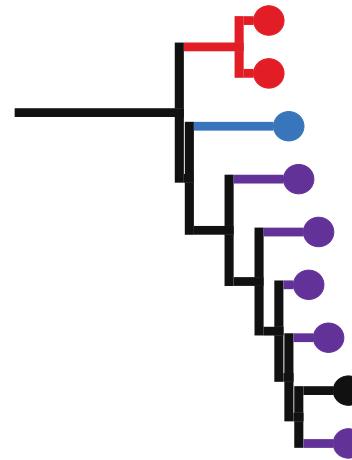


# *Salmonella* Typhi in Thailand before and after a national immunization program

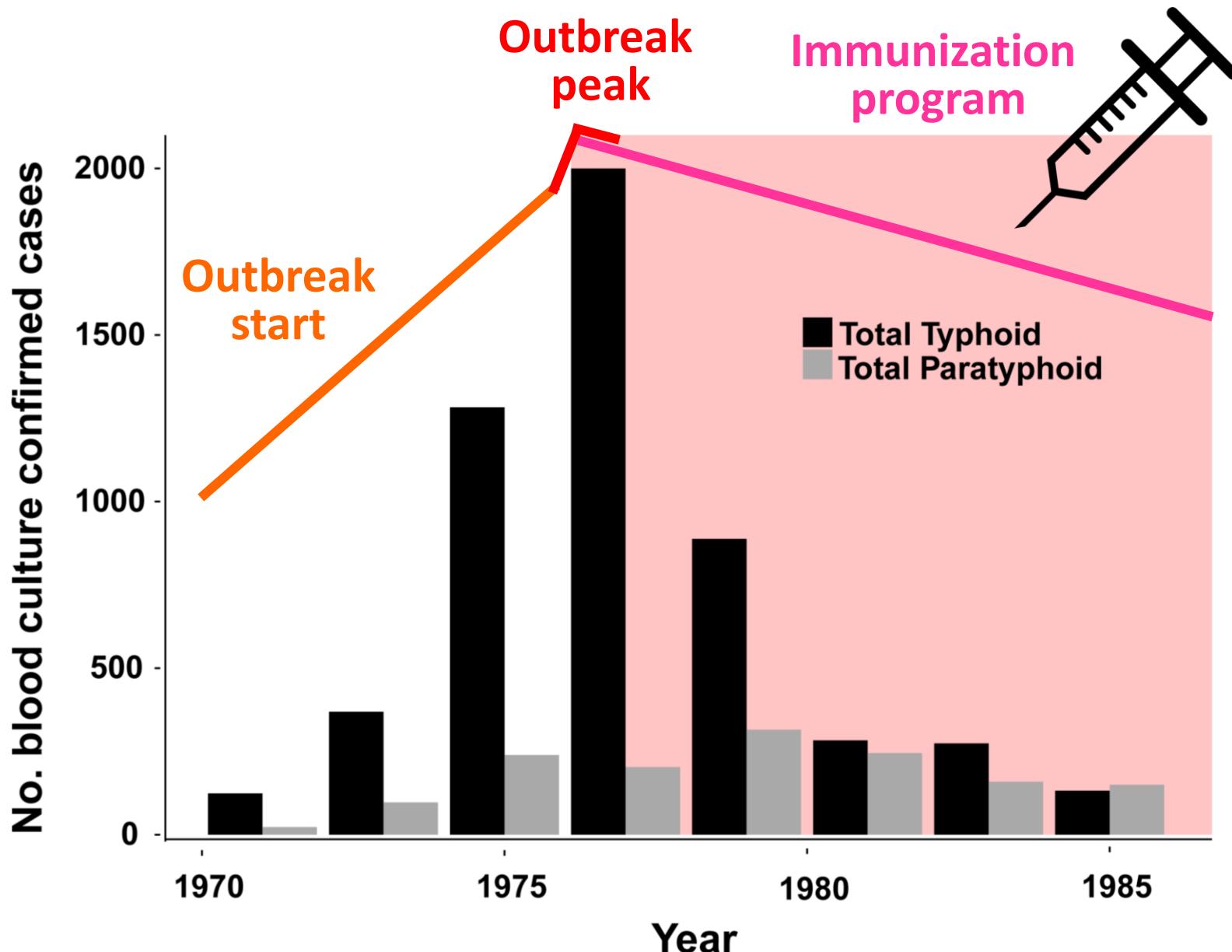


Zoe Anne Dyson, Duy Pham Thanh, Ladaporn Bodhidatta, Carl Mason, Apichai Srijan, Maia Rabaa, Phat Voong Vinh, Tuyen Ha Thanh, Guy Thwaites, Stephen Baker, and Kathryn Holt

