



4ème Journée d'Infectiologie de l'IMR

Vendredi 31 janvier 2025 - Maison de la Réanimation, Paris

Pneumonie à Mycoplasma pneumoniae Approche clinique

Tài Pham

Professeur des Universités – Praticien Hospitalier

Médecine intensive – Réanimation, Hôpitaux universitaires Paris-Saclay, Hôpital de Bicêtre, France

Epidémiologie Respiratoire intégrative, INSERM U1018, Centre de Recherche en Epidémiologie et Santé des Populations









Conflit d'intérêt

- Comité exécutif « ECRAN-PLASMA »
- Résultats MYCADO confidentiels (soumis pour publication)
- Comité exécutif LUNG SAFE, WIND et WEAN SAFE

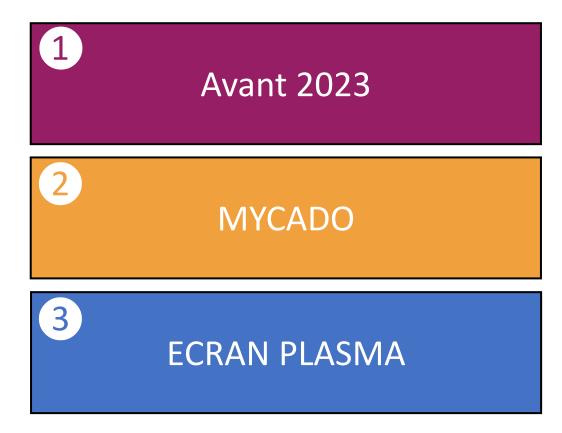
- Prêt de matériel
 - Lowenstein
 - Fluxmed







Plan





















Conferences and Reviews

Fulminant Mycoplasma pneumoniae Pneumonia

EDWARD D. CHAN, MD, and CAROLYN H. WELSH, MD, Denver, Colorado

The frequency of fulminant pneumonia due to *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* is relatively rare despite the high prevalence of *Mycoplasma* species infection in the general population. We recently encountered such a case and have reviewed the English-language literature on cases of *M pneumoniae* pneumonia that have resulted in respiratory failure or death. Due to host factors or on epidemiologic grounds, fulminant cases seem to be more common in young healthy adults, in males, and possibly in smokers among the 46 patients we found. An enhanced host cellular immune response may be responsible for the development of severe cases. A spectrum of small airways disease is characteristic, including cellular bronchiolitis and bronchiolitis obliterans with and without organizing pneumonia. Based largely on anecdotal experience, corticosteroid use may be salutary in patients with respiratory failure. For reasons that are not well known, the incidence of pulmonary thromboembolism is increased in fatal cases.

(Chan ED, Welsh CH: Fulminant Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia. West J Med 1995; 162:133-142)









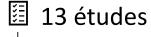
Conferences and Reviews

Fulminant Mycoplasma pneumoniae Pneumonia

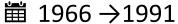
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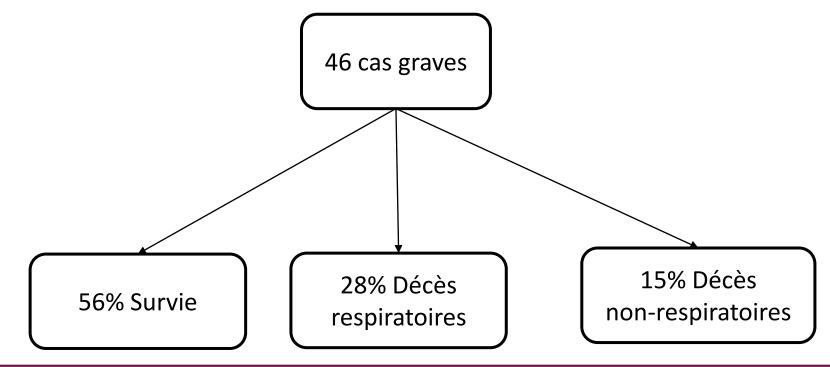


détresse respiratoire



• Fréquence: 0,7-18% des pneumopathies

Mortalité: 3-5% (vs.12%)













