

中文題目：類鼻疽腦膜炎個案報告

英文題目：Neurological melioidosis (*Burkholderia pseudomallei*) in a Chronic Psychotic Patient Treated with Antipsychotics: A case report

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Background: Neurological melioidosis, an extremely rare condition, is caused by the gram-negative bacterium *Burkholderia pseudomallei*. If treatment is suboptimal or delayed, this infection can produce diverse clinical symptoms and result in death.

Patient concerns: A healthy 65-year-old female who had been treated with antipsychotic medication for neurotic depression for over 2 years presented with acute-onset fever, headache, lead-pipe rigidity of all limbs, and delirium.

Diagnoses: Melioidosis meningitis was diagnosed by performing blood examinations and cerebrospinal fluid analysis and cultures.

Interventions: Intravenous ceftazidime (2 g/8h for 3 weeks) was administered in-hospital and 240mg trimethoprim/1200mg sulfamethoxazole and 100mg minocycline twice daily administered out-hospital.

Outcomes: The patient fully recovered after antibiotic therapy without cognitive deficits and associated neurological complications.

Conclusion: Because melioidosis is endemic in Southern Taiwan and the use of antipsychotics might mask the symptoms, physicians dealing with patients from endemic areas with a medical history of antipsychotics should always consider the possibility of neurological melioidosis and provide prompt empirical management to suspicious cases.