

Retrospective Study

Community-acquired pneumonia complicated by rhabdomyolysis: A clinical analysis of 11 cases

Bo Zhao, Rui Zheng

ORCID number: Bo Zhao (0000-0001-8680-5288); Rui Zheng (0000-0001-5906-0081).

Author contributions: Zhao B collected and analyzed the patients' medical data. Zhao B and Zheng R wrote and revised the manuscript. Zheng R critically revised the manuscript for important intellectual content. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Institutional review board statement: This study was reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee of Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University (Ethics KYCS2019009).

Informed consent statement: This retrospective study mainly analyzed the results of laboratory examinations and disease outcomes obtained from the patients' medical records and did not involve patients' personal information. Exemption from obtaining informed consent from patients was approved by the Ethics Committee.

Conflict-of-interest statement: The authors report no relevant conflicts of interest.

Open-Access: This article is an open-access article which was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially,

Bo Zhao, Rui Zheng, Department of Respiratory Medicine, Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang 110004, Liaoning Province, China

Corresponding author: Rui Zheng, MD, PhD, Doctor, Professor, Teacher, Department of Respiratory Medicine, Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University, No. 36 Sanhao Street, Heping District, Shenyang 110004, Liaoning Province, China. zhengr@sj-hospital.org
Telephone: +86-24-9661521211

Abstract**BACKGROUND**

In clinical practice, community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) can be complicated by rhabdomyolysis (RM), and RM symptoms are mild and easily missed during diagnosis. Moreover, available data on RM induced by CAP are mainly from case reports. Due to the relatively low incidence of CAP-induced RM, more systematic studies are required to understand the characteristics of CAP-induced RM to improve its diagnosis and treatment.

AIM

To investigate the clinical characteristics of patients with CAP-induced RM.

METHODS

This was a retrospective study of 11 patients with CAP-induced RM. Baseline characteristics, diagnostic work-up, and laboratory test results were summarized and compared with those of 48 patients with exercise-induced RM admitted during the same period.

RESULTS

CAP-induced RM was more common in men, and affected older patients compared to those with exercise-induced RM. However, the average age of the patients in this study was lower than the age of peak incidence of CAP in adults in China. The major clinical manifestations were high fever and respiratory symptoms. RM symptoms were mild and often overlooked. Patients with CAP-induced RM had elevated inflammatory parameters, respiratory alkalosis, relatively low serum potassium levels and often had abnormalities in hepatic and renal function and cardiac enzymes. Compared with the exercise group, the pneumonia group had lower levels of creatine kinase and myoglobin, a higher incidence of acute kidney injury, and worse renal function and prognosis. Adverse events were mainly related to the severity of CAP.

CONCLUSION

and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

Manuscript source: Unsolicited manuscript

Received: June 5, 2019

Peer-review started: June 6, 2019

First decision: September 9, 2019

Revised: October 12, 2019

Accepted: October 30, 2019

Article in press: October 30, 2019

Published online: December 26, 2019

P-Reviewer: Yamaguchi K

S-Editor: Zhang L

L-Editor: MedE-Ma JY

E-Editor: Xing YX



CAP-induced RM has different clinical characteristics from those of exercise-induced RM. Early detection and treatment could reduce complications and consequently shorten the treatment course.

Key words: Community-acquired pneumonia; Rhabdomyolysis; Exercise; Acute kidney injury

©The Author(s) 2019. Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Core tip: In clinical practice, community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) can induce rhabdomyolysis (RM), and RM symptoms are mild and easily missed during diagnosis. Moreover, available data on RM are mainly from case reports, and systematic research data are lacking. We retrospectively reviewed the clinical characteristics, test parameters, and prognosis of patients with CAP-induced RM. The results were compared with strenuous exercise-induced RM, a common cause of RM requiring admission. This study aimed to determine the characteristics of RM induced by CAP in an attempt to improve its diagnosis and treatment.