RESEARCH Open Access

Severe atypical pneumonia in critically ill patients: a retrospective multicenter study











Annals of Intensive Care

RESEARCH

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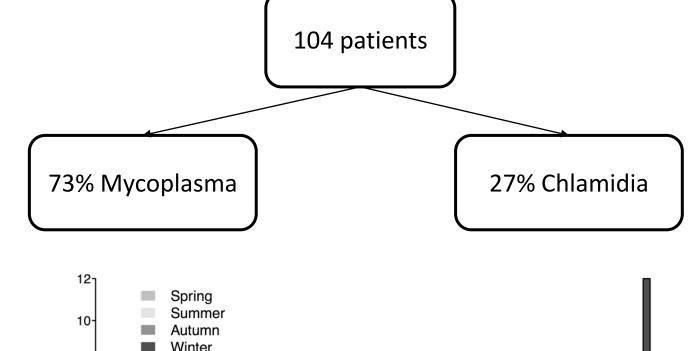
Severe atypical pneumonia in critically ill patients: a retrospective multicenter study

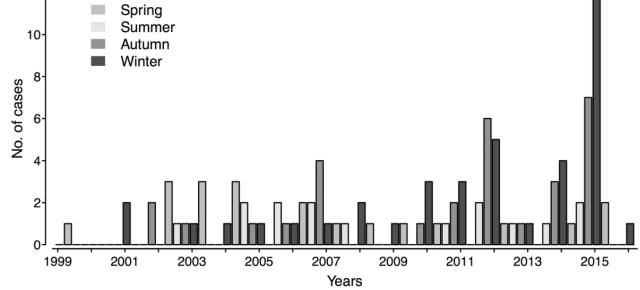
S. Valade^{1,2*}, L. Biard^{2,3}, V. Lemiale^{1,2}, L. Argaud⁴, F. Pène⁵, L. Papazian⁶, F. Bruneel⁷, A. Seguin⁸, A. Kouatchet⁹, J. Oziel¹⁰, S. Rouleau¹¹, N. Bele¹², K. Razazi¹³, O. Lesieur¹⁴, F. Boissier¹⁵, B. Megarbane¹⁶, N. Bigé¹⁷, N. Brulé¹⁸, A. S. Moreau¹⁹, A. Lautrette²⁰, O. Peyrony²¹, P. Perez²², J. Mayaux²³ and E. Azoulay^{1,2}

20 réanimations

Atypique

i 2000 →2015











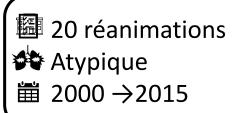


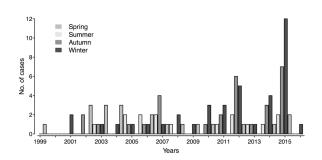
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Severe atypical pneumonia in critically ill patients: a retrospective multicenter study





| N (%) or median [IQR] | Mycoplasma pneumoniae ($N=76$) | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Demographics | | |
| Age | 54 [41–69] | |
| Female gender | 26 (34%) | |
| Comorbidities | | |
| Chronic respiratory disease | 22 (29%) | |
| Current smoker | 20 (38%) | |
| Immunosuppression | 17 (22%) | |
| HIV infection | 2 (3%) | |
| Hematological malignancy | 9 (12%) | |
| Cancer | 4 (5%) | |
| Hypertension | 24 (32%) | |
| Reason for ICU admission | | |
| Acute respiratory distress | 70 (92%) | |
| Cardiovascular failure | 2 (3%) | |
| Neurological disorders | 2 (3%) | |
| Other | 2 (3%) | |









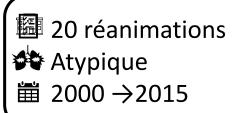
Annals of Intensive Care

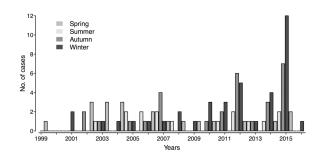
RESEARCH

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Severe atypical pneumonia in critically ill patients: a retrospective multicenter study

