

Epidemiología

Aunque es una complicación rara de la candidemia, es el más frecuente de los [abscesos cerebrales por hongos](#) (Burgert y col., 1995).

Más frecuente en adultos inmunodeprimidos y raro en la edad pediátrica (Baradkar y col., 2009), aunque una causa cada vez más importante de morbi-mortalidad en la unidad de cuidados intensivos neonatales.

La candidemia neonatal ocurre en un 4-15% de niños con peso extremadamente bajo al nacer.

La meningitis ocurre en 5-9% de los pacientes con candidemia, de estos un 4 % desarrolla ventriculitis o [absceso cerebral](#) (Ancalle y col., 2010).

En los casos de endocarditis se debe de tener precaución si se considera la caspofungina para el tratamiento de la endocarditis debido al riesgo de posibles focos de infección no reconocidas, como el cerebro, donde los niveles de caspofungina pueden ser inadecuadas (Prabhu y col., 2004).

Diagnóstico

Requiere un alto índice de sospecha sobre todo en pacientes inmunodeprimidos que presentan alteración de la conciencia, fiebre, déficit neurológico focal, dolor de cabeza y convulsiones.

Antes de la RM cerebral se diagnosticaba mediante TAC con contraste mostrando imágenes en anillo con realce de contraste homogéneo (Incesu y col., 1994).

La [RM-DWI](#) y las resonancias magnéticas seriadas son útiles en el diagnóstico precoz del absceso cerebral por candida y la evaluación de los resultados del tratamiento en niños prematuros (Mao y col., 2011).

La ultrasonografía puede ser útil en neonatos (Johnson y col., 193; Marcinkowski y col., 2001).

Diagnóstico diferencial

Los pacientes con aspergilosis cerebral presentan similares características clínico-patológicas. Sin embargo, la infección del tracto nasosinusal y la formación de abscesos son más comunes en la aspergilosis cerebral.

La infección del tracto digestivo se ve comúnmente en la candidiasis cerebral (Larbcharoensub y col., 2011).

Tratamiento

La escisión radical seguida de una terapia prolongada sobre la base de antifúngicos tipo fluconazol o anfotericina B (Yampolsky y col., 2010).

Bibliografía

Ancalle IM, Rivera JA, García I, García L, Valcárcel M. Candida albicans meningitis and brain abscesses in a neonate: a case report. Bol Asoc Med P R. 2010 Jan-Mar;102(1):45-8. PubMed PMID: 20853574.

Baradkar VP, Mathur M, Kumar S. Cerebral Candida abscess in an infant. Indian J Med Microbiol. 2009 Jan-Mar;27(1):70-2. PubMed PMID: 19172068.

Burgert SJ, Classen DC, Burke JP, Blatter DD. Candidal brain abscess associated with vascular invasion: a devastating complication of vascular catheter-related candidemia. *Clin Infect Dis*. 1995 Jul;21(1):202-5. PubMed PMID: 7578733

Johnson SC, Kazzi NJ. Candida brain abscess: a sonographic mimicker of intracranial hemorrhage. *J Ultrasound Med*. 1993 Apr;12(4):237-9. PubMed PMID: 8497034.

Larbcharoensub N, Wongwichai S, Chongtrakool P, Boongird A, Noinang A, Watcharananan SP, Tunlayadechanont S, Witoonpanich R, Phudhichareonrat S. Cerebral aspergillosis and cerebral candidiasis; a retrospective analysis of clinicopathologic features in Ramathibodi Hospital. *J Med Assoc Thai*. 2010 Dec;93(12):1443-50. Erratum in: *J Med Assoc Thai*. 2011 Jan;94(1):138. PubMed PMID: 21344808.

Mao J, Li J, Chen D, Zhang J, DU YN, Wang YJ, Li X, Wang R, Chen LY, Wang XM. [Value of MRI in the diagnosis of cerebral abscess caused by *Candida albicans* in premature infants]. *Zhongguo Dang Dai Er Ke Za Zhi*. 2011 Aug;13(8):621-6. Chinese. PubMed PMID: 21849109.

Marcinkowski, M, K Bauer, G Stoltenburg-Didinger, y H Versmold. 2001. «Fungal brain abscesses in neonates: Sonographic appearances and corresponding histopathologic findings». *Journal of Clinical Ultrasound: JCU* 29 (7) (Septiembre): 417-421.

Prabhu RM, Orenstein R. Failure of caspofungin to treat brain abscesses secondary to *Candida albicans* prosthetic valve endocarditis. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2004 Oct 15;39(8):1253-4. PubMed PMID: 15486856.

