

Effectiveness of Omadacycline in a Patient with *Chlamydia psittaci* and KPC-Producing Gram-Negative Bacteria Infection

Yong Yang¹, Cheng Li², Xianshuang Fan³, Wenming Long⁴, Yuwei Hu⁵, Yiming Wang⁶, Jian Qu^{6,7}

¹Department of Pharmacy, Affiliated Changsha Hospital of Hunan Normal University, Changsha, 410200, People's Republic of China; ²Intensive Care Unit, Affiliated Changsha Hospital of Hunan Normal University, Changsha, 410200, People's Republic of China; ³Department of General Medicine, the Fourth Hospital of Changsha, Changsha, 410200, People's Republic of China; ⁴Department of Pharmacy, The Second People's Hospital of Huaihua City (The Central Hospital of Huaihua City), Huaihua, 418400, People's Republic of China; ⁵Department of Pharmacy, Longshan County People's Hospital, Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture, 416800, People's Republic of China; ⁶Department of Pharmacy, The Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, 410011, People's Republic of China; ⁷Hunan Key Laboratory of the Research and Development of Novel Pharmaceutical Preparations, Changsha Medical University, Changsha, 410219, People's Republic of China

Correspondence: Jian Qu, Hunan Key Laboratory of the Research and Development of Novel Pharmaceutical Preparations, Changsha Medical University, 1501 Leifeng Avenue, Xiangjiang New Area, Changsha, 410219, People's Republic of China, Tel +86-15973190614, Fax +86-0731-85292128, Email qujianstanley@csu.edu.cn

Abstract: *Chlamydia psittaci* is one of the primary pathogens responsible for community-acquired atypical pneumonia. If not treated promptly, it can progress to severe pneumonia and may lead to multiple organ dysfunction as well as secondary infections with multi-drug-resistant (MDR) bacteria. Omadacycline, a novel aminomethylcycline antibiotic derived from tetracycline, exhibits high activity against various bacterial strains. This case report describes a patient who developed severe pneumonia caused by *Chlamydia psittaci* in conjunction with a MDR bacterial infection. Despite initial treatment with moxifloxacin and doxycycline, the patient experienced treatment failure. The patient's condition deteriorated, presenting complications such as progressive infection, leukopenia, liver dysfunction, electrolyte imbalances, and respiratory alkalosis. Following the adjustment to omadacycline therapy for 48 hours, all complications were rapidly alleviated, leading to successful treatment of the patient.

Keywords: omadacycline, *Chlamydia psittaci*, multiple drug resistance, Kleber pneumoniae, *Acinetobacter baumannii*

Introduction

Chlamydia psittaci is a Gram-negative, obligate intracellular bacterium that causes zoonotic¹ infections. Human infections typically occur through inhalation of aerosolized bacteria from avian sources harboring *Chlamydia psittaci*. This pathogen accounts for approximately 1% of community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) cases.² The incubation period averages 5 to 14 days but can extend up to 39 days. Common clinical symptoms include fever, headache, and a dry cough.¹ The severity of the disease varies among individuals, leading to hospitalization in over 50% of patients due to severe progression.³ Mortality rates vary based on the timing of intervention, with all-cause mortality in hospitalized patients estimated at 7.1% to 8.6%.^{1,3} *Chlamydia psittaci* lacks specific clinical signs, making early diagnosis challenging. Global misdiagnosis rates are estimated to be as high as 50% to 80%. However, advancements in metagenomic sequencing (mNGS) have significantly improved the sensitivity and convenience of clinical diagnosis.^{1,3} Tetracyclines, macrolides, and fluoroquinolones remain the primary antibiotics used for treating *psittacosis*. Prolonged infection can lead to increased antimicrobial resistance.⁴ mNGS detection in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid has shown that nearly all patients with *Chlamydia psittaci* infections also have concurrent infections with other microorganisms.⁵ Omadacycline is a novel aminomethylcycline antibiotic approved for the treatment of CAP, has demonstrated potential efficacy against MDR Gram-negative bacteria.⁶ Several case reports have indicated the significant effectiveness of omadacycline in treating *Chlamydia psittaci* infections.^{5,7-9} This case presents a patient with severe pneumonia due to *Chlamydia psittaci*

complicated by KPC-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Acinetobacter baumannii* infections. After five days of treatment with moxifloxacin, doxycycline, and meropenem, the patient experienced no significant relief from symptom of infection. Following a change to omadacycline treatment for two days, the patient's infectious symptoms markedly improved.

