

CLINICAL EFFECTS OF FLUCONAZOLE IN PATIENTS WITH NEUROBORRELIOSIS

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Abstract: Eleven patients with neuro-borreliosis had been treated with 200 mg fluconazole daily for 25 days after an unsuccessful therapy with antibiotics. At the end of treatment eight patients had no borreliosis symptoms and remained free of relapse in a follow-up examination one year later. In the remaining four patients, symptoms were considerably improved. At the end of therapy immune reactivity (IgM+) disappeared in three patients. Since borrelia spp. are almost exclusively localised intracellular, they may depend on certain metabolites of their eucaryotic host cell. Inhibition of P450 and other cytochromes by fluconazole may incapacitate Borrelia upon longterm exposure.

Key words: neuro-borreliosis; fluconazole

INTRODUCTION

Borreliosis is a bacterial infectious disease transmitted by tick bites. It occurs throughout the world except for areas with extreme climatic conditions [1, 2, 3]. Neuroborreliosis is the most prevalent form of stage II borreliosis in many regions of Europe and Northern America [4, 5]. Whereas in most patients borreliosis has a good prognosis with and without antibacterial chemotherapy, neuroborreliosis is a common complication of Borrelia infections. Stage II borreliosis (duration < 6 months) is characterized by the following symptoms: spinal and cranial meningoradiculitis, isolated meningitis and/or mononeuritis or polyneuritis in conjunction with chronic erythema migrans. In stage III (duration 6 to 9 months) chronic atrophic acrodermatitis is commonly seen associated with mononeuritis, polyneuritis or chronic progressive encephalomyelitis [6]. Cerebrovascular neuroborreliosis can occur in both stages of the disease. Arthritic disorders, cardiac arrhythmia or parenchymal liver damage (increase in serum aminotransferases) may be causally related to chronic borrelia infections [7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13]. Further symptoms may include panic attacks, depressive disorders or cerebral stroke [14, 15, 30, 31]. Whereas in children high success rates are seen after treatment with penicillin G, therapy of adults with intravenous penicillin G, doxycycline or ceftriaxone is frequently ineffective [16, 17, 25].

CASE REPORT

Borreliosis is highly prevalent in forestry workers attending occupational health service in our institution

[18]. Neuro-borreliosis was diagnosed in three patients of this population (EF, HW, RH).

In one of these patients (FS) suffering from stage III neuro-borreliosis who was treated with fluconazole (200 mg/d) for concurrent oropharyngeal candidiasis, symptoms of meningoradiculitis and lower limb polyneuritis disappeared after 6 days of therapy with the antimycotic. The same patient had been treated with doxycycline (200 mg/d for two weeks) in acute stage borreliosis and later on with intravenous ceftriaxone (500 mg/d) without considerable effects. Since in this patient longterm - for ten years - disappearance of neuro-borreliosis symptoms was observed after treatment with fluconazole for an unrelated condition, the effects of the antimycotic in further cases of neuro-borreliosis was explored in this prospective analysis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

All included patients had been treated with antibiotics in acute as well as chronic stage borreliosis. Neuroborreliosis had been diagnosed in all 11 cases by outside neurologists or at the Department of Neurology of the University of Würzburg. All patients had been treated with antibiotics in this stage of the disease. Fluconazole was applied orally (100 mg twice daily) for 25 days. Before and one week after completion of therapy, blood samples were taken for serologic examination (ELISA: anti-Borrelia IgM, IgG). In addition Borrelia immunoreactive bands B 19, 31, 34, 41, 65 and 94 were detected in IgG Immunoblot using fluorescent monoclonal antibodies (collaboration with Max-von-Pettenkofer-Institut, München) [29]. Symptoms were comprehensively documented and compared before and after therapy.

RESULTS

Substantial improvement of symptoms was observed in four patients (FS, CK, WS, VK) as early as 3 to 6 days of therapy. At the end of treatment eight patients had no borreliosis symptoms and remained free of relapse in a follow-up examination one year later. One patient (HG) showed signs of improvement during and shortly after therapy. The duration of improvement could not be determined since he had cerebral stroke with consequent left side hemiplegia 4 weeks after therapy. In the remaining three patients, symptoms were considerably improved after 25 days of therapy. However, low grade symptoms persisted at the end of therapy as well in the 3 months follow-up.

