







A case-control investigation into the household distribution of invasive Salmonellae in Blantyre, Malawi

Malawi-Liverpool-Wellcome Trust Clinical Research Programme

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Reservoirs of iNTS - what is known already?



Uncertain functional host adaptation of ST313 and other iNTS serovars and clades

Kariuki et al, Kenya, J Med Micro 2006

127 index invasive disease iNTS

32/467 (family contacts carried Salmonella, 65% matched index by PFGE

4 environmental isolates also similar, but very few animal isolates

Dione et al, Gambia PLOS NTD 2011

GEMS 14 NTS cases (8 diarrhoea, 6 healthy controls)

210 household animals (chicken, sheep goat)

21 animal NTS isolates (10%), MLST and serotyping

no sequence type overlap between human enteric and animal isolates

Nyirenda et al unpublished, Malawi 2014-15

60 healthy children aged 6-18 months sampled every month

~30% healthy children carried culture positive NTS short-term (higher by molecular)

Of these, 50% were Salmonella Typhimurium ST313

International consensus meeting on Invasive Salmonella Disease







BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation

November 2014, MLW, Malawi

Case control study of reservoirs of invasive Salmonella disease



Objectives

- Identify household shedding and household environmental reservoirs of invasive Salmonellae within Blantyre
- Compare invasive to human, animal and environmental strains using whole genome sequencing
- information to inform control strategies for Salmonella infections in Africa

Recruitment and sampling



Index Case identification at QECH (Typhi + NTS)

60 cases 60 controls URBAN Visit case household within 2 weeks

Select Control household by bottle-spin and 100 yard walk

Obtain Consents

Conduct Sampling at Homes

Family
Animals
Environment

Culture and identification

WGS

Household (HH)	iNTS Ho	usehold	S.Typhi Household		
Median (IQR) or %	Case n=27	Control n=27	Case n=33	Control n=33	
HH members	5 (5-7)	4 (3-6)	6 (4-7)	5 (4-6)	
No. of rooms	4 (3-5)	3 (2-4)	3 (3-4)	4 (3-4)	
HH keeps animals %	32	12	26	27	
Has bathroom %	16	4	6	10	
Walls unbaked mud %	4	20	13	23	
Walls baked mud %	12	24	23	7	
Walls plastered %	84	56	65	70	
Tin roof %	100	96	97	97	

Socioeconomic and sanitation	iNTS Ho	usehold	S.Typhi Household		
	Case Control n=25 n=25		Case n=31	Control n=31	
Socioeconomic:					
Electricity supply %	12	8	0	3	
HOH can read & write %	100	80	90 90		
Sanitation:					
Pit latrine no slab %	40	48	38	37	
Pit latrine with slab %	52	48	58	60	
Flush toilet %	8	4	3	3	
No. sharing toilet	9 (7-18)	9 (5-13)	12 (8-16)	9 (6-14)	
Soap Available %	56	48	61	73	

Drinking water	ints h	ousehold	S.Typhi Household		
	Case n=25	Control n=25	Case n=31	Control n=31	
Piped into house %	8	0	3	1	
Piped into plot %	28	24	19	17	
Public tap or standpipe %	48	68	65	60	
Public bore hole %	16	8	6	10	
Other %	0	0	6	10	
Water Treatment used %	16 16		16	20	

Sampling







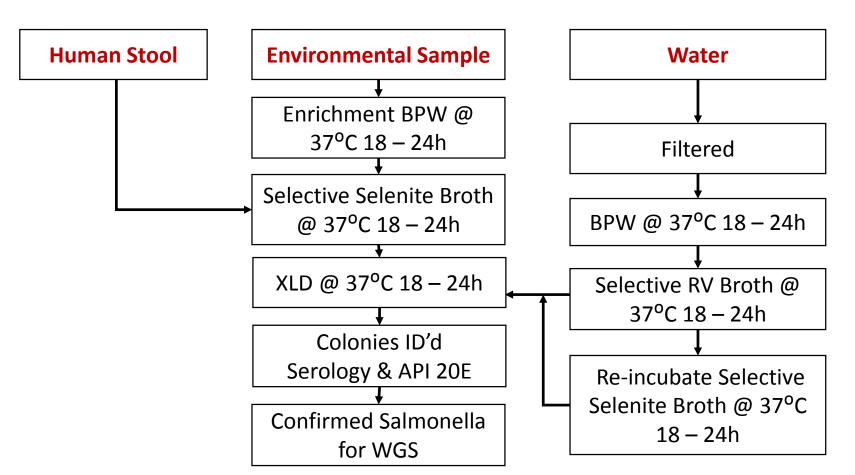








- Stool (Human, adults and children)
- Animal stool/rectal swabs (chickens, pigs, cows, goats, sheep, cats, dogs, gecko)
- Sterile boot sox perimeter, latrine, rubbish, bedroom, cooking areas
- Water (Stored, puddles, vessels)
- Food (left over)