Citation: Zhao B, Zheng R. Community-acquired pneumonia complicated by rhabdomyolysis: A clinical analysis of 11 cases. *World J Clin Cases* 2019; 7(24): 4218-4225

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/full/v7/i24/4218.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v7.i24.4218>

INTRODUCTION

Rhabdomyolysis (RM) is a clinical syndrome caused by various factors that may lead to damage and necrosis of skeletal muscles, destruction of cell membrane integrity, and the release of cell contents into the bloodstream, resulting in acid-base imbalance, electrolyte disorders, myoglobinuria, and even acute renal insufficiency^[1]. The causes of RM can be divided into two main categories: Traumatic (*e.g.*, crush injury, surgery, and strenuous exercise) and non-traumatic (*e.g.*, drugs, toxic substances, and infections), with the former being more common^[2]. RM caused by infection is uncommon. In addition, RM is often overlooked as symptoms are usually absent in the early disease stage. In clinical practice, community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) can induce mild RM, which can be easily missed during examination. Moreover, available data on RM are mainly from case reports^[3]. In the present study, we retrospectively reviewed the clinical characteristics, test parameters, and prognosis of patients with CAP complicated by RM. The results were compared with RM induced by strenuous exercise, a common cause of RM requiring admission. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics of RM-related CAP and therefore improve its diagnosis and treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study population

A total of 127 patients with RM who were admitted to our hospital between January 2012 and June 2018 were selected, and those with suspected etiologies such as crush injury, surgery, and metabolism-related, drug-related, and autoimmune-related factors were excluded. Patients with non-CAP infections were also excluded. In total, 11 patients with CAP-induced RM (pneumonia group) and 48 patients with exercise-induced RM (exercise group) were included in this study. As there are currently no standardized diagnostic criteria for RM, the following clinical criteria are commonly used: (1) Clinical manifestations, often accompanied by muscle pain, swelling, muscle weakness, and dark brown urine, oliguria, or anuria; (2) Relevant tests show serum creatine kinase (CK) exceeding the upper limit of normal by five times (>1000 U/L), myoglobinemia, or myoglobinuria; and (3) Myocardial lesions, chronic muscle-related diseases, and primary renal disease are excluded^[1]. The diagnostic criteria for acute kidney injury (AKI) are rapid deterioration of renal function within 48 h, increase in absolute value of serum creatinine >26.4 μmol/L, or >150% above baseline, or urine output <0.5 mL/(kg · h) for more than 6 h^[4]. The diagnostic criteria for CAP and

severe CAP are based on the “Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Community-Acquired Pneumonia in Adults in China” developed by the Chinese Thoracic Society in 2016, and CAP is scored using the pneumonia severity index (PSI)^[6].

Methods

The baseline information, test results, and prognosis of 11 patients with CAP-induced RM and 48 patients with exercise-induced RM were retrospectively reviewed. Patients with CAP were treated with anti-inflammatory and mucolytic agents. All patients were managed with hydration and alkalization, and the intake/output fluid volume and related laboratory parameters were monitored.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS 17.0 statistical software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Data normality was verified by a one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test ($P > 0.05$ was considered normal). Data with normal distribution were expressed as average \pm SD, and data not normally distributed were expressed as medians (M; P25, P75). Count data were expressed as percentages. The independent sample *t* test or rank sum test was used to analyze the differences between two samples of measurement data, and the Chi-square test was used to analyze differences between two samples of count data. Differences with a *P* value < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Baseline characteristics and prognosis

All 11 patients with CAP-induced RM were men aged between 22 and 86 years, with a mean age of 61.27 ± 21.34 years, and they were significantly older than patients with exercise-induced RM. The majority of patients with CAP-induced RM showed symptoms of hyperthermia, with the highest body temperature of 39.7 ($38.9, 40.6$)°C. The major clinical manifestations were respiratory symptoms including cough, sputum production, and shortness of breath. Many patients also showed symptoms of weakness and reduced urine output, but lacked symptoms typical of RM. Six patients had severe CAP but were not treated with mechanical ventilation, and seven patients had AKI. The incidence of AKI was significantly higher in the exercise group, but no dialysis treatment was administered in either group. The average length of hospitalization was 16.55 ± 11.34 d. Nine patients had good prognosis and two patients died. Compared with the exercise group, the pneumonia group had a longer average length of hospitalization and a poorer prognosis. Deceased patients also had higher PSI scores (Tables 1 and 2).