Yampolsky C, Corti M, Negroni R. Fungal cerebral abscess in a diabetic patient successfully treated with surgery followed by prolonged antifungal therapy. *Rev Iberoam Micol*. 2010 Mar 31;27(1):6-9. Epub 2010 Mar 1. PubMed PMID: 20189857.

Bibliografía recomendada

Pham LV, Quang AT, Ton Nu PA, Duc TT, Thi HN. *Cladophialophora bantiana* and *Candida albicans* mixed infection in cerebral abscess of an HIV-negative patient. *J Infect Dev Ctries*. 2008 Jun 1;2(3):245-8. PubMed PMID: 19738359.

31: Kamitsuka MD, Nugent NA, Conrad PD, Swanson TN. *Candida albicans* brain abscesses in a premature infant treated with amphotericin B, flucytosine and fluconazole. *Pediatr Infect Dis J*. 1995 Apr;14(4):329-31. PubMed PMID: 7603822.

33: Ashman RB, Papadimitriou JM. Endothelial cell proliferation associated with lesions of murine systemic candidiasis. *Infect Immun*. 1994 Nov;62(11):5151-3. PubMed PMID: 7523305; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC303237.

34: Hagensee ME, Bauwens JE, Kjos B, Bowden RA. Brain abscess following marrow transplantation: experience at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, 1984-1992. *Clin Infect Dis*. 1994 Sep;19(3):402-8. PubMed PMID: 7811856.

35: Radhakrishnan VV, Saraswathy A, Rout D, Mohan PK. Disseminated intra-cerebral microabscesses: a clinico-pathologic study. *Indian J Pathol Microbiol*. 1994 Apr;37(2):171-8. PubMed PMID: 7959984.

36: Holch A, Opravil M, Moradpour D, Siegenthaler W, Schneider J, Lüthy R. [Disseminated toxoplasmosis in AIDS]. *Dtsch Med Wochenschr*. 1993 Jun 4;118(22):814-9. German. PubMed PMID:

8389278.

37: Ashman RB, Bolitho EM, Papadimitriou JM. Patterns of resistance to *Candida albicans* in inbred mouse strains. *Immunol Cell Biol.* 1993 Jun;71 (Pt 3):221-5. PubMed PMID: 8349305.

39: Sugimoto T, Ogawa K, Asada T, Mukohara N, Nishiwaki M, Higami T, Kawamura T. [Surgical treatment of native valve endocarditis]. *Nihon Kyobu Geka Gakkai Zasshi.* 1992 Jul;40(7):1055-9. Japanese. PubMed PMID: 1506696.

40: Taccone A, Fondelli MP, Ferrea G, Marzoli A. An unusual CT presentation of congenital cerebral toxoplasmosis in an 8 month-old boy with AIDS. *Pediatr Radiol.* 1992;22(1):68-9. PubMed PMID: 1594315.

41: Jamjoom A, al-Abedeem Jamjoom Z, al-Hedaithy S, Jamali A, Naim-Ur-Rahman, Malabarey T. Ventriculitis and hydrocephalus caused by *Candida albicans* successfully treated by antimycotic therapy and cerebrospinal fluid shunting. *Br J Neurosurg.* 1992;6(5):501-4. PubMed PMID: 1333229.

42: Pendlebury WW, Perl DP, Munoz DG. Multiple microabscesses in the central nervous system: a clinicopathologic study. *J Neuropathol Exp Neurol.* 1989 May;48(3):290-300. Review. PubMed PMID: 2649643.

43: Papadimitriou JM, Ashman RB. The pathogenesis of acute systemic candidiasis in a susceptible inbred mouse strain. *J Pathol.* 1986 Dec;150(4):257-65. PubMed PMID: 3806283.

44: Escudier E, Cordonnier C, Poirier J. [Infections of the central nervous system in malignant hemopathies]. *Rev Neurol (Paris).* 1986;142(2):116-25. French. PubMed PMID: 3726388.

45: Koppel BS, Wormser GP, Tuchman AJ, Maayan S, Hewlett D Jr, Daras M. Central nervous system involvement in patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). *Acta Neurol Scand.* 1985 May;71(5):337-53. PubMed PMID: 4013658.

46: Pitlik SD, Rios A, Hersh EM, Bolivar R, Mansell PW. Polymicrobial brain abscess in a homosexual man with Kaposi's sarcoma. *South Med J.* 1984 Feb;77(2):271-2. PubMed PMID: 6701603.

47: Wiethölter H, Thron A, Scholz E, Dichgans J. Systemic *Candida albicans* infection with cerebral abscess and granulomas. *Clin Neuropathol.* 1984 Jan-Feb;3(1):37-41. PubMed PMID: 6705321.

