Severe Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa (SETA) Program: First Data from the Six African Sites

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Coalition against Typhoid meeting, Kampala, Uganda 4-5 April 2017



SETA

Study sites



SETA – Madagascar



Potential new site – serosurvey conducted: **Antsiranana**

Potential new site – serosurvey conducted: **Mahajanga**

Tertiary Hospitals --- Antananarivo city

- **CHU HJRA** (Centre Hospitalier Universitaire d'Antananarivo -Hopital Joseph Ravoahangy Andrianavalona)
- HJRB (Hôpital Raseta Befelatanana)
- HMET (Hôpital Mère Enfant Tsaralalana)

Primary Health Center --- Imerintsiatosika

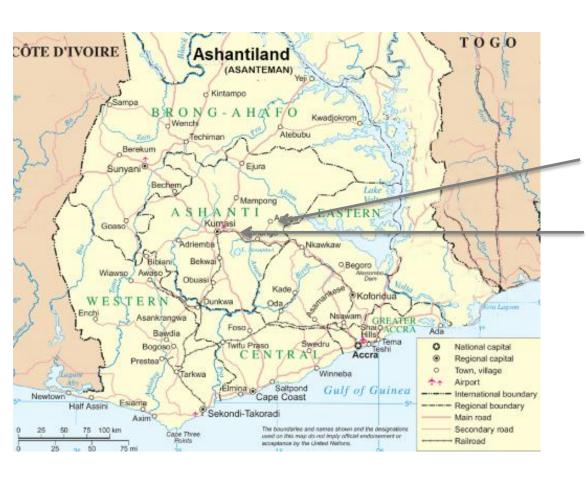
CSB II (Centres de Santé de Base II)

Catchment population:

Antananarivo city 2.2 million Urban Imerintsiatosika 44,666 Rural



SETA - Ghana



Secondary Hospital --- Asante Akim North & Central

Agogo Presbytarian Hospital (APH)

Tertiary Hospital --- Kumasi

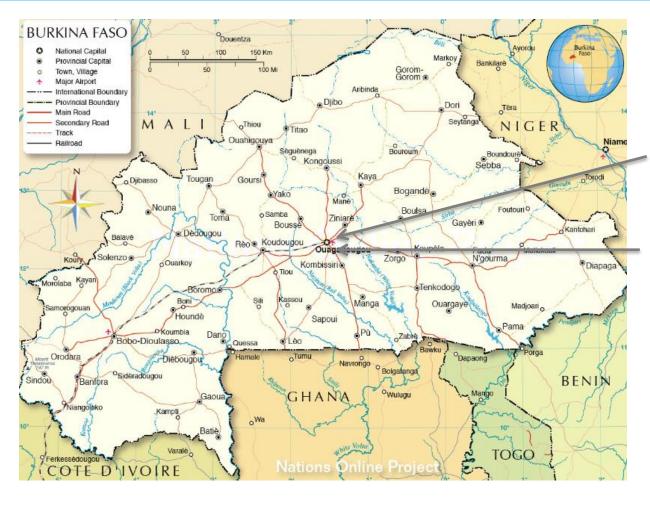
Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)

Catchment population:

Asante Akim North 140,694 Rural
Asante Akim Central 169,976 Rural
Kumasi 1.7 million Semi-Urban



SETA – Burkina Faso



Primary Health Center --- Polesgo

Polesgo Health Center

Secondary Hospital ---Nioko II

Kossodo Hospital

Tertiary Hospital --- Ouagadougou

- Yalgado Hospital
- Charles de Gaulle Hospital

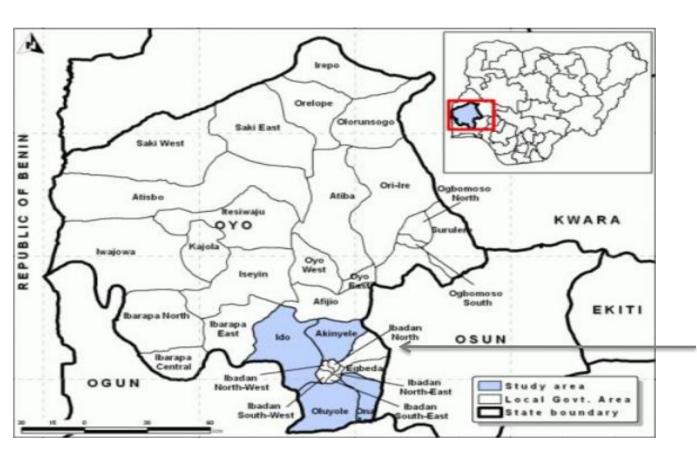
Catchment population:

