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# Anais

CYSTIC FIBROSIS PATIENT WITH BURKHOLDERIA PSEUDOMALLEI INFECTION ACQUIRED IN BRAZIL  
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*Burkholderia pseudomallei* is a rare isolate from cystic fibrosis (CF) patients outside the endemic areas. We report the recovery of *B. pseudomallei* from the sputum of a CF patient in Brazil. Case report: This is a 17-year-old female patient with CF who lives in Barra dos Bugres, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, a tropical region. Despite the diagnosis of CF-related diabetes associated with chronic lung infection by methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, her pulmonary disease was well controlled until 2003. The patient had normal lung function and only minor bronchiectatic changes shown by chest computer tomography. After 2004 her pulmonary condition deteriorated; she presented frequent respiratory exacerbations and recurrent radiological changes, as well as right upper lobe bronchiectasis. Since 2005, *B. pseudomallei* has been recovered from her sputum (phenotypic tests and 16S rRNA gene amplification by PCR and sequencing). This organism has only rarely been described in CF patients, most cases occurring after travelling to an endemic region. Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, a known risk factor, was also present in our patient. Conclusion: *B. pseudomallei* is the causative agent of melioidosis, a disease endemic in areas of Southeast Asia and Northern Australia (1), which usually presents as a febrile illness, ranging from an acute fulminant sepsis to a chronic debilitating localized infection. Considering that the isolation of *B. pseudomallei* from CF patients may have significant therapeutic and prognostic implications, it is important to precisely identify nonfermentative Gram-negative organisms, even from non-endemic regions.