Splenic Infarct Secondary to Septic Embolus: An Infective Endocarditis Spectrum

Ann Dasimakamalia Mat and Andee Dzulkarnaen Zakaria*
Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia (HUSM), Malaysia

Clinical Image

A 14-year-old girl with no comorbidities presented with failure symptoms, fever and abdominal pain for 2 weeks. Hemodynamically supported with inotropes and presence of pansystolic murmur heard on auscultation. Abdominal palpation revealed generalized tenderness, more prominent on the left side of the abdomen. Initial working diagnosis of ischaemic bowel was ruled out after CT abdomen performed. Findings show huge splenic infarct and segmental left renal infarct. ECHO was done after admission to the ward. It reveals vegetation at the posterior leaflet of mitral valve with severe mitral regurgitation (Figures 1-4).

Keywords: Septic embolus; Endocarditis; Spectrum

*Corresponding author: Andee Dzulkarnaen Zakaria, Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia (HUSM), Malaysia, Tel: +60125913195; E-mail: ann_kamalia@yahoo.com


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