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| N (%) or median [IQR] | Mycoplasma pneumoniae ($N=76$) |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| N (%) or median [IQR] | Mycoplasma pneumoniae ($N = 76$ |

Clinical respiratory findings

| Respiratory rate | 33 [27–38] |
|---|--|
| Signs of respiratory failure | 33 (49%) |
| Rhonchi | 9 (15%) |
| Crackles | 36 (47%) |
| Signs of consolidation | 5 (9%) |
| Decreased vesicular breath sounds | 10 (17%) |
| Clinical presentation | |
| T: | 6 [4 0] |
| Time since symptom onset (days) | 6 [4–9] |
| Time since symptom onset (days) Fever | 58 (83%) |
| _ | |
| Fever | 58 (83%) |
| Fever Shock | 58 (83%) 6 (8%) |
| Fever Shock Neurological symptoms | 58 (83%) 6 (8%) 19 (25%) |
| Fever Shock Neurological symptoms Gastrointestinal symptoms | 58 (83%) 6 (8%) 19 (25%) |
| Fever Shock Neurological symptoms Gastrointestinal symptoms Extra-pulmonary signs | 58 (83%) 6 (8%) 19 (25%) 1 (1%) |







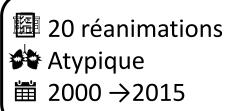


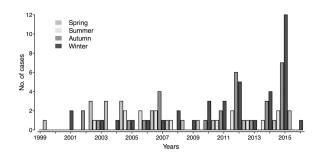
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Severe atypical pneumonia in critically ill patients: a retrospective multicenter study





| N (%) or median [IQR] | Mycoplasma pneumoniae ($N = 76$ | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Treatments in the ICU | | |
| Mechanical ventilation | 50 (66%) | |
| Duration of ventilation | 12.5 [8–22.5] | |
| Vasopressors | 26 (34%) | |
| Renal replacement therapy | 7 (9%) | |
| Outcomes | | |
| Death in the ICU | 6 (8%) | |
| Length of ICU stay (days) | | |
| Discharged alive | 15 [8–27] | |
| ICU death | 37 [26–47] | |







MYCADO

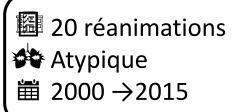
ECRAN PLASMA

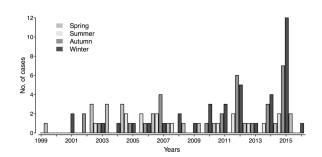
Valade et al. Ann. Intensive Care (2018) 8:81 https://doi.org/10.1186/s13613-018-0429-z Annals of Intensive Care

RESEARCH

Open Access

Severe atypical pneumonia in critically ill patients: a retrospective multicenter study





| N (%) or median (IQR) | Total ($N = 152$) | Mycoplasma pneumoniae (N = 76) | Streptococcus pneumoniae $(N = 76)$ | p value |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Age | 55 [43–69] | 54 [41–69] | 57 [44–73] | 0.058 |
| Female gender | 51 (34%) | 26 (34%) | 25 (33%) | 1 |
| Comorbidities | | | | |
| Chronic respiratory disease | 36 (24%) | 22 (29%) | 14 (18%) | 0.18 |
| Current smoker | 49 (41%) | 20 (38%) | 29 (43%) | |
| Immunosuppression | 44 (29%) | 17 (22%) | 27 (36%) | 0.11 |
| HIV infection | 14 (9%) | 2 (3%) | 12 (16%) | 0.009 |
| Hematological malignancy | 18 (12%) | 9 (12%) | 9 (12%) | 1 |
| Cancer | 12 (8%) | 4 (5%) | 8 (11%) | 0.37 |
| Hypertension | 50 (33%) | 24 (32%) | 26 (34%) | 0.86 |
| Reason for ICU admission | | | | |
| Acute respiratory distress | 140 (92%) | 70 (92%) | 70 (92%) | 0.59 |
| Shock | 6 (4%) | 2 (3%) | 4 (5%) | |
| Neurological symptoms | 4 (3%) | 2 (3%) | 2 (3%) | |
| Other | 2 (1%) | 2 (3%) | 0 | |
| Clinical respiratory findings | | | | |
| Respiratory rate | 31 [26–38] | 33 [27–38] | 30 [26–36] | 0.43 |
| Signs of respiratory distress | 67 (47%) | 33 (49%) | 34 (45%) | 0.74 |
| Rhonchi | 21 (16%) | 9 (15%) | 12 (16%) | 1 |
| Crackles | 79 (59%) | 36 (61%) | 44 (59%) | 1 |
| Signs of consolidation | 27 (21%) | 5 (9%) | 22 (30%) | 0.008 |
| Decreased vesicular breath sounds | 38 (28%) | 10 (17%) | 28 (38%) | 0.007 |







