with the length of stay ($p=0.043$), and the body temperature ($p<0.001$). The second procalcitonin level, was found to increase in 11 (36.7%) patients and was associated with the status of re- exploration ($p=0.008$).

Conclusion: Procalcitonin proved beneficial in deep neck infections. Rising of Procalcitonin level in 24-48 hours after initial drainage has a high sensitivity, and a high negative predictive value for predicting complications, and reexploration. Higher serum Procalcitonin is also associated to deep neck Infections by days of hospitalisation, and body temperature.

Short Communication

The deep neck space infections are infections of the anatomically complex spaces of the neck. The infections usually extend through the planes and may result in poor localization. Clinical evaluation is challenging, and difficult in localizing the exact spaces. Physical evaluation alone has shown to underestimate the extent of deep neck infection up to 70% of patients [1]. Precise drainage to the location of the abscess is crucial but is limited by the complex anatomical structure. Resistant organisms are increasing and results in antibiotics failure. Thus, persistent abscess or re-accumulation of an an abscess after surgical drainage is common. One study had up to 38% (64 of 170) patients with persistent drainage for more than thirty days [2]. Worsening in infection

warrants possible re-evaluation or possible re- exploration. Leukocytosis in the complete blood count is commonly seen. It is used in both in diagnosing, and in following-up. Monitoring for changes in clinical status, in conjunction to the white cell count, and is the standard for evaluating patients [3]. Apart for WBC, other inflammatory markers, such as C-Reactive protein (CRP), Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), have been applied in the evaluation of infection and inflammations.

Reports in deep neck infections has related a high CRP to a prolonged hospital stay [4], persistent discharge [2], and abscess size [5]. The main disadvantages of many current inflammatory markers, such as C-reactive protein (CRP) or white blood cells

(WBC), is the lack of specificity for bacterial infections [6,7]. Procalcitonin is the precursor of the Calcitonin hormone and has emerged in the 1990s as the inflammation marker in vary aspects as it rises in response to an inflammation. Assicot et al. [8] first detected high serum procalcitonin in infections, in early 1993 [8]. Procalcitonin concentration increases in bacterial infections. It is a potentially useful marker for distinguishing between bacterial and viral infections [9-11]. Procalcitonin is produced in response to endotoxin or mediators released in response to bacterial infections, that is, interleukin-18, tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α , and interleukin-6 and strongly correlates with extent and severity of bacterial infections [12]. Multiple studies have demonstrated that serum level of Procalcitonin markedly increased in patients with bacterial infection and remain low during viral infections [6].

There is a potential knowledge of procalcitonin to the specific area, in both the pre- and post-treatment period. As to our knowledge, there is no study specific to deep neck infections. Given that evaluating the post-treatment of deep neck infections is critical, and the standard clinical examination and WBC is not specific, Procalcitonin may have benefits as it is specific to bacterial infection, and thus, may predict severity or reflect ongoing infections. The main objectives are to study whether rising of procalcitonin after 24-48 hours of treatment, presumably from ongoing infection, correlates with the complications, the re-exploration, and length of hospital stay of deep neck infections. Other objectives include to study whether the level of procalcitonin correlates with the severity of deep neck infections, which are determined by factors of body temperature, white blood cells, absolute neutrophil count, previous antibiotics, co-morbidities, abscess size, status of multiple space infections, status of microbiological positive, length of hospital stay, size of abscess, and status of surgical case.

Material and Method

This was a prospective, cohort study, carried out in a tertiary-care, university-based hospital, in Bangkok, between August 2017 and December 2018. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University (Certificate of Approval CoA 733/59).

Inclusion criteria included the following:

- a. Clinical diagnosis of Deep neck infections.
- b. Age 18 and above.
- c. Admission to the facility.

Exclusion criteria included the following:

- a. Any with other site of infection apart the deep neck spaces.
- b. Those with causes of known raising or lowering procalcitonin, which are, End-stage-renal-disease (GFR <15

mL/min/1.73 m² or dialysis), Recent (2 months) of trauma or surgical procedure, Thyroid malignancy, and history of organ failure. Those who wish not to participate were also excluded.

