

HIV-Negative Case of *Talaromyces marneffe* Pulmonary Infection with Liver Cirrhosis in China: A Case Report and Literature Review

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Background: *Talaromyces marneffe* (TM) is the third most prevalent opportunistic infection in HIV-positive patients after tuberculosis and cryptococcosis. However, such infection of non-HIV individuals has rarely been reported.

Case Presentation: We describe a very rare case of a 52-year-old male who presented with a single space-occupying lesion on the right lung and was eventually diagnosed with pulmonary TM infection. The patient was HIV-negative and had liver cirrhosis with portal vein thrombosis. Lung tissue next-generation sequencing (NGS) revealed TM infection. We successfully treated the patient with voriconazole for 8 weeks and observed lesion absorption via subsequent CT. The patient consumed wild bamboo rats two months before admission. Mutations related to congenital immune deficiency were not detected by whole-exome sequencing.

Conclusion: Early and timely diagnosis is critical for improving patient prognosis. NGS plays a vital role in the diagnosis of pulmonary TM infection in patients. To our knowledge, this is the first published case of pulmonary TM infection in an HIV-negative patient with liver cirrhosis.

Keywords: *Talaromyces marneffe*, pulmonary infection, HIV-negative, PVT

Background

Talaromyces marneffe (TM) is a significant pathogenic thermally dimorphic fungus that causes systemic mycosis in Southeast Asia and South China.^{1–3} It was originally isolated in 1956 from a bamboo rat, *Rhizomys sinensis*, by Capponi et al.⁴ At present, bamboo rats have been widely reported to be reservoirs of TM.

TM is a highly pathogenic fungus that can cause life-threatening fatal systemic mycosis. After TB and cryptococcosis, TM has been the third most common opportunistic illness in HIV-positive people living in endemic regions. However, in recent years, there has been an increase in the number of TM-infected individuals who do not have HIV.^{5–7} Herein, we report the case of a 52-year-old HIV-negative Chinese man who presented with a pulmonary lesion and was ultimately diagnosed with TM infection via next-generation sequencing (NGS) at our hospital. Upon timely antifungal therapy, his condition improved.

Case Presentation

A 52-year-old Chinese man was admitted to our hospital on 27 February 2023 because of the discovery of portal vein thrombosis for one year. The patient underwent abdominal ultrasound examination at the local hospital, and the results showed “liver cirrhosis, right portal vein thrombosis (PVT), and slow portal vein flow” in March 2022. Therefore, warfarin anticoagulant treatment was given, but the treatment was irregular. In February 2023, the patient underwent another abdominal ultrasound examination, and the results showed that there was no significant blood flow in the main or

right portal vein, the flow velocity of the left portal vein branch decreased, and both the splenic vein and superior mesenteric vein dilated. He did not have the following symptoms: fever, cough, phlegm, chest tightness, shortness of breath, bloating, abdominal pain, diarrhea, black stools, etc. After being diagnosed with chronic hepatitis B in 2008, the patient was consistently taking nucleoside drugs. In 2016, the patient experienced gastrointestinal bleeding due to ruptured esophageal and gastric varices and underwent splenectomy. The patient's condition remained stable after surgery, and there were no decompensated complications of liver cirrhosis. The patient was born and raised in Anhui, China, and had no recent travel history. The patient did not smoke or drink alcohol. During the 2023 Spring Festival, patients consumed bamboo rats. He was transferred to our hospital to further clarify the condition and treatment of PVT on February 27, 2023.

We performed a physical examination of the patient upon admission. The patient's vital signs were as follows: temperature, 36.5°C; BP, 120/80 mmHg; heart rate, 83 beats/min; and respiratory rate, 18 breaths/min. Upon physical examination, no superficial lymphadenectasis, yellow skin, icteric sclera, untouched right subcostal liver, untouched spleen, liver palm or spider telangiectasias were observed.

During his admission, he underwent routine blood tests, biochemical tests, urine and fecal laboratory tests, etc. Chest CT scans and enhanced CT venography (CTV) of the hepatic portal vein were also performed. The results of the following laboratory routine examinations are shown in Table 1. His blood was HIV-negative, and he had normal CD4 (532.89 cells/ μ L) counts. Furthermore, the results showed that this patient was infected with HBV without hepatitis A, C, D, or E. Blood tests related to autoimmune liver disease were negative. As shown in Table 1, aspartate transaminase (AST), gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), and total bilirubin (TBIL) were all slightly elevated. Concurrently, albumin (ALB) and platelet count (PLT) decreased slightly. Moreover, all the other indicators were within the normal range, including procalcitonin (PCT), c-reactive protein (CRP), absolute number of neutrophils