Ouagadougou 2.5 million
Nioko II 17,754
Polesgo 7,574

Urban Semi-Urban Semi-Urban



SETA – Nigeria



Primary Health Centers --- Ibadan

- Kola Daisi Foundation Community Health Center
- UI Jaja Clinic

Secondary Hospital --- Ibadan

- Our Lady of Apostles Catholic Hospital Oluyoro
- Adeoyo Maternity Teaching Hospital

Tertiary Hospital --- Ibadan

University College Hospital

Catchment population:

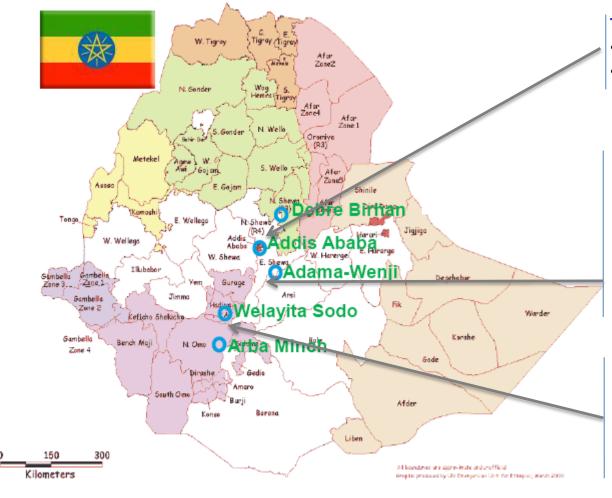
Ibadan

1.3 million

Urban



SETA – Ethiopia



Tertiary Hospitals --- Addis Ababa

- St. Paul's Hospital
- Tikur Anbessa Hospital

Secondary Hospitals --- Adama Town/Zuria

- Adama General Hospital
- Wenji Hospital

Primary Health Center --- 10 kebele of Wenji

- Gefersa Health Center
- Kuriftu Health Center
- Shewa Alem Tena Health Center

Secondary Hospitals --- Welayita Zone

- Sodo Teaching Hospital
- Sodo Christian Hospital

Primary Health Center --- Sodo Town

Sodo Health Center

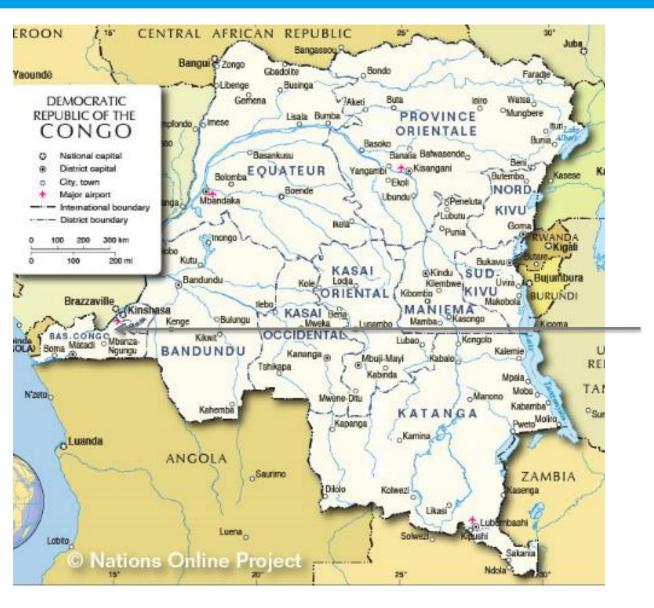
Catchment population:

Addis Ababa Adama-Wenji Welayita Sodo 3.2 million 52,770 117,647

Urban Semi-Urban/Rural Semi-Urban



SETA – Democratic Republic of the Congo



Province du Bas Congo

Primary Health Center --- Kavuaya Health Center Kavuaya

Secondary Hospital ---Nkandu Health Center Nkandu 1

Tertiary Hospital --- Kisantu Hospital Saint Luc Kisantu

Catchment population:

