

Profile of bacterial pneumonia during Hajj

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Background & objectives: The congregation of a large number of people during Hajj seasons from different parts of the world in overcrowded conditions within a confined area for a long period of time presents many public health challenges and health risks. One of the main health problems of the crowding is ease transmission of pneumonia by air droplets. This study was aimed to determine the most common causes of bacterial pneumonia during the 2005 Hajj season and to relate the findings with clinical conditions.

Methods: A total of 141 patients with suspected pneumonia from the three main tertiary care hospitals in Makkah, Saudi Arabia, were investigated during Hajj season, 2005. Sputum and serum samples were collected and investigated for the possible presence of typical or atypical causative agents.

Results: Of the 141 clinically suspected pneumonia cases, 76 (53.9%) were confirmed positive by microbiological tests. More than 94 per cent of the confirmed cases were in the age group >50 yr, and 56.6 per cent of the cases were men. The most frequent isolates were *Candida albicans* (28.7%) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (21.8%), followed by *Legionella pneumophila* (14.9%) and *Klasiella pneumoniae* (9.2%). More than one causative pathogens were isolated in 15 patients (16.3%), and 55 per cent of patients were diabetic.

Interpretation & conclusions: Clinicians should be aware that typical pneumonia treatment regimens may not work well during the Hajj season due to the wide variety of isolated organisms. This necessitates taking a sputum sample before starting treatment for identification and sensitivity testing. Special precautions need to be taken for >50 yr old patients.

Key words Hajj - pneumonia - *Candida* - *Pseudomonas*

Hajj (the Muslim pilgrimage to Makkah) is one of the largest annual gatherings in the world and attracts more than 2 million pilgrims from almost every country. The Hajj takes place between the 8th and 13th day of the last month of the Islamic lunar calendar

(355 days), and therefore, falls at different dates each year.

The gathering of so many people from different parts of the world in unavoidably overcrowded and

confined areas for a short period of time presents many public health challenges. The combination of physical efforts, overcrowding and any pre-existing health conditions enhances the possibility of acquiring infectious diseases during the Hajj journey¹.

Due to the heavy crowd, the distance between individuals remains less than one meter most of the time, and therefore, infectious diseases transmitted by droplet are very common during Hajj². All of these diseases have domestic and international ramifications as Muslim pilgrims return home. In a prospective study in two tertiary hospitals during the Hajj season, Al-Ghamdi *et al*³ identified respiratory disease as the most common cause (57%) of admission to hospital with pneumonia being the leading reason for admission, affecting 39 per cent of all patients. A similar finding was obtained by Madani *et al*⁴ who found that infection with pneumonia was the most common cause of hospitalization (19.7%) during Hajj.

This cross-sectional study was performed to determine the most common causes of bacterial pneumonia during the 2005 Hajj season and to associate the findings with clinical conditions.

Material & Methods

This study protocol was approved by the Ethical Committee, Custodian of The two Holly Mosques Institute of Hajj Research, Umm Al-Qura University, Makkah- Saudi Arabia.

This was a cross-sectional study of pilgrim patients with suspected pneumonia who were admitted to Makkah hospitals at Makkah, Soudi Arabia, from the 1st to the 20th day of the Hajj month of the Islamic year 1426 (Jan 2005).

Three tertiary care hospitals [Hera General Hospital (284 beds), Al-Noor specialist Hospital (560 beds) and King Faisal Hospital (275 beds)] were included in this study. All those patients admitted with the clinical symptoms of pneumonia, including coughing with sputum, chills with shaking, fever, chest pain, shortness of breath and rapid breathing, were included. For those clinically suspected to have pneumonia, chest X-rays were performed and sputum specimens were collected and sent for laboratory examination. A history of diabetes was also reported during the study.

Microbiological analysis of sputum samples was performed in accordance to the standard microbiological methods⁵ to detect typical and atypical

pneumonia causative agents. The tests include routine culture, acid fast bacilli examination, culture for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, and testing for IgM and/or IgG antibodies against *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* and *Legionella pneumophila* (Vircell, S.L., Santa Fe, Granada, Spain).