Total samples 1510	Case Total Samples	No. of Salmonella Isolated	% Positive	Control Total Samples	No. of Salmonella Isolated	% Positive
Human Stool	273	11	4	282	4	4
Animal Rectal Swab	17	0	0	9	1	0
Animal Stool	32	2	6	34	1	6
Bootsocks	305	6	2	297	24	8
Food	67	0	0	52	0	0
Water	108	0	0	98	0	0
Total	802	19	2.4	708	30	4.2



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Bootsocks	305	6	2	297	24	8
Total	802	19	2.4	708	30	4.2

S Typhi: households and controls (34 + 34)



	Case Total Samples	No. of Salmonella Isolated	% Positive	Control Total Samples	No. of Salmonella Isolated	% Positive
Human Stool	157	2	1.3	121	4	3.3
Animal Rectal Swab	8	0	0	6	1	16.7
Animal Stool	14	2	14	17	1	6
Bootsocks	168	5	3	166	17	10
Total	442	9	2	394	23	5.8

iNTS: households and controls (26 + 26)



	Case Total Samples	No. of Salmonella Isolated	% Positive	Control Total Samples	No. of Salmonella Isolated	% Positive
Human Stool	116	9	8	97	0	0
Animal Rectal Swab	9	0	0	31	0	0
Animal Stool	18	0	0	7	0	0
Bootsocks	137	1	1	131	7	5
Food	26	0	0	24	0	0
Water	54	0	0	42	0	0
Total	360	10	2.8	314	7	2.2

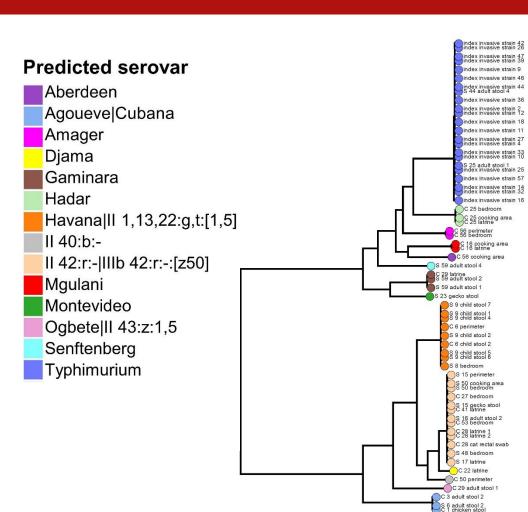
Summary of isolation rates



Multiple serovars isolated across the physical and living household environment

3% overall isolation by culture Isolation 4% human, 6% animals, 5% soil

No isolates from food or water – sampling / methodological





Illumina sequencing Enterobase phylogenetic trees

(S. Typhi blood stream isolates not included)

Predicted serovar Aberdeen Agoueve|Cubana Amager Djama Gaminara Hadar Havana|II 1,13,22:g,t:[1,5] C 25 cooking area C 56 perimeter II 40:b:-C 16 cooking area C 56 cooking area II 42:r:-|IIIb 42:r:-:[z50] S 59 adult stool 4 Mgulani S 59 adult stool 1 S 23 gecko stool Montevideo S 9 child stool 7 Ogbete|II 43:z:1,5 C 6 perimeter S 9 child stool 2 Senftenberg C 6 child stool 2 S 9 child stool 5 S 9 child stool 6 Typhimurium S 8 bedroom S 15 perimeter S 50 cooking area C 27 bedroom S 15 gecko stool S 16 adult stool 2 C 53 bedroom C 28 cat rectal swab S 48 bedroom S 17 latrine C 22 latrine



