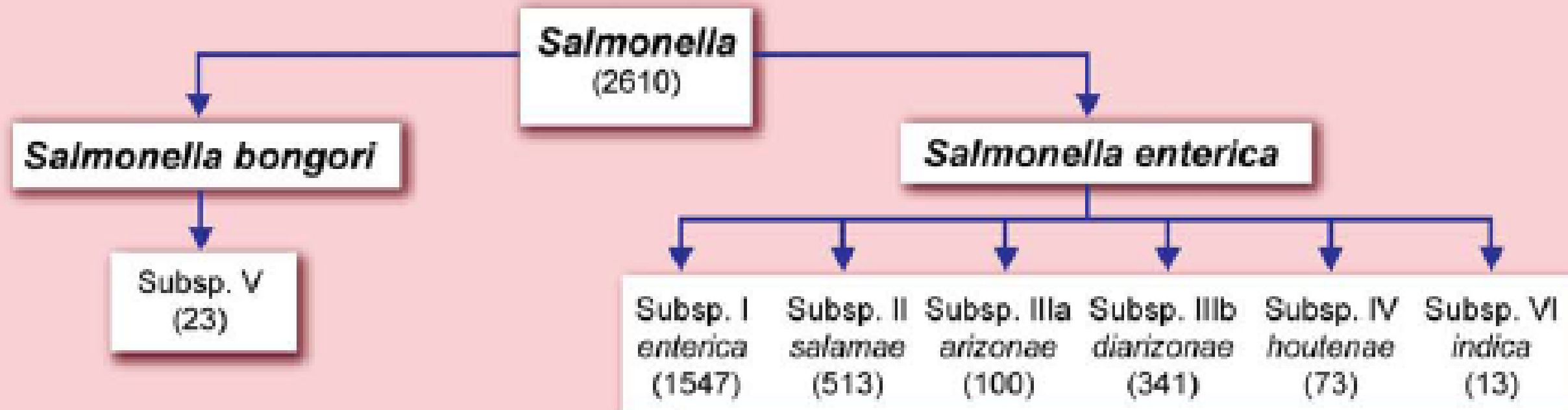


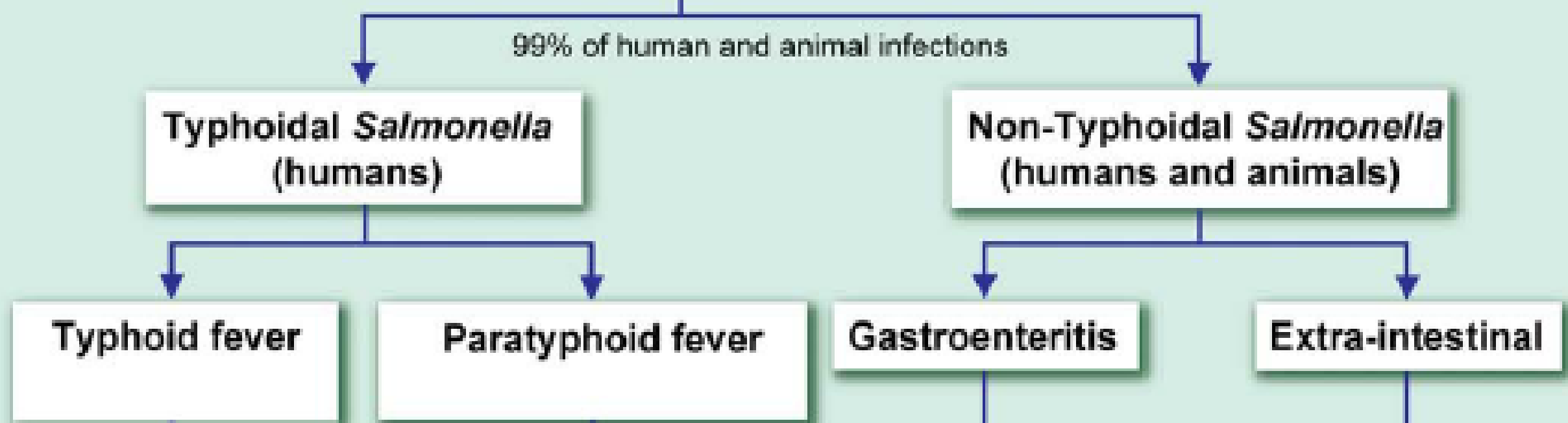


# Invasive non-typhoidal *Salmonella* in Asia: An emerging infection?

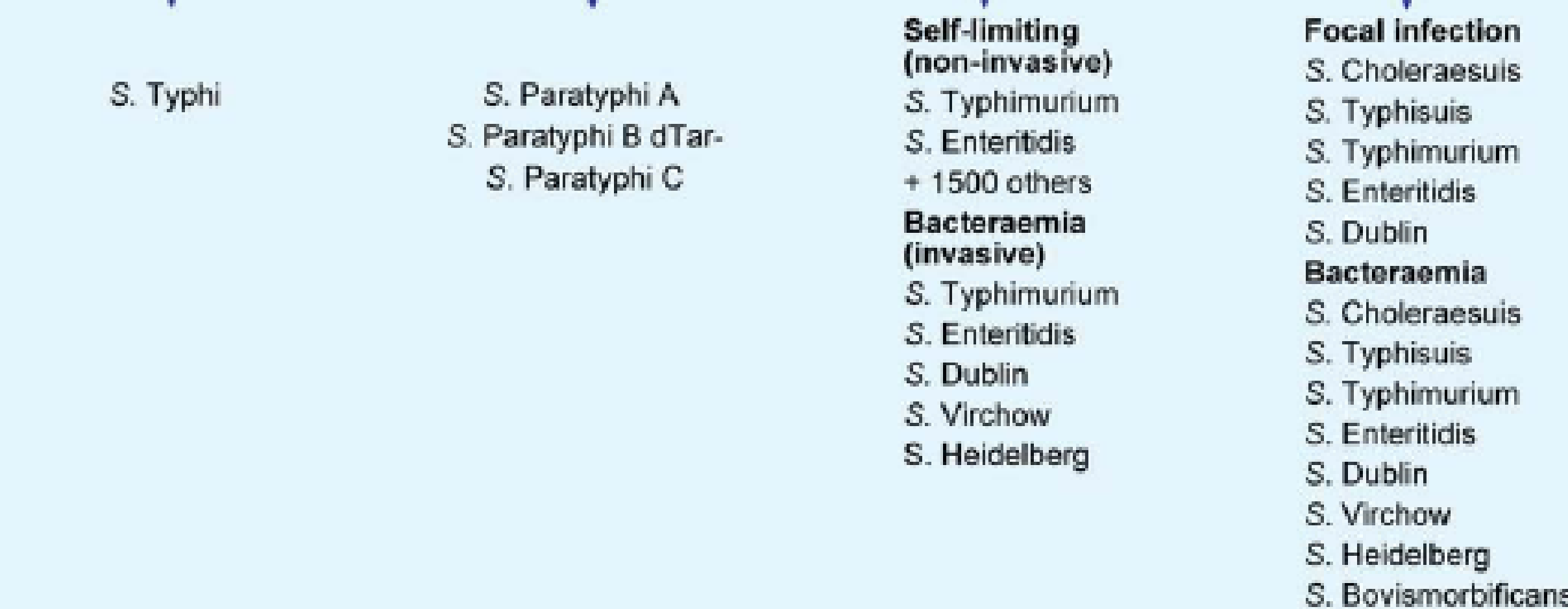
Stephen Baker 01/02/13



Species and subspecies were originally defined by DNA-DNA hybridisation, confirmed by MLEE and MLST and are currently differentiated by biochemistry and serology.



