CASE REPORT

MYCOTIC ANEURYSM OF THE TIBIOPERONEAL TRUNK:
A FIRST MANIFESTATION OF AN INFECTED ENDOCARDITIS

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SUMMARY

Infrapopliteal mycotic aneurysm resulting from endocarditis is rare, with only a few reported cases. We describe the case of a 28-year-old male patient who was suffering with pain and edema in the right leg. The ultrasound revealed an aneurysm of the right tibioperoneal trunk and a deep vein thrombosis (DVT). The patient was admitted and developed acute congestive heart failure, being diagnosed with possible endocarditis. A pseudo-aneurysm was revealed by arteriography. Aggressive antibiotic treatment was initiated, and open surgery confirmed a mycotic pseudo-aneurysm of the tibioperoneal trunk. To our knowledge, this is the 8th case reported of an infected aneurysm in this particular location.

KEYWORDS: Aneurysm; Infected; Tibial arteries; Endocarditis; Venous thrombosis; Review.

INTRODUCTION

Sir William Osler introduced the term mycotic aneurysm in 1885 in his lecture on endocarditis. Infected aneurysms can develop from hematogenous spread of infectious microemboli into the vasa vasorum of a normal-caliber artery (which is the usual definition of mycotic aneurysm), infection of a pre-existing intimal defect by circulating infectious agent (infected arteritis), infection of a pre-existing true aneurysm, contiguous involvement of the vessel from an adjacent source of infection, or direct infectious inoculation of the vessel wall.

Although the term mycotic (which, by definition, refers to fungus) is widely used for infected aneurysms of embolic origin, most cases are due to bacteria, mainly Streptococcus spp, Salmonella spp and Staphylococcus aureus.

After the widespread use of antibiotics for bacterial endocarditis and the replacement of infected heart valves, mycotic aneurysms caused by septic emboli have become rarer. In decreasing frequency, the aorta, peripheral arteries, cerebral arteries and visceral arteries are the most affected sites.

The most frequently involved peripheral vessel is the femoral artery, and the majority of the emboli lodge in the bifurcation of the common femoral artery. Lodging in the infrapopliteal arteries is very rare, with few cases reported. We report here a case of mycotic aneurysm of the right tibioperoneal trunk in a patient who suffered from bacterial endocarditis.

CASE REPORT

The patient was a 28-year-old male who was referred to our institution with a suspected diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis (DVT), presenting a 15-day history of pain and swelling of the right leg. There were no complaints of fever or any other symptom suggesting endocarditis.

The positive findings in physical examination were a diastolic murmur, edema in the right leg and a pulsatile mass in the right calf. The patient had no history of intravenous drug abuse or dental treatment, although he presented teeth in poor conditions. Duplex scan of the right inferior limb was performed, confirming DVT in popliteal vein, and revealed a 3.2 centimeter measuring aneurysm in the tibioperoneal trunk. The origins of the peroneal and posterior tibial originated from the aneurysm. Anticoagulation was initiated because of the DVT. CT scan of the right leg confirmed the huge aneurysm in the tibioperoneal trunk (Fig. 1).

On the third day after the admission, the patient developed tachycardia and dyspnea. Differential diagnoses were pulmonary embolism and heart failure from valve disease. An echocardiogram was performed, and revealed vegetations and severe dysfunction on the aortic valve, without
signs of pulmonary hypertension. With this data, PE was considered less likely, and aortic valve insufficiency and endocarditis were considered as main diagnoses. Four blood culture samples were taken, but turned out to be negative. The patient met the modified Duke criteria\(^8\) for possible endocarditis.

The patient was transferred to the intensive care unit for clinical stabilization and aggressive treatment with Penicillin, Oxacylin and Gentamycin. After ten days, he recovered from the congestive heart failure and left the ICU, asymptomatic.

Under stable clinical conditions, investigation of the aneurysm proceeded. Arteriography of the right inferior limb revealed the pseudoaneurysm of the right tibioperoneal trunk (Fig. 2).

Open surgery was performed. There was a huge hematoma and venous compression of the popliteal vein by the aneurysm was present. The infragenicular popliteal artery was exposed, as were the anterior and posterior tibial arteries. The pseudoaneurysm was opened, exposing a great amount of thrombi (Fig. 3). Bacteriological culture of the thrombotic material was performed, but was negative.

The ipsilateral, reversed greater saphenous veingraft was placed from the tibioperoneal trunk, just below the origin of the anterior tibial artery, to the posterior tibial artery (Fig. 4). The peroneal artery was ligated. At postoperative evaluation, distal pulses of the right inferior limb were palpable and with good amplitude. The patient had an uneventful recovery and continued under antibiotic therapy for six weeks.