Invasive NTS cases S. Typhimurium ST313

index invasive strain 42 index invasive strain 26 index invasive strain 47 index invasive strain 39

index invasive strain 9 index invasive strain 46 index invasive strain 44 S 44 adult stool 4

index invasive strain 36

index invasive strain 2 index invasive strain 12

index invasive strain 18

index invasive strain 11

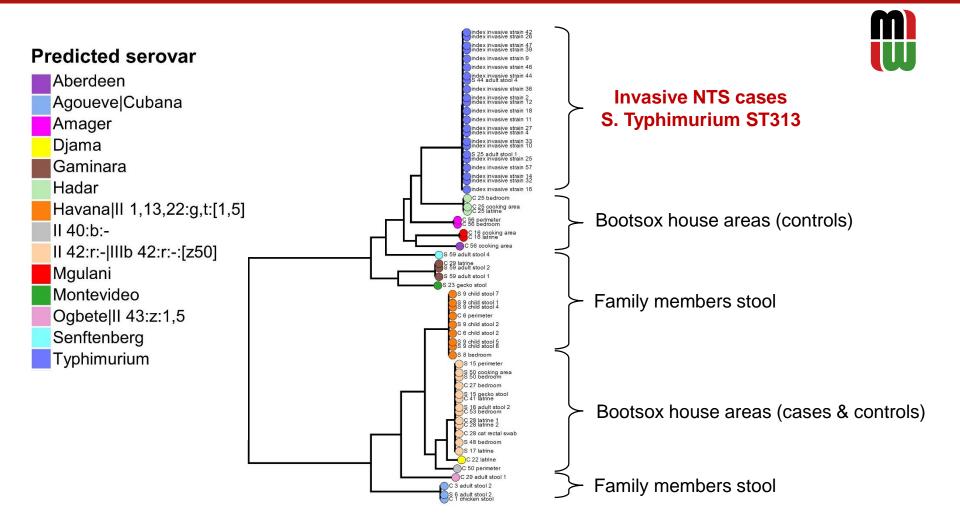
index invasive strain 27 index invasive strain 4

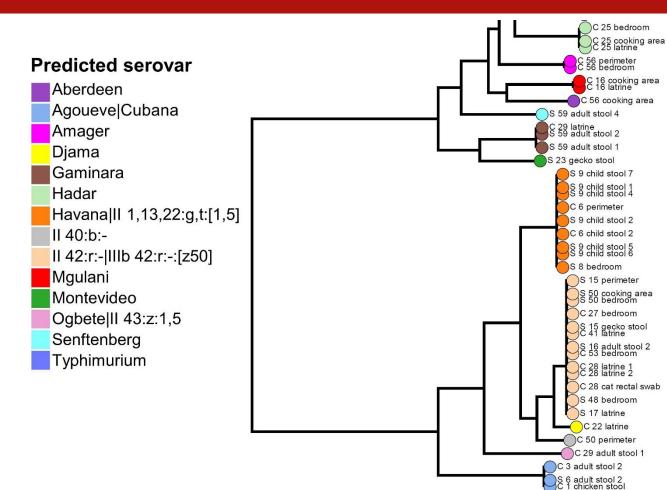
index invasive strain 33 index invasive strain 10 S 25 adult stool 1 index invasive strain 25