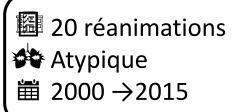


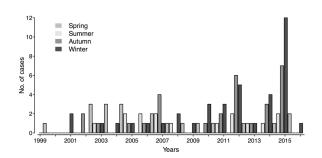
Annals of Intensive Care

RESEARCH

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Severe atypical pneumonia in critically ill patients: a retrospective multicenter study





| N (%) or median (IQR) | Total ($N = 152$) | Mycoplasma pneumoniae (N = 76) | Streptococcus pneumoniae $(N=76)$ | <i>p</i> value |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Clinical presentation | | | | |
| Time since symptom onset (days) | 4 [2-7] | 6 [4–9] | 3 [2–7] | 0.0008 |
| Fever | 112 (77%) | 58 (83%) | 54 (71%) | 0.12 |
| Shock | 30 (20%) | 6 (8%) | 24 (32%) | 0.0004 |
| Neurological symptoms | 21 (14%) | 1 (1%) | 20 (26%) | < 0.0001 |
| Gastrointestinal symptoms | 16 (11%) | 1 (1%) | 15 (20%) | 0.0003 |
| Extra-pulmonary signs | | | | |
| \geq 1 extra-pulmonary sign | 66 (43%) | 27 (36%) | 39 (51%) | 0.071 |
| Arthritis | 1 (1%) | 1 (1%) | 0 | 1 |
| Myocarditis | 4 (3%) | 4 (5%) | 0 | 0.12 |
| Treatments in the ICU | | | | |
| Mechanical ventilation | 88 (58%) | 50 (66%) | 38 (50%) | 0.049 |
| Duration of ventilation (days) | | | | |
| Discharged alive | 11 [7–19] | 13 [8–23] | 9 [6–16] | |
| ICU death | 11 [3–18] | 18 [17–34] | 5 [2–15] | |
| Vasopressors | 60 (39%) | 26 (34%) | 34 (45%) | 0.26 |
| Renal replacement therapy | 17 (11%) | 7 (9%) | 10 (13%) | 0.49 |
| SAPS II | 36 [24–47] | 32 [22–41] | 42 [30–55] | 0.0005 |
| Outcomes | | | | |
| ICU stay length (days) | | | | |
| Discharged alive | 9 [5–19] | 15 [8–27] | 5 [3–10] | |
| ICU death | 13 [4–27] | 37 [26–47] | 5 [3–14] | |
| 28-day mortality | 23 (15%) | 6 (8%) | 17 (22%) | 0.013 |
| | | | | |

