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[Canadian consensus statement on HIV and its transmission in the context of criminal law](#)

M Loutfy, M Tyndall, J-G Baril, JSG Montaner, R Kaul, C Hankins

Many individuals involved in the legal process regarding prosecution of HIV-positive individuals who do not disclose their HIV status lack a thorough understanding of the risk for HIV transmission in different circumstances; this lack of knowledge may have a significant effect on the application of the criminal law to individuals with HIV. This consensus statement, intended as a reference for individuals involved in the criminal justice system and endorsed by >70 leading HIV experts in Canada, summarizes the risks for transmission of HIV under various circumstances, on a continuum ranging from low possibility to zero possibility of transmission.

[Vaccine knowledge in students in Paris, France, and surrounding regions](#)

G Mellon, L Rigal, H Partouche, O Aoun, P Jaury, N Joannard, JP Guthmann, D Cochereau, E Caumes, F Bricaire, D Salmon-Céron

For young adults living in France, the transition to becoming responsible for their own vaccination records at 18 years of age may result in missed opportunities for vaccination due to a lack of knowledge among this population. Accordingly, the authors of this study aimed to assess vaccine-related knowledge among individuals between 18 and 25 years of age by conducting a survey that was completed by 583 students.

[How many individuals with asthma need to be vaccinated to prevent one case of invasive pneumococcal disease?](#)

JM Okapuu, E Chétrit, B Lefebvre, C Quach

Several conditions have been recognized to predispose individuals to invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) (ie, the isolation of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* from a normally sterile site). Currently, individuals belonging to the groups known to be at high risk for IPD are vaccinated with the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine or the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine. Advisory committees in other countries have recommended adding asthma to the list of conditions that should require immunization for IPD; however, Canada has not. Accordingly, the authors of this article performed an analysis of the number of asthmatic individuals needed to vaccinate against IPD to prevent a single case, and compared the results with those for a condition already classified as high risk.

[Real-time polymerase chain reaction for microbiological diagnosis of parapneumonic effusions in Canadian children](#)

JM Pernica, I Moldovan, F Chan, R Slinger

Community-acquired pneumonia with parapneumonic effusion/empyema is not uncommon in children and can cause serious illness; therefore, the timely optimization of antimicrobial therapy is essential in this situation. The aim of this study was to determine whether using real-time polymerase chain reaction of pleural fluids to identify the causative organism improves the process of microbiological diagnosis in the context of community-acquired pneumonia with parapneumonic effusion/empyema. This technique was compared with traditional culture methods for microbiological diagnosis.

[Susceptibility of clinical *Moraxella catarrhalis* isolates in British Columbia to six empirically prescribed antibiotic agents](#)

T Bandet, S Whitehead, E Blondel-Hill, K Wagner, N Cheeptham

Moraxella catarrhalis has the ability to cause upper and lower respiratory tract infections. Typically, antibiotic susceptibility is not tested on isolation of the organism, but a reference document summarizing predicted susceptibilities is provided. The authors of this article aimed to determine the current susceptibilities of this organism in British Columbia, to update the predicted susceptibilities and ensure that appropriate antibiotic prescribing will occur.

[HIV and liver transplantation: The British Columbia experience, 2004 to 2013](#)

C Tan-Tam, P Liao, JS Montaner, MW Hull, CH Scudamore, SR Erb, EM Yoshida

Historically, HIV-positive individuals have not been considered to be candidates for liver transplantation due to the need for further immunosuppression of these patients post-transplant, as well as other factors such as pharmacokinetic interactions between the necessary antiretroviral and immunosuppressant drugs. However, HIV-positive individuals with end-stage liver disease are now eligible for liver transplantation in British Columbia. The purpose of this study was to summarize the outcomes of HIV-positive individuals referred for liver transplantation in British Columbia.

[Prevalence of plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance genes among ciprofloxacin-nonsusceptible *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolated from blood cultures in Korea](#)

HY Yang, YS Nam, HJ Lee

The quinolone class of antibiotics has become an integral component of the antimicrobial arsenal. However, the presence of plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance genes has been increasing in *Enterobacteriaceae* since the introduction of quinolones. This study aimed to fill a considerable gap in the literature by assessing the prevalence and type of plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance genes isolated from individuals living in Korea.

[Human herpesvirus 6 is associated with status epilepticus and hyponatremia after umbilical cord blood transplantation](#)

FL de Souza Franceschi, J Green, Z Cayci, E Mariash, M Ezzeddine, V Bachanova, C Ustun

This article describes a case involving a 65-year-old man who experienced nonconvulsive status epilepticus after undergoing an allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation to treat chronic lymphocytic leukemia. The authors describe the diagnostic work-up and treatment of human herpesvirus 6 infection, and discuss other potential causes of nonconvulsive status epilepticus in similar scenarios.

[A confusing case – *Weissella confusa* prosthetic joint infection: A case report and review of the literature](#)

R Medford, SN Patel, GA Evans

This article describes a case involving a 94-year-old woman with an infection of her knee, which had previously undergone total knee arthroplasty. Following culture of aspirate from the knee, the causative organism was tentatively identified as a *Lactobacillus* species. The infection was later determined to be caused by *Weissella confusa*. The authors discuss the difficulties in identifying *W confusa* and present a literature review of infections caused by the species.

[Community-associated methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* necrotizing pneumonitis without evidence of antecedent upper viral respiratory infection](#)

C Moran Toro, J Janvier, K Zhang, K Fonseca, D Gregson, D Church, K Laupland, H Rabin, S Elsayed, J Conly

Pneumonia caused by community-associated methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* is frequently complicated and severe, with a high mortality rate. This case series describes a group of patients with necrotizing pneumonia caused by community-associated methicillin-resistant *S aureus* who were treated at three hospitals in Calgary, Alberta. Laboratory results and clinical outcomes are described.