The split in typhoidal and non-typhoidal is based on the disease syndrome. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever is prolonged, whilst extra-intestinal infection is usually acute and metastatic. Gastroenteritis is characterised by diarrhoea.



Differentiation of serovars is by agglutination with specific antisera against LPS (O), two phases of flagella (H1 and H2). There are 46 O, 85 H and 1 capsule (Vi) antigen which have been described in about 1,500 combinations within subspecies I.

# *Salmonella* Epidemiology

- Estimated 93.8 million cases of gastroenteritis due to *Salmonella spp* with 155,000 deaths occur globally each year (Majowicz et al, CID, 2010).

## **In developed countries**

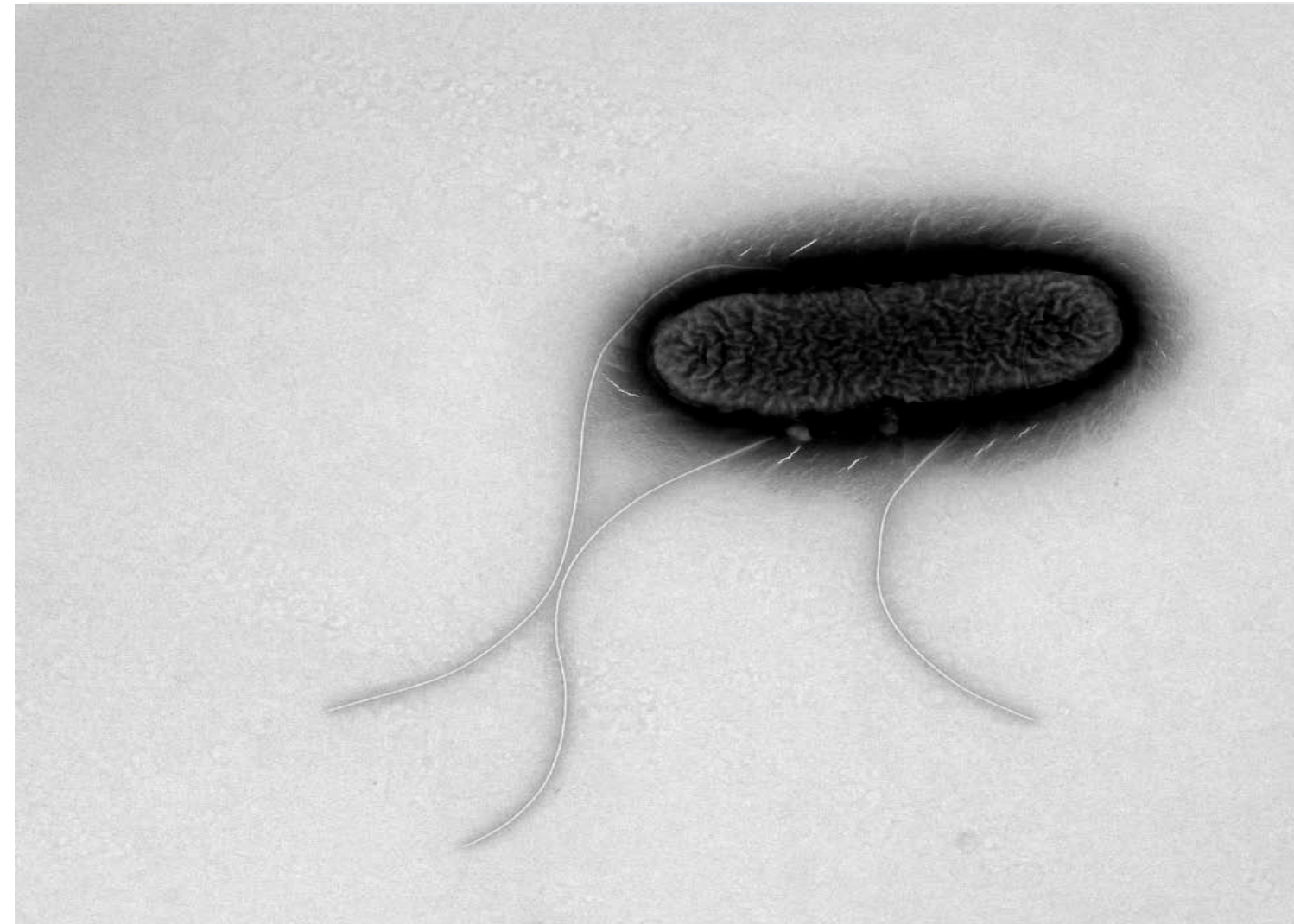
- Report from US: estimated 1.4 million infections (population 293 million) with 168,000 visits to GP (Mead PS et al, 1999)
- Report from UK: 41,000 cases occur each year (population 60 million, resulting in 1,500 hospitalization and 119 deaths. (McDermott, 2006)

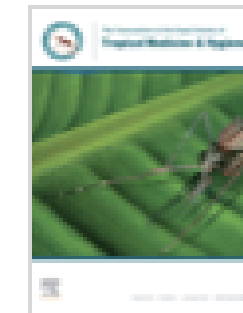
## **In developing countries**

- Report from Africa: NTS is the most common cause of bacteremia in sub Saharan Africa, results in 1million cases/year, case fatality rate around 20% (Crump JA, Lancet Infect. Dis., 2010)

