

Case Study: Chromobacterium violaceum Osteomyelitis: A Rare Gram Negative Bacilli Infection

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chromobacterium violaceum is a gram-negative, motile, oxidase-positive bacillus and facultatively anaerobic. It is widely distributed in natural aquatic environments. **Case summary:** A 24 years old Indian gentleman without comorbid alleged motor vehicle accident (MVA) on 2nd November 2020. He sustained right sided orbital blow out fracture, maxillary sinus fracture with subluxation of orbital globe into right maxillary sinus, and traumatic optic neuropathy. He underwent multiple operation in between 10th November 2020 to 22nd January 2021. CT brain and orbital done on 16th January 2021 showed pus discharge from forehead wound and temporal scalp swelling, skull osteomyelitis with left lid abscess. Pus aspirate from left scalp collected on 14th January and bone culture on 17th January 2021 both grew C. violaceum. Patient completed intravenous (IV) Unasyn 3g QID for 5 days followed by Tazocin for 2days. Repeated culture on 19th January 2021 from same side of left scalp wound was no growth. **Discussion:** There are limited papers published in regards to C. violaceum osteomyelitis and its association with hospital acquired infection. In this case, the patient required multiple operation and long hospitalization but 2 months after admission, pus and bone culture grew C. violaceum. American Journal of Infectious Control reported that C. violaceum was isolated from water samples collected under sterile precautions from operation theatre. The contaminated water could be the source of infection and isolates from the hospital environment can be a source of nosocomial infection.

Factors Influencing the Potential Acceptance of a COVID-19 Vaccine among Healthcare Workers in a District Hospital in Manjung, Perak

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Vaccine is the most promising solution against COVID-19 pandemic. This study aimed to determine the potential acceptance of COVID-19 vaccine and the associated factors among Healthcare Workers (HCWs) in Hospital Seri Manjung (HSM), Malaysia. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study using self-administered online questionnaire was conducted among all HCWs in HSM from December 2020-January 2021. **Results:** Among the 901 subjects recruited, 74.8% self-considered moderate to high risk of contracting COVID-19 infection. Although 65.8% thought that COVID-19 vaccination was important for self-protection but only 50.7% would accept it. Those not worried about fever post-vaccination [Adj. OR=5.06; 95%CI: 1.12,22.89; p=0.035], neutral towards unknown long-term side effect [Adj. OR=2.59; 95%CI: 1.39,4.81; p=0.003], neutral [Adj. OR=3.21; 95%CI: 1.69,6.10; p<0.001] and not worried about effectiveness of vaccine [Adj. OR=3.54; 95%CI: 1.10,11.39; p=0.034] were more likely to accept COVID-19 vaccine. Subjects who would reject vaccination despite declaration of bovine-free [Adj. OR=0.44; 95%CI: 0.20,0.96; p=0.038]; reject India-manufactured vaccine [Adj. OR=0.23; 95%CI: 0.09,0.61; p=0.003]; reject vaccination despite recommendation by government [Adj. OR=0.11; 95%CI: 0.02,0.56; p=0.008] or trusted healthcare professionals [Adj. OR=0.03; 95%CI: 0.01,0.11; p<0.001] were associated with lower overall COVID-19 vaccine acceptance. Indifference towards vaccination despite declaration of porcine-free [Adj. OR=0.42; 95%CI: 0.24,0.73; p=0.002]; duration of vaccine effectiveness [Adj. OR=0.30; 95%CI: 0.16,0.57; p<0.001] or escalation of cases [Adj. OR=0.54; 95%CI: 0.32,0.93; p=0.027] were also associated with lower overall COVID-19 vaccine acceptance. **Conclusion:** Concerns regarding the content, manufacturing country and confidence towards government or healthcare professionals need to be addressed to improve COVID-19 vaccine acceptance among HCWs.