48: Lipton SA, Hickey WF, Morris JH, Loscalzo J. Candidal infection in the central nervous system. *Am J Med.* 1984 Jan;76(1):101-8. PubMed PMID: 6691350.

49: Friedman AH. The retinal lesions of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome. *Trans Am Ophthalmol Soc.* 1984;82:447-91. Review. PubMed PMID: 6100147; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC1298675.

50: Martin E. Once-daily administration of ceftriaxone in the treatment of meningitis and other serious infections in children. *Eur J Clin Microbiol.* 1983 Oct;2(5):509-15. PubMed PMID: 6315428.

51: Costello GT, Heppe R, Winn HR, Scheld WM, Rodeheaver GT. Susceptibility of brain to aerobic, anaerobic, and fungal organisms. *Infect Immun.* 1983 Aug;41(2):535-9. PubMed PMID: 6409808; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC264674.

52: Pechère JC, Delisle R. Open study of ceftazidime in serious infections due to multiply-resistant bacteria. *J Antimicrob Chemother.* 1983 Jul;12 Suppl A:181-8. PubMed PMID: 6352619.

- 53: Thron A, Wiethölter H. Cerebral candidiasis: CT studies in a case of brain abscess and granuloma due to *Candida albicans*. *Neuroradiology*. 1982;23(4):223-5. PubMed PMID: 7121816.
- 54: Britt RH, Enzmann DR, Remington JS. Intracranial infection in cardiac transplant recipients. *Ann Neurol*. 1981 Feb;9(2):107-19. PubMed PMID: 7015992.
- 55: Brynjolfsson G, Kania R, Bekeris L. Gastroesophageal cardiac fistula due to perforation of an esophagogastric anastomotic ulcer into the left atrium. *Hum Pathol*. 1980 Nov;11(6):677-9. PubMed PMID: 7450741.
- 56: Haruda F, Bergman MA, Headings D. Unrecognized *Candida* brain abscess in infancy: two cases and a review of the literature. *Johns Hopkins Med J*. 1980 Nov;147(5):182-5. PubMed PMID: 7441937.
- 57: Parker JC Jr, Cleary TJ, Kogure K. The effects of transient candidemia on the brain: preliminary observations on a rodent model for experimental deep candidosis. *Surg Neurol*. 1979 Jan;11(1):44-8. PubMed PMID: 377534.
- 58: Parker JC Jr, McCloskey JJ, Lee RS. The emergence of candidosis. The dominant postmortem cerebral mycosis. *Am J Clin Pathol*. 1978 Jul;70(1):31-6. PubMed PMID: 567939.
- 59: Nakao S, Sato S, Ban S, Inutsuka N, Yamamoto T, Ogata M. [Postoperative systemic candidiasis in neurosurgical patients (author's transl)]. *No Shinkei Geka*. 1978 Jan;6(1):85-9. Japanese. PubMed PMID: 628510.
- 60: Parker JC Jr, McCloskey JJ, Knauer KA. Pathobiologic features of human candidiasis. A common deep mycosis of the brain, heart and kidney in the altered host. *Am J Clin Pathol*. 1976 Jun;65(6):991-1000. PubMed PMID: 779443.
- 61: Holyst J, Majewski A, Tyszkiewicz S. Massive cerebellar abscess due to *Candida albicans*. *Neurochirurgia (Stuttg)*. 1976 May;19(3):126-9. PubMed PMID: 934420.
- 62: Russo VR, Marks C. Renal transplantation: an analysis of operative complications. *Am Surg*. 1976 Mar;42(3):153-9. PubMed PMID: 769618.
- 63: Wittig EO, Lopes RW, Kasting G. [Meningoencephalitis and *Candida*]. *Arq Neuropsiquiatr*. 1973 Jun;31(2):146-50. Portuguese. PubMed PMID: 4722017.
- 64: Bernhardt HE, Orlando JC, Benfield JR, Hirose FM, Foos RY. Disseminated candidiasis in surgical patients. *Surg Gynecol Obstet*. 1972 May;134(5):819-25. PubMed PMID: 5031497.
- 65: Black JT. Cerebral candidiasis: case report of brain abscess secondary to *Candida albicans*, and review of literature. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*. 1970 Dec;33(6):864-70. PubMed PMID: 5531906; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC493605.

From:
<http://neurocirugiacontemporanea.com/> - **Neurocirugía Contemporánea**

Permanent link:
http://neurocirugiacontemporanea.com/doku.php?id=absceso_cerebral_por_candida

Last update: **2019/09/26 22:15**