# Enteric infections where I am

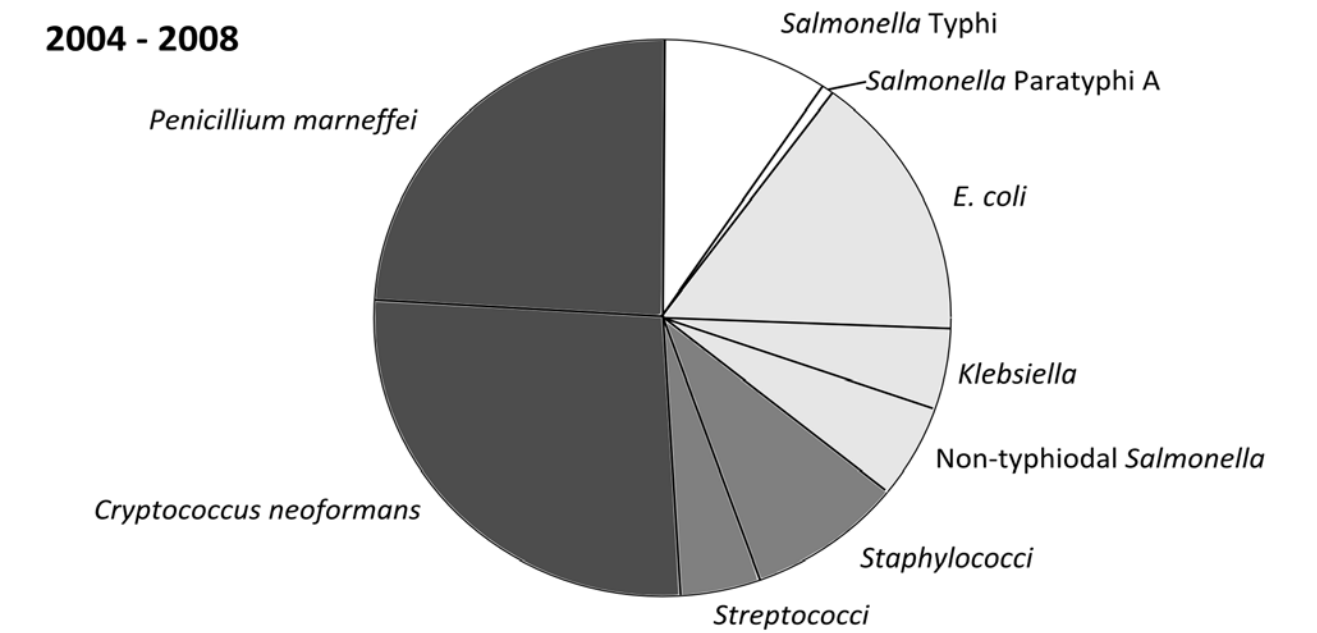
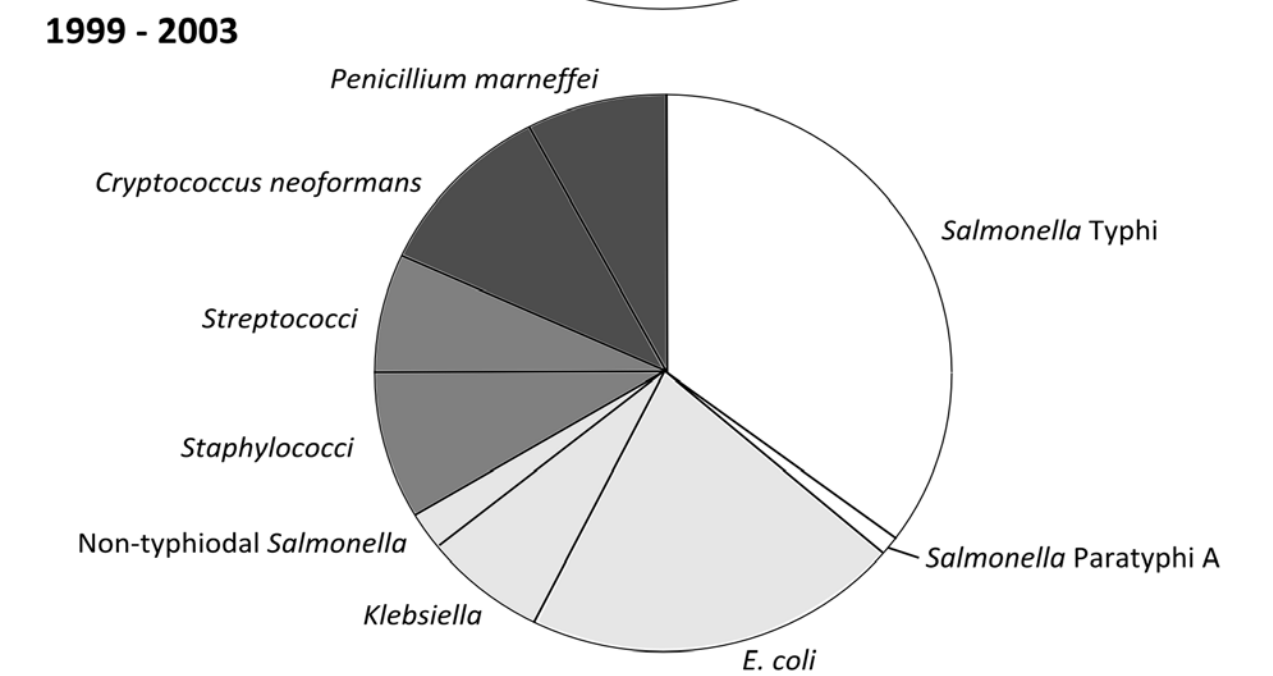
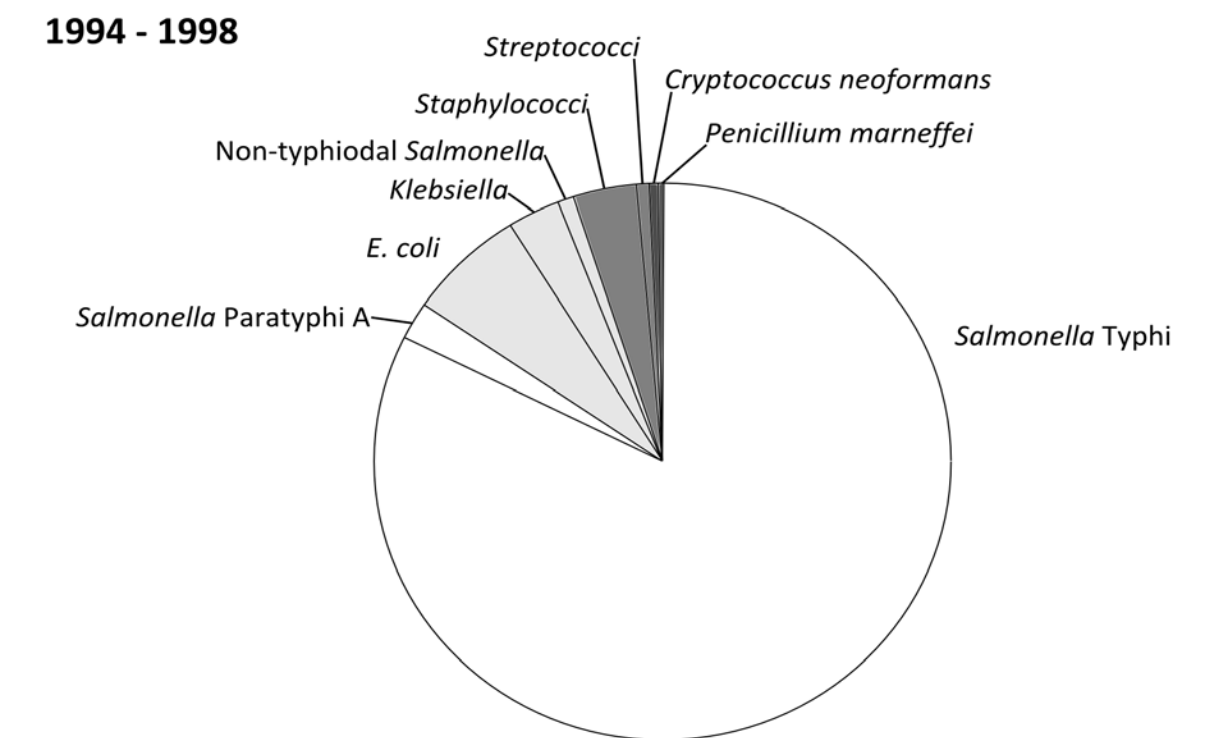
