Medical Image of the Week: Cytomegalovirus Pneumonia

Figure 1. CT Chest, coronal cut showing left lower lobe consolidation.

Figure 2. Pap stain highlights an enlarged cytomegalovirus-infected pneumocyte containing a single, dark intranuclear inclusion (arrow) with surrounding halo, giving the cell a characteristic “owl’s eye” appearance. Background cells consist of predominantly of macrophages and red blood cells (100x).
Figure 3. CMV-infected pneumocyte demonstrating an enlarged nucleus with a single dense intranuclear inclusion. The cytoplasm contains smaller basophilic inclusions with vacuolization and cytoplasmic projections (Pap stain, 100x).

A 29 year-old female with a history of systemic lupus erythematosus presented with a seven-day history of fever, dyspnea and a non-productive cough. She underwent renal transplantation four weeks prior to admission and was maintained on mycophenolate, tacrolimus, prednisone and prophylactic fluconazole, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole and valgancyclovir. A CT chest was performed (Figure 1) and revealed left lower lobe consolidation. A BAL was performed in the left lower lobe and the cell count revealed 50% lymphocytes, 13% neutrophils and 37% macrophages. The BAL Papanicolaou stain showed enlarged cytomegalovirus-infected pneumocytes with the characteristic “owl's eye” appearance (Figures 2 and 3). CMV quantitative PCR from serum resulted 648,615 IU/m. The BAL culture grew CMV. The patient was started on treatment with valgancyclovir with clinical improvement.

While often thought of as a “pneumonitis” with diffuse infiltrates, CMV can cause a lobar pneumonia in up to 30% of patients. Prophylaxis is effective, but cases can occur despite a preemptive strategy.

Nathaniel Reyes MD*, Julianna J. Weiel MSII+, Erika R. Bracamonte MD+, Linda Snyder MD*
Department of Medicine, Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine*
Department of Pathology+
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

Reference