Table 1 Laboratory Findings at the First Presentation

ALT	50 U/L	G	30.13 pg/mL
AST	54 U/L ↑	GM	<0.1000 ug/L
GGT	181 U/L ↑	IgG	21.9 g/L
ALP	146 U/L ↑	HBsAg	9.45 IU/mL ↑
ALB	38.9 g/L ↓	HBeAb	0.130 S/CO ↓
TBIL	21.6 umol/L ↑	HBcAb	7.580 S/CO↑
Cr	61.7 umol/L	HBVDNA	<50
INR	1.13	HIV-Ab	(-)
PT	14.5 s	HCV-Ab	(-)
PCT	0.03 ng/mL	HAV-IgM	(-)
CRP	<0.499 mg/L	HDV-IgM	(-)
WBC	6.66 10 ⁹ /L	HEV-IgM	(-)
NEUH	4 10 ⁹ /L	T-spot	(-)
LYMPH	1.91 10 ⁹ /L	AMA	(-)
PLT	82 10 ⁹ /L ↓	ANA	(-)
CD4	532.89 cells/ul	AFP	3.5 ng/mL

Notes: ↑: reduction; ↓: elevation.

Abbreviations: ALT, alanine transaminase; AST, aspartate transaminase; GGT, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase; ALP, alkaline phosphatase; ALB, albumin; TBIL, total bilirubin; Cr, serum creatinine; INR, international normalized ratio; PT, prothrombin time; PCT, procalcitonin; CRP, c-reactive protein; WBC, white blood cell count; NEUH, absolute number of neutrophils; LYMPH, absolute number of lymphocytes; PLT, platelet count; GM assay, galactomannan antigen assay; G assay, (1/3) -b-D-glucan assay; IgG, immunoglobulin g; HBsAg, hepatitis B surface antigen; T-spot, tuberculosis-spot; AMA, antimitocondrial antibody; ANA, antinuclear antibody; AFP, alphafetoprotein.

(NEUH), galactomannan antigen assay (GM), and (1/3)-b-D-glucan assay (G) (Table 1). The patient's hepatic function suggested a Child Pugh score of 5 points, which was classified as Child-Pugh class A.

Figure 1 showed the dynamic changes of lung lesions during the patient's hospitalization, as shown by four chest CT scans. After admission, a chest CT scan revealed a mixed ground glass lesion in the posterior segment of the right upper lobe of the lung, with potential for inflammation or tumor (Figure 1A). He underwent a lung biopsy, and the specimens were sent for pathology review and NGS testing. However, the patient declined bronchoalveolar lavage and lung tissue culture. Biopsy pathology revealed a small focal granuloma with negative periodic-acid-Schiff (PAS) staining and negative Grocott's methenamine silver (GMS) staining. NGS of the biopsy confirmed lung infection with TM (n = 51 reads) and human gammaherpes virus 4 (n = 17 reads) 2 days later (Figure 2). We further examined the EB virus and found that both the capsid antigen and early antigen IgM were negative. Based on medical history, laboratory tests and radiographic findings, we identified TM lung infection. AMPB was given since March 4 (Figure 3). The dose of AMPB was maintained at 35 mg Qd (0.5 mg/kg/d). After 3 days, the Cr concentration increased to 98 $\mu\text{mol/L}$. Due to drug-