Data entry and statistical analysis were performed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) program (Release 15.0 Spss Inc., Chicago, II). Descriptive statistics, cross tabulations, χ^2 tests, and t-tests were performed where appropriate. Statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results

Among the three hospitals included in this study, results showed that a total of 141 cases were identified as clinically suspected pneumonia. Of these, 76 cases were confirmed positive by microbiological tests, representing a frequency of 53.9 per cent. The distribution of positive cases was 28 (out of 46), 22 (out of 52) and 26 (out of 43) in Hera General Hospital, King Faisal Hospital and Al-Noor Specialist Hospital, respectively. The presence of classical symptoms of pneumonia such as cough and fever were present in 110 (78%) of the confirmed pneumonia cases. The data showed no significant association between the number of clinically suspected pneumonia cases among different hospitals and positive diagnosis. In terms of using a chest X-ray as a confirmatory method for the diagnosis of pneumonia cases, the study showed that an X-ray was positive in 122 (86.5%) of the total suspected cases. The association between X-ray results and positive microbiological tests was statistically significant ($P < 0.01$).

The demographic characteristics of patients showed that the number of pneumonia cases in males (43, 56.6%) was slightly higher compared to female cases (33, 43.4%). In terms of age, the data showed that more than 94 per cent of the cases were in the >50 yr age group (Fig.). Most cases were reported

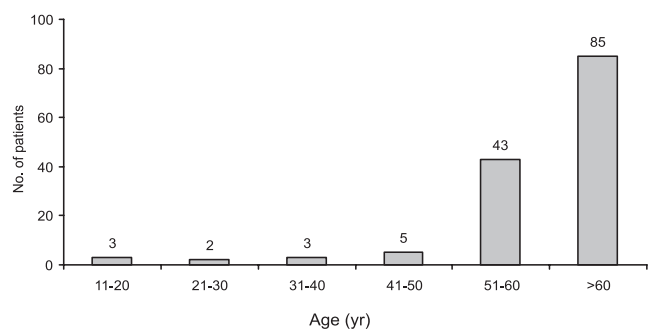


Fig. Frequency of suspected pneumonia cases among different age groups.

Table I. Distribution of pneumonia cases among different nationalities

Nationality	No. of positive cases (%)
Indonesian	14 (18.4)
Saudi	13 (17.1)
Pakistani	9 (11.8)
Indian	7 (9.2)
Egyptian	5 (6.6)
Malaysian	4 (5.3)
Syrian	3 (4)
Others*	21 (27.6)

*Others: includes 14 nationalities

Table II. Frequency of isolated pathogens among pneumonia cases

Pathogens	No.	%
<i>C. albicans</i>	25	(27.5)
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	19	(20.9)
<i>L. pneumophila</i>	13	(14.3)
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	8	(8.8)
<i>S. aureus</i>	7	(7.7)
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	5	(5.4)
<i>A. baumannii</i>	4	(4.4)
<i>C. pneumoniae</i>	4	(4.4)
<i>E. coli</i>	1	(1.1)
<i>Morexella</i> spp	1	(1.1)
<i>Enterococci</i> spp	1	(1.1)
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	1	(1.1)
<i>M. pneumoniae</i>	1	(1.1)
<i>M. tuberculosis</i>	1	(1.1)
Total	91	(100)

Figures in parentheses are percentages

in Indonesian nationals (18.4%) followed by Saudi (17.1%) and Pakistani (11.8%) nationals (Table I).

The study showed that the majority of pneumonia cases were caused by *C. albicans* (27.5%) and *P. aeruginosa* (20.9%), followed by *L. pneumophila* (14.3%) and *K. pneumoniae* (8.8%) (Table II). Interestingly, more than one causative pathogen was isolated in 15 patients (16.3%), and 55 per cent of cases were diabetic.