Comparison of test parameters

The average white blood cell (WBC) count in the pneumonia group was $9.83 \pm 3.59 \times 10^9/L$, the average C-reactive protein (CRP) level was 153.90 ± 132.93 mg/L, and the average procalcitonin level was 0.285 ($0.182, 4.72$) $\mu\text{g/L}$. Three patients were positive for *Mycoplasma* antibodies. Blood culture and multiple sputum bacterial cultures were carried out for all patients, but no clear etiologic evidence was found. No significant difference in WBC count was found between the two groups at admission. The CRP level in the pneumonia group was significantly higher than that in the exercise group. At the time of admission, the blood pH in the pneumonia group was higher than that in the exercise group, and respiratory alkalosis was a prominent manifestation. Most patients with severe CAP had respiratory failure. The highest CK and myoglobin (Mb) values in the pneumonia group were lower than those in the exercise group, and the time required to reach a peak level was also longer. Upon admission, serum creatinine and blood urea nitrogen were higher, whereas serum potassium level was lower in the pneumonia group than in the exercise group. Most patients with CAP-induced RM had a mild increase in cardiac troponin I (cTnI) at 0.03 ($0.06, 0.16$) $\mu\text{g/L}$. In addition, they also showed abnormal renal function, and had elevated levels of aspartate transaminase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), but the degree of increase was significantly lower than that in the exercise group. The increase in LDH in both groups was mainly attributable to the increase in LDH5 (Tables 3 and 4).

Table 1 Baseline characteristics and prognoses of patients with rhabdomyolysis induced by community-acquired pneumonia

Case	Age(yr)	Sex	Diagnosis	BMI	Maximum temperature (°C)	Symptoms	AKI	Hospitalstay (d)	Outcome	PSI
1	52	Male	CAP	24.5	41.0	Tiredness, myalgia sometimes	No	11	Cured	67
2	65	Male	SCAP	20.3	39.3	Soy urine hypouricemia	Yes	25	Cured	105
3	56	Male	CAP	21.7	39.4	Hypouricemia	Yes	14	Cured	66
4	22	Male	CAP	27.8	40.0	Tired	Yes	7	Cured	37
5	32	Male	SCAP	33.9	40.6	Myalgia, tiredness	No	23	Cured	67
6	72	Male	SCAP	20.3	39.7	None	No	3	Died	112
7	86	Male	CAP	19.5	38.3	Hypouricemia	Yes	18	Cured	86
8	84	Male	SCAP	-	40.7	None	Yes	44	Cured	99
9	76	Male	SCAP	-	40.5	None	Yes	18	Died	161
10	81	Male	CAP	21.5	38.9	Myalgia, tiredness	No	11	Cured	131
11	48	Male	CAP	21.2	37.3	Soy urine, myalgia	Yes	8	Cured	48

AKI: Acute kidney injury; BMI: Body mass index; CAP: Community-acquired pneumonia; SCAP: Severe community-acquired pneumonia; PSI: Pneumonia severity index.

DISCUSSION

RM may be caused by bacterial or viral infections. Although rare, RM is a serious complication that can be life-threatening. The most common site of infection is the respiratory tract^[6]. Cases of RM secondary to CAP have been reported, and the main causative organisms are *Legionella*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and influenza viruses. There are also reported cases caused by *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and tuberculosis. Given the relatively low incidence of CAP-induced RM, there is currently a lack of systematic research and analysis including a large number of cases^[6-9]. The mechanism of RM secondary to CAP is still unclear and may be attributable to the following factors: (1) Direct invasion of muscle tissue by pathogenic bacteria, (2) Toxic effects of metabolites from pathogenic bacteria, (3) Cytotoxicity mediated by inflammatory transmitters and necrosis factors, (4) Tissue damage caused by secondary immune response, and (5) Muscle damage caused by high fever, rigors, and hypoxia^[10]. In our 11 patients with CAP-induced RM, sputum bacteria, fungi, tuberculosis smears, and cultures were repeated in the hospital. Blood bacterial culture and antibodies for *Mycoplasma*, *Chlamydia* and *Legionella* were also measured.