Dr. Zoe Anne Dyson  
University of Melbourne  
 @msmicrobiocode

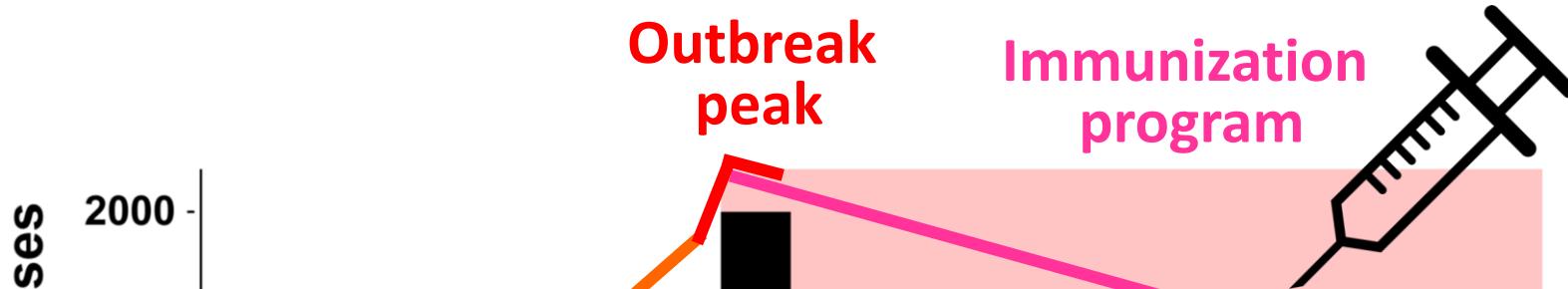
10th International Conference on Typhoid and Other Invasive Salmonelloses  
April 2017

# Thai national immunization program



Reproduced from Bodhidatta et al 1987

# Thai national immunization program

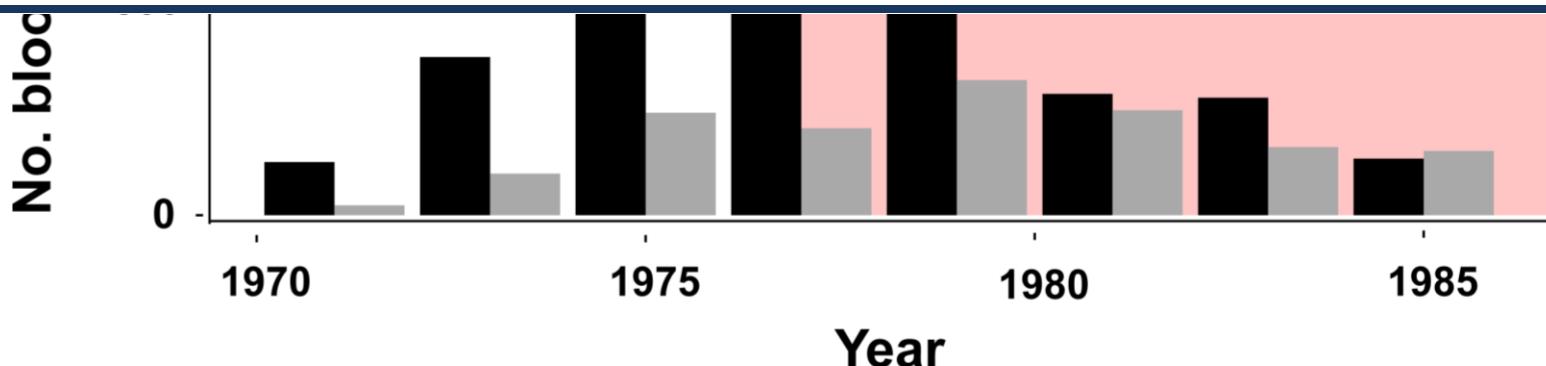


REVIEWS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES • VOL. 9, NUMBER 4 • JULY-AUGUST 1987  
© 1987 by The University of Chicago. All rights reserved. 0162-0886/87/0904-0017\$02.00