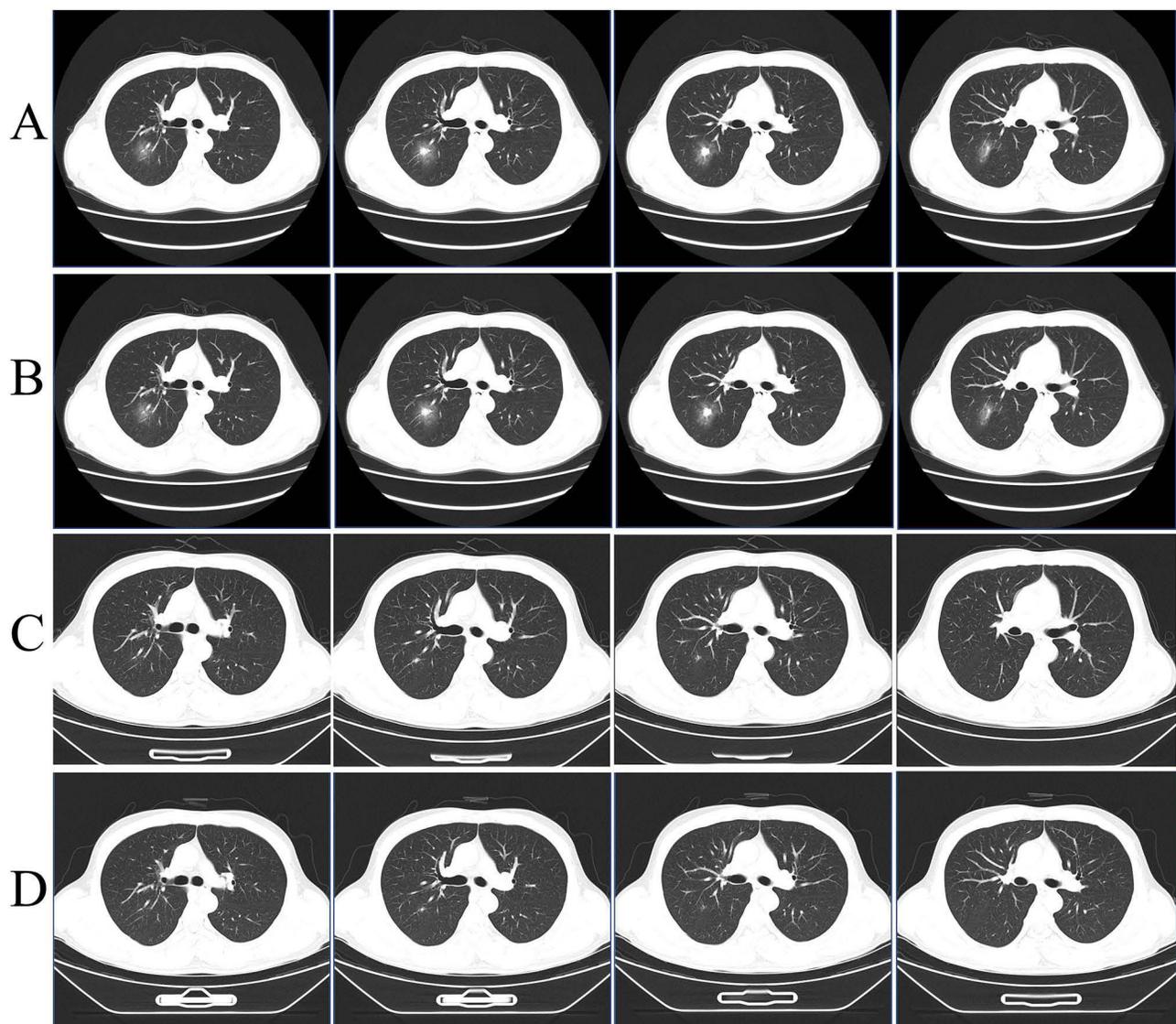


Figure 1 Chest CT image. (A) A mixed ground glass (4.2*3.7 cm) in the posterior segment of the upper lobe of the right lung on admission (2023-2-28). (B) After effective antifungal therapy, the mixed ground glass opacity (2.5*1.4 cm) in the posterior segment of the upper lobe of the right lung was reduced on March 14, 2023. (C) After effective antifungal therapy, the nodule (11*7 mm) in the posterior segment of the upper lobe of the right lung continued to reduce on April 7, 2023. (D) The nodule (approximately 8 mm) in the posterior segment of the upper lobe of the right lung continued to reduce on April 22, 2023.