In this study, three patients were positive for *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* antibody. Of these, one patient showed symptoms characteristic of *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, and two patients were considered to have mixed infections. Unfortunately, no other etiologic evidence was identified. In an expert consensus on the diagnosis and treatment of mycoplasma pneumoniae in children, RM has been included as a "manifestation of other systems"; however, RM caused by *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* is relatively uncommon in adults^[11]. In addition to the aforementioned pathogenic mechanisms, the P1 and P30 proteins in the attachment organelles of *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* may show homology with eukaryotic myogenic proteins. Therefore, they may induce autoantibodies in the body that lead to muscle damage through antigen-antibody reactions^[12].

RM is more common in male patients, probably because they have larger muscle mass as well as other causes that have yet to be elucidated^[6]. In this study, the majority of patients with CAP-induced RM were men. Although their mean age was significantly higher than that of patients with exercise-induced RM, it was lower than the age of peak incidence of CAP in adults in China^[5]. Young and middle-aged men were considered the high-risk population for CAP-induced RM. The conventional triad of symptoms of RM are muscle pain, weakness, and dark urine^[2]. Most patients included in this study showed primary CAP symptoms. All patients had high fever and elevated inflammatory markers such as CRP and procalcitonin, with mild symptoms of muscle pain, weakness, dark urine, and reduced urine output. These symptoms could be explained by infection and fever and were often neglected when acquiring information on medical history. With the exception of significantly darker urine and oliguria in some patients, which alerted the physician to the diagnosis, generally, the possibility of RM was considered only after a significant increase in CK was noted.

Table 2 Comparison of baseline characteristics and prognosis in patients with rhabdomyolysis induced by community-acquired pneumonia and by exercise

	Age (yr)	Sex	BMI	Maximum temperature (°C)	AKI	Hospital stay (d)	Outcome
CAP (<i>n</i> = 11)	61.27 ± 21.34	Male 11 Female 0	23.41 ± 6.70	39.7 (38.9,40.6)	7 (63.63%)	16.55 ± 11.34	Cured 9 Died 2
Exercise (<i>n</i> = 48)	23.29 ± 8.06	Male 43 Female 5	25.02 ± 4.15	36.9 (36.8, 37.0)	8 (16.67%)	9.83 ± 3.83	Cured 48 Died 0
F/Z/X2	27.38	1.25	0.15	-5.03	10.41	13.96	9.03
<i>P</i>	< 0.05	> 0.05	> 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05

AKI: Acute kidney injury; BMI: Body mass index; CAP: Community-acquired pneumonia.

Necrosis of skeletal muscle cells can lead to the release of cellular contents into the extracellular fluid and blood circulation, eventually resulting in metabolic acidosis, hyperkalemia, and AKI^[8]. In this study, patients in the pneumonia group had a higher incidence of respiratory alkalosis and lower potassium levels compared with patients in the exercise group. Possible reasons for these differences include tachypnea due to fever and hypoxia, low food intake, and sweat loss following the use of antipyretic drugs. After sweating, the patient's extracellular fluid volume decreases, activating the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system and promoting potassium excretion. There was a lack of typical RM characteristics such as metabolic acidosis and hyperkalemia. As the most sensitive parameter of muscle injury, CK is directly proportional to the degree of muscle injury, and its value in severe RM can reach $\geq 200\ 000\ \text{U/L}$ ^[13]. CK begins to rise 2-12 h after muscle injury, reaches a peak in 24-72 h and then returns to normal in approximately 7-10 d. CK is a good marker for monitoring RM^[13]. A Spanish group conducted a comparative study in patients with RM caused by infectious and noninfectious causes and found that the CK level in the infectious group was significantly lower than that in the noninfectious group (approximately 1/5 of the latter). Infection-induced RM may cause a lesser degree of skeletal muscle damage compared with RM caused by factors such as exercise, trauma, and drugs^[14]. Mb is released into the blood when muscle cells are damaged and can obstruct the renal tubules, leading to AKI. Therefore, Mb is an effective marker for predicting AKI^[2]. In this study, the CK and Mb levels in the patients with CAP-induced RM were much lower than those in patients with conventional exercise-induced RM. The time to reach the respective peaks was also longer. Therefore, if patients presented during the early stage of the disease, CK and Mb might not have reached their peak levels, resulting in a missed diagnosis. The analyses above indicate that the degree of skeletal muscle damage caused by CAP was lower than that caused by strenuous exercise, and the leakage of potassium ions from cells was not severe. However, the incidence of AKI in patients with CAP-induced RM was higher, and their renal function was worse. In addition to renal tubule obstruction by Mb after muscle damage, this might also be explained by the older age of CAP patients, systemic immune inflammatory response, hyperthermia, hypoxia, and renal toxicity associated with anti-inflammatory and antipyretic drugs.