index invasive strain 57 index invasive strain 14 index invasive strain 32

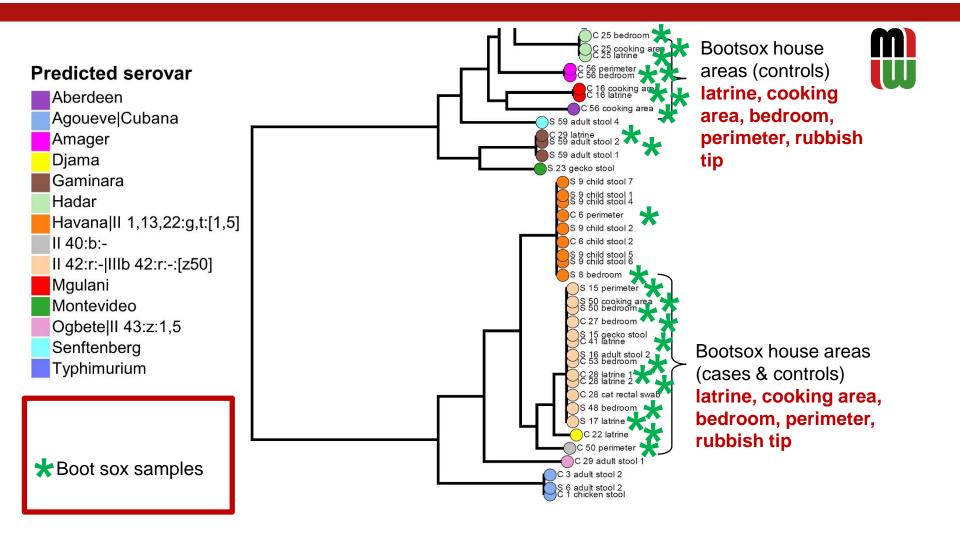
index invasive strain 16 C 25 bedroom

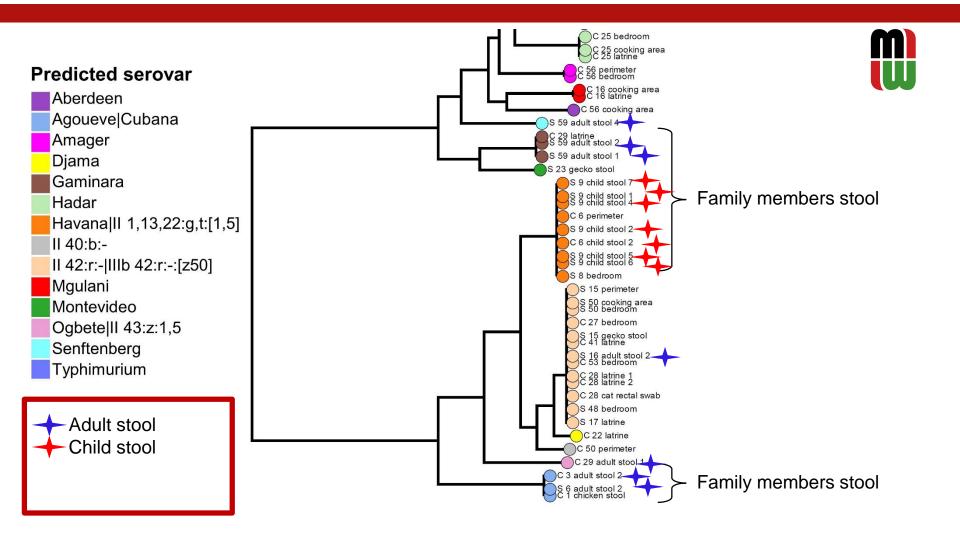
C 50 perimeter C 29 adult stool 1 C 3 adult stool 2 6 adult stool 2 1 chicken stool