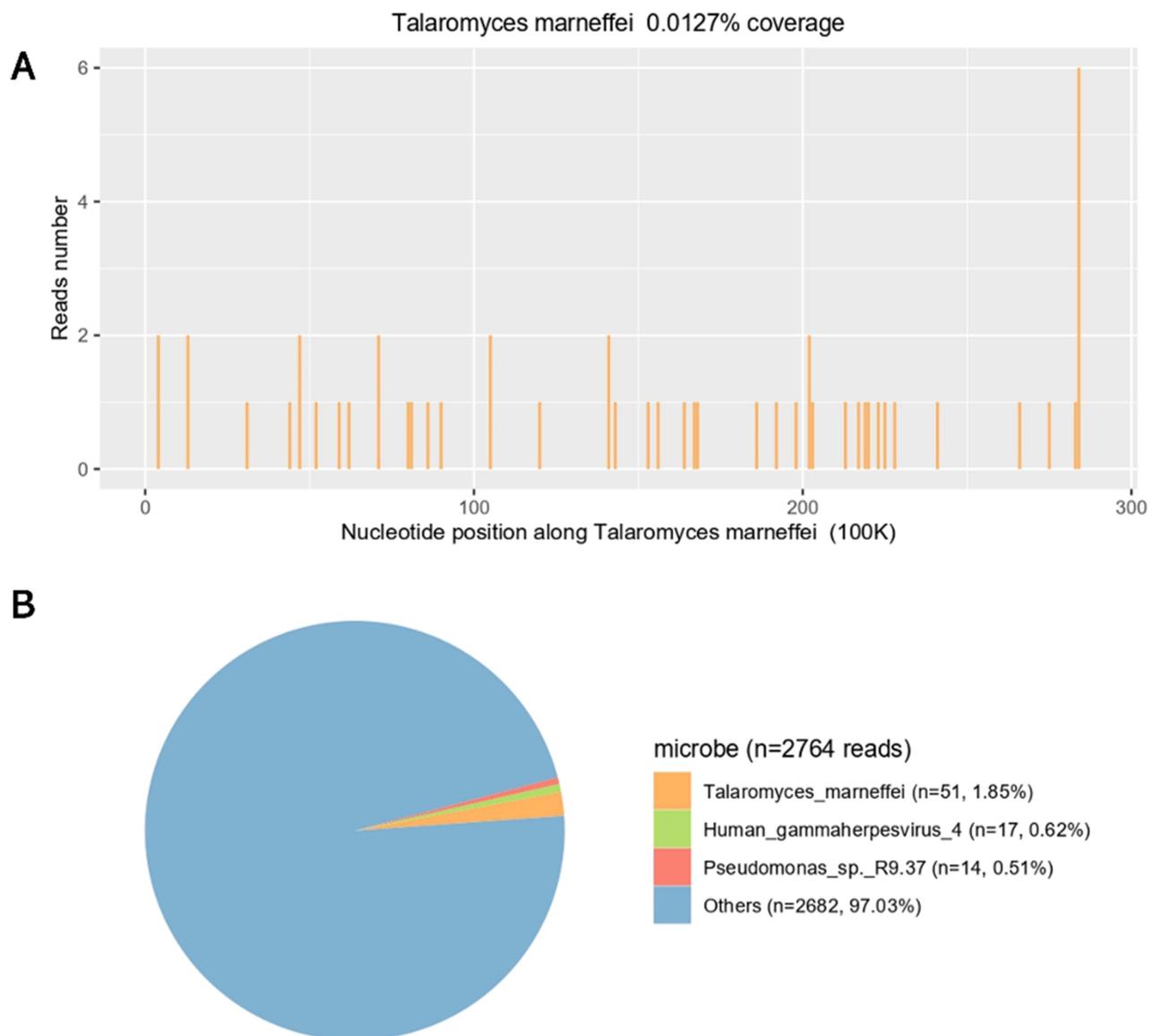


Figure 2 Confirmation of TM specific amplification from lung tissue by NGS. **(A)** The reads mapped to TM derived from NGS data. A total of 51 reads were mapped to TM in the reference database, which contains approximately 2764 pathogen genomes and has a total coverage of 0.0127%. **(B)** The distribution of microbe sequences (N = 2764 reads) identified in patient plasma, including TM (N = 51; 1.85%), human gammaherpesvirus 4, Pseudomonas sp.R9.37 and others.

induced renal toxicity, we disabled AMPB and switched to VRC orally (400 mg twice daily, after 24 h, dose-adjusted to 200 mg twice daily) to continue antifungal efficacy. During the next 8 weeks, the trough concentration of voriconazole was monitored (on March 13, 4.72 mg/L; on April 7, 3.16 mg/L), which was within the recommended range (2–5 µg/mL), so the dose was not adjusted. Moreover, 3 chest CT scans, which were performed on March 14, 2023, April 7, 2023, and April 22, 2023, showed that the lung lesion was almost completely absorbed (Figure 1B–D); therefore, VRC was discontinued on April 27, 2023 (Figure 3). Until this article was submitted, there was no recurrence of TM infection. On the other hand, considering that the patient’s HIV test was negative but the total counts of CD4⁺ did not decrease, we could not rule out congenital immunodeficiency. Blood whole-exome sequencing revealed no mutations related to congenital immune deficiency.