All eligible patients were collected baseline data, including gender, age, personal history of disease, duration of symptoms, and previous medication were obtained. CBC and other basic laboratory were done at admission, along with the serum procalcitonin at the same time. Imaging was not mandatory and performed in case of uncertain localization, or suspected multiple space infections. Treatment strategy follow standard of care, include empirically intravenous antibiotics and prompt surgical procedure as indicated. The standard indications for surgical drainage are an air-fluid level, a threatened airway from the abscess, or failure to respond to 48- 72 hours of intravenous antibiotics [3]. The patients' blood was routinely examined 24-48 hours after either treatment, either antibiotics alone, or surgical drainage, which serum procalcitonin was also repeated. The length of hospital-stay, and if present, the complications were noted. All patients were closely monitored for the airway obstruction, and definite airway management was performed if necessary. All patients were treated and discharged disregarded to the procalcitonin level, by the same team of surgeons. The blood sampling was standardly done by the same team of nurses and laboratory technicians. A total of 33 patients enrolled in 17 months between August 2017, and December 2018.

Their demographic data, length of stay, length of symptoms, underlying history, laboratory assessments, bacteriologic results, radiologic findings, treatment outcome, and complications were reviewed and analysed. The space involved were described standardly and were organized by their location: face (buccal, canine, masticator, parotid), suprahyoid neck (peritonsillar, submandibular, sublingual, parapharyngeal), infrahyoid neck (anterior visceral), and along the length of the neck (retropharyngeal, danger, prevertebral, carotid). Results were aimed to assess the role of procalcitonin in patients with Deep neck infections. The relation of the Procalcitonin to the patients' history, radiologic data, and bacteriologic data, were calculated. The rising of Procalcitonin was also assessed to predict treatment outcomes. The relation between the Procalcitonin and the results of the treatment, including the length of stay, the rate of complication, and the rate of re-exploration, were analysed as the primary outcome. The secondary outcomes were its relation to the severity including, the length of symptoms prior to arrival, body temperature, neutrophil count, previous antibiotics status, co-morbidities, abscess diameter, multiple space infections, positive culture, and status of surgical condition. Rising of the procalcitonin was also assessed in relation to the treatment results, including the length of stay, the rate of complication, and the rate of re-exploration. A Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve analysis was calculated for a cut-point to predict the treatment outcomes.

Results

A total of 33 patients enrolled in 17 months between August 2017 and December 2018. A normality was determined by the Shapiro-Wilk test, A non- normal distribution was calculated, and thus, non-parametric statistics were applied. The baseline characteristics is shown in Table 1. The categorical variables are listed in frequency and percentages. The continuous variables were listed in mean + SD or median (Inter-quartile range; |QR). Prior to admission, 11 of the 33 patients had taken previous oral antibiotics. Diabetes mellitus (8 cases), and HIV infection (2 cases) were the common associated medical comorbidities. Laboratory investigation revealed leukocytosis. The mean white cell count was 15,680 per mcL of blood. The mean initial procalcitonin level was 2.34 e/L. Infection was mostly diagnosed in the peritonsillar space in 6 cases, the submandibular space in 5 cases, and the parapharyngeal space in 4 cases. Table 2 listed the space involvement of the 33 patients. Infection was found to involve in two or more space in 6 cases. Twenty-five cases (75.8%) was treated surgically. Of the 25 cases treated surgically, 3 did not obtained pus, and 10 did not produce any organism on aerobic culture, The organism from the remaining 12 cases consisted of Klebsiella pneumoniae in 2 cases, Escherichia coli in 2 cases, and Enterococcus faecium, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Group C Streptococcus, Group G Streptococcus, Streptococcus constellatus, Porphyromonas sp. and Salmonella sp., in one case each.

Table 1: Baseline characteristics of patients.

Characteristics	All Patients (n=33)
Age-yr	44.94 ± 16.82
Male sex — (%)	19 (57.6)
Preexisting Condition	
DM — (%)	8(24.2)
Immunocompromise Host — (%)	3(9.1)
Immunodeficiency	2(6.1)
Still's disease	1(3.0)
Duration of the onset (days)	6.82 +/- 5.78
Previous ATB — (%)	11 (33.3)
Physiological Variables	
Fever (BT≥37.8) — (%)	17 (51.5)
Body temperature — Celsius	37.77 +/- 0.93
WBC count — per mcL of blood	15,687.27 +/- 8,276.64
Absolute neutrophil count - per µL of blood	12,528.24 +/- 8,195.81
Procalcitonin Level	
Pre-treatment Procalcitonin level - µg/L	2.34 +/- 4.64 (range 0.04-21.15)
Post-treatment Procalcitonin level µg/L	2.87 +/- 6.45 (range 0.03-27.70)
CT done — (%)	19 (57.6)
Abscess found in CT scan — (%)	16 (84.2)
Average abscess diameter - cm	3.63 +/-1.86
Space Involvement	

Multiple space involvement — (%)	6(18.2)
Single space involvement — (%)	27 (81.1)
Treatment Results	
Surgical case — (%)	25(75.8)
non-surgical case — (%)	8(24.2)
Complications — (%)	5(15.2)
Re-exploration case	4
Mediastinitis	1
Length of stay - days	11.02 +/- 10.51 (Range 2-49)

Table 2: Distribution of the spaces involved.