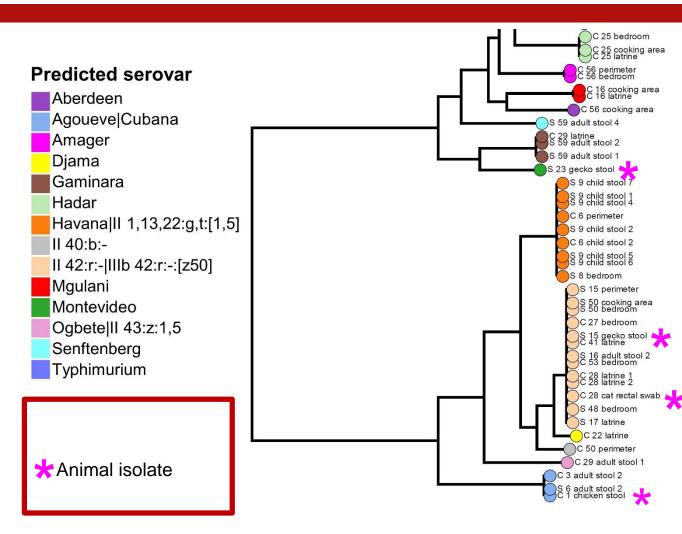




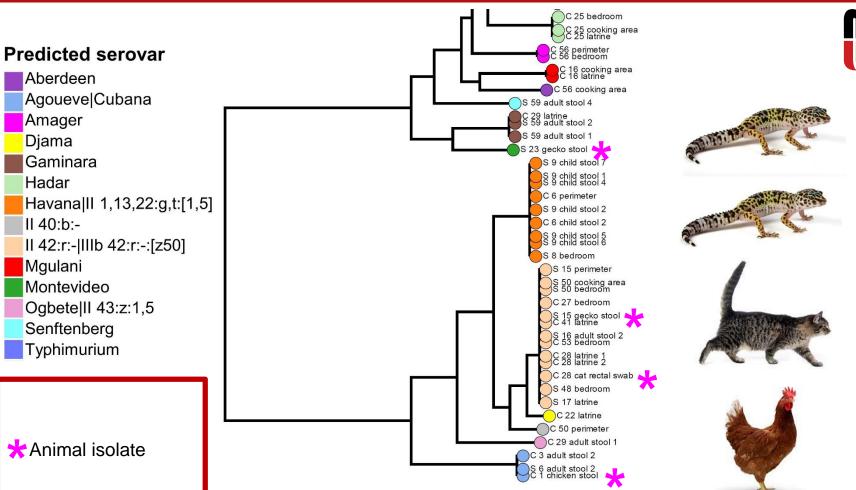








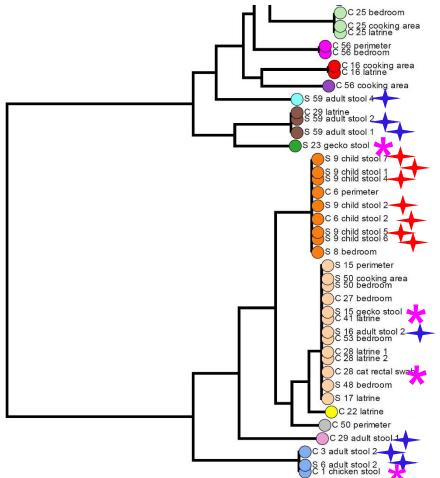










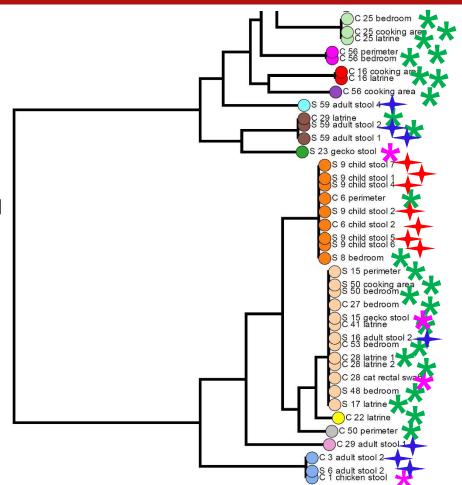




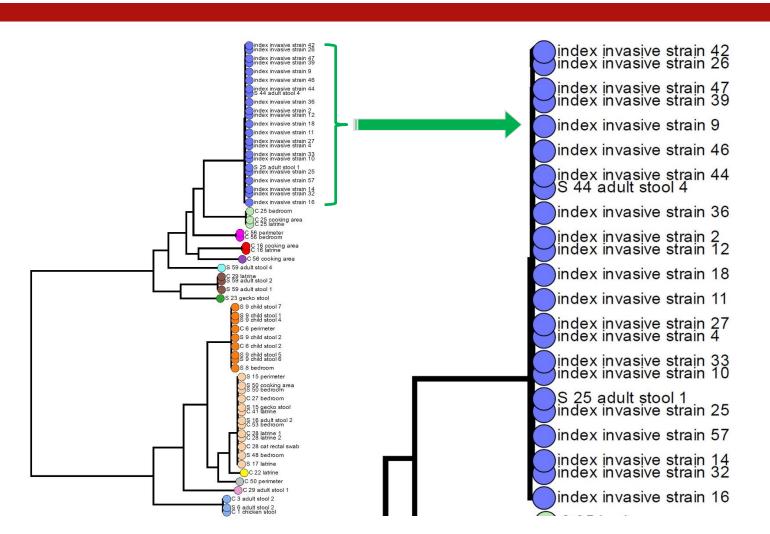
Mixing of human and animal carried serovars