## Control of Typhoid Fever in Bangkok, Thailand, by Annual Immunization of Schoolchildren with Parenteral Typhoid Vaccine

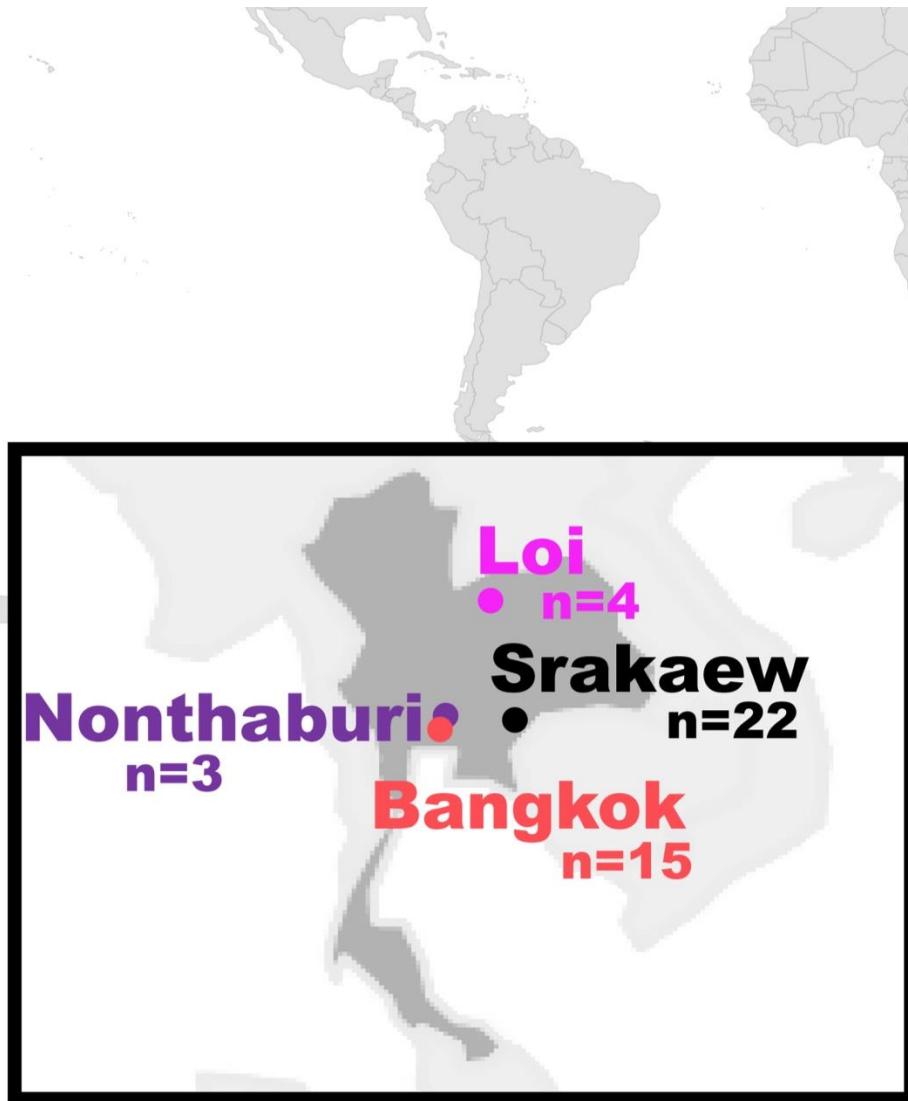
Ladaporn Bodhidatta, David N. Taylor,  
Usa Thisyakorn, and Peter Echeverria

*From the Department of Bacteriology, Armed Forces Research Institute of Medical Sciences; and the Department of Pediatric Infectious Diseases, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand*