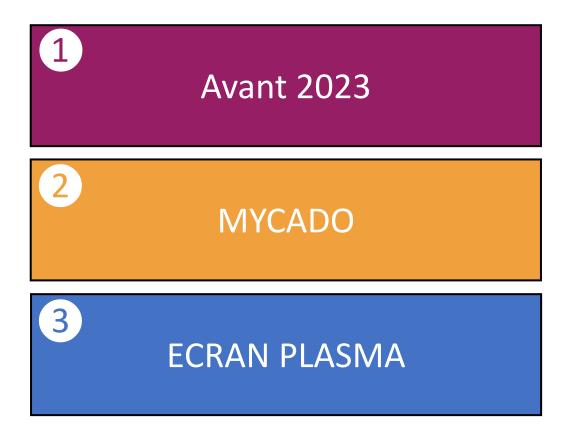








Plan

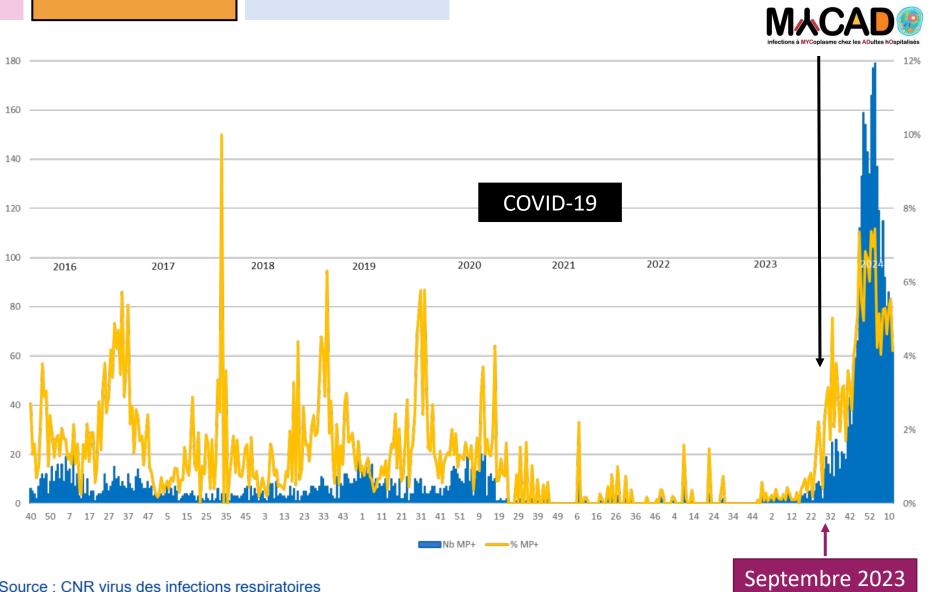












Source : CNR virus des infections respiratoires











Données confidentielles **Accepté Lancet ID**

- Cohorte observationnelle
- Patients>15 ans
- Infection documentée à Mycoplasma Chlamidiae
- Hospitalisés
- Septembre 2023 à février 2024