Kavuaya	6,600	Rural
Nkandu	39,800	Urban
Kisantu	183,700	Urban

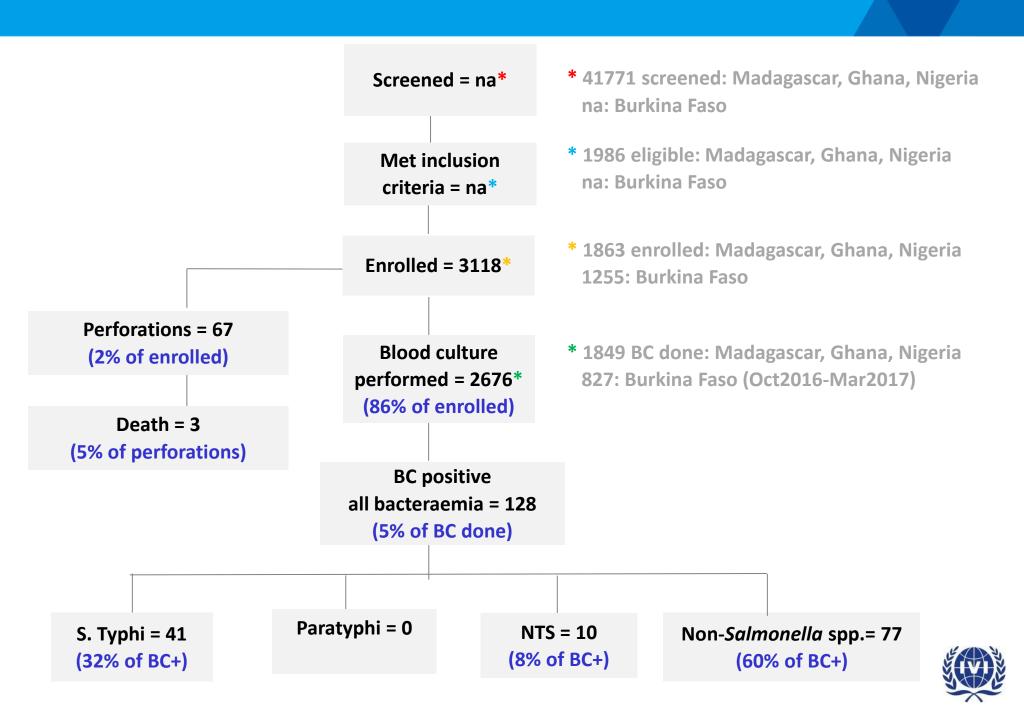


SETA

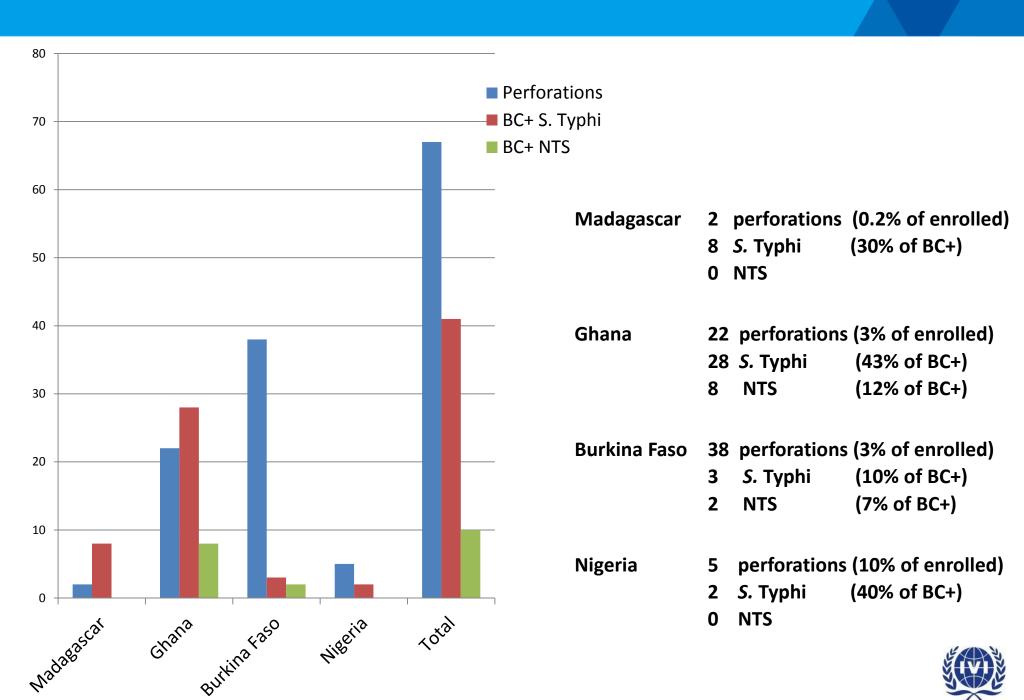
First preliminary data



Madagascar, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Nigeria (Combined)



Country-Specific Cases: Madagascar/Ghana/Burkina Faso/Nigeria



Age-Stratified Cases: Madagascar/Ghana/Burkina Faso/Nigeria

	MG	GH	BF	NI	DRC	ET
Surveillance period (data until Mar 2017)	Feb 2016 (CSBII) May 2016 (HJRA) June 2016 (Bef/Tsa)	May 2016 (APH) May 2016 (KATH	May 2016 (Kossodo+ Polesgo) Sep 2016 (CHUP-YO) Dec 2016 (CHUP-CDG	Feb 2017 (UCH)	June 2017	June 2017

Overall findings from MG/GH/BF/NI

* Total **3118** eligible patients consented-enrolled, and **2676** blood culture performed (excluding DRC)

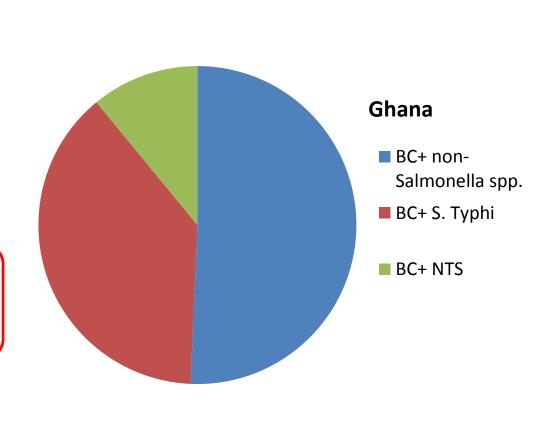
Years\no.	BC+	BC+ S. Typhi	% (out of total 41 S. Typhi)	BC+ NTS	% (out of total 10 NTS)	Perforations	% (out of total 67 perforations
0<2	na	2	5	5	50	3	4
2<5	na	6	15	3	30	7	10
5<15	na	22	54	1	10	20	30
≥15	na	11	27	1	10	37	55
All	167	41	25% (out of 167 BC+)	10	6% (out of 167 BC+)	67	2%* (out of 3118 enrolled)