Case Description

This case report describes a 39-year-old male patient with no significant medical history who raises parrots. Recently, multiple instances of parrot mortality have been observed at his breeding facility. His wife was the first family member to exhibit fever symptoms. The patient developed a dry cough 15 days ago, accompanied by generalized fatigue, dizziness, and dyspnea, with intermittent fever peaking at 39.5°C. Despite treatment with cephalosporins at a local hospital, his condition did not improve. On December 22, 2023, the patient was admitted to our hospital with persistent symptoms of “cough, fever, and headache”.

Upon admission, the patient presented with a temperature of 39.5°C but remained conscious. Based on the imaging findings (Figure 1), the patient was diagnosed with non-severe community-acquired pneumonia and received intravenous

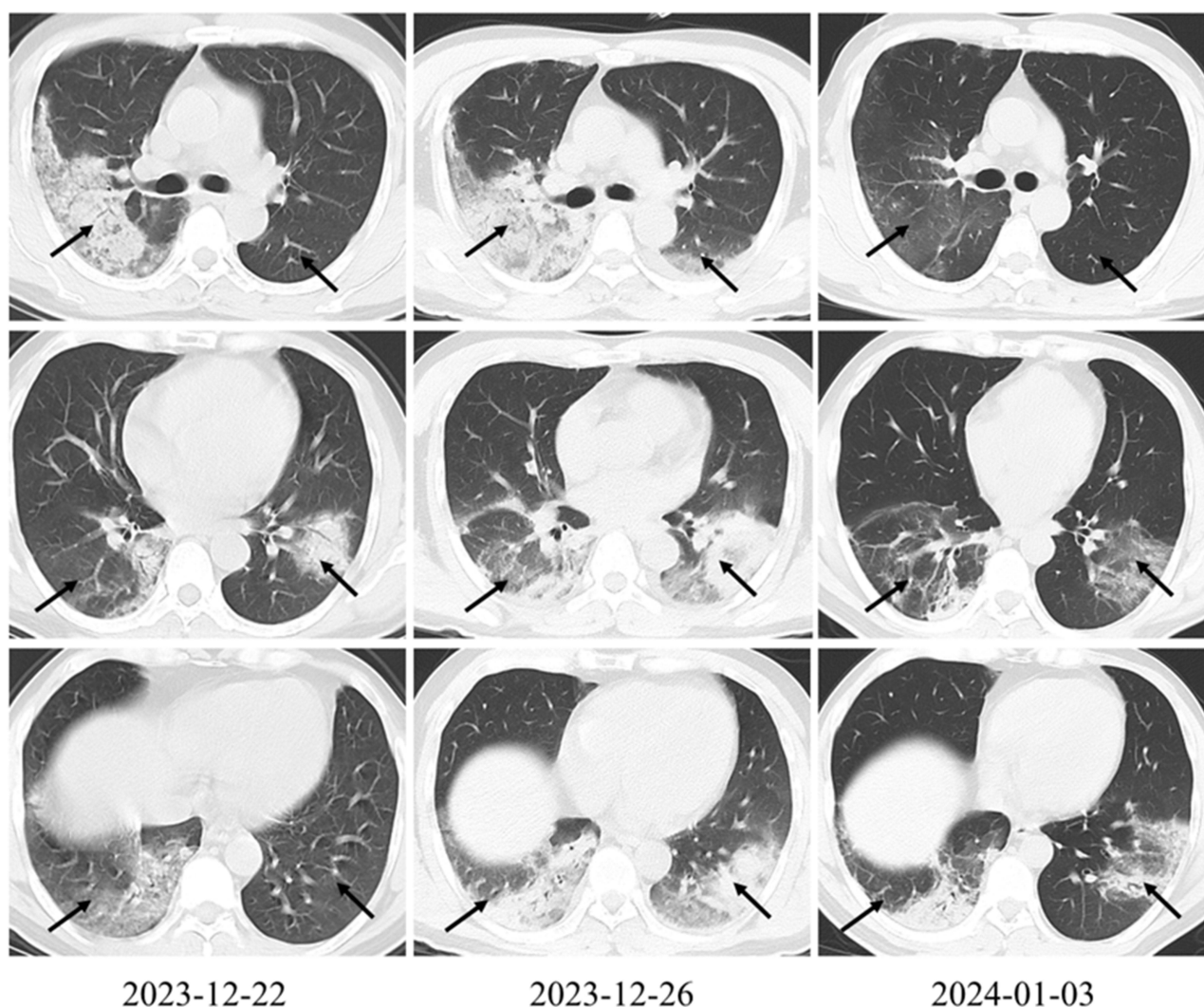


Figure 1 The changes of Lungs CT. On December 22, 2023, there were exudative and consolidation lesions in the left lower lobe and right lung, suggestive of an infectious process. By December 26, 2023, a comparison with the previous CT scan indicated progression of the infectious lesions in the right lung and left lower lobe, along with bilateral pleural thickening and a small amount of pleural effusion. On January 3, 2024, a comparison with the December 26 CT scan showed improvement in the infectious lesions in the right lung and left lower lobe, as well as a reduction in the amount of bilateral pleural effusion. The arrows represent typical changes.

moxifloxacin at a dose of 0.4 g once daily for antimicrobial therapy. The hospital's laboratory department conducted clinical examination indicators including inflammatory markers, liver and kidney function tests, and targeted metagenomic sequencing (tNGS) according to standard operating procedures.

Six hours post-admission, the patient exhibited drowsiness, persistent dyspnea, chills, shivering, and fatigue, with a temperature of 38.0°C and an SpO₂ of 80%. The oxygenation index < 200 mmHg. Laboratory tests revealed significantly elevated levels of C-reactive protein (CRP) and interleukin-6 (IL-6), along with a reduced white blood cell count (WBC). The *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* IgG antibody level was 81.07 AU/mL. Cardiac enzymes levels were elevated, with creatine kinase at 292.0 U/L and lactate dehydrogenase at 394.00 