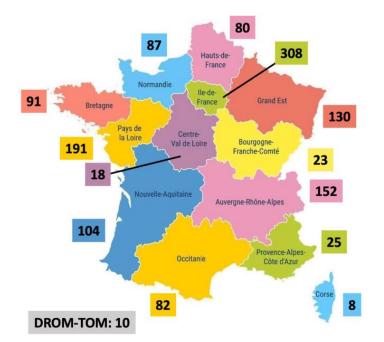


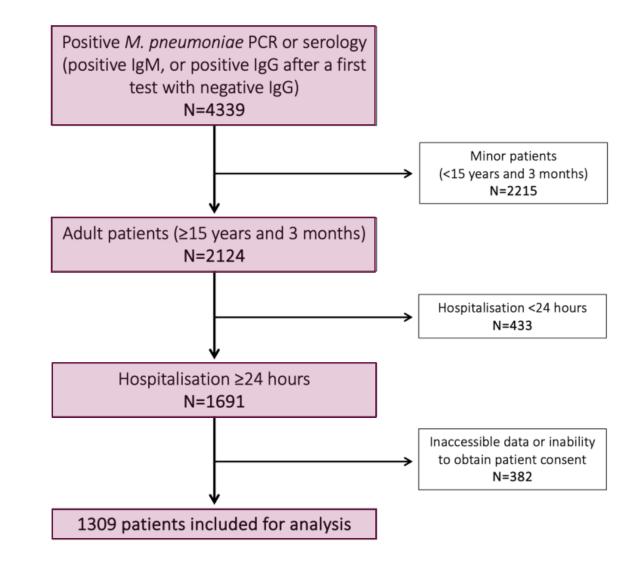






74 centres participants, ayant inclus de 1 à 55 patients













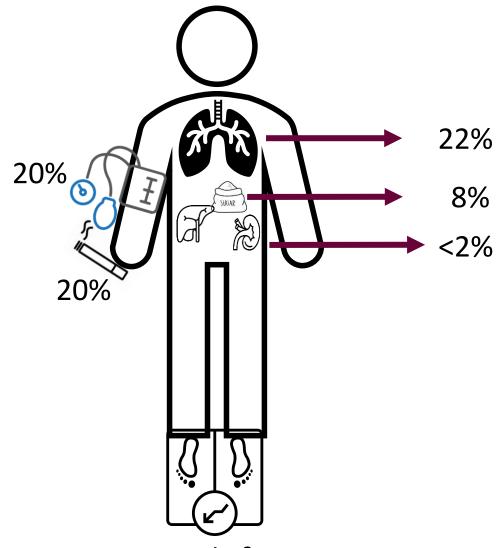






45%

Immunodépression: <10%



>30kg/m²: 14%











Pré-admission

• Toux: 84%

• Fièvre: 78%

• Dyspnée: 72%

• Asthénie: 42%

Arthro-myalgies: 19%











Données confidentielles **Accepté Lancet ID**

Pré-admission

• Toux: 84%

• Fièvre: 78%

• Dyspnée: 72%

Asthénie: 42%

Arthro-myalgies: 19%

Admission

• SpO2<95%: 73%

Tachycardie:50%

• FR>22: 42%

• Fièvre>38°: 45%











Données confidentielles **Accepté Lancet ID**

- Pré-admission
 - Toux: 84%
 - Fièvre: 78%
 - Dyspnée: 72%
 - Asthénie: 42%
 - Arthro-myalgies: 19%

- Admission
 - SpO2<95%: 73%
 - Tachycardie:50%
 - FR>22: 42%
 - Fièvre>38°: 45%

- Biologie
 - Hyperleucocytose>7 G/L: 62%
 - Lymphopénie<1,5 G/L: 65%
 - CK>1,5N: 40%
 - ALAT>1,5N: 24%
 - CRP: 131 (69-201)
 - PCT: 0,17 (0,09-0,47)