After admission, the CTV of the hepatic portal vein demonstrated liver cirrhosis and partial thrombosis of the right portal vein. An upper endoscopy revealed severe gastric and esophageal varices and portal hypertensive gastropathy (Figure 4). Partial thrombosis of the right portal vein and portal hypertension were ultimately diagnosed. This patient was

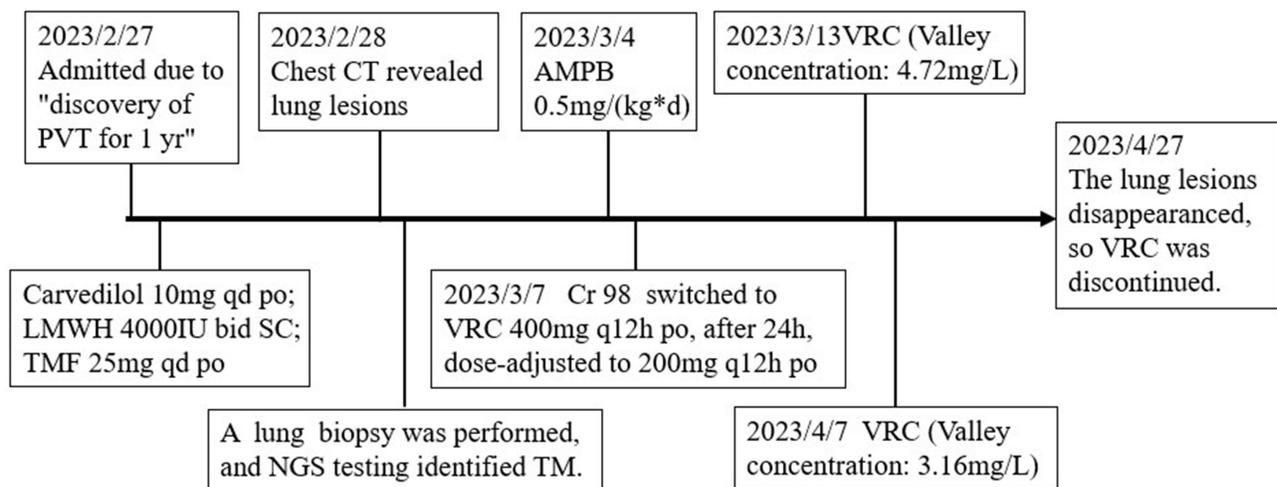


Figure 3 Timeline of the patient with relevant data on the episodes and interventions.

Abbreviations: PVT portal vein thrombosis, LMWH low molecular weight heparin, TMF amantadine, NGS next generation sequencing, TM *Talaromyces marneffei*, Cr creatinine, AMPB amphotericin B liposomes, VRC voriconazole.

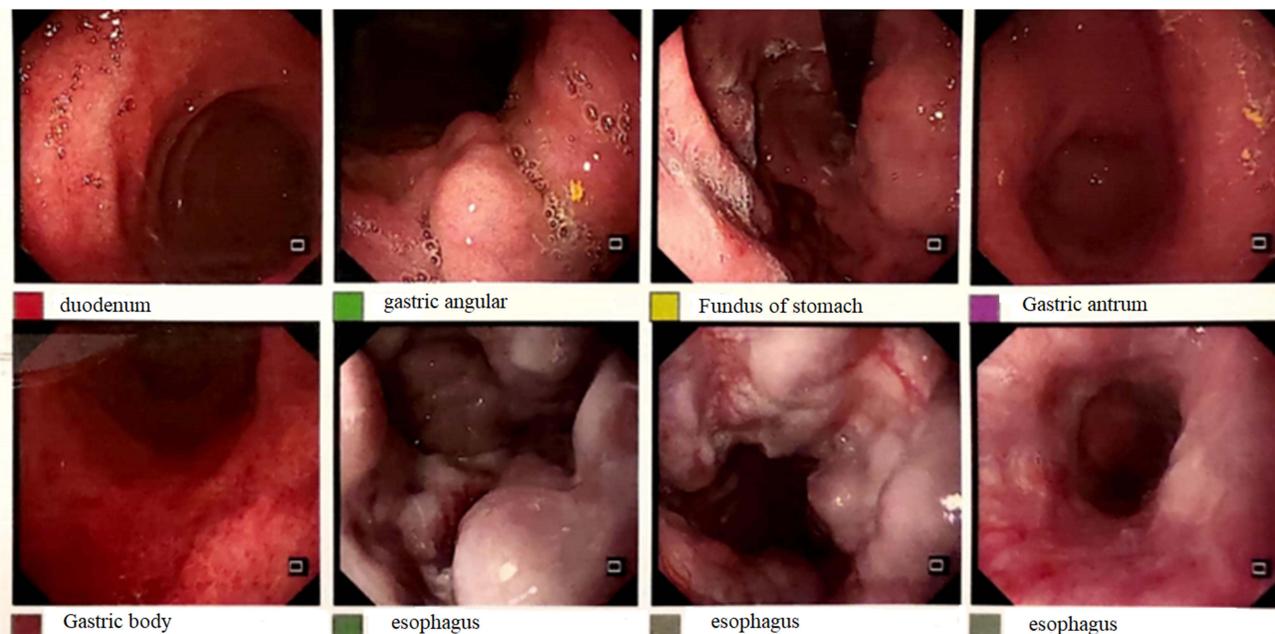


Figure 4 Gastroscopy: gastroesophageal varices (severe), portal hypertensive gastropathy.

