PELVIC ACTINOMYCOYSIS INFECTION

The rare chronic disease typically features a number of small, interlinked abscesses within the pelvis.

诊 Diagnosis 女 Female

Related Diagnoses:
Vaginismus

About Pelvic actinomycosis infection

Pelvic actinomycosis comprises a rare, subacute to chronic bacterial infection characterised by suppurative and granulomatous inflammation. The disease is caused by bacteria of Actinomyces species. In healthy subjects, Actinomyces is a part of normal flora of the oral cavity, gastrointestinal tract, and the genital tract. Healthy mucosa acts as a barrier to the spread of the organism. The destruction of mucosal barrier by trauma, operations, immunosuppression, and chronic inflammatory disease is recognized as predisposing factors for the penetration of the bacteria.

Pelvic actinomycosis although rare, occurs almost only in women. It may simulate pelvic malignancies or retroperitoneal tumours, which often makes it difficult to diagnose. Diagnosis of pelvic actinomycosis is hard, and the infection is mostly recognized during the surgery or in histopathological studies.

A. israelii is one of the most common species involved in pelvic actinomycosis. Colonization of the female genital tract by Actinomyces spp. is greatly promoted by the use of an intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCD). Prolonged use of IUCD in the pelvic region can account for actinomycotic infections ascending from the uterus (Pic. 1). During IUD-associated actinomycosis, abscess formation is frequently observed in the genital tract, and creates dense adhesions with contiguous structures such as small bowel, promoting extensive fibrosis, fistulas, and peritonitis.

The bacteriological identification of Actinomyces from a sterile site confirms the diagnosis of actinomycosis. However, isolation and identification of these causative bacteria occur in only a minority of cases; the failure rate of culture is high because of previous antibiotic therapy, inhibition of Actinomyces growth by concomitant and/or contaminant microorganisms, inadequate culture conditions, or inadequate short-term incubation. Because of the microaerophilic (requiring oxygen for growth) or strict anaerobic character of Actinomyces, strict anaerobic processing (rapid transport to the laboratory and/or transport in an anaerobic transport medium) and anaerobic growth conditions should be used for primary isolation. The most appropriate clinical specimens are tissue from surgical biopsy or pus; swabs must be avoided.

The most commonly method of treatment are used antibiotics. Early detection and treatment with B-lactamase antibiotics, might negate the need for more extensive surgical procedures. An extended treatment with antibiotics for at least two months and in some cases up to one year should be considered to root out the infection.

It is also necessary to heal sexual partner. Sometimes it is necessary definitive curative surgery or operation solving the acute complications.

Associated diseases

- ovarian cancer
- pelvic malignancy
Complications

- peritonitis
- infertility
- ectopic pregnancy
- tubo-ovarian abscesses
- chronic pelvic pain
- bowel obstruction

Risk factors

Pelvic actinomycosis is associated with long-term use of an intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD). IUCDs have a traumatizing effect on endometrium, causing erosions that, in the presence of preexisting pelvic inflammatory disease or anaerobic infection, create a favorable environment for the development of actinomycosis. There is a clear relationship between the risk of colonization and the duration of IUCD use. There is no doubt that long-term use of an IUCD represents a risk factor for pelvic actinomycosis and potentially for secondary dissemination to a distant site such as in the abdominal wall. The infection rarely disseminates by either lymphatics or the hematogenous route.

Impact on fertility

Increased frequency of pelvic actinomycosis is associated with infertility and consequent increase in costs associated with uncontrolled long-term use of the IUD. Duration of symptoms is the major determinant of subsequent infertility.

The main reasons of infertility of pelvic actinomycosis infection can be pelvic and tubo-ovarian abscesses, that result in irreversible tubal and ovarian damage. Also, patients with pelvic abscesses have a higher risk for ectopic pregnancy. Pelvic abscess formation is a rare but recognised complication of oocyte retrieval during IVF program. Infection rates are low, <1% but the results can be devastating.

Laparoscopy should be considered to all patients with abscesses who desire future conception. Immediate laparoscopy (a surgical technique in which operations are performed far from their location through small incisions (usually 0.5–1.5 cm) elsewhere in the body) decreased infertility.

Prevention

Preventive measures are required to limit the occurrence of the disease. An intrauterine devices (IUDs) should be changed every 5 years in women, to limit the occurrence of pelvic actinomycosis.

Symptoms

Clinical symptoms are usually not specific and include a wide range of clinical presentation. Symptoms of actinomycosis may mimic symptoms of gynecological malignant tumors, or uterine myoma or adenomyosis, by presenting as a genital mass without fever. Fever is usually not observed, except if a complication such as peritonitis occurs.

The most common symptoms of pelvic actinomycosis infection include abdominal pain, constipation, vaginal discharge, body weight loss, absces and pelvic inflammation. The duration of symptoms is usually 2 months at the time of diagnosis.

Therapies

Self therapy
Acupuncture

Acupuncture is an effective complement to pharmacological therapy in the alleviation of pelvic actinomycosis infection. It has mild or no side effects; however, a minimum of 3 months of therapy is required to guarantee a beneficial outcome.