U/L. Aminotransferase levels were also elevated, while renal function remained within normal limits. Detailed laboratory results are summarized in Table 1. Due to the rapid progression of the condition, the patient was transferred to the intensive care unit (ICU). Considering the possibility of psittacosis caused by *Chlamydia psittaci*, the antibiotic treatment regimen was adjusted to include moxifloxacin 0.4 g IV daily and doxycycline 0.1 g IV every 12 hours.

By the fifth day of hospitalization, the patient showed improvement in shortness of breath and headache, although cough and fever persisted, with a temperature of 38.2°C and lethargy remained. Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid tNGS indicated *Chlamydia psittaci*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Acinetobacter baumannii* and blaKPC resistance gene. Chest CT compared to December 22, 2023, indicated progression of infectious lesions in the right lung and left lower lobe (Figure 1). Given the unsatisfactory treatment response and the possibility of multi-drug resistant Gram-negative bacterial infection, the treatment regimen was adjusted to include omadacycline 0.1 g IV daily (0.2 g IV on the first day) in combination with meropenem 1 g IV every 8 hours for targeted infection treatment.

On the sixth day of hospitalization, the patient remained afebrile with occasional coughing and a temperature of 36.6°C. Laboratory results indicated a WBC count of $2.06 \times 10^9/L$, while other indices showed no significant abnormalities. The patient's symptoms of shortness of breath and fever had markedly improved. Subsequently, the patient was transferred out of the ICU to continue receiving omadacycline treatment for an additional 9 days, as detailed in Table 1. A chest CT scan performed on January 3, 2024, demonstrated significant improvement in the infection (Figure 1). The patient was discharged for home treatment on January 6, 2024. Follow-up on January 11, 2024, revealed no significant abnormalities.

Discussion

Psittacosis is characterized as an atypical pneumonia that can progress to severe pneumonia if not diagnosed and treated promptly. Compared to other *Chlamydia* species, *Chlamydia psittaci* may cause prolonged inflammatory responses.⁴ In this case, the patient was hospitalized 15 days after symptom onset, with examinations revealing varying degrees of damage to cardiac enzymes (CK), liver, and hematologic parameters.