**DISCUSSION**

In the post-antibiotic and heart surgery era, infectious aneurysms from endocarditis became rare. There has been a growing number of cases of infected aneurysms, but this reflects more “local” origin infections - such as those associated with trauma or vascular access for medical reasons - than embolic events per se. Intra-venous drug users are at risk for both endocarditis and local (near injection sites) causes for infected aneurysms/pseudoaneurysms.

Regarding our case report, in which native heart valve was damaged, the embolic origin is unequivocal. Once *vasa vasorum* are infected, local

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**Fig. 1 -** CT scan of the right leg shows aneurysm of the tibioperoneal trunk.

**Fig. 2 -** Arteriography of the right leg reveals pseudoaneurysm of the tibioperoneal trunk and presence of arteriovenous fistula.

**Fig. 3 -** Surgical field. View of the opened pseudoaneurysm.

**Fig. 4 -** Surgical field. Final aspect of the great saphenous vein graft.
ischemia occurs on the wall of the vessel, and its weakness leads to the (pseudo-)aneurysm.

Our patient was referred because of suspected deep vein thrombosis (which he had). It was a case associated with DVT and the diagnosis of the aneurysm before any clinical manifestation related to endocarditis. It’s the first case like that described in the literature.

The Doppler finding of the arterial aneurysm was not expected, and the patient had not previously noticed a pulsatile mass on his calf. It was an incidental finding, but later heart failure prompted medical staff to perform an echocardiogram. Despite negative blood cultures, the patient met the Duke’s criteria for possible endocarditis (one major - positive echocardiogram findings, and one minor - vascular events).

We performed a PubMed/MedLine search and found seven case reports on tibioperoneal trunk infected aneurysms (Table 1).

The first infected aneurysm in this region was reported in 1992\textsuperscript{1}. That patient developed the aneurysm 18 months after the diagnosis of endocarditis.

Of the seven cases, only one\textsuperscript{5} was not related to endocarditis. It was a renal transplant recipient patient whose history was of sepsis after skin infection and concomitant leg pain. Investigation of the limb led to the diagnosis of an infra-popliteal infected aneurysm.

Of the six cases with endocarditis diagnosis, in five the infected aneurysm was diagnosed after the endocarditis. Only one\textsuperscript{3} was similar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Time from diagnosis of endocarditis to infected aneurysm</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murashita et al.</td>
<td>Int Angiol 1997:16:176-179</td>
<td>Both tibioperoneal trunks were affected in this patient with Streptococcus viridans endocarditis.</td>
<td>7 weeks</td>
<td>Closure of the orifices on both legs and no arterial reconstructions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>McKee et al.</td>
<td>Ann Vasc Surg 1999:13:188-190</td>
<td>Pediatric (15 year old) case with Brucella canis endocarditis. Bilateral infected aneurysm of the tibio-peroneal arteries.</td>
<td>Concomitant</td>
<td>Left side: Exclusion of the aneurysm sac and reconstruction with reversed saphenous vein graft. Right side was thrombosed and no intervention was performed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lacombe</td>
<td>Chirurgie 1999:124:649-654</td>
<td>Renal transplant recipient. Developed infected aneurysm of the tibioperoneal trunk after a skin infection with Staphylococcus spp.</td>
<td>There was no history of an endocarditis. The patient was immunosuppressed, and developed sepsis from a cutaneous infection. During admission, there was leg pain, and investigation revealed the aneurysm.</td>
<td>Multiple arterial ligations. No arterial reconstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larena-Avellaneda et al.</td>
<td>Ann Vasc Surg 2004:18:130-133</td>
<td>This patient had a Candida albicans endocarditis and both legs were affected with mycotic aneurysms: the left leg in the popliteal artery, and the right leg on the tibioperoneal trunk.</td>
<td>Brief period, not specified on the case report</td>
<td>Left leg: resection of the aneurysm and reconstruction with saphenous vein. Right leg: embolization with coils.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kreidy et al.</td>
<td>J Med Liban 2006:54:50-53</td>
<td>Right tibioperoneal trunk was affected in this patient with Enterococcus fecalis endocarditis.</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>Closure of the orifice of the aneurysm without arterial reconstruction.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khasnis et al.</td>
<td>Infect Dis Clin Pract 2006:14:185-187</td>
<td>Patient presented with pain and edema on left calf. MRI revealed a tibioperoneal trunk aneurysm, and subsequent echocardiogram revealed aortic valve vegetation. Hemoculture was positive for Lactobacillus casei endocarditis.</td>
<td>The aneurysm was diagnosed before the endocarditis (same admission)</td>
<td>Only resection of the aneurysm. No reconstruction performed.</td>
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</table>
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**REFERENCES**


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