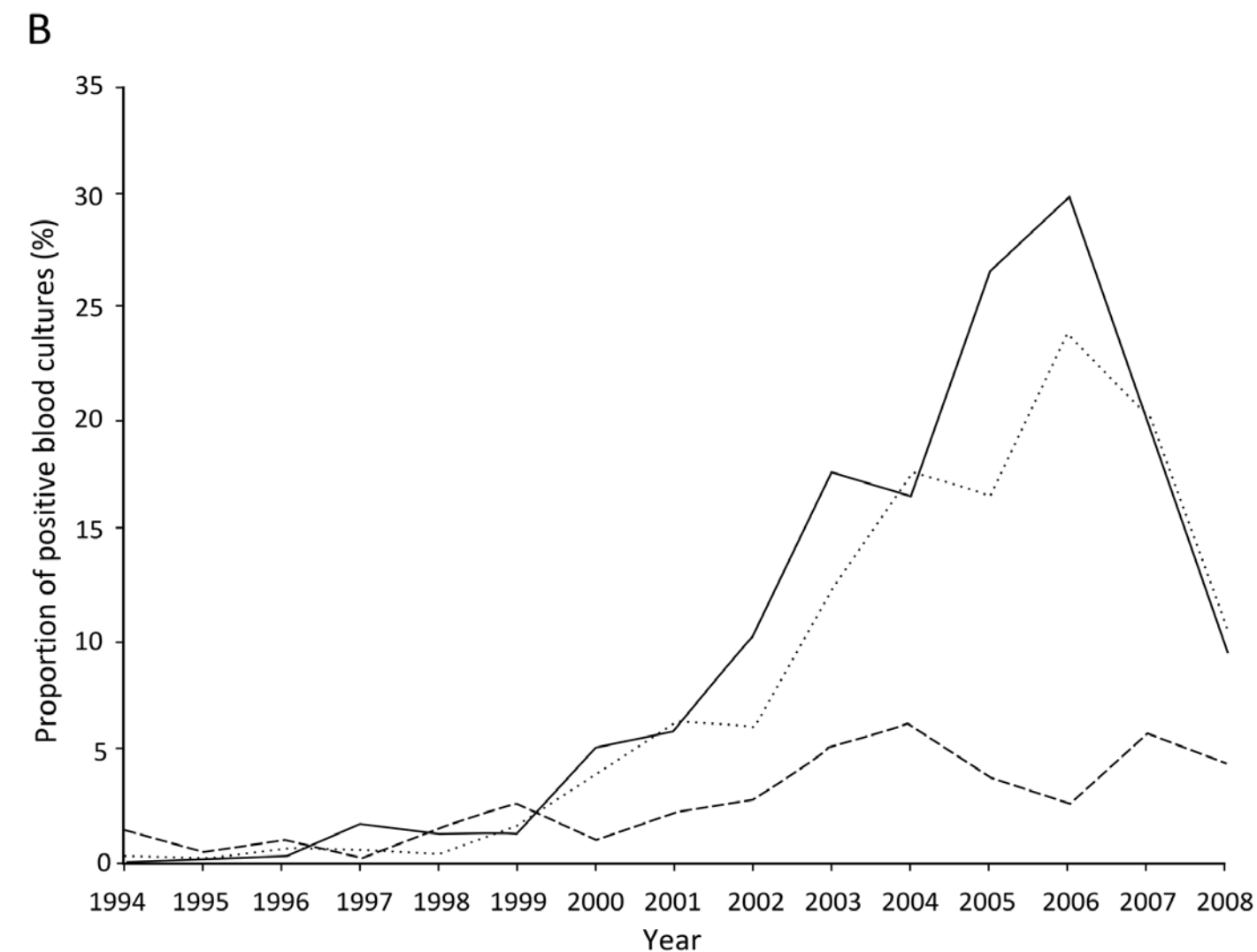
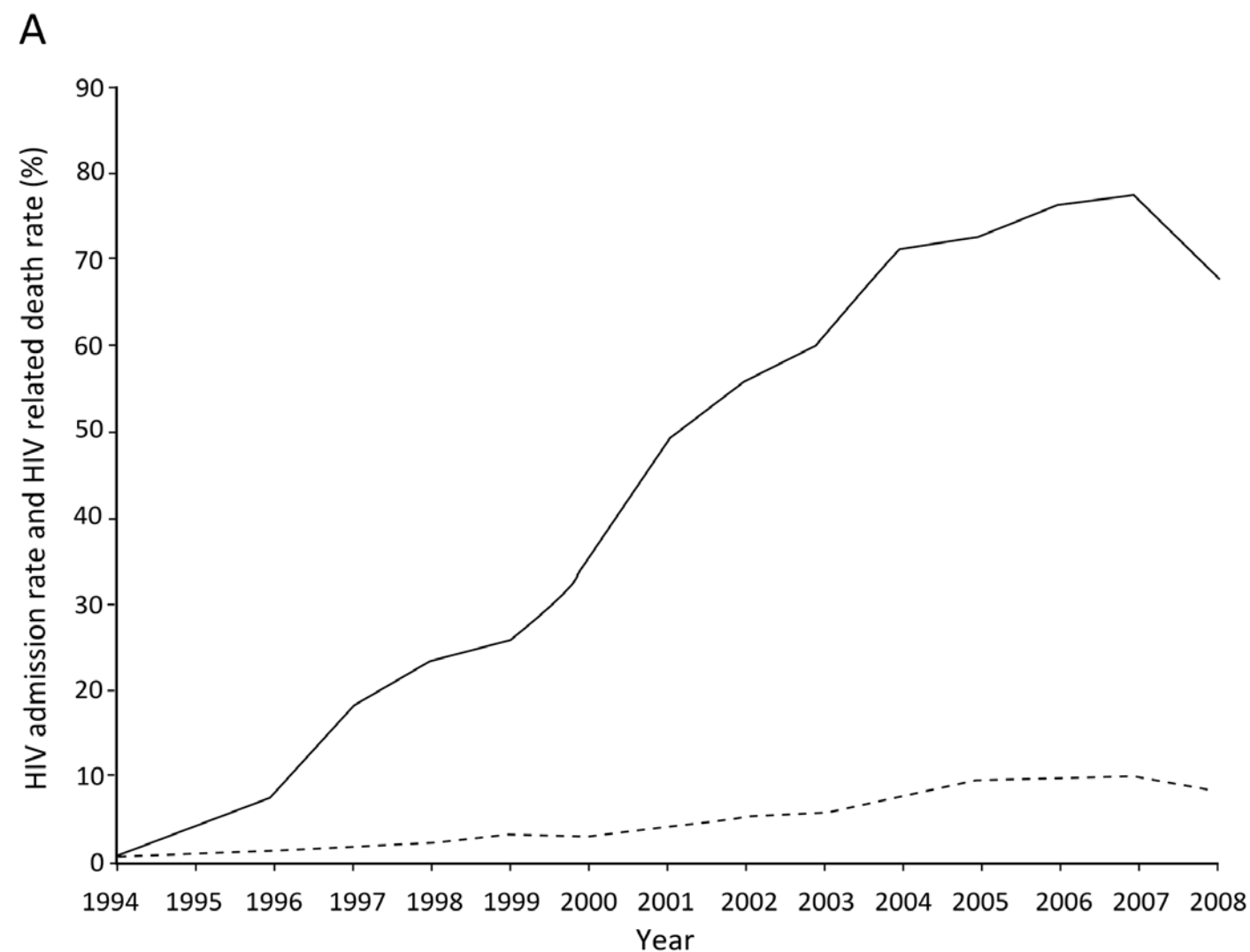
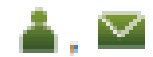
## **NT *Salmonella***