The first-line treatment for *Chlamydia psittaci* infection includes doxycycline and tetracycline, which are typically administered for 10 to 14 days, with a maximum duration of 21 days. Effective treatment typically results in symptom resolution within 24 to 48 hours, inadequate treatment may lead to relapse or exacerbation.¹ Resistance to fluoroquinolones has been documented, with minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of doxycycline and fluoroquinolones being 0.05–0.2 µg/L and 0.25 µg/L, respectively, indicating a clear advantage of tetracyclines over fluoroquinolones in treating *Chlamydia psittaci*.¹⁰ However, there have been cases of treatment failure with doxycycline, either as monotherapy or in combination with moxifloxacin.^{5,7} The existence of doxycycline heteroresistance among different genotypes of *Chlamydia psittaci* and varying efficacy levels of doxycycline under hypoxic conditions may explain the treatment failure in this case¹¹.

Omadacycline achieves higher concentrations in lung tissue compared to eravacycline and tigecycline.⁶ Previous cases of *Chlamydia psittaci* infections have indicated that some cases have succumbed to MDR bacterial co-infections.^{5,7,8} The limited antimicrobial options for treating highly virulent and transmissible strains, such as carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Acinetobacter baumannii*, make omadacycline a viable alternative for these MDR infections.^{12,13} Omadacycline, derived from minocycline, overcomes the efflux pumps and ribosomal protection protein resistance mechanisms found in tetracycline antibiotics, including tigecycline.¹⁴ Although further evaluation is required to the steady-state concentrations for achieving therapeutic efficacy in patients with *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

Table I Time Change of Clinical Indicators

Date	Tmax °C (<37.2)	WBC*10 ⁹ /L (3.50–9.50)	CRP mg/l (0.0–6.0)	PCT ng/mL (0.000–0.005)	IL-6 pg/mL (0.0–7.0)	ALT u/l (9.0–50.0)	AST u/l (15.0–40.0)	CREA μmol/l (44.0–133.0)	PH (7.35–7.45)	Regimens
2023.12.22	39.5	3.02	231.10	0.43	110	75	83	81.9	7.51	Moxifloxacin 0.4 g qd
2023.12.23	38.5	3.62	226.80	0.40	205	/	/	/	7.49	Moxifloxacin 0.4 g qd +
2023.12.24	37.2	2.17	153.50	0.21	/	64	55	52.7	7.48	doxycycline 0.1g qd
2023.12.25	38.1	2.19	/	/	/	/	/	/	7.48	
2023.12.26	36.9	2.06	31.03	0.02	3.16	97	69	43.5	7.45	Omadacycline 0.1g qd +
										meropenem 1g q8h
2023.12.30	36.8	3.71	5.91	0.13	4.27	90	54	41.9	7.40	Meropenem stop
2024.01.04	36.8	5.85	2.00	0.12	3.87	80	51	47.0	/	Omadacycline
										(stop on 2024.1.7)
2024.01.11 (Follow-up)	36.8	4.84	2.02	/	/	82	43	51.5	/	

Abbreviations: T, Temperature; WBC, White blood counts; CRP, C-reactive protein; PCT, Procalcitonin; IL-6, Interleukin-6; ALT, Alanine Aminotransferase; AST, Aspartate Aminotransferase; CREA, Creatinine.

infections,¹⁵ combination therapy may be a potential strategy to enhance the efficacy of omadacycline in treating *Klebsiella pneumoniae* pneumonia. In this case, following the adjustment to omadacycline, the patient exhibited rapid improvement in infection symptoms, indicating that omadacycline is a viable alternative for treating *psittacosis* in the context of MDR bacterial infections.

Conclusion

Omadacycline exhibits broader antibacterial activity and mechanisms against resistance. This case indicates that an omadacycline-based combination regimen may serve as a novel treatment strategy for *psittacosis*, particularly in the context of MDR bacterial infections.

Ethical Approval

Written informed consent was provided by the patient to allow the case details and any accompanying images to be published, and this report was approved by the Ethics Committees of the Affiliated Changsha Hospital of Hunan Normal University (No. CSSDSYY-YXLL-SC-2024-03-75, date: 2024/5/9). The Affiliated Changsha Hospital of Hunan Normal University approved the publication of this report.

Acknowledgments

The authors wish to thank the patient for his support.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Funding

This study is supported from the Degree & Postgraduate Education Reform Project of Central South University (2023JGB123, 2024JGB061) and the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities of Central South University (No. 2022XQLH154).