Space	N = 33 (100%)	Remark
Peritonsillar	6 (18.1%)	2/6 had procalcitonin rising
Multiple spaces	6 (18.1%)	4/6 had procalcitonin rising. Of those 4, 2 had been re-explored.
Submandibular	5 (15.2%)	1/5 had procalcitonin rising, which also had been re-explored.
Parapharyngeal	4 (12.1%)	2/4 had procalcitonin rising.
Prevertebral	3 (9.1%)	1/3 had procalcitonin rising, which also complicated to mediastinitis.
Retropharyngeal	2 (6.1%)	1/2 had procalcitonin rising, which also had been re-explored.
Masticator	2 (6.1%)	
Parotid	2 (6.1%)	
Submental	1 (3.0%)	
Buccal	1 (3.0%)	
Anterior visceral	1 (3.0%)	

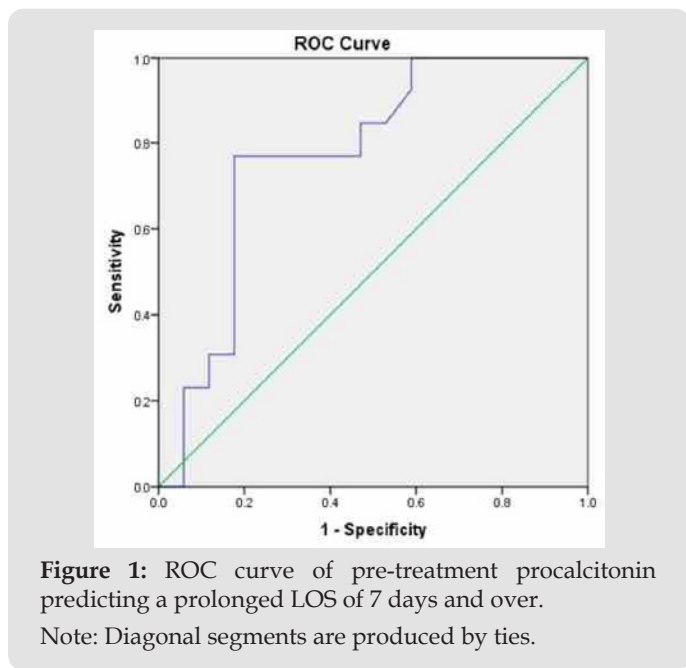
The second procalcitonin level, was sampled after the treatment 24-48 hours. Comparing to the patient's own initial level, the post-treatment Procalcitonin was found to increase in 11 (33.7%) of the patients, while 22 (66.6%) did not. A Fisher's Exact test was calculated for the correlation between the status of procalcitonin rising, and the complications. The complications were found in 5 (15.1%) cases, with 4 as persistent infection requiring re-exploration for drainage, and 1 as mediastinitis. All of the 5 cases with complications had a rising in post- treatment procalcitonin level, The rising of procalcitonin has a 1.00 sensitivity (95%CI 0.56-1.00) and 0.78 specificity (95%CI 0.60-0.89) in detecting complication cases. Most of the complications, 4 from 5 cases, were re-exploration. The sensitivity and specificity for those cases, are 1.00 (95%CI 0.51-1.00) and 0.75 (95%CI 0.57-0.87), respectively. Among the 22 cases which did not have a rising in procalcitonin, no case had any complication (Table 3). The rising of procalcitonin was also shown to be in association with the status of re-exploration, and complications, with a statistically significance (Table 3). The group with procaicitonin rising also had a longer hospitalization at an average of 14.3 days, compared to 9.36 days of the non-rising group. Spearman's rank correlation determines the relationship between the initial Procaicitonin level and the continuous variables of length of stay, body temperature, WBC count, absolute neutrophil count, and abscess diameter. The results are shown in Table 4, as the procalcitonin is related directly to all of the factors.

Table 3: Relation of Procalcitonin rising and the complication.

	Procalcitonin Rising	Procalcitonin not Rising		P-Value
Complication				
Yes	5	0	OR=NA	0.002*
No	6	22		
Re-exploration				
Yes	4	0	OR=NA	0.008*
No	7	22		

Table 4: Relation of Procalcitonin to parameters.