given carvedilol to decrease portal pressure and low molecular weight heparin (LMWH) for thrombolysis. Telephone follow-up is continuing to clarify the presence or absence of recurrence of TM infection and the thrombolytic efficacy of LMWH.

Systematic Review

Twenty-seven cases of HIV-negative adults with TM infection published from 2016 to 2024 have been reported in the English literature, and case reports of HIV-negative children were excluded. Their characteristics are detailed in Table 2. All patients were HIV negative, with a mean age of approximately 46 years. Eighteen patients were male, and 9 were female. Twenty-five patients were from China, and 2 patients were from southern California, USA. Four patients had

Table 2 Summary of HIV-Negative Adults with TM Infection

Year	References	NO. cases	Age(Years) / Sex	Residence	Underlying Disease	Animal Exposure	Travel history in Epidemic Areas	Infection Site	Antifungal Therapy (Duration)	Outcomes	Immunodeficiency
2016	Qiu Y ⁸	2	64/F	China	LCH	No	No	Lung, skin, bones, lymph node	AMPB-VRC-ITRA (1 year)	Death	NA
			57/M	China	No	No	Yes	Lymphadenopathy, skin, lymph node	VRC-AMPB-ITRA (5 months)	Recovered	NA
2017	Zhang J ⁹	1	45/F	China	Mycobacteria kansasii with papillary thyroid cancer	NA	NA	Lung, skin, thyroid, bones, lymph node	AMPB-ITRA (17months)	Recovered	NA
2018	Yu X ¹⁰	1	41/M	Zhejiang, China	Pulmonary sarcoidosis	No	No	Lung, skin	VRC (12 months)	Recovered	NA
2018	Zhu YM ¹¹	1	22/M	China	No	NA	NA	Lung, bone marrow, central nervous system, skin	AMPB-ITRA (>1 month)	Improved	NA
2019	Lin F ¹²	1	50/F	China	LELC	No	No	Lung, lymph node	VRC-ITRA (9.5 months)	Recovered	NA
2020	Chen Y ¹³	1	55/M	Zhejiang, China	No	No	No	Lung, skin, bones	AMPB-VRC (6 months)	Recovered	NA
2020	Zhang W ¹⁴	1	34/F	Hangzhou, China	Chronic hepatitis B	No	No	Lung	ITRA (3 months)	Improved	STAT3 mutation
2020	Chen D ¹⁵	1	24/M	China	No	NA	NA	Lymph node, intestinal wall	AMPB-VRC (2 weeks)	Death	NA
2021	Lin F ¹⁶	2	63/M	China	Lung adenocarcinoma	No	No	Lung, skin	VRC-AMPB-ITRA (7 months)	Death	AIGAs (+)
			57/M	Guangxi, China	Lung adenocarcinoma	NA	Yes	Lung, lymph node	VRC-AMPB-ITRA (9 months)	Death	AIGAs (+)
2021	Shen Q ¹⁷	1	24/M	Zhejiang, China	Bronchopulmonary dysplasia	No	No	Lung	VRC (7 months)	Recovered	TSC2 mutation
2021	Huang H ¹⁸	1	28/F	China	No	Yes	No	Lymph node, lung, skin, bones	AMPB-VRC (28 months)	Improved	NA
2021	Yang Z ¹⁹	1	51/M	Southern China	Diabetes, NSHL	No	NA	Blood, lungs, skin, and subcutaneous tissue	AMPB-VRC-ITRA (7 months)	Death	NA
2021	Liu W ²⁰	1	59/F	China	Advanced lung adenocarcinoma	No	No	Lung	AMPB-ITRA (4 months)	Recovered	EGFR mutation