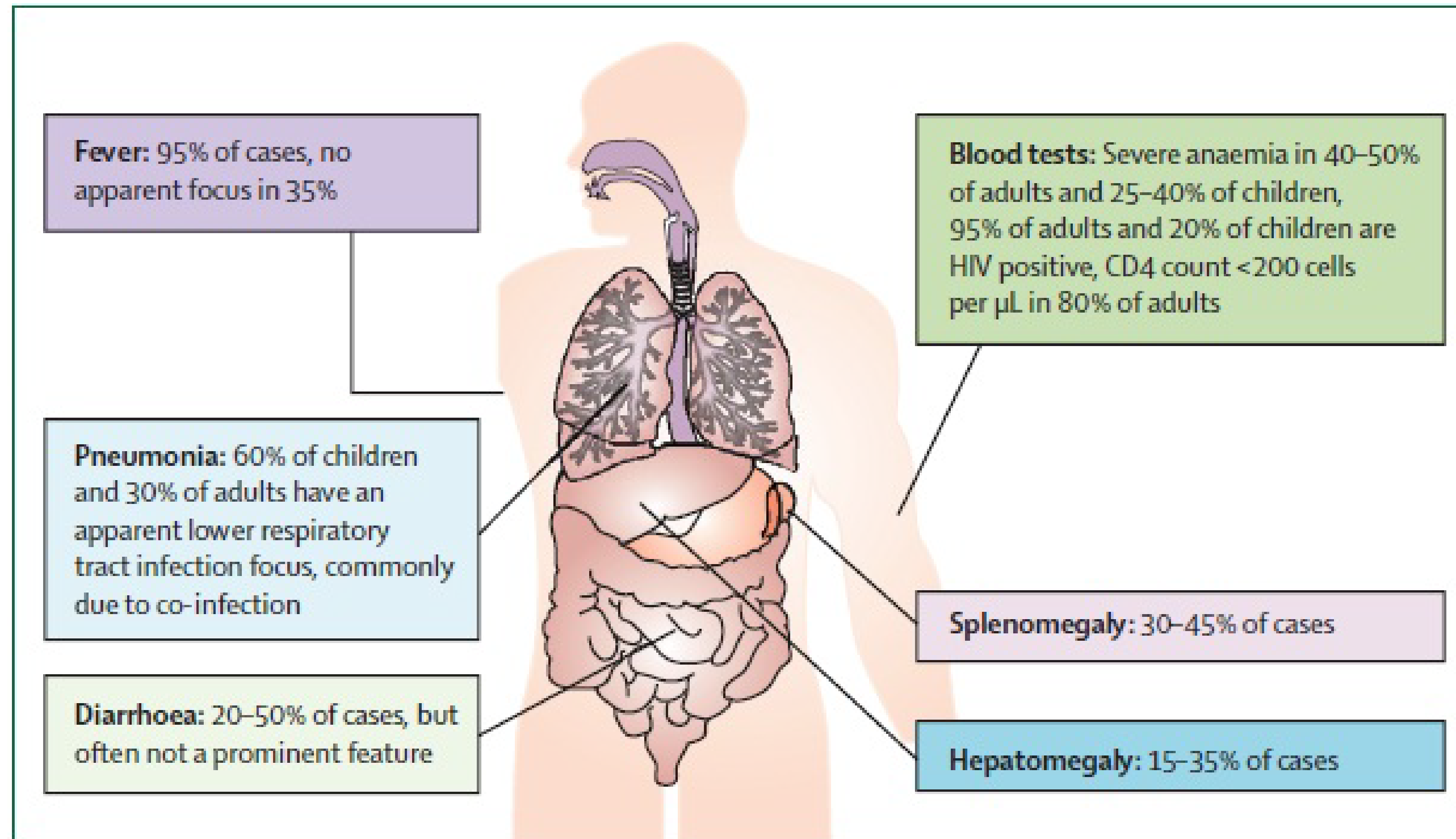


## The decline of typhoid and the rise of non-typhoid salmonellae and fungal infections in a changing HIV landscape: bloodstream infection trends over 15 years in southern Vietnam

Tran Vu Thieu Nga<sup>a</sup>, Christopher M. Parry<sup>a, b</sup>, Thuy Le<sup>a, c</sup>, Nguyen Phu Huong Lan<sup>d</sup>, To Song Diep<sup>d</sup>, James I. Campbell<sup>a, e</sup>, Nguyen Van Minh Hoang<sup>a</sup>, Le Thi Dung<sup>d</sup>, John Wain<sup>f</sup>, Christiane Dolecek<sup>a, e</sup>, Jeremy J. Farrar<sup>a, e</sup>, Nguyen Van Vinh Chau<sup>d</sup>, Tran Tinh Hien<sup>a, e</sup>, Jeremy N. Day<sup>a, e</sup>, Stephen Baker<sup>a, e</sup>,



# How does our invasive NTS relate to that seen in Africa?



# Case/control for gastrointestinal NTS infections

- May 2009-December 2010
- 1,419 total cases under 5 years of age
- 77 (5.4%) were infected with *Salmonella*
  
- 609 total controls
- 38 (6.2%) of the controls were infected with *Salmonella* but were asymptomatic

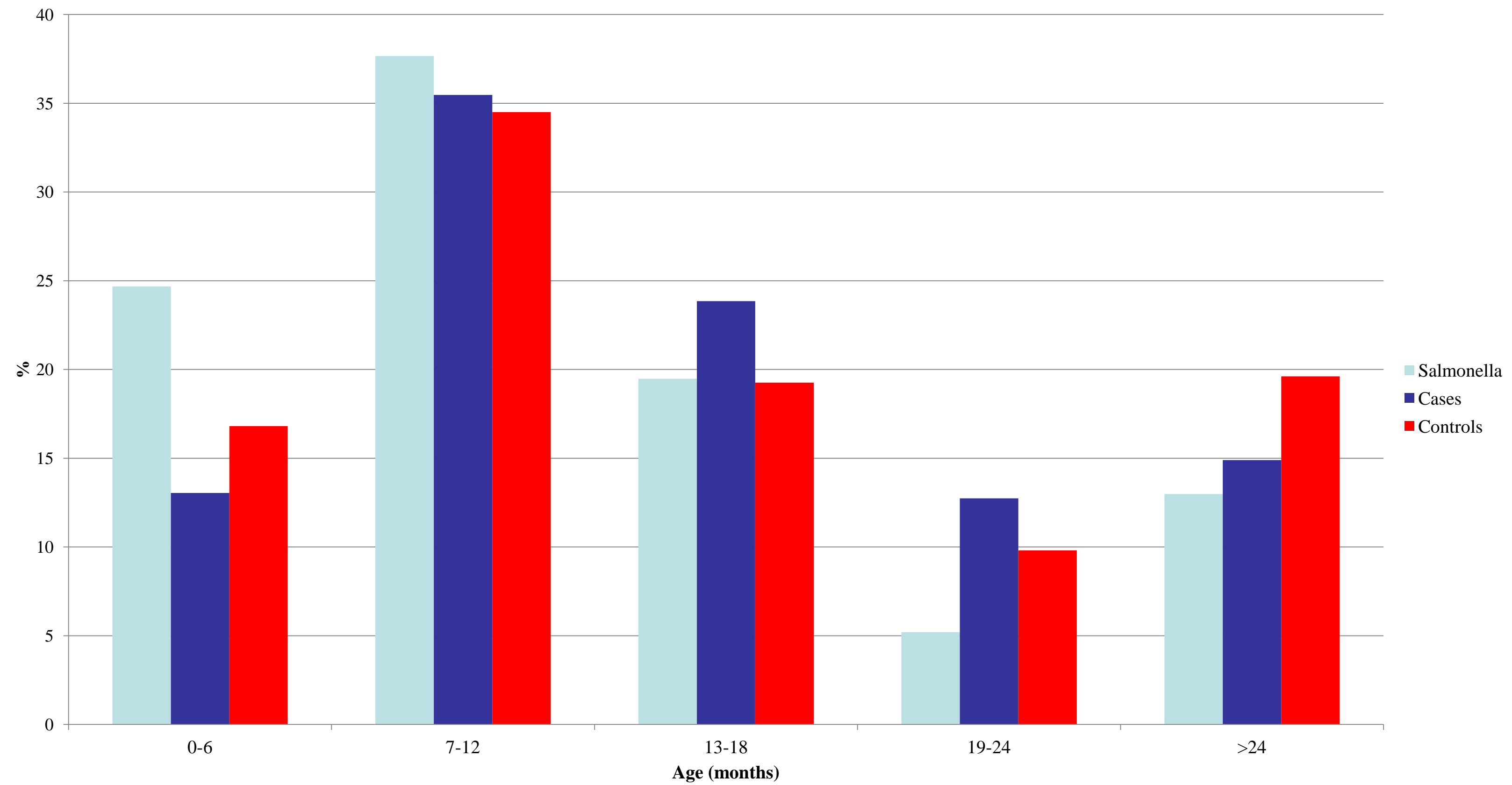
# Descriptive characteristics

Characteristic	Salmonella (n=77)	All cases (n=1342)	Controls (n=571)
Male sex, %	63.6	63.8	63.2
Breastfed, %	77.9	71.3	77.6
Median age (IQR)*	10 (6.5-15)	13 (8-20)	12 (8-21)
Median z-score (IQR)	-0.3 (-1 to 0.5)	-0.3 (-0.8 to 0.6)	-0.8 (-1 to -0.2)