In addition to significant elevations in CK and Mb, the levels of AST, ALT, and LDH can also increase in RM. The increase in LDH in skeletal muscle injury is generally believed to be primarily attributable to the increase in LDH5. The test results in this study essentially confirmed this conclusion^[15,16]. However, the increases in the above parameters were significantly lower in the pneumonia group than in the exercise group.

cTnI is considered the "gold standard" for the diagnosis of myocardial injury, particularly for acute myocardial infarction. In this study, seven patients with CAP also had an increase in cTnI. Of these, one patient had rapid atrial fibrillation on admission with a significant increase in cTnI, and the other six patients had no significant electrocardiogram or echocardiography abnormalities. Minor myocardial damage caused by factors such as infection and hypoxia were not excluded. However, related articles and case reports have confirmed that false-positive cTnI may be detected in patients with RM. Troponin I (TnI) includes skeletal troponin I (sTnI) and cTnI. The amino acid sequences of cTnI and sTnI show considerable differences, and their metabolites are excreted by the kidneys^[17]. Increased cTnI in RM patients may be caused by cross-immunization to sTnI during testing and decreased excretion due to reduced renal function.

Most patients had a good prognosis after appropriate antibacterial drug and symptomatic treatment, including hydration and alkalization therapies, and via monitoring fluid intake and output, and related laboratory parameters. The alkalization therapy was performed under the strict guidance of nephrologists. Renal

Table 3 Test parameters of patients with rhabdomyolysis induced by community-acquired pneumonia

Parameters	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6	Case 7	Case 8	Case 9	Case 10	Case 11
WBC ($3.9-9.7 \times 10^9/L$)	7.2	9.2	14.2	3.9	6.1	16.1	11.4	11.0	9.38	7.6	12.0
CRP (0-8 mg/L)	121	318	311	20.6	20.8	340	277	100	37.1	142	5.4
PCT (< 0.05 ng/mL)	0.285	11.49	8.82	0.26	2.17	4.72	0.235	0.418	0.17	0.182	0.071
pH (7.35-7.45)	7.420	7.480	7.446	7.405	7.456	7.460	7.467	7.40	7.450	7.423	7.450
PaCO ₂ (35-45 mmHg)	38	31	34.8	35.2	30.2	30.1	37.6	37	30	35.9	40
PaO ₂ (80-100 mmHg)	83	69	86.7	84.2	57.5	51.9	62.5	87	68	64.6	76
HCO ₃ ⁻ (AB) (22-27 mmol/L)	24.2	23.1	24.8	21.6	26.2	22.9	26.8	22.9	20.9	23.0	27.8
CKmax (29-200 U/L)	11470	10486	6275.6	2489.3	14090.4	1007.3	1301.8	1651	16000	1888.6	81402
Mbmax (0-105.7 µg/L)	975.5	1176.5	1021.6	314.6	3277.3	243.3	456.4	-	3804	564.2	3804
Peak days	5	5	5	6	7	5	6	7	4	9	6
SCr (45-84 µmol/L)	73	159.6	268.9	111.3	105.8	93.7	61.9	129.2	130.7	102.6	53
BUN (2.5-7.2 mmol/L)	3.31	13.02	14.34	5.16	4.85	8.12	7.86	10.55	18.69	11.12	6.44
K ⁺ (3.5-5.5 mmol/L)	3.09	3.56	3.53	4.02	3.0	3.45	3.63	3.74	4.11	3.81	4.75
CTnI (0-0.04 µg/L)	0.06	0.36	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.16	1.562	0.03	0.00
AST (5-34 U/L)	38	3939	211	98	819	59	30	72	132	96	1586.7
ALT (0-40 U/L)	16	748	74	77	134	26	22	53	22	50	989.8
LDH (125-243 U/L)	1072	1519	373	460	1711	368	233	437	2625	326	834

ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; AST: Aspartate transaminase; BUN: Blood urea nitrogen; CK: Creatine kinase; CRP: C-reactive protein; CTnI: Cardiac troponin I; HCO₃⁻: bicarbonate; LDH: Lactate dehydrogenase; Mb: Myoglobin; PaCO₂: Partial pressure of carbon dioxide; PaO₂: partial pressure of oxygen; PCT: Procalcitonin; SCr: Serum creatinine; WBC: White blood cell.

failure easily occurs when the urine pH is less than 6. As long as the urine pH is maintained at approximately 6.5, or even above 7.5, Mb can be filtered from the basement membrane. Therefore, for the treatment of RM, early alkalization of urine can reduce the incidence of renal failure.

Given the relatively low incidence of CAP-induced RM, there is currently a lack of systematic research. No standard nephrologic treatment is available for these patients. Nephrologists did not treat these patients differently from RM induced by other causes. Without referring to the pH level during blood gas analysis, urine should be alkalized as soon as possible to avoid deterioration of renal function. According to clinical observations, oxygenation index, and PSI score, the length of hospitalization and adverse events were considered to be mainly related to the severity of pneumonia.

There are some limitations to this study. Although microbiological testing was performed, no definite etiological organisms were detected except for *Mycoplasma*. The number of patients included in this study was relatively small, and some had undergone initial treatment in other institutions. Fortunately, most patients had been adequately treated with empirical therapy. Due to the efficacy of initial treatment, patients refused further tracheoscopy or puncture biopsy to identify the etiology. Future studies with more rigorous and comprehensive pathogenic detection are required to provide better information regarding treatment and to further elucidate the prevalence and etiology of the disease in our region.

In conclusion, as only a few cases of CAP-induced RM have been reported and the symptoms are atypical, the condition is often overlooked when acquiring information on medical history. If patients present during the early stage of the disease, CK and Mb may not have reached their peak levels. Although there may be abnormalities in hepatic and renal function and cardiac enzymes, the changes are relatively mild and are easily mistaken for damage secondary to infections. All these factors, combined with insufficient knowledge of RM disease, can lead to a missed diagnosis or misdiagnosis. In the present study, a comprehensive analysis was performed on 11 patients with CAP-induced RM who were then compared to patients with exercise-induced RM. The results indicated that special attention should be paid to the possibility of RM in CAP patients presenting with muscle pain, weakness, dark urine, or reduced urine output, particularly in male patients presenting with fever. For patients with abnormalities in hepatic and renal function and cardiac enzymes, with or without metabolic acidosis and hyperkalemia, CK and Mb should be tested and actively monitored. Early detection and treatment could reduce the occurrence of renal function deterioration and other complications, as well as shorten the treatment

Table 4 Comparison of test parameters in patients with rhabdomyolysis induced by community-acquired pneumonia and by exercise

Parameters	CAP (n = 11)	Exercise (n = 48)	F/Z/X ²	P value
WBC (3.9-9.7 × 10 ⁹ /L)	9.83 ± 3.59	8.97 ± 2.89	1.40	> 0.05
CRP (0-8 mg/L)	153.90 ± 132.93	7.90 ± 5.60	157.79	< 0.05
pH (7.35-7.45)	7.44 ± 0.03	7.39 ± 0.04	1.34	< 0.05
Oxygenation index (mmHg)	304.60 ± 76.89	436.64 ± 38.84	3.72	< 0.05
CK _{max} (29-200 U/L)	6275.60 (1651.00, 14090.40)	60300.00 (16240.75, 89531.75)	-4.29	< 0.05
Mb _{max} (0-105.7 µg/L)	998.55 (420.95, 3408.98)	3809.30 (2643.65, 3934.25)	-3.01	< 0.05
Peak days	6 (5, 7)	4 (3, 5)	-3.83	< 0.05
SCr (45-84 µmol/L)	105.80 (73.00, 130.70)	68.10 (62.25, 80.07)	-2.66	< 0.05
BUN (2.5-7.2 mmol/L)	8.12 (5.16, 13.02)	4.06 (3.31, 4.76)	-3.76	< 0.05
K ⁺ (3.5-5.5 mmol/L)	3.70 ± 0.49	4.12 ± 0.32	1.57	< 0.05
AST (5-34 U/L)	98 (59, 819)	1360 (909.5, 1819.15)	-3.10	< 0.05
ALT (0-40 U/L)	53 (22, 134)	354 (246, 444)	-3.03	< 0.05
LDH (125-243 U/L)	460 (368, 1519)	2177 (1069.5, 3130)	-3.15	< 0.05

ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; AST: Aspartate transaminase; BUN: Blood urea nitrogen; CK: Creatine kinase; CRP: C-reactive protein; CTnI: Cardiac troponin I; HCO₃: bicarbonate; LDH: Lactate dehydrogenase; Mb: Myoglobin; PaCO₂: Partial pressure of carbon dioxide; PaO₂: partial pressure of oxygen; PCT: Procalcitonin; SCr: Serum creatinine; WBC: White blood cell.

course.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

In clinical practice, rhabdomyolysis (RM) can be caused by community-acquired pneumonia (CAP), which has different clinical characteristics from RM induced by exercise. RM symptoms are mild and can be easily missed during diagnosis. Further studies are needed to determine the characteristics of CAP-induced RM to improve its diagnosis and treatment.

Research motivation

Cases of RM secondary to CAP have been reported, but systematic research data are not available. We believe that some patients with CAP-induced RM have been missed or misdiagnosed due to their atypical symptoms.

Research objectives

This study aimed to investigate the clinical characteristics of patients with CAP-induced RM to avoid missed diagnosis or misdiagnosis.

Research methods

In this retrospective study, baseline information, test results, and prognosis of 11 patients with CAP-induced RM were summarized and compared with those of 48 patients with exercise-induced RM. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 17.0 statistical software.

Research results

CAP-induced RM was more common in men. The major clinical manifestations were high fever and respiratory symptoms, but lacked symptoms typical of RM. Most patients had elevated inflammatory parameters, respiratory alkalosis, and relatively low serum potassium levels and often had abnormalities in hepatic and renal function and cardiac enzymes. Compared with the exercise group, the pneumonia group had substantially lower levels of creatine kinase and myoglobin, a higher incidence of acute kidney injury, and worse renal function and prognosis. Adverse events were mainly related to the severity of CAP.

Research conclusions

CAP can induce RM, which is rare and different from RM induced by exercise. Early detection and treatment could avoid missed diagnosis or misdiagnosis and reduce complications.

Research perspectives

We should pay special attention to the possibility of RM in CAP patients presenting with muscle pain, weakness, dark urine, or reduced urine output, particularly in male patients presenting with fever. For patients with abnormalities in hepatic and renal function and cardiac enzymes, with or without metabolic acidosis and hyperkalemia, creatine kinase and myoglobin should be tested and actively monitored. Early detection and treatment could reduce renal function deterioration and other complications, as well as shorten the treatment course.