*Reproduced from Bodhidatta et al 1987*

# *S. Typhi* isolates from 4 Thai hospitals

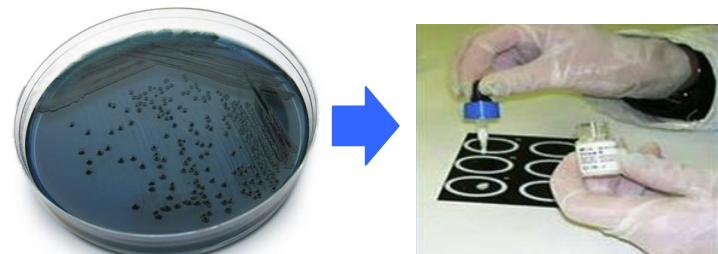


- 44 *S. Typhi* isolates
  - 1973-1992
  - 4 Thai hospitals

# Analysis workflow



# Analysis workflow



# Analysis workflow



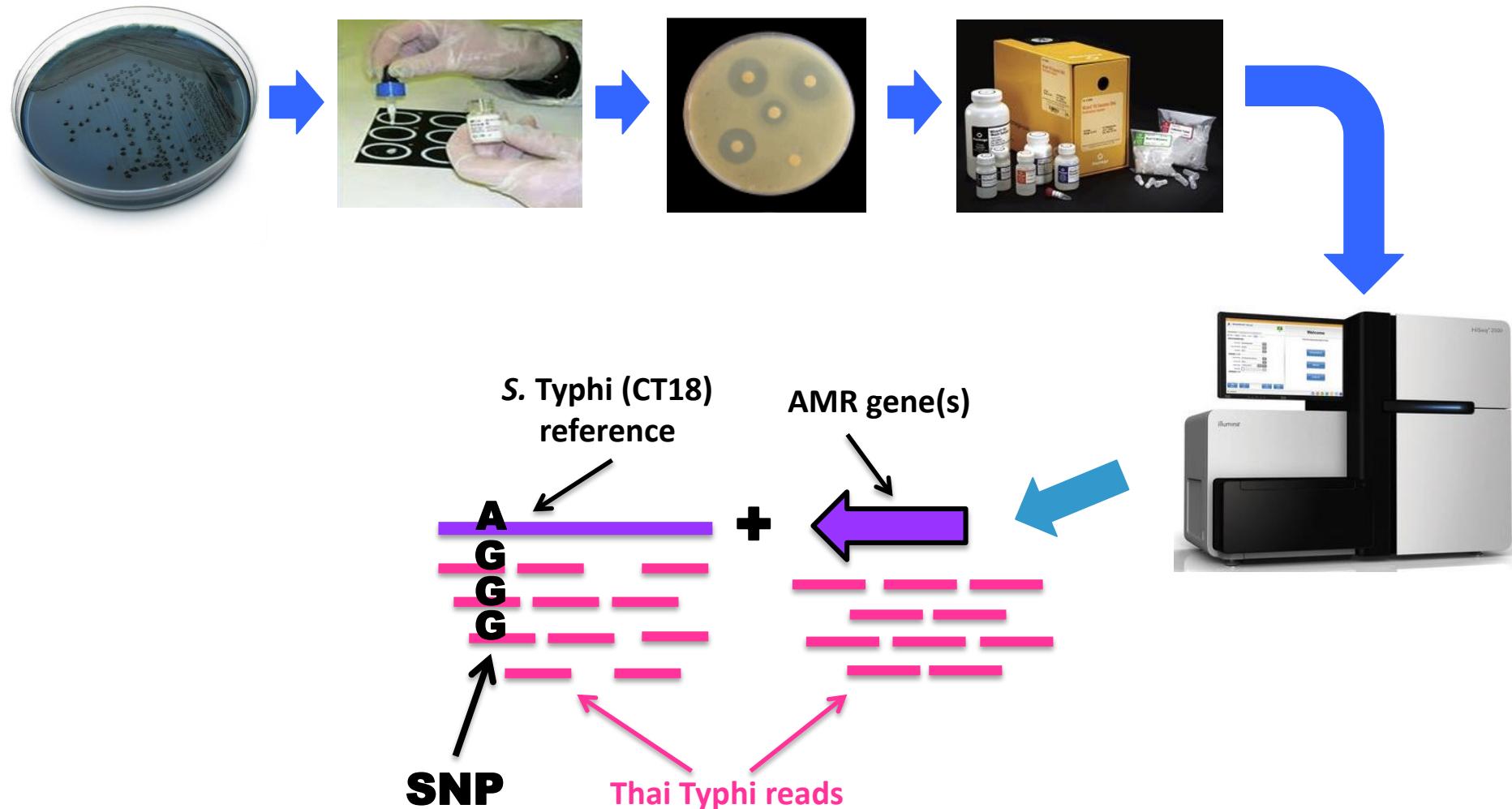
# Analysis workflow