Predicted serovar

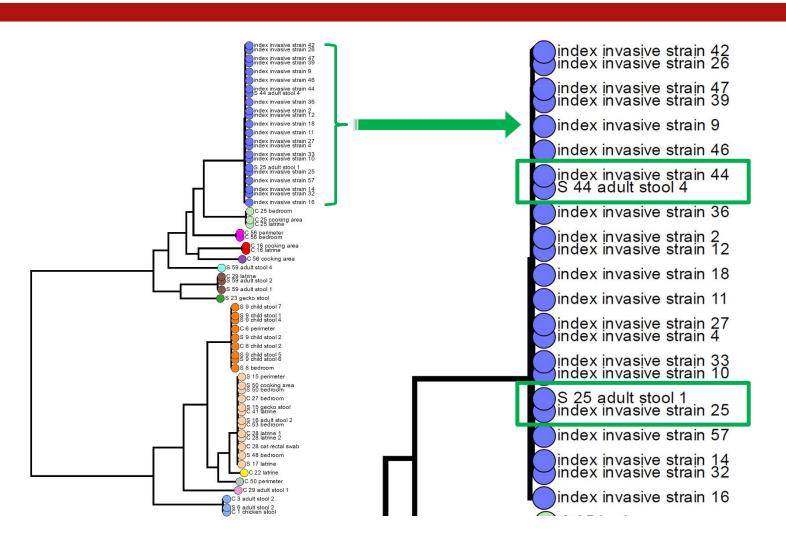
- Aberdeen
- Agoueve|Cubana
- Amager
- Djama
- Gaminara
 - Hadar
- Havana|II 1,13,22:g,t:[1,5]
- II 40:b:-
- II 42:r:-|IIIb 42:r:-:[z50]
- Mgulani
- Montevideo
- Ogbete|II 43:z:1,5
- Senftenberg
- Typhimurium
- → Adult stool
- Child stool
- XAnimal isolate
- ★Boot sox isolates



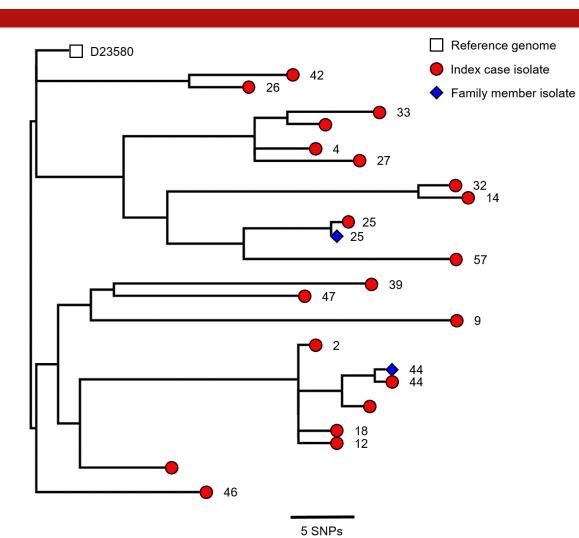




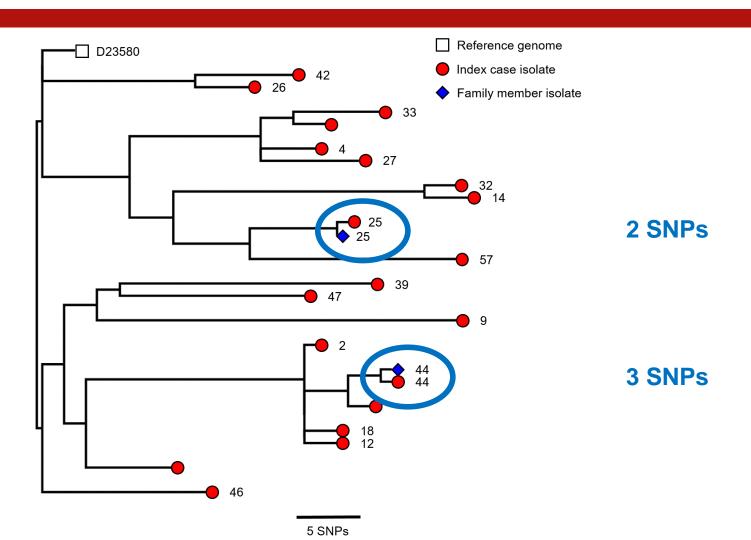














Summary & conclusions



- iNTS and Typhoid case-control study human, animal and environmental, urban slum setting
- Multiple serovars isolated across the physical and living household environment 3% overall isolation by culture Isolation rate 4% human, 6% animals, 5% soil No isolates from food or water – sampling and methodological issues
- Clear overlap between asymptomatic human and animal serovars
- ❖ A phylogenetic ST313 match found only with family members (1 adult, one child)
- Supports (but does not prove) mainly human reservoir or iNTS
- Supports (but does not prove) human to human transmission of iNTS

Reenesh Prakash















Thank you

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