**CONCLUSION**

Given the rarity of Lemierre’s syndrome, the suspicion can often be missed by clinicians. Therefore, it is prudent to be aware of its re-emergence in the clinical setting, especially in patients with complications of upper respiratory tract infection (2).

---

**IMAGING**

- A computed tomography (CT) scan of the chest revealed multiple septic emboli in bilateral lung fields [Figure 1].
- CT scan of the neck confirmed the presence of septic thrombophlebitis of right internal jugular vein and blood cultures later returned positive for Fusobacterium necrophorum [Figure 2].

**OUTCOME AND FOLLOWUP**

- She was diagnosed with Lemierre’s syndrome and was started on empiric broad-spectrum antibiotics with de-escalation to ampicillin–sulbactam for a total of 6 weeks.
- Anticoagulation was deemed unnecessary after discussion with specialists.
- She had complete resolution of her symptoms in a week.

**DISCUSSION**

- With the emergence of antibiotics, Lemierre’s syndrome, once a common disorder, became a rare disease and has also been known as the “forgotten disease” (2).
- However, with increasing antibiotic resistance, the disorder is reemerging and advocates judicious antibiotic use.
- The treatment consists of a prolonged course of intravenous beta-lactam antibiotics (2).

---

**REFERENCES**

1. Lemierre’s syndrome, reemergence of a forgotten disease: a case report - PMC (nih.gov)
2. Lemierre’s syndrome caused by Klebsiella pneumoniae: A case report - PMC (nih.gov)

---

**DISCLOSURE INFORMATION**

- Authors report no conflicts of interest