### Letters to the Editor

## Toxic Shock in a Hospital Employee Due to Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus

#### To the Editor:

We are writing to report a case of toxic shock syndrome due to methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA). The patient is a 28-year-old female nurse who works in an ICU where MRSA is endemic. She came to an outpatient clinic after experiencing sore throat, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. She was having her menstrual period, but removed her tampon just before seeking medical care. She was transferred from the clinic to an emergency room because of fever and lethargy. Exam revealed a tem-

perature of 103°F, a blood pressure of 80/0, marked lethargy to the point that she was barely arousable, a supple neck, bilateral conjunctivitis, and erythema of the tongue, throat, and skin. Neurologic exam was normal except for lethargy. Pelvic exam was normal, and a Gram stain of vaginal secretions revealed gram-positive cocci in clusters. Vancomycin was started intravenously. The vaginal specimen culture showed a pure growth of MRSA. Blood cultures were negative. Other laboratory studies included: a white blood count of 9,200/mm<sup>3</sup> with 24 bands and 74 segmented neutrophils, a normal platelet count, and a calcium of 4.2 milliequivalents per liter (normal 4.3 to 5.3 mEq/L). The patient improved over the next several days, but she desquamated the skin on both hands about 10 days after her illness began.

The MRSA isolate produced toxic shock toxin-1 (TSST-1) and enterotoxin A. Acute and convalescent sera for TSST-1 antibodies were negative. All these studies were performed by Dr. Merlin Bergdoll, of the Food Research Institute in Wisconsin. In retrospect, the patient reported two similar, but less severe, episodes of illness during her previous periods, including sore throat and desquamation of the palmar skin. She was using a super absorbent tampon.

This case meets the definition of toxic shock syndrome.1 It is interesting in that the staphylococcal isolate in this case was methicillin-resistant, which is the first time this has been reported. MRSA is an increasing problem in hospitals.2 Thus, hospital personnel are at risk for infections with MRSA. Physicians should consider. use of vancomycin, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, or novobiocin<sup>3</sup> when personnel have evidence of staphylococcal infection and work at a hospital known to harbor MRSA. Further, if the MRSA isolate produces toxic shock toxins, patients may develop toxic shock when colonized or infected with MRSA. Surveillance at the hospital where the nurse works has failed to reveal any cases of toxic shock in patients.

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#### REFERENCES

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Bryan P. Simmons, MD Charles Munn, MD Michael Gelfand, MD Memphis, Tennessee

Letters to the Editor

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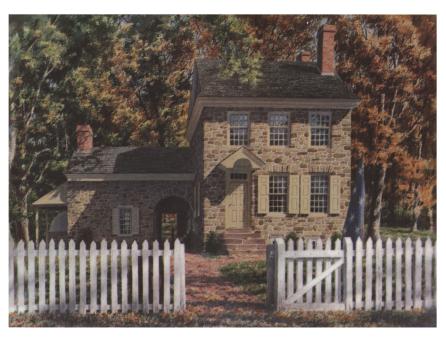
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