Whipple’s Disease — Symptoms and Diagnosis

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Whipple’s disease is a rare infection affecting several tissues throughout the body including the GI tract, central nervous system, and heart by the bacteria Tropheryma whipplei. Symptoms include malabsorption, weight loss, and diarrhea with extra GI symptoms including arthritis and joint pain. The following article contains all important facts about the Whipple’s disease.

Definition of Whipple’s Disease

The infection with Tropheryma whipplei

Whipple’s disease is named after George Hoyt Whipple who identified it in 1907. It is a rare systemic illness and is caused by infection of T. whipplei. The first symptom of infection is joint pain. Much later diarrhea and malabsorption follow. Without proper antibiotic treatment, death is likely within one year.

Epidemiology of Whipple’s Disease
Spread of Whipple’s Disease

There have only been about 1000 cases since described in 1907. Whipple’s disease is found in men much more frequently than in women and in Caucasians more than any other race.

Etiology of Whipple’s Disease

Causes of Whipple’s Disease

* Tropheryma whipplei is a gram positive Actinobacteria that can be found intracellularly and extracellularly. The bacteria has been isolated from synovial fluid, CSF, and lung biopsies. It grows in the acidic vacuoles of cells. This may increase its virulence and penchant for chronic infection. The bacteria may be part of many people’s natural flora and only becomes a problem when the body starts reacting to it. Alternatively, the bacteria are also found in soil and on both wild and domestic animals.

Pathology and Pathophysiology of Whipple’s Disease

Tropheryma whipplei infiltrates tissue and causes destruction. The inflammatory process that follows is also disruptive and damages tissues. As part of the immune response, macrophages absorb the bacteria. There is some research that implies a predisposition to Whipple’s disease in patients that have difficulty breaking down intracellular bacteria. In the GI tract, especially in the duodenum and small intestine, Whipple’s disease causes malabsorption by infiltrating the mucosa down to the lamina propria and disrupting villous function.

Symptoms of Whipple’s Disease

Signs of Whipple’s Disease

Early symptoms are joint pain. This symptom usually starts years before GI symptoms. As the disease progresses malabsorption, diarrhea, and wasting occur. Steatorrhea is also common. There are a variety of extra GI symptoms that occur in the later stages of the disease. These include oculomasticatory myorhythmia (repetitive movements of muscles in the face and eyes) uveitis, culture-negative endocarditis, and hyperpigmentation of the skin. Dementia and memory loss are also common.

Diagnosis of Whipple’s Disease

Diagnosis is made by a careful review of history and by biopsy, which is definitive. Tissue samples from the duodenum will show foamy macrophages in the lamina propria that contain non-acid fast, gram positive bacteria that are positive to T. whipplei antibody staining. PCR is a confirmatory test and can be used on synovial fluid, CSF, and blood samples. Additionally, mesenteric lymph nodes may appear enlarged on abdominal CT.
Differential Diagnoses of Whipple’s Disease

Clinical pictures similar to Whipple’s Disease

- Culture positive endocarditis
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- HIV enteropathy
- Celiac disease
- Tropical sprue

Therapy of Whipple’s Disease

Treatment of Whipple’s Disease

The treatment involves antibiotic therapy up to one year. First, the patient is given streptomycin and penicillin for 14 days followed by co-trimoxazole (trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole) for one to two years.
Progression and Prognosis of Whipple’s Disease

The chances of relapse after a combined antibiotic therapy for one year is approximately 40 % and is more common with central nervous system symptoms. **Without treatment mortality approaches 100 % after one year.**

Review Questions

The correct answers can be found below the references.

1. **Which one of the following is likely involved in the pathology of Whipple’s disease?**
   
   A. Autoantibodies  
   B. The failure to degrade intracellular bacterial effectively  
   C. The inability to phagocytose *T. whipplei* efficiently  
   D. Reduced production of interleukin in response to *T. whipplei*

2. **Which one of the following is a dermatologic manifestation often found in Whipple’s disease?**
   
   A. Dermal fibromas  
   B. Scleroderma  
   C. Vitiligo  
   D. Melanoderma

3. **Which one of the following tests is most useful in diagnosing Whipple’s disease?**
   
   A. Electron microscopy  
   B. Sudan-black staining  
   C. Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS)

References


a Low-Pathogenic, Environmental Infectious Organism to a Rare, Multifaceted Inflammatory Complex. Dig Dis. 33 (2):190-9.


Correct answers: 1B, 2D, 3D

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