Parameters	Correlation Coefficient	P Value
Length of stay (N=33)	0.355	0.043*
Body temperature (N=33)	0.643	<0.001*
WBC count (N=33)	0.242	0.175
Absolute neutrophil count (N=33)	0.271	0.127
Abscess diameter (N=12)	0.273	0.391



A statistical significance is seen with the relation to the length of stay, and the body temperature. A Mann-Whitney U test determines the correlation between the Procalcitonin level and the categorical variables of the status of previous antibiotics use, multiple space, surgical condition, and positive complications. No statistical significance was found (Table 5). A ROC curve analysis was used to find the level of the procalcitonin, predicting a poor outcome of the treatment. Figure 1 shows a ROC curve to predict a prolonged 7 days and over of hospitalized days (Figure 1). Area under the curve of 0.771 indicates a fair predicting test. A procalcitonin level of 0.155 and over, can predict a prolonged stay of 7 days and over, with a 100% sensitivity (CI 96.30- 100%), and a 44% specificity (CI 34.67-53.77%). A prolonged stay of 14 days and over, the complication rate, and the re-exploration rate, have an area under

the curve of 0.611, 0.512, and 0.451 respectively, which indicate a poor predicting test for those factors.

Table 5: Relation of Procalcitonin to parameters.

Characteristics	Numbers (%)	Procalcitonin —mean +/- sd	P-value
Previous Antibiotics			
Yes	11 (33.3)	3.57 V- 7.32	0.633
No	22 (67.7)	1.73 -1/- 2.48	
Multiple Space Infection			
Yes	6 (18.1)	3.39 4/- 3.42	0.183
No	27 (81.9)	2.11 41- 4.89	
Complication			
Yes	5 (15.2)	0.56 4/- 0.72	0.802
No	28 (84.8)	2.66 +/- 4.98	
Surgical case			
Yes	25 (75.8)	2.18 4/- 3.56	0.475
No	8 (24.2)	2.86 4/- 7.39	

Discussion

In normal subjects circulating procalcitonin concentrations are low (<0.05 ng/mL) It is detectable within 2-4 hours and peaks within 6- 24 hours, contrast to CRP which begins to rise after 12-24 h and peaks at 48 hours [13]. Unlike WBC, Procalcitonin production is not impaired by neutropenia or other immunosuppressive states, and is valuable in patients with febrile neutropenia [14]. Despite having a below level of detection as a normal value (<0.01 microgram/ liters} in healthy individuals, the cut-points of association shown in each study are high varied, from 0.1 to 1.0 micrograms/liters [6], depending on multiple factors, and presumably organ related, Traditionally, WBC rising has prompted surgeons for possible treatment failures [3]. In recent years, Procalcitonin has been established as an inflammation marker with respect to various infectious disease. If there is infection persistence after treatment, which can be found in cases with difficult surgical drainage, the bacteria and the endotoxins increases. An abnormally high WBC, and high fever usually accompanied, but is also affected by multiple factors. Anti-pyretic and anti-inflammatory medications may have impact. Despite there were no previous study on the relation of procalcitonin and the infections of the deep neck spaces, we believe that procalcitonin, being a proven inflammation marker in various infections of the body, does reflect an infection of the deep neck, especially since it is predominantly bacterial in origin.

Our study did show that procalcitonin reflect a persistent infection in the post-treatment period. None of the 22 cases without procalcitonin rising had complications. In other words, rising of procalcitonin has a 1.00 negative predictive value in predicting complications. High Procalcitonin also correlates to severity, which is had proven true for the first time for infections of the neck spaces

from our study, by reflecting the length of stay and complication rate. It is comparably similar to studies of other inflammation markers in the deep neck infections. Staffieri et al, demonstrated that leukocyte counts above $11.0 \text{ cells} \times 10^9/\text{l}$ at presentation had an odd ratio of 3.57 for long (6+ days) of hospital stay [15]. For CRP, studies also have shown that complications and prolonged hospital stay tend to develop deep neck infections, when CRP exceeds 10-15mg/dL [2,4]. The association with re-exploration from our study drew similar conclusions on how procalcitonin exhibit inflammation level in the post-operative period, shown in orthopaedic fracture surgery [16,17], and may necessitate special attention.