2022	Zhan Y ²¹	4	21/M	China	No	NA	NA	Lung, lymph nodes, bone	AMPB-VRC	Improved	AIGAs (+)
			41/M	China	Nephrotic syndrome and hypertension	NA	NA	Lung	AMPB-VRC	Recovered	NA
			24/M	China	Hyper IgE syndrome and bronchiectasis	NA	NA	Lung	AMPB-ITRA	Recurrence	STAT3 deficiency
			62/M	China	Chronic renal failure	NA	NA	Lung, skin	AMPB-VRC	Improved	NA
2022	Chen L ²²	I	32/F	Guangdong, China	Chronic hepatitis B	No	Yes	Mediastinal mass	AMPB-ITRA (3.5 months)	Improved	NA
2022	Qiu Y ²³	I	56/M	China	Coronary atherosclerotic heart disease	NA	NA	Lung, lymph node, bones	AMPB+VRC (3 days)	Death	AIGAs (+)
2022	Cai DH ²⁴	I	51/M	Jiangxi, China	Post renal transplantation	NA	Yes	Lung	VRC (3 Months)	Recovered	NA
2023	Du R ²⁵	I	30/F	China	No	No	No	Lung, spine	AMPB-ITRA (9 months)	Recovered	AIGAs (+)
2023	Singh MK ²⁶	2	76/M	Southern California, USA	Squamous cell lung carcinoma	No	No	Lung	AMPB-VRC-ITRA	Symptom improved (progression of pulmonary malignancy)	NA
			63/M	Southern California, USA	Multiple sites of poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	No	No	Lung	ITRA	Symptom improved (died due to complications of his cancer)	NA
2023	Chen Z ²⁷	I	51/F	China	Myasthenia gravis	No	No	Lung	VRC	Recovered	NA
2024	Yang H ²⁸	I	66/M	Northern China	Hypertension	No	No	Liver, spleen, lymph node, bones	AMPB	Death	NA

TM *Talaromyces marneffei*, F female, M male, NA, not available, VRC voriconazole, ITRA, itraconazole, AMPB amphotericin B, LCH Langerhans cell histiocytosis, LELC primary pulmonary lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma, STAT3 transcription 3, AIGAs anti-interferon-gamma autoantibodies, TSC2 tuberous sclerosis complex subunit 2, NSHL nodular sclerosing Hodgkin lymphoma, EGFR epidermal growth factor receptor, HIES hyper IgE syndrome.

a clear travel history to an area of the TM. One patient had a history of pet rat bites. Seven patients had no underlying illnesses, while the remaining patients had underlying diseases.

The lesions in 9 patients were only in the lungs, while the remaining 18 patients had multiple organ involvement. Nine patients had clear immune deficiencies, while the remaining 18 patients had not reported any immune issues.

Overall, the mortality rate is approximately 31%. In patients with only lung lesions, there was one recurrence of TM infection, and two other patients had poor prognoses due to their own tumor, while the remaining patients had good prognoses. These patients have a variety of congenital immune deficiency conditions. TM infection was observed in five patients with AIGAs, three of whom eventually died. AIGAs have been shown to underlie severe TM infection in HIV-negative patients. AIGAs may thus be considered a new form of late-onset immunodeficiency conferring a predisposition not only to severe mycobacterial infections but also to some bacterial and fungal infections.²⁹ One patient was diagnosed with a STAT3 mutation, and the other patient had STAT3 hyper-IgE syndrome. STAT3-HIES is most likely a susceptibility factor for TM infections among HIV-negative patients and has a high case fatality rate.³⁰ Either hyperactivation or inactivation of STAT3 results in human disease.³¹ STAT3 hyper-IgE syndrome comprises a heterogeneous group of immune-sharing manifestations, including increased infection susceptibility.³² Two other genetic defects were detected, including mutations in TSC2 and EGFR. Patients with TSC2 mutations that induce bronchopulmonary dysplasia may be potential hosts for TM.¹⁷ Genetically impaired lung cancer might increase the likelihood of developing malignancies, and lung cancer will impair the immune system, but whether this is an important cause of TM remains to be confirmed by future studies.²⁰

Seventeen patients with favorable prognoses received prompt diagnosis and antifungal therapy. The antifungal therapy lasted anywhere from three months to twenty-eight months at its longest. Individuals with a poor outcome typically have many lesions, diffuse TM infection, or an uncertain or delayed diagnosis. These non-HIV-infected patients were frequently misdiagnosed with other illnesses or were not properly identified because of coinfections. Adverse responses to antifungal medications prevented several patients from receiving effective antiviral therapy.