Discussion

Acute respiratory tract infection, particularly pneumonia, is the leading infectious disease acquired during Hajj representing 39 per cent among various diseases acquired during Hajj⁴. This study was carried out to determine the extent of pneumonia admitted in the three main hospitals in Makkah during Hajj season, 2005.

The study showed the total percentage of positive cases as 53.9 per cent. The large gap between the number of suspected cases and positives could be due to several factors, including the clinical misdiagnosis of cases, pre antibiotic usage, and inadequate sputum collection technique.

A previous study in 200 suspected pneumonia cases concluded that direct laboratory examination of sputum and leukocyte count should be performed routinely in patients with suspected pneumonia since leukocyte (>25) and epithelial (<10) counts in sputum samples per low-power field appear to be the most important criterion for predicting a positive culture⁶.

The study showed that a significant association existed between chest X-ray results and positive microbiological tests. This technique could be used as a quick diagnostic method to detect pneumonia cases during Hajj, as has been suggested previously, especially if combined with other clinical symptoms such as cough and fever⁷.

In terms of gender, the study revealed that there is no sex predominance among pneumonia cases; this is in contrast to many studies that showed the pneumonia infection are more frequent in males⁸. A similar finding to our results was found by Madani *et al*⁴ during the Hajj season, 2003. This could be due to the fact that both genders are subjected to the same environment and physical activities during the Hajj journey. Regarding age, the data showed that more than 94 per cent of the cases were in the >50 yr old age group. In general, elderly pilgrims are susceptible to infections due to exertion, lack of sleep, disturbance in dietary schedule, *etc.*, and developing serious medical complications due to decreased immune function^{2,4,8,9}.

Our results showed that pneumonia cases were more predominant among Indonesian pilgrims. This finding could be explained by taking into account the higher number of Indonesian pilgrims performing Hajj compared to other nationalities.

The study showed that the majority of pneumonia cases were caused by *C. albicans* and *P. aeruginosa* followed by *L. pneumophila* and *K. pneumoniae*. The etiological agents of pneumonia in Hajj have not been extensively studied before. Alzeer *et al*⁹ studied 64 selected patients with pneumonia during the 1994 Hajj season who failed the first line of therapy and required hospital admission. The diagnosis of pneumonia was confirmed in 46 (72%) patients; *M. tuberculosis*

(13/46, 28%) and Gram-negative organisms (12/46, 26%) were the most common causative organisms, accounting for over half of the culture-confirmed cases. *S. pneumoniae* was identified in 6 (10%) patients, and atypical organisms were identified in only 4 (6%) patients. They concluded that the aetiological agents of pneumonia in Hajj are different from those of community-acquired pneumonia⁹. In another study, El-Sheikh *et al*¹⁰, obtained 395 sputum samples during the 1998 Hajj season from patients presenting with symptoms of pneumonia. They recorded *H. influenzae*, *K. pneumoniae*, and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* as the most common pathogens. A few local studies conducted during the pilgrimage period highlighted that pneumonia was one of the most frequent morbidities among hajjees^{11,12}.

The finding that more than half of the confirmed pneumonia cases were diabetic should be carefully considered in treatment planning, since it has been confirmed that diabetes mellitus is associated with a poor prognosis, by increasing the rate of pleural effusion and mortality¹³⁻¹⁶.

In conclusion, this study provided information on the most common causes for pneumonia, and the demographic distribution of the disease. These data will be of help to health care planners, administrators, and officials in order to provide optimal health care services to pilgrims in Hajj. Clinicians should be aware that typical pneumonia treatment regimens may not work well during the Hajj season due to the wide variety of isolated organisms. This necessitates taking a sputum sample before starting treatment for identification and sensitivity testing, since a single dose of antibiotic treatment prior to pneumonia diagnosis may hinder the detection of the causative agent¹³. As most of the patients were above 50 yr old, special precautions could be taken with this age group, including immunization, avoiding crowds and using facial masks to reduce the chance of infection.

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