

Cytomegalovirus gastroenteritis with pyloric stenosis and persistent malabsorption in a patient with common variable immunodeficiency

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We present a case of a 69-year-old white woman with a 13-year history of recurrent bacterial infections including sinusitis, pneumonias complicated by left lung abscess, and streptococcal sepsis. A diagnosis of common variable immunodeficiency (CVID) according to European Society for Immunodeficiencies criteria was confirmed in 2011 by serology. Lymphocyte proliferation response to polyclonal mitogens and anti-CD3 antibodies was normal; however, proliferation response to *Candida* antigens and purified protein derivative was diminished. Since regular substitution with intravenous immune globulins (IVIGs) was started, no major bacterial infection occurred.

In the 4th year of treatment, the patient's condition began to deteriorate. In 2015, she

developed stool frequency of up to 10 movements per day and presented with cachexia and ascites. Laboratory tests revealed mild anemia, hypoproteinemia, and elevated activity of liver enzymes. Abdominal computed tomography scans revealed hepatosplenomegaly, portal vein distension, bowel wall thickening, and pyloric stenosis (FIGURE 1A). Endoscopy showed congested esophageal mucosa covered with white-yellow plaques resembling regurgitated gastric content and confirmed infiltration of the duodenum and posterior part of the pylorus. Pathologic examination revealed inflammation of the esophageal and gastric mucosa consistent with cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection (FIGURE 1B) and gastroesophageal reflux disease. *Helicobacter pylori* colonization and candidiasis were excluded. Blood polymerase chain reaction confirmed the presence of CMV DNA paralleled by the positive anti-CMV immunoassays in immunoglobulin G and M classes. Therapy with intravenous ganciclovir for 19 days resulted in a decrease in stool frequency and resolution of ascites.

After 2 months of temporary improvement, the patient was readmitted due to signs of pyloric stenosis (vomiting after each meal), confirmed by a follow-up gastroscopic examination, which revealed a rigid and narrow pyloric canal. Histopathology was concordant with earlier findings

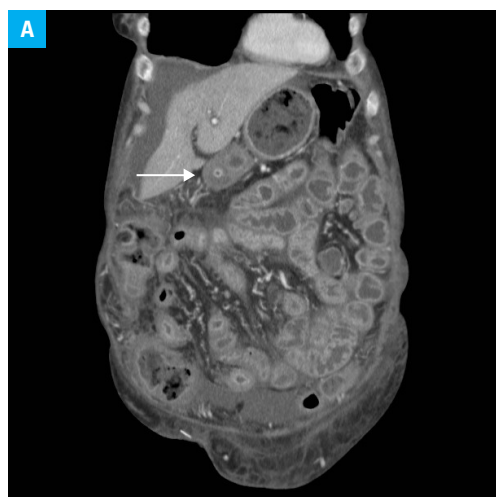
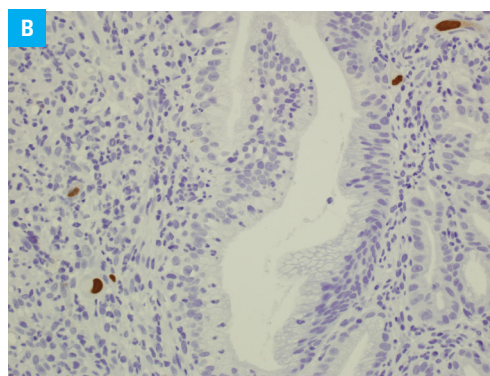


FIGURE 1 A – thickening and contrast enhancement of the alimentary tract mucosa with visible pyloric stenosis (arrow) and free fluid surrounding the liver; gastric retention is visible.

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FIGURE 1 B – positive cytomegalovirus immunohistochemistry in a few scattered cells of the ulcerated gastric mucosa (magnification $\times 40$)



of CMV gastritis. Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy–jejunostomy was performed. Despite intensive antiviral treatment and regular IVIG administration, irreversible alimentary tract damage in the course of CMV gastroenteritis resulted in persisting malabsorption, cachexia, and ascites, which required additional parenteral nutritional support.

CVID is the most common primary immunodeficiency, occurring in approximately 1 in 25 000 of the Caucasian population.^{1,2} Cumulative incidence of opportunistic infections in CVID is reported between 5.4% and 9.2%, and *Pneumocystis jirovecii*, varicella zoster virus, *Mycobacterium* species (spp.), *Aspergillus* spp., *Toxoplasma gondii*, and *Candida* spp. are the most common pathogens.³ In contrast, only a few cases of CMV infections in CVID patients have been reported.^{3–5} Electron microscopy was described as a superior diagnostic modality, with direct detection of CMV in bronchoalveolar lavage, stool, or tissue samples in patients with negative blood CMV DNA tests.³

The most common clinical presentation of symptomatic CMV disease includes fever, arthralgia, myalgia, and myelosuppression; however, it may also present with evidence of end-organ involvement, such as diarrhea and abdominal pain (gastrointestinal disease), cough and hypoxia (pneumonia), blurred vision or entoptic phenomena (retinitis), or confusion (encephalitis).³ A case series indicated that CMV disease in CVID patients is often underdiagnosed.³ Early diagnosis and implementation of appropriate treatment can lead to good clinical outcome; however, in some cases organ damage is irreversible.

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