Table 1. Serology, symptoms and success of therapy with fluconazole.

Initials	Age & Gender	Anti-Borrelia Ig status before treatment	Anti-Borrelia Ig status after treatment	Symptoms	Outcome
FS	46 male	IgM+/IgG+	IgM-/IgG+	polyneuritis tachyarrhythmia	cured
RH	49 male	IgM-/IgG+	IgM-/IgG+	encephalomyelitis depressive disorder	improved
WS	44 male	IgM-/IgG+	IgM-/IgG+	meningoradikulitis arthritis	cured
BNT	42 female	IgM+/IgG+	IgM+/IgG+	polyneuritis arthritis	improved
HG	78 male	IgM-/IgG+	IgM-/IgG+	meningoradikulitis	slightly improved
GZ	36 female	IgM-/IgG+	IgM-/IgG+	polyneuritis acrodermatitis	cured
CK	30 male	IgM+/IgG+	IgM-/IgG+	meningoradikulitis	cured
VK	42 female	IgM+/IgG+	IgM-/IgG+	radiculitis panic disorder	cured
EF	50 male	IgM-/IgG+	IgM-/IgG+	polyneuritis	cured
HW	49 male	IgM-/IgG+	IgM-/IgG+	radiculitis	cured
NE	68 male	IgM-/IgG+	IgM-/IgG+	polyneuritis	cured

In the interesting case of patient RH, in spite of serologic analysis that indicated complete cure of borreliosis, symptoms of polyneuritis were present and CSF analysis gave highly positive findings. Treatment with fluconazole resulted in substantial improvement in this case as well. Two patients stopped taking fluconazole after 4 and 6 days, respectively, when they noticed considerable amelioration of their neurologic symptoms. A few weeks later the same symptoms reappeared in almost the same intensity. However, longterm clinical success was observed after a second course of fluconazole (2 x 100 mg/d). In immunoblots, 2 or 3 of the Borrelia-specific bands had been detected in each patient before therapy. At the end of therapy, immune reactivity disappeared in patients FS, CK and VK. Anti-Borrelia IgM was undetectable in patients FS, CK and VK after therapy. These serological results correlate with longterm disease and/or late stage borreliosis (stage II or III). Clinical and laboratory results are summarized in Table 1.

DISCUSSION

Because Borrelia spp. can penetrate the central nervous system in acute as well as chronic stages of the infection, neuro-borreliosis is a quite common complication. Therapy may not effectively prevent CNS penetration since only penicillins penetrate the blood/brain barrier in case of meningitis. Other antibiotics used in the treatment of Borrelia infections (doxycyclin, erythromycin, cephalosporins) do not achieve effective CSF concentrations. This fact

may explain the low response rates on antibiotic therapy in neuro-borreliosis patients [19]. In this study, 8/11 patients were clinically cured and 3/11 were improved after three weeks of treatment with fluconazole. Patients that were anti-Borrelia IgM-positive before treatment turned negative after therapy.

Fluconazole achieves high concentrations in many tissues as well as in CSF [20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33]. No previously published data exists on efficacy of fluconazole against Borrelia in vivo. In vitro investigations failed to reveal a direct antibacterial effect of fluconazole on Borrelia spp [34]. Concerning the mechanism of the therapeutic effect observed in our patients, we may speculate on a potential bacteriostatic impact of fluconazole due to its inhibitory action on cytochrome P450. Since in vivo Borrelia spp. are almost exclusively localized intracellularly, they may depend on certain metabolites of their eucaryotic host cell for replication and long-term persistence [35]. Inhibition of P450 and other cytochromes may incapacitate Borrelia spp. upon longterm exposure. This appears to correlate with the fact that in this study improvement/cure was observed in most cases only after 25 days of fluconazole treatment. Perhaps a longer therapy could have improved the results.

The eleven cases presented here provide preliminary evidence of a potential therapeutic usefulness of fluconazole in neuro-borreliosis. The observed clinical effects after fluconazole treatment certainly warrant further investigation in vitro as well as in controlled clinical trials.

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