Blood (BC) & Stool (SC) Culture at Enrolment: Madagascar

Surveillance period	Feb 2016 (CSBII)
(data until Mar 2017)	May 2016 (HJRA) June 2016 (Bef/Tsa)
Consented-Enrolled	1015
BC performed (enrolment)	1001
	(99% of enrolled)
BC+ all bacteremia	28
	(3% of BC done)
BC+ non-Salmonella spp.	20
	(71% of BC+)
BC+ S. Typhi	8
	(29% of BC+)
BC+ NTS	0
SC performed (enrolment)	985
	(97% of enrolled)
SC+ all bacteria	13
	(1.3% of SC done)
SC+ non-Salmonella spp.	9
	(69% of SC done)
SC+ S. Typhi	0
SC+ NTS	4
	(31% of SC+)

Blood (BC) & Stool (SC) Culture at Enrolment: Ghana

Surveillance period (data until Mar 2017)	May 2016 (APH) May 2016 (KATH)
Consented-Enrolled	796
BC performed (enrolment)	796 (100% of enrolled)
BC+ all bacteremia	65 (8% of BC done)
BC+ non-Salmonella spp.	37 (57% of BC done)
BC+ S. Typhi	28 (43% of BC+)
BC+ NTS	(13% of BC+) (12% of BC+)
SC performed (enrolment)	261 (33% of enrolled)
SC+ all bacteria	na
SC+ non- <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	na
SC+ S. Typhi	3 (11% of BC+ <i>S.</i> Typhi)
SC+ NTS	0