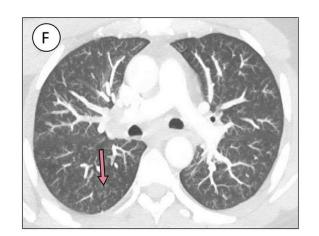






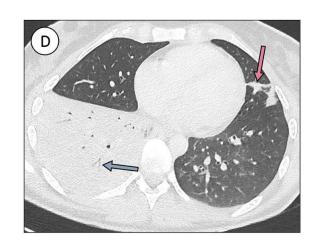


Micronodules bronchiolaires 65%



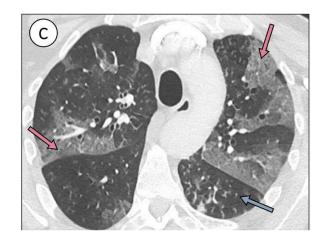
TDM dans 69% des cas

Condensations alvéolaires 64%



Bilatéral: 71%

Verre dépoli 32%



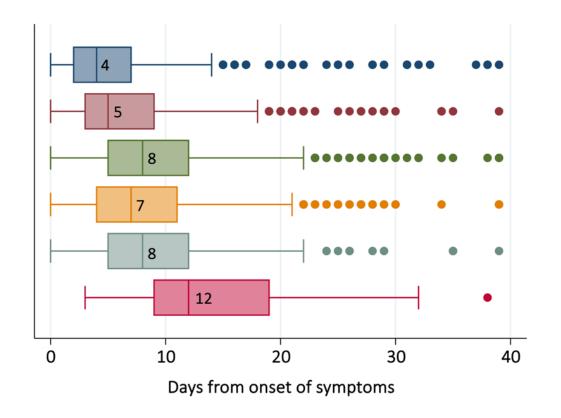


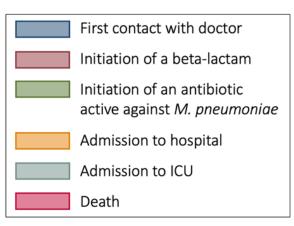






Données confidentielles Accepté Lancet ID





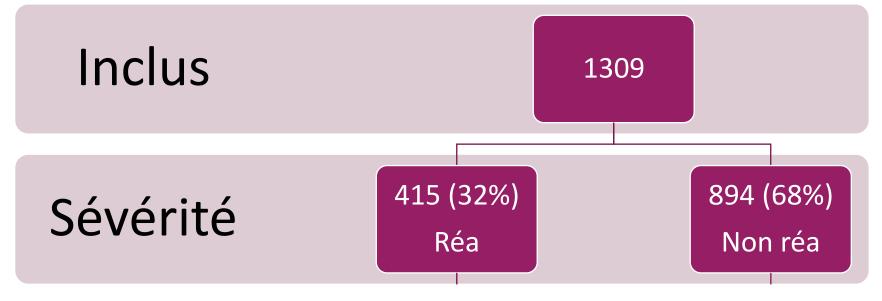








Données confidentielles Accepté Lancet ID



Décédés

- 66 ans (IQR 48-76)
- Femmes: 40%
- 71% lié au *MP*











Données confidentielles Accepté Lancet ID

Support ventilatoire

• Oxygène: 81% pour 5 (2-17) jours

Réanimation

OHD: 49%

• VNI: 21%

Ventilation invasive: 15%

• 9 (5-15) jours

Vasopresseurs: 7%

Dialyse: 1%











Facteurs associés aux formes sévères

- HTA
- Obésité
- Insuffisance respiratoire chronique
- Atteinte bilatérale
- Atteinte extra-pulmonaire
- Absence d'antibiothérapie efficace pré-hospitalière

Facteurs associés décès

- Age
- Immunodépression

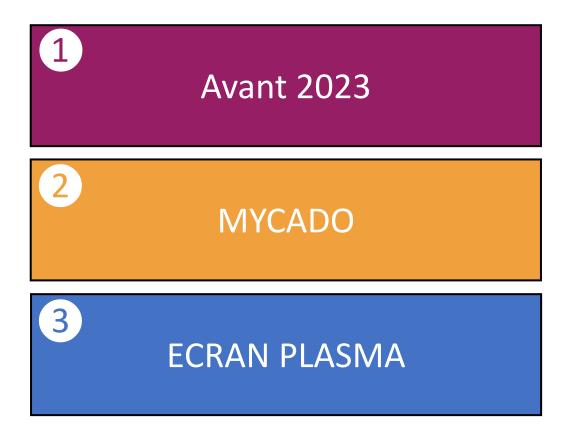








Plan











Étude des Caractéristiques de RéaNimation du mycoPLASMe Aigu

- Observationnelle rétrospective multicentrique
- Inclusion
 - Sujet >16 ans
 - Admis en réanimation ou USI
 - Pneumopathie à Mycoplasme (ou Chlamidiae)









Données confidentielles

- Versant « sévère » de MYCADO
 - Support ventilatoire
 - Supports d'organe
 - Gaz du sang
 - Suivi des sur-infections











Données confidentielles

- Versant « sévère » de MYCADO
 - Support ventilatoire
 - Supports d'organe
 - Gaz du sang
 - Suivi des sur-infections











- Résultats préliminaires (13 centres):
 - A. Paré, Avicenne, Bicêtre, Cochin, HEGP, H. Mondor, L. Mourier, Pitié EOLE, Tenon
 - Le Mans
 - Lille
 - Nantes
 - Roanne





