Multiple Pyogenic Liver Abscesses Caused by *Fusobacterium necrophorum* with Septic Shock Following Hemorrhoidectomy

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**ABSTRACT**

*Fusobacterium necrophorum*, a rare obligately anaerobic bacteria causing potentially fatal liver abscesses in humans. Moreover, pyogenic liver abscess after hemorrhoidectomy is uncommon. We described a case of a 39-year-old, previously healthy, Thai man, who presented with acute high graded fever, accompanied by jaundice and abdominal pain for 1 day. He had a hemorrhoidectomy 7 days prior to presentation without postoperative complications. Multiple pyogenic liver abscesses with septic shock and DIC was diagnosed. The hemoculture for anaerobic bacteria grew *Fusobacterium* species. The molecular identification of bacterial 16S ribosomal RNA gene sequencing assay enabled detection of *Fusobacterium necrophorum* in the liver pus and hemoculture. With antibiotic therapy and adequate percutaneous drainages, the patient’s clinical condition gradually improved. He was discharged on the 4th week with a prolonged oral antibiotic course. This case highlights the importance of anaerobic bacterial infection in the setting of liver abscess with septic shock caused by *Fusobacterium* spp. (*J Infect Dis Antimicrob Agents* 2016;33:11-7)

**Keywords:** *Fusobacterium necrophorum*, immunocompetence, pyogenic liver abscess, hemorrhoidectomy, Thailand

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