Conclusion

Preliminary report shows Procalcitonin may have a role as an inflammation marker in deep neck infections, as a potential tool in screening complications after initial treatment. Rising of Procalcitonin level in 24-48 hours after initial drainage has a high sensitivity, a high negative predictive value for predicting complications, and reexploration. Higher serum Procalcitonin is also associated to deep neck Infections by days of hospitalisation, Further study and specific designs may be conduct to evaluate specific outcomes.

References

- Crespo AN, Chone CT, Fonseca AS, Montenegro MC, Pereira R, et al. (2004) Clinical versus computed tomography evaluation in the diagnosis and management of deep neck infection. Sao Paulo medical journal Revista paulista de medicina 122(6): 259-263.
- Liu SA, Liang MT, Wang CP, Wang CC, Lin WD, et al. (2009) Preoperative blood sugar and C- reactive protein associated with persistent discharge after incision and drainage for patients with deep neck abscesses. Clinical otolaryngology 34(4): 336-342.
- Flint PW, Thomas JR Cummings Otolaryngology: Head and Neck Surgery. Elsevier/Saunders.
- Wang LF, Tai CF, Kuo WR, Chien CY (2010) Predisposing factors of complicated deep neck infections: 12-year experience at a single institution. Journal of otolaryngology 39(4): 335-341.
- Garca MF, Budak A, Demir N, Cankaya H, Kiroglu AF (2014) Characteristics of deep neck infection in children according to weight percentile. Clinical and experimental otorhinolaryngology 7(2): 133-137.
- Schuetz P, Albrich W, Mueller B (2011) Procalcitonin for diagnosis of infection and guide to antibiotic decisions: past, present and future. BMC medicine 9: 107.
- Linscheid P, Seboek D, Nysten ES, Langer I, Schlatter M, et al. (2003) In vitro and in vivo calcitonin | gene expression in parenchymal cells: a novel product of human adipose tissue. Endocrinology 144(12): 5578-5584.
- Assicot M, Gendrel D, Carsin H, Raymond J, Guilbaud J, et al. (1993) High serum procalcitonin concentrations in patients with sepsis and infection. Lancet 341(8844): 515-518.
- Gendrel D, Raymond J, Coste J, Moulin F, Lorrot M, et al. (1999) Comparison of procalcitonin with C-reactive protein, interleukin 6 and interferon-alpha for differentiation of bacterial vs. viral infections. The Pediatric infectious disease journal 18(10): 875-881.
- Muller B, Harbarth S, Stolz D, Bingisser R, Mueller C, et al. (2007) Diagnostic and prognostic accuracy of clinical and laboratory parameters in community-acquired pneumonia. BMC infectious diseases 7: 10.
- Christ Crain M, Muller B (2007) Biomarkers in respiratory tract infections: diagnostic guides to antibiotic prescription, prognostic markers and mediators. The European respiratory journal 30(3): 556-573.
- Gogos CA, Drosou E, Bassaris HP, Skoutelis A (2000) Pro- versus anti-inflammatory cytokine profile in patients with severe sepsis: a marker for prognosis and future therapeutic options, The Journal of infectious diseases 181(1): 176-180.
- Kibe S, Adams K, Barlow G (2011) Diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers of sepsis in critical care. The Journal of antimicrobial chemotherapy 66(2): ii33-40.
- Sakr Y, Sponholz C, Tuche F, Brunkhorst F, Reinhart K (2008) The role of procalcitonin in febrile neutropenic patients: review of the literature. Infection 36(5): 396-407.
- Staffieri C, Fasanaro E, Favaretto N, La Torre FB, Sanguin S, et al. (2014) Multivariate approach to investigating prognostic factors in deep neck infections. European archives of oto-rhino-laryngology 271(7): 2061-2067.
- Yasmin D, Bulut G, Yildiz M (2006) [Can procalcitonin be used for the diagnosis and follow-up of postoperative complications after fracture surgery?]. Acta orthopaedica et traumatologica turcica 40(1): 15-21.
- Bulut G, Yasmin D, Ak D, Yildiz M (2010) Value of procalcitonin in differentiating post-surgical systemic and infectious complications from inflammatory reaction caused by surgical trauma in fracture surgery: preliminary report. European Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery Traumatology 20(1): 1-10.

ISSN: 2574-1241

DOI: 10.26717/BJSTR.2019.22.003729

Panote Kameshwar. Biomed J Sci & Tech Res



This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License

Submission Link: <https://biomedres.us/submit-manuscript.php>



Assets of Publishing with us

- Global archiving of articles
- Immediate, unrestricted online access
- Rigorous Peer Review Process
- Authors Retain Copyrights
- Unique DOI for all articles

<https://biomedres.us/>