Discussion

In the 1990s, TM infections were documented in an increasing number of HIV-negative patients with poor cell-mediated immunity. TM is a dimorphic fungus with mycelial and yeast forms at 25 and 37°C, respectively.³³ The bamboo rat can serve as a significant natural reservoir for TM since inhalation of airborne conidia is believed to be the major infection route. In our study, this patient consumed bamboo rats. TM has the ability to infiltrate several organs, including the lungs, skin, and lymph nodes in HIV-negative people. A 10-year retrospective cohort study showed that HIV-negative patients with TM infection have greater neutrophil counts, more organ damage and greater mortality than HIV-positive patients.⁷ This patient had only one lung lesion that did not spread to other organs. The infection is more prevalent in Guangxi Province and Guangdong Province in mainland China, and respiratory signs, fever, lymphadenopathy, skin lesions, anemia, and hepatosplenomegaly are the primary clinical manifestations of TM infections in HIV-negative adults.³⁴ In our case, the patient presented no fever, cough, phlegm, chest tightness, or shortness of breath, which suggested that the symptoms were occult.

Accurate and early diagnosis of TM infection is important but challenging. Previously, TM was identified by separating the fungus from clinical samples. The protracted incubation period makes prompt diagnosis challenging. Using NGS, the physician was able to immediately establish the presence of TM within 48 hours after the pathologist was unable to identify the pathogen solely based on microscopic morphology. NGS played a critical role in the diagnosis of TM infection in 10 patients, as shown in Table 2. This case report details how unbiased NGS, in which sequence reads corresponding to TMs are found in tissues, was used to diagnose TM infection in an HIV-negative patient. In this case, the results of routine pathogen detection were negative; there was only one lung lesion, the patient exhibited no symptoms such as fever or cough, and only a small number of NGS sequences were available. Based on the above, we speculate that the disease could still be in the very early stages of infection. However, there were no encouraging findings in the pathological results of the lung tissue. Unfortunately, tissue culture and bronchial lavage were not performed.

HIV-negative patients with TM infection are generally severely immunosuppressed, especially those with solid-organ transplants, bone marrow recipients, or long-term steroid use. As shown in Table 2, HIV-negative individuals with anti-IFN- γ autoantibodies or STAT3 hyper-IgE syndrome typically have relapsing, refractory, and fatal infections, such as TM. Congenital immune deficiency was ruled out for the patient in this case, and he denied long-term use of immunosuppressants. However, the patient had liver cirrhosis. Liver injury and persistent inflammation lead to the development of liver cirrhosis. Long-term inflammation causes the liver to accumulate fibrous tissue and regenerate nodules, which distorts the hepatic vascular system and impairs liver function. Cirrhosis impairs the liver's capacity to maintain homeostasis and hepatic immunosurveillance, impairing the body's immune system. Liver cirrhosis is characterized by immune dysfunction, which includes immunodeficiency and systemic inflammation. Cirrhosis-associated immune dysfunction contributes to the high rate of infection in patients with decompensated cirrhosis.³⁵ Patients with cirrhosis are at risk of developing a number of potentially fatal consequences, including infections, regardless of the etiology. Numerous clinical studies have demonstrated that innate and adaptive immune responses, including monocyte/macrophage, dendritic cell, natural killer (NK) cell, and T cell responses, become dysfunctional as a result of chronic HBV infection.³⁶ A complicated interaction between the immune system and the liver is responsible for the frequency and severity of infections that worsen cirrhotic portal hypertension, which leads to a range of systemic immunological disorders affecting both the innate and humoral systems.³⁷ The patient's immune system was impaired by liver cirrhosis, which may have been a significant factor in the patient's infection with this fungus even though genetic testing revealed no hereditary immune weakness and no decline in CD4+ T-cell count.

The first-line treatment for TM infection is amphotericin B, while voriconazole and itraconazole are similarly effective. However, the patient developed kidney damage after treatment with amphotericin, and oral voriconazole was administered successively after 8 weeks of cumulative treatment. The final outcomes met our expectations. The blood level of voriconazole must be carefully monitored during the treatment period.

Conclusions

Clinicians should be aware that they may encounter TM infection in HIV-negative patients with liver cirrhosis. However, diagnosis is challenging, and missed diagnosis of TM infection may result in fatal spread. The application of NGS significantly aids in the quick and accurate diagnosis of TM infection.

Data and Material Availability

All data included in this study are available upon request by contact with the corresponding author.

Ethics Approval and Patient Consent

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for the publication of the case details. The study was approved by the medical ethics committee of Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center.

Acknowledgments

We would like to acknowledge the reviewers for their helpful comments on this paper.

Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, execution, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; agreed to submit to the current journal; gave final approval of the final version to be published; and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Funding

This work was supported by the internal research fund of Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center (NO. KY- GW-2024-11) and the Clinical Research Plan of SHDC (No. SHDC2020CR1037B China).

Disclosure

The authors declare no conflicts of interest in this work.

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