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

1. Dembek ZF, Mothershead JL, Owens AN, et al. Psittacosis: an underappreciated and often undiagnosed disease. *Pathogens*. 2023;12(9):1165. doi:10.3390/pathogens12091165
2. Hogerwerf L, B DEG, Baan B, et al. *Chlamydia psittaci* (psittacosis) as a cause of community-acquired pneumonia: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Epidemiol Infect*. 2017;145(15):3096–3105. doi:10.1017/S0950268817002060
3. Liu K, Wu L, Chen G, et al. Clinical characteristics of *Chlamydia psittaci* infection diagnosed by metagenomic next-generation sequencing: a retrospective multi-center study in Fujian, China. *Infect Drug Resist*. 2024;17:697–708. doi:10.2147/IDR.S443953
4. Goellner S, Schubert E, Liebler-Tenorio E, et al. Transcriptional response patterns of chlamydophila psittaci in different in vitro models of persistent infection. *Infect Immun*. 2006;74(8):4801–4808. doi:10.1128/IAI.01487-05
5. Wang DX, Xiao LX, Deng XY, et al. Omadacycline for the treatment of severe pneumonia caused by *Chlamydia psittaci* complicated with acute respiratory distress syndrome during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Front Med*. 2023;10:1207534. doi:10.3389/fmed.2023.1207534
6. Zhanel GG, Esquivel J, Zelenitsky S, et al. Omadacycline: a novel oral and intravenous aminomethylcycline antibiotic agent. *Drugs*. 2020;80(3):285–313. doi:10.1007/s40265-020-01257-4
7. Fang C, Xu L, Tan J, et al. Omadacycline for the treatment of severe *Chlamydia psittaci* pneumonia complicated with multiple organ failure: a case report. *Infect Drug Resist*. 2022;15:5831–5838. doi:10.2147/IDR.S384296
8. Wang J, Dong S, Fang M, et al. Omadacycline for the treatment of severe *Chlamydia psittaci* pneumonia complicated with guillain-barre syndrome. *Infect Drug Resist*. 2024;17:81–87. doi:10.2147/IDR.S437100
9. Chen Y, Tong J, Wang J. Case report of severe *Chlamydia psittaci* pneumonia treated with omadacycline. *Int Med Case Rep J*. 2024;17:659–663. doi:10.2147/IMCRJ.S473469

10. Beeckman DS, Vanrompay DC. Zoonotic chlamydia psittaci infections from a clinical perspective. *Clin Microbiol Infect.* 2009;15(1):11–17. doi:10.1111/j.1469-0691.2008.02669.x
11. Borel N, Leonard C, Slade J, et al. Chlamydial antibiotic resistance and treatment failure in veterinary and human medicine. *Curr Clin Microbiol Rep.* 2016;3(1):10–18. doi:10.1007/s40588-016-0028-4
12. Halim J, Carr RA, Fliorent R, et al. Combinations of antibiotics effective against extensively- and pandrug-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* patient isolates. *Microorganisms.* 2024;12(7):1353. doi:10.3390/microorganisms12071353
13. Csiki-Fejer E, Traczewski M, Procop GW, et al. Multicenter clinical performance evaluation of omadacycline susceptibility testing of enterobacteriales on VITEK 2 systems. *J Clin Microbiol.* 2023;61(6):e0017423. doi:10.1128/jcm.00174-23
14. LaPlante KL, Dhand A, Wright K, et al. Re-establishing the utility of tetracycline-class antibiotics for current challenges with antibiotic resistance. *Ann Med.* 2022;54(1):1686–1700. doi:10.1080/07853890.2022.2085881
15. Zhang A, Sun Y, Zuo M, et al. Physiologically based pharmacokinetic model for predicting omadacycline pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics in healthy and hepatic impairment populations. *Clin Ther.* 2024;46(8):629–635. doi:10.1016/j.clinthera.2024.06.014

Infection and Drug Resistance

Publish your work in this journal

Infection and Drug Resistance is an international, peer-reviewed open-access journal that focuses on the optimal treatment of infection (bacterial, fungal and viral) and the development and institution of preventive strategies to minimize the development and spread of resistance. The journal is specifically concerned with the epidemiology of antibiotic resistance and the mechanisms of resistance development and diffusion in both hospitals and the community. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/infection-and-drug-resistance-journal>

Dovepress
Taylor & Francis Group