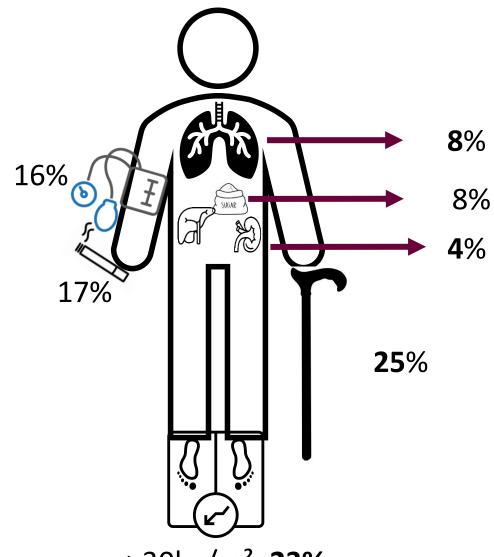








Immunodépression: 14%



>30kg/m²: **23**%







Données confidentielles

Pré-admission

• Toux: 77%

• Fièvre: 76%

• Dyspnée: 71%

• Asthénie: 42%

• Arthro-myalgies: 18%









Pré-admission

• Toux: 77%

• Fièvre: 76%

• Dyspnée: 71%

• Asthénie: 42%

• Arthro-myalgies: 18%

Admission

• O2: 45%

• 6 (4-9)L/min

• OHD: 36%

• FiO2: 60 (50-70)%

• VNI: 2%

Intubation: 13%









- Pré-admission
 - Toux: 77%
 - Fièvre: 76%
 - Dyspnée: 71%
 - Asthénie: 42%
 - Arthro-myalgies: 18%

- Admission
 - O2: 45%
 - 6 (4-9)L/min
 - OHD: 36%
 - FiO2: 60 (50-70)%
 - VNI: 2%
 - Intubation: 13%

- Admission
 - SOFA: 3 (2-4)
 - Catécholamines: 13%
 - Co-infection: 23%
 - Bactérienne: 55%
 - Virale: 45%







Données confidentielles











Recours

32%

45%

5%

15%

1%

Durée

3 (2-5)

3 (2-5)

8 (4-13)

16 jours







Données confidentielles

Atteintes extra respiratoire



Peau: 6%



Hémato: 6%









Données confidentielles

Atteintes extra respiratoire



Peau: 6%



Hémato: 6%

Pronostic



2 décès (2%)

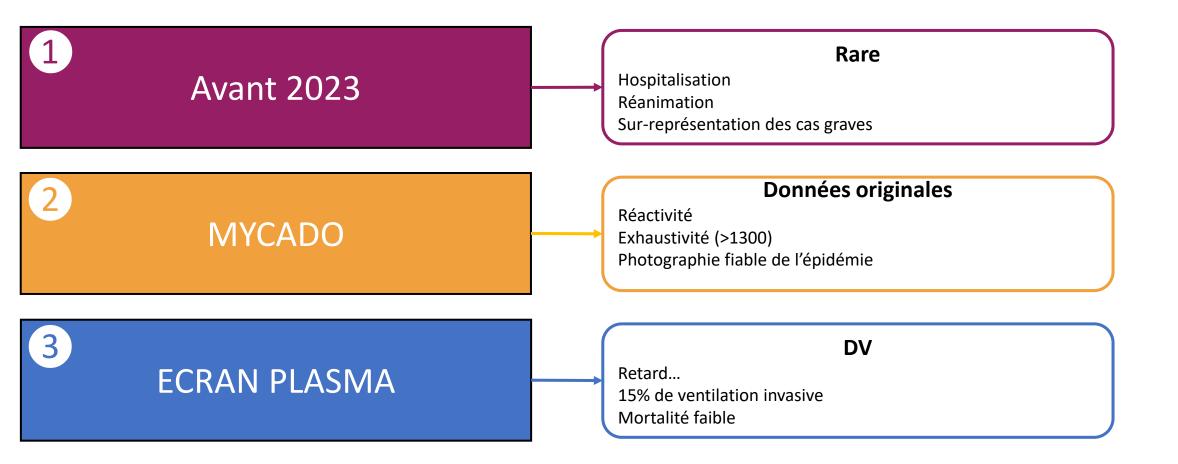


Réa: 5 (3-9) Hôpital: 9 (7-14)





















4ème Journée d'Infectiologie de l'IMR

Vendredi 31 janvier 2025 - Maison de la Réanimation, Paris

Merci de votre attention

Tai.pham@aphp.fr