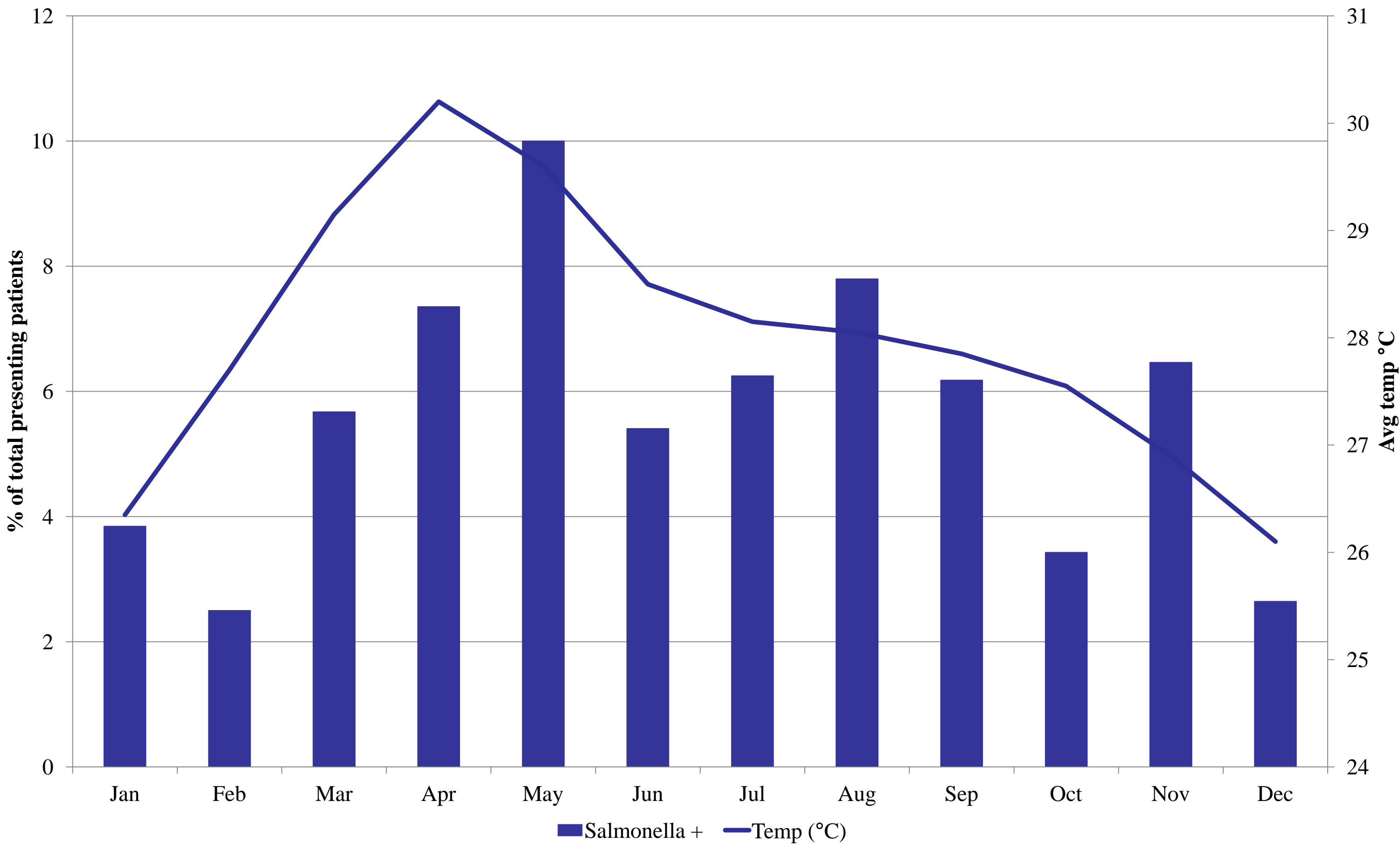
\* months



# Age



# Seasonality



# Univariate & multivariate analyses

Risk Factors	OR	95%CI	p	AOR	95%CI	p
<b>Previous illness</b>	2.21	1.08-4.52	0.029*	1.77	0.73-4.26	0.204
<b>Symptomatic contact</b>	3.14	1.12-8.83	0.030*	5.98	1.76-20.36	0.004*
<b>Age</b>	0.98	0.96-1.00	0.036*	0.97	0.94-0.99	0.021*
<b>Hand washing<sup>^</sup></b>	2.67	1.29-5.53	0.008*	1.99	0.85-4.63	0.111
<b>Market food</b>	2.22	1.27-3.88	0.005*	2.27	1.22-4.24	0.010*
<b>&gt;2 children in house</b>	2.32	1.26-4.29	0.007*	2.32	1.15-4.67	0.019*
<i>Outside toilet</i>						
<b>Rural</b>	1.67	0.41-6.81	0.475	1.53	0.30-7.86	0.612
<b>Urban</b>	0.27	0.11-0.70	0.007*	0.25	0.09-0.72	0.010*

OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval; AOR: Adjusted Odds Ratio

\*p-value ≤0.05

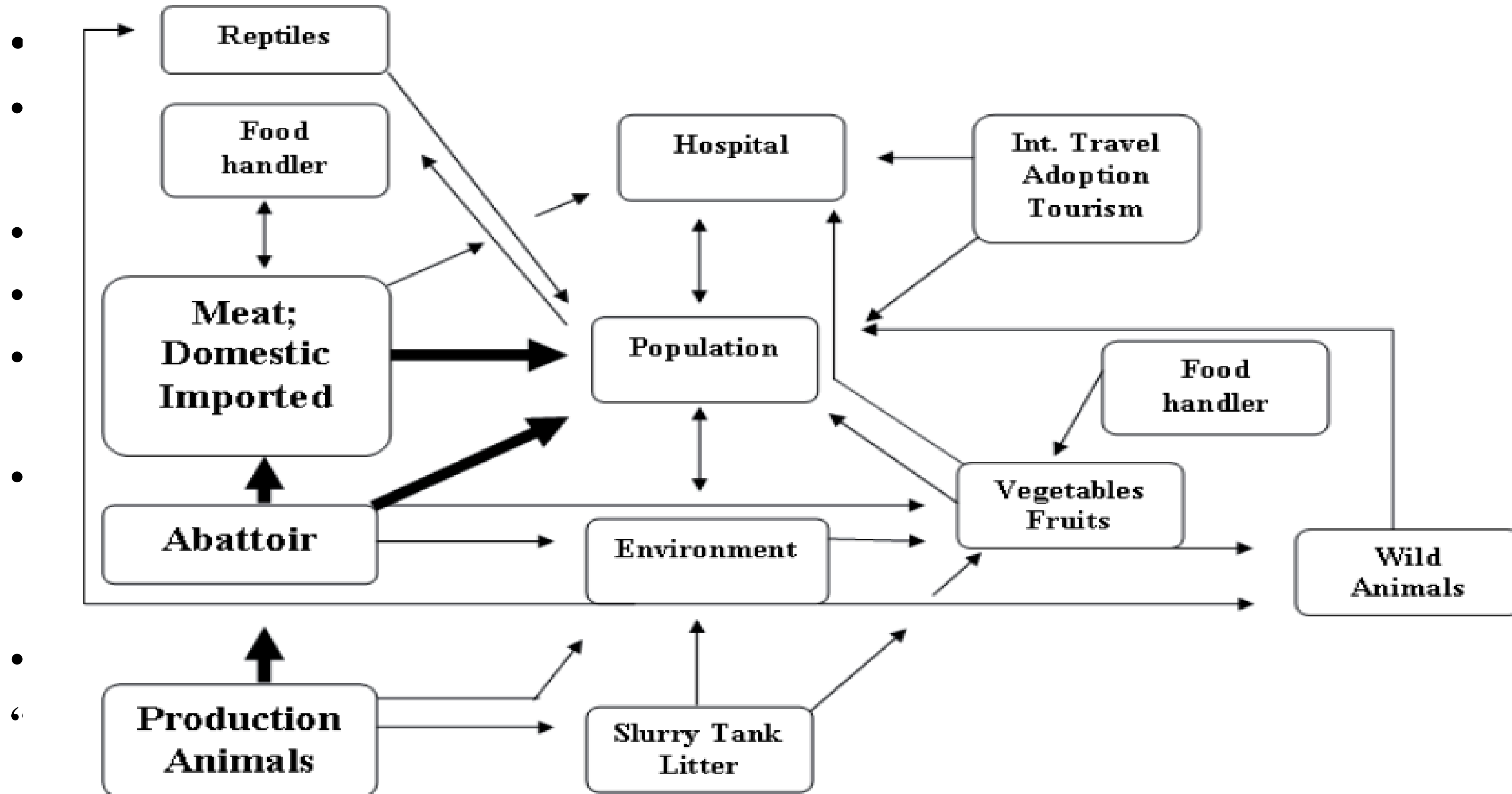
<sup>^</sup>Answering “No” or “Don’t Know” to the question “Does the child wash their hands after using the toilet?”