SETA

Challenges encountered



Challenges

- Standardization of protocol and site-specific considerations
- Screening and enrolment of patients at tertiary hospitals
- Defining catchment area for tertiary hospitals
- Healthcare assessment/utilization survey in big catchment areas
- Follow-up of cases and enrolment of controls
- Collection of stool samples
- Logistical challenges (i.e. power supply, procurement of consumables and equipment)



Summary

- Four SETA sites have started (GH, MG, BF, NG)
- Ethiopia and DR Congo starting in June 2017
- Significant number of perforations in Burkina Faso
- Changes and improvements being implemented to align with SEAP
- Health-care utilization surveys underway to obtain initial incidences by Q4/2017



SETA site collaborators - Acknowledgements

Madagascar

- Raphael Rakotozaindrindrainy
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 UCH Tertiary Hospital
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 Kola Daisi Community Health Center
 Jaja Clinic Primary Health Center

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SAPORT committee



EMORY



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- Jeff Stanaway
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- Silvia Argimon











Duncan Steele





Arvinda Sooka



Thank you



Perforations

	Madagascar	Ghana	Burkina Faso	Nigeria	DRC*	Ethiopia	Total*
Surveillance period (data until Mar 2017)	Feb 2016 (CSBII) May 2016 (HJRA) June 2016 (Bef/Tsa)	May 2016 (APH) May 2016 (KATH)	May 2016 (Kossodo+ Polesgo) Sep 2016 (CHUP-YO) Dec 2016 (CHUP-CDG)	Feb 2017 (UCH)	Start in June 2017	Start in June 2017	*Excluding DRC
Screened	40561	1052	na	158			
Eligible	1038	848	na	100			
Consented-Enrolled	1015	796	1255	52			3118
Perforations	2	22	38	5			67
Inpatient-Surgical	2	22	38	5			67
Inpatient	58		102	12			
BC performed (enrolment)	1001	796	827 (Oct2016-Mar2017)	52	4276		2676
SC performed (enrolment)	985	261	118 (Oct2016-Mar2017)	34			1398
Deaths	1	1		1			3

^{*} DRC data is from existing surveillance; non-SETA.

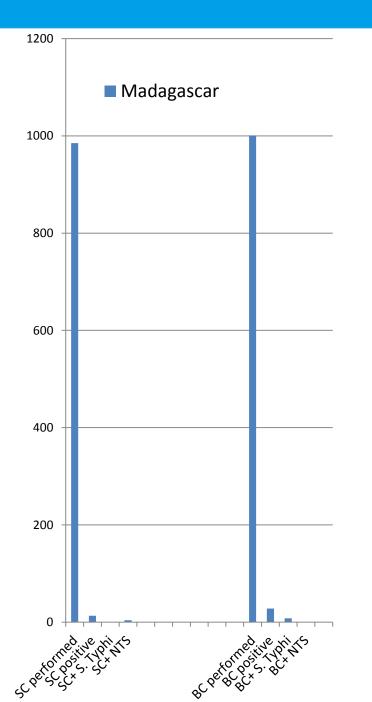


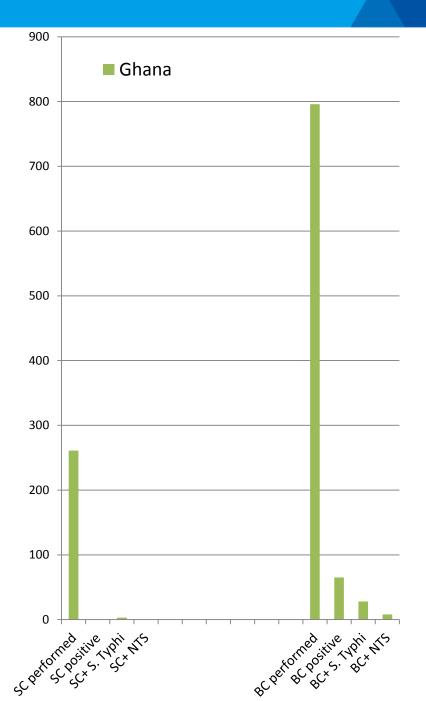
SETA update – Overall confirmed cases (BC and SC results)