**Conventional medicine**

**Pharmacotherapy**

Actinomyces bacteria are generally sensitive to penicillin, which is frequently used to treat actinomycosis. In cases of penicillin allergy, doxycyclin is used. Sulfonamides such as sulfamethoxazole may be used as an alternative regimen at a total daily dosage of 2-4 grams. Response to therapy is slow and may take months.

Penicillin and tetracycline are both effective. Initial treatment should be parenteral penicillin G in high doses of 10–20 million units per day for two to four weeks and continued with oral penicillin V at a dose of 2–4 g/day.

**Surgical therapy**

Surgical treatment without antibiotic therapy is not always sufficient to achieve a cure of actinomycosis. When antibiotic therapy is combined with surgery, it is relatively simple to treat, and the cure rate is more than 90%.

**Assisted reproduction**

Pelvic actinomyces israelii presenting as pelvic abscesses may occur as a rare complication of assisted reproductive technology (ART). It has devastating effect on women who has already gone through the distressing procedure. But even if the procedure is successful, the rate of pregnancy loss is high.

As described above, colonization of the female genital tract by Actinomyces spp. is greatly promoted by the use of an intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCD). Women who have used IUDs suffer more tubal infertility. Tubal factor infertility is female infertility caused by infections and many other factors which impede the descent of a fertilized or unfertilized ovum into the uterus through the Fallopian tubes and prevents a normal pregnancy and full term birth. Today, assisted reproductive technologies (ART) have an important place in the management of infertility that results from tubal disease. In vitro fertilization (IVF) will be the best option for many women with a tubal damage. IVF and ART generally start with stimulating the ovaries to increase egg production. After stimulation, the physician surgically extracts one or more eggs from the ovary, and unites them with sperm in a laboratory setting, with the intent of producing one or more embryos. Fertilization takes place outside the body, and the fertilized egg is reinserted into the woman’s reproductive tract, in a procedure called embryo transfer.

**Find more about related issues**

**Diagnoses**

**Vaginismus**
A physical or psychological condition in which woman cannot engage in any form of vaginal penetration.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/vaginismus](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/vaginismus)

**Therapies**
Egg donation
Process by which a woman donates eggs for purposes of assisted reproduction or biomedical research.
Learn more at: www.fertiltypedia.org/edu/therapies/egg-donation

ICSI
A micromanipulative fertilization technique in which a single sperm is injected directly into an egg.
Learn more at: www.fertiltypedia.org/edu/therapies/icsi

Sperm donation
The procedure in which a man (sperm donor) provides his sperm for fertility treatment.
Learn more at: www.fertiltypedia.org/edu/therapies/sperm-donation

Standard IVF
A process in which an egg is fertilised by sperm outside the body: in vitro. Own or donated gametes may be used.
Learn more at: www.fertiltypedia.org/edu/therapies/standard-ivf

Gallery

Pic
Peritoneal effusion and heterogeneous pelvic mass surrounding an intrauterine device (A), with abscesses (B) corresponding with pelvic actinomycosis.

Sources
“Differentiating pelvic actinomycosis from advanced ovarian cancer: a report of two cases, management reflections and literature review” — by Lakios et al. licensed under CC BY 4.0

“Isolated Abdominal Wall Actinomycosis Associated with an Intrauterine Contraceptive Device: A Case Report and Review of the Relevant Literature” — by Carkman et al. licensed under CC BY 3.0

“Actinomycosis: etiology, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment, and management” — by Valour et al. licensed under CC BY-NC 3.0

“Super Infection of An Ovarian Dermoid Cyst with Actinomyces in An Infertile Woman” — by Salehpour and Sene licensed under CC0.0

“Pelvic actinomycosis presenting with a large abscess and bowel stenosis with marked response to conservative treatment: a case report” — by Nozawa et al. licensed under CC BY 2.0
“Treatment of Acute Pelvic Inflammatory Disease" [https://www.hindawi.com/journals/idog/2011/561909/] —by Sweet licensed under [CC BY 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/)

"Revista chilena de obstetricia y ginecología" [http://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?pid=S0717-75262008000600004&script=sci_abstract&lng=en] —by Alfredo et al. licensed under [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

"Effect of pelvic inflammatory disease on fertility," [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12291198] —by Westrom licensed under [CC0 1.0](https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/)

"Tubo-Ovarian Abscess: Pathogenesis and Management" [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2571486/?page=1] —by Osborne licensed under [CC0 1.0](https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/)

"Tubo-ovarian abscess management options for women who desire fertility," [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19772677] —by Rosen et al. licensed under [CC0 1.0](https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/)

"Fallopian tube obstruction" [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fallopian_tube_obstruction] —sourced from Wikipedia licensed under [CC BY-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/)

"Actinomycosis" [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Actinomycosis#Treatment] —sourced from Wikipedia licensed under [CC BY-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/)

"Abdominal-Pelvic Actinomycosis Mimicking Malignant Neoplasm" [https://www.hindawi.com/journals/idog/2011/747059/] —by Pusiol et al. licensed under [CC BY 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/)

"Acupuncture for chronic pelvic inflammatory disease: a qualitative study of patients’ insistence on treatment" [http://bjmccomplementalternmed.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1472-6882-14-345] —by Liang and Gong licensed under [CC BY 2.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/)