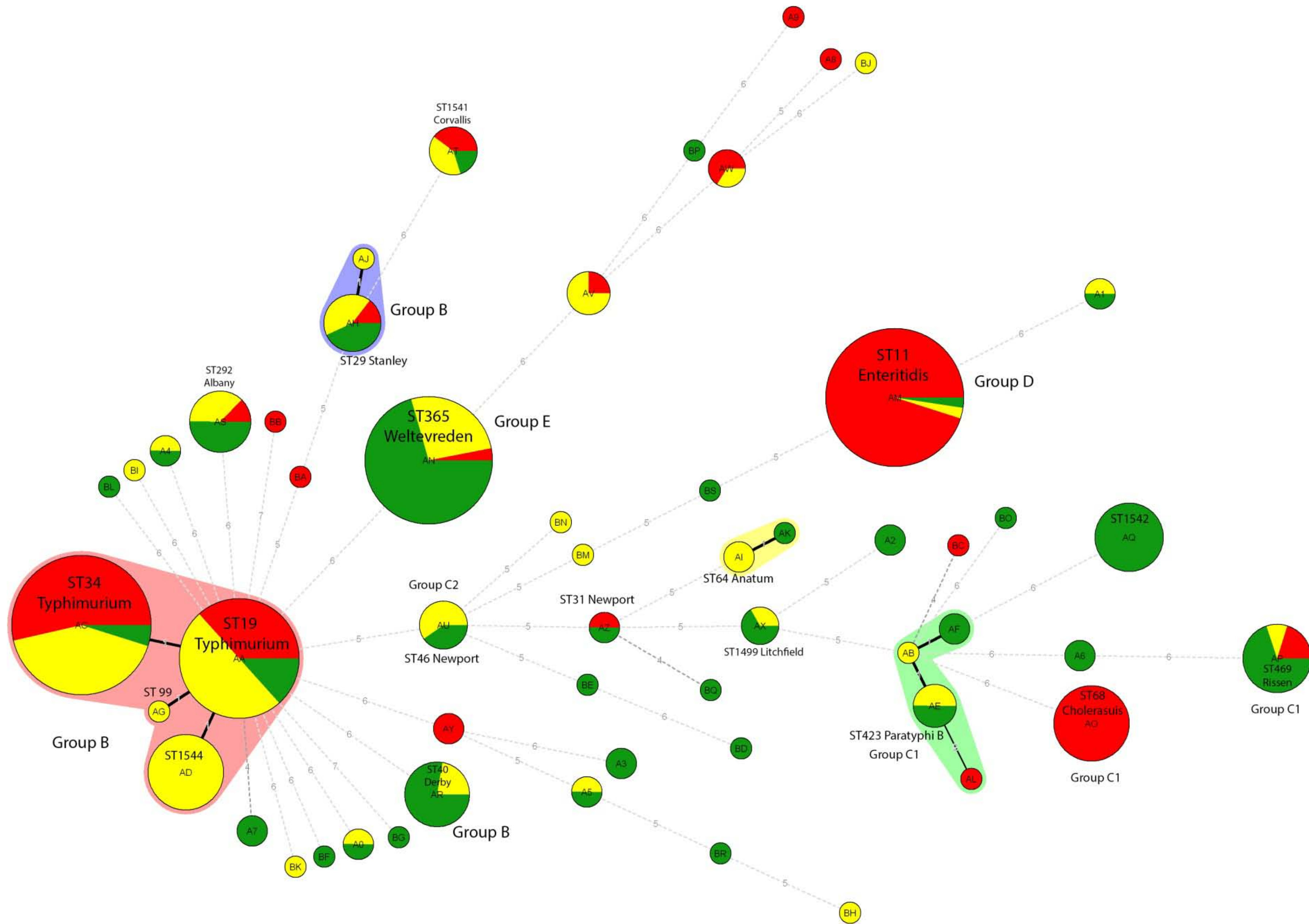
# *Salmonella* serogroups

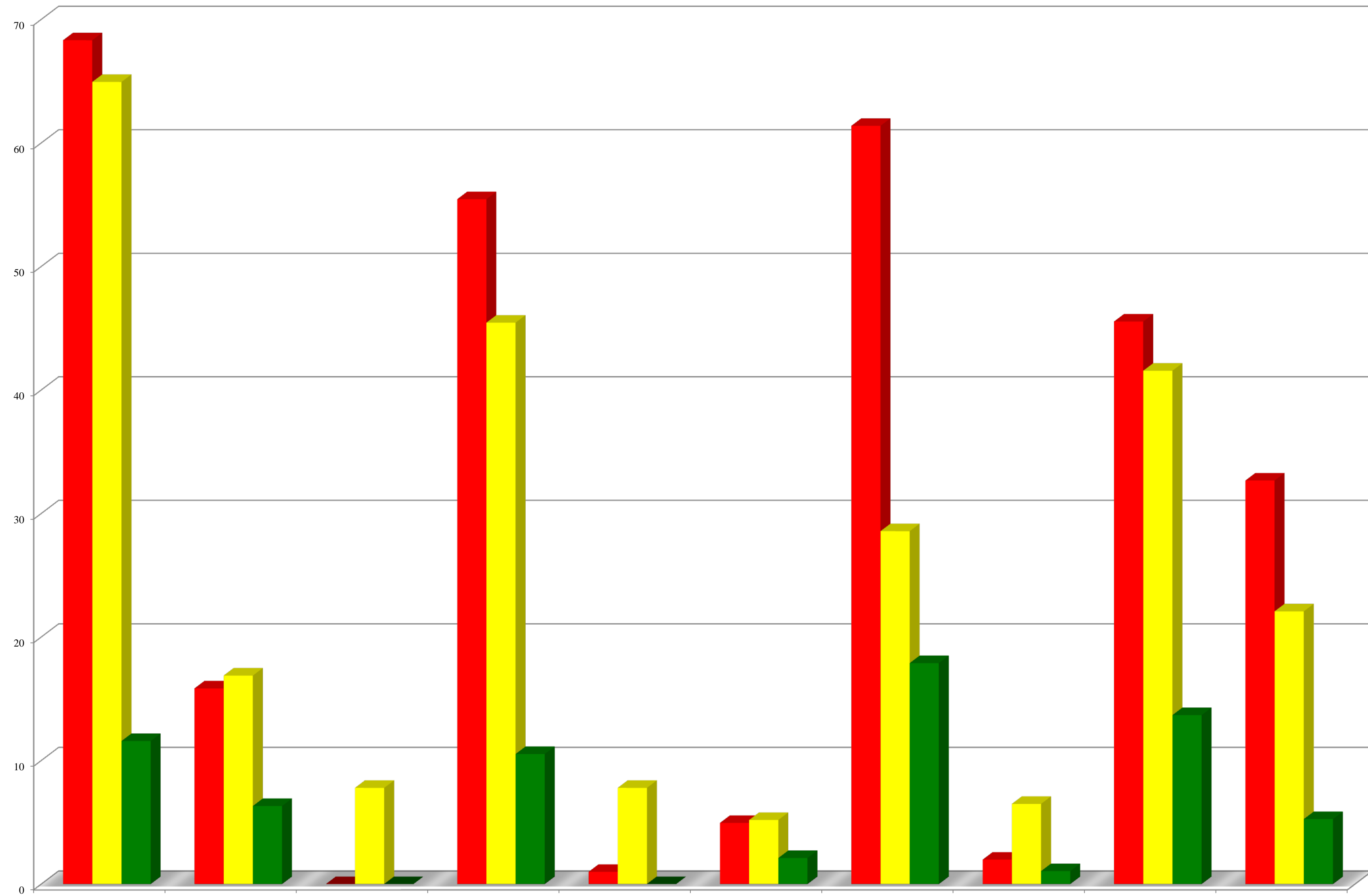
Serogroup	Cases (N=79)		Asymptomatic (N=95)		Total (N=174)		p
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
<b>Group B</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>0.004*</b>
Derby	2	2.5	7	7.4	9	5.2	0.096
Paratyphi B mono	2	2.5	2	2.1	4	2.3	1.000
Stanley	4	5.1	3	3.2	7	4.0	0.706
Typhimurium	34	43.0	8	8.4	42	24.1	<0.001*
<b>Group C</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>0.532</b>
Newport	3	3.8	3	3.2	6	3.4	1.000
<b>Group D</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.157</b>
Enteritidis	1	1.3	3	3.2	4	2.3	0.317
<b>No group</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>&lt;0.001*</b>
Weltevreden	9	11.4	24	25.3	33	19.0	0.009*

\*p≤0.05

# Central dogma of *Salmonella* transmission







AMP

AUG

CAZ

CHL

CRO

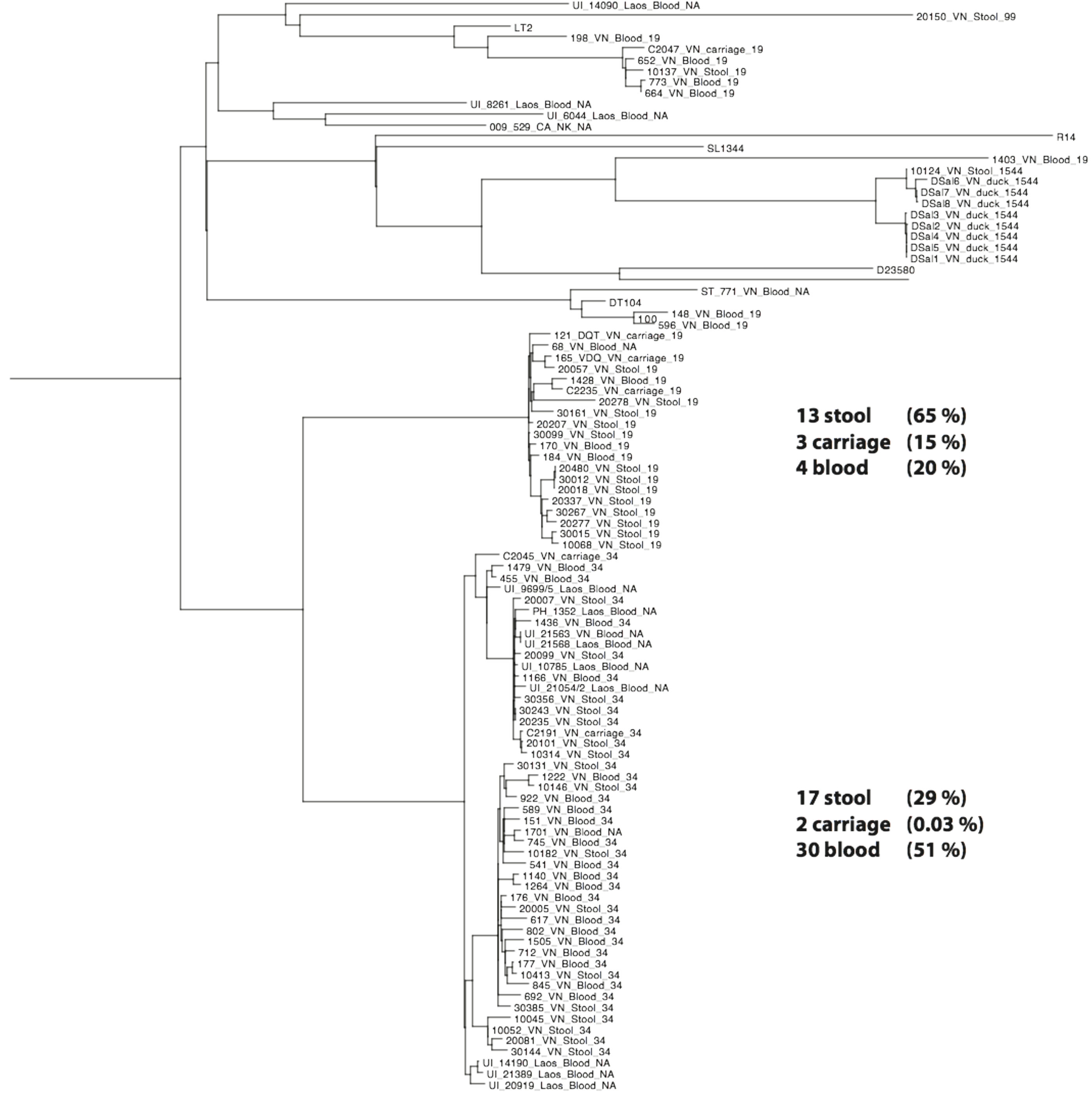
CIP

NAL

OFX

SXT

CN



**13 stool (65%)**  
**3 carriage (15%)**  
**4 blood (20%)**

**17 stool (29%)**  
**2 carriage (0.03%)**  
**30 blood (51%)**



# □ Ongoing and future work

## **Animal sampling for *Salmonella***

- Pigs, chickens, ducks, reptiles, shellfish

## **MLST**

- 500+ isolates from different hosts
- That asymptomatic strains have an animal reservoir
- Invasive strains are transmitted from human to human (or a 2ndary reservoir)

## **Retrospective analysis of invasive NTS**

- Outcome, risk factors for outcome, disease history, HIV rate
- Low mortality rate, weak effect of HIV, liver abnormalities are common

## **Case/control investigation for invasive NTS**

- Currently in design

## **1000 child cohort**

- To assess *Salmonella* incidence in the first 3 years of life
- Assess long term carriage of NTS serotypes

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