	Madagascar	Ghana	Burkina Faso	Nigeria	DRC*	Ethiopia	Total*
Surveillance period (data until Mar 2017)	Feb 2016 (CSBII) May 2016 (HJRA) June 2016 (Bef/Tsa)	May 2016 (APH) May 2016 (KATH)	May 2016 (Kossodo+ Polesgo) Sep 2016 (CHUP-YO) Dec 2016 (CHUP-CDG)	Feb 2017 (UCH)	Start in June 2017	Start in June 2017	*Excluding DRC
Consented-Enrolled	1015	796	1255	52			3118
BC performed (enrolment)	1001	796	827	52	4276		2676
BC+ all bacteremia	28	65	30	5			128
BC+ S. Typhi	8	28	3	2	49		41
BC+ NTS	0	8	2	0	360		10
BC+ S. Paratyphi	0	0	0	0			0
SC performed (enrolment)	985	261	118	34			1398
SC+ all bacteremia	13			0			na
SC+ S. Typhi	0	3		0			na
SC+ NTS	4	0		0			na
SC+ S. Paratyphi	0	0		0			na

^{*} DRC data is from existing surveillance; non-SETA.

Blood & Stool Culture: Enrolled patients from Madagascar/Ghana







SEVERE TYPHOID FEVER CASES - ANECDOTE



Severe TF cases (anecdote) – Madagascar

Severe TF case #1 – Madagascar

Age: 16 year old

Sex: Female

Residence: within catchment area

- Fever upon enrolment: 38°C (axillary)
- 7 day history of consecutive fever
- Ileal perforation (30 cm from ileocecal angle)
- Abdominal pain, vomit, headache, constipation
- Pre-treatment for 3 days prior to hospital visit, but treatment unknown
- Hospitalized for surgery (1 day)
- Patient died after surgery



Severe TF cases (anecdote) – Burkina Faso

Severe TF case #2 – Burkina Faso

Age: 12 year old

Sex: Male

Residence: within catchment area, in the outskirts of Ouagadougou

- Fever upon enrolment: 38.4 (axillary).
- 10 days before arrival at the hospital the case had a fever and headache.
- Due to increased volume of abdominal fluid, touching of the abdomen/around the belly button extremely painful (Cri de l'ombilic), and tympanic percussion, a perforation was suspected.
- Good general and mental state, eye lids slightly dis-coloured without jaundice. No sign of oedema of feet/ ankles. Not dehydrated. Malnourished.
- Pretreatment with ceftriaxone (1g, 2xday), metronidazole (185mg, 2xday), paracetamol (375mg, 3xday). Antimalarial treatment unknown.
- Ileal perforation confirmed during surgery.
- Patient recovered and discharged.



Severe TF cases (anecdote) - Ghana

Severe TF case #3 - Ghana

Age: 5 year old

Sex: Male

Residence: 2hr away from catchment area

- Fever upon enrolment: 37.9°C (axillary).
- 7 days history of consecutive fever.
- 3 day history of progressive abdominal pain.
- Ill looking, vomiting, abdominal distension and absolute constipation.
- Pre-treatment for 2 days with IV cipro, metronidazole, IVFs and analgesic.
- No reported co-morbidities/pre-existing diagnoses.
- **Preliminary diagnosis:** generalised peritonitis secondary to perforated hollow viscus was made with differential diagnosis of typhoid ileal perforation.
- Outcome at first clinical assessment: Patient condition improved progressively after surgery and recovered fully by POD 6 and was discharged home.

Severe TF cases (anecdote) - Nigeria

Severe TF case #4 - Nigeria

Age: 3 year old

Sex: Male

- History of recurrent fevers (1 month), constipation and likely intestinal perforation.
- Previously treated with antimalarials and analgesics.
- Placed on ceftriaxone.
- Enrolled in SETA as a special case and received emergency surgery for perforation.
- Blood culture: nil.
- Histology: typhoid ileitis with ulceration.
- Peritoneal fluid culture: Enterobacter cloaceae.
- Intestinal biopsy culture: Enterobacter cloaceae.
- Remained ill and on admission for a further month during which fecal leakage caused scheduling another surgery, which could not be performed due to complications.
- Complications: low protein, enterocutaneous fistula, multi-organ dysfunction.
- Transferred to ICU, entered a coma, and died.

