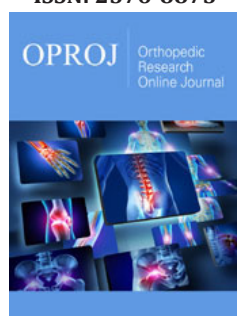


Two-Faced Diarrhoea in a Young Adult with Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis: *Clostridioides Difficile* Infection And Crohn's Disease

ISSN: 2576-8875



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Submission: 📅 September 01, 2022

Published: 📅 September 08, 2022

Volume 10 - Issue 1

How to cite this article: Manuel Sette, Matteo Ferrito, Achille Marino*. Two-Faced Diarrhoea in a Young Adult with Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis: *Clostridioides Difficile* Infection And Crohn's Disease. Ortho Res Online J. 10(1). OPROJ. 000726. 2022.

DOI: [10.31031/OPROJ.2022.10.000726](https://doi.org/10.31031/OPROJ.2022.10.000726)

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Abstract

We herein report a case of a 24-year-old male affected with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) with an unusual case of community-acquired *Clostridioides difficile*-Associated Diarrhoea (CDAD) and Crohn Disease (CD). The concomitant presence of a chronic, autoimmune, inflammatory arthropathy, an inflammatory bowel disease and an opportunistic infection is unusual. Their simultaneous presence in a patient on treatment with Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drugs (DMARDs) should prompt rheumatologists to consider autoimmune as well as infective causes when assessing a patients lamenting gastrointestinal manifestations such as diarrhoea.

MeSH Indexing Terms

“Arthritis, Juvenile”

“*Clostridioides difficile*”

“Crohn Disease”

Opinion

Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA) is an umbrella term gathering all chronic arthritides starting in childhood with an unknown cause. JIA patients, especially those exposed to immunosuppressants, are more prone to developing community-acquired infections and opportunistic infections [1,2]. Furthermore, the possible coexistence between JIA and other autoimmune conditions is not surprising, and it has been reported to increase the risk of disability and mortality in these patients [3,4]. Herein we report a peculiar case of community-acquired *Clostridioides Difficile*-Associated Diarrhea (CDAD) and concomitant Crohn's Disease (CD) that occurred in a patient with JIA on methotrexate (MTX).

The patient was a Caucasian, 24-year-old male diagnosed with oligoarticular JIA at the age of 12, who was in persistent remission with MTX 20mg weekly. He was admitted for a 1-month history of periumbilical crampy pain with non-bloody mucous diarrhea and a self-reported weight loss of 7kg in the past month, with no other systemic symptoms. His mother and brother were both affected by CD.

Two months before, he had pharyngitis, for which he had taken oral cefixime 400mg daily for seven days. Upon admission, reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) test on a nasopharyngeal swab for SARS-CoV-2 was negative, and routine laboratory tests were normal except for a mildly elevated C-reactive protein (CRP 2.1mg/dL; n.v. <0.5) and neutrophilia in the setting of a normal white cell count (WBC 4.8 x 1000/L, with 72% neutrophils). A stool sample culture test was negative for Salmonella, Shigella, and

Campylobacter jejuni, but it yielded *C. difficile* antigen as well as A and B toxins. Thus, a diagnosis of CDAD was made and therapy with oral metronidazole 500mg three times a day was started.

After ten days, despite some improvement, diarrhea persisted. Therefore, the patient underwent further work-up (bowel ultrasound, colonoscopy, and biopsy), leading to a CD diagnosis with predominant ileocecal valve involvement. Oral budesonide was started followed by mesalazine with a good initial response. After eight months, the patient withdrew MTX due to intolerance, and Adalimumab was added. Over the subsequent six months, he did not complain of gastrointestinal problems, and his arthritis was under control.

Patients with JIA are usually treated with immunosuppressants such as MTX, which make them more susceptible to infections and recurrent antibiotic use. Immunosuppression and the frequent usage of antibiotics are two risk factors for CDAD. Furthermore, the increased risk of other autoimmune diseases in patients with JIA is well known [3,4], as is the higher risk of CDAD in patients with CD [5]. Being their concurrence unusual, this case highlights how JIA patients on immunosuppressants who complain of gastrointestinal

manifestations should be thoroughly evaluated for infective and autoimmune causes.

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