REFERENCES

- 1 **Chavez LO**, Leon M, Einav S, Varon J. Beyond muscle destruction: a systematic review of rhabdomyolysis for clinical practice. *Crit Care* 2016; **20**: 135 [PMID: 27301374 DOI: 10.1186/s13054-016-1314-5]
- 2 **Cervellin G**, Comelli I, Benatti M, Sanchis-Gomar F, Bassi A, Lippi G. Non-traumatic rhabdomyolysis: Background, laboratory features, and acute clinical management. *Clin Biochem* 2017; **50**: 656-662 [PMID: 28235546 DOI: 10.1016/j.clinbiochem.2017.02.016]
- 3 **Zhou QT**, Shen N, Sun LN, Wang M, He B. Diagnosis and treatment of severe pneumonia complicated with rhabdomyolysis, acute renal failure and review of literatures. *Zhonghua Yiyuan Ganranxue Zazhi* 2015; **25**: 133-135 [DOI: 10.11816/cn.mi.2015-141301]
- 4 **Khwaja A**. KDIGO clinical practice guidelines for acute kidney injury. *Nephron Clin Pract* 2012; **120**: c179-c184 [PMID: 22890468 DOI: 10.1159/000339789]
- 5 **Chinese Thoracic Society**. Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Community-Acquired Pneumonia in Adults in China. *Zhonghua Jiehe He Huxi Zazhi* 2016; **39**: 253-79
- 6 **Byrd RP**, Roy TM. Rhabdomyolysis of infectious and noninfectious causes. *South Med J* 2002; **95**: 1356-1357 [PMID: 12540011 DOI: 10.1097/00007611-200211000-00027]
- 7 **Khan FY**, Sayed H. Rhabdomyolysis associated with Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia. *Hong Kong Med J* 2012; **18**: 247-249 [DOI: 10.1055/s-0032-1305035]
- 8 **Goundan PN**, Mehrotra A, Mani D, Varadarajan I. Community acquired methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus pneumonia leading to rhabdomyolysis: a case report. *Cases J* 2010; **3**: 61 [PMID: 20205915 DOI: 10.1186/1757-1626-3-61]
- 9 **Tedesco A**, Guglielmetti L, Conti M, Cazzadori A, Concia E. [Pulmonary tuberculosis mimicking a severe community-acquired pneumonia with rhabdomyolysis]. *Infez Med* 2013; **21**: 146-148 [PMID: 23774981]
- 10 **Fadila MF**, Wool KJ. Rhabdomyolysis secondary to influenza an infection: a case report and review of the literature. *N Am J Med Sci* 2015; **7**: 122-124 [PMID: 25839005 DOI: 10.4103/1947-2714.153926]
- 11 **Respiratory Branch of Chinese Pediatric Society of Chinese Medical Association**. Editorial Board of Chinese Journal of Applied Clinical Pediatrics. Expert consensus on diagnosis and treatment of mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia in children (2015). *Zhonghua Shiyong Erke Linchuang Zazhi* 2015; **30**: 1304-1308 [DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-428X.2015.17.006]
- 12 **Sun H**, Sun HM. Research Progress on direct injury of Mycoplasma pneumoniae and its immunological mechanism. *Zhonghua Weishengwuxue He Mianyixue Zazhi* 2015; **1**: 65-68 [DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0254-5101.2015.01.014]
- 13 **Nanda SK**, Dinakaran A, Ray L. Is dilution important: Factitious Total Creatine Kinase in case of Rhabdomyolysis? *J Clin Diagn Res* 2016; **10**: BD01-BD02 [PMID: 27891332 DOI: 10.7860/JCDR/2016/22338.8738]
- 14 **Blanco JR**, Zabalza M, Salcedo J, Echeverria L, Garcia A, Vallejo M. Rhabdomyolysis of infectious and noninfectious causes. *South Med J* 2002; **95**: 542-544 [PMID: 12005014 DOI: 10.1097/00007611-200205000-00016]
- 15 **Wang LH**. The latest research progress of etiology and diagnosis and treatment of rhabdomyolysis. *Zhongguo Jijiu Yixue Zazhi* 2003; **23**: 242-243 [DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002-1949.2003.04.018]
- 16 **Hou ZH**, Yu B, Wang ZZ. Effects of acute hypoxia and hypoxic combined exercise on skeletal muscle and metabolic enzyme activity. *Zhongguo Zuzhi Gongcheng Yanjiu Zazhi* 2004; **8**: 902-903 [DOI: 10.3321/j.issn:1673-8225.2004.05.065]
- 17 **Li SF**, Zapata J, Tillem E. The prevalence of false-positive cardiac troponin I in ED patients with rhabdomyolysis. *Am J Emerg Med* 2005; **23**: 860-863 [PMID: 16291441 DOI: 10.1016/j.ajem.2005.05.008]



Published By Baishideng Publishing Group Inc
7041 Koll Center Parkway, Suite 160, Pleasanton, CA 94566, USA
Telephone: +1-925-2238242
E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com
Help Desk: <https://www.f6publishing.com/helpdesk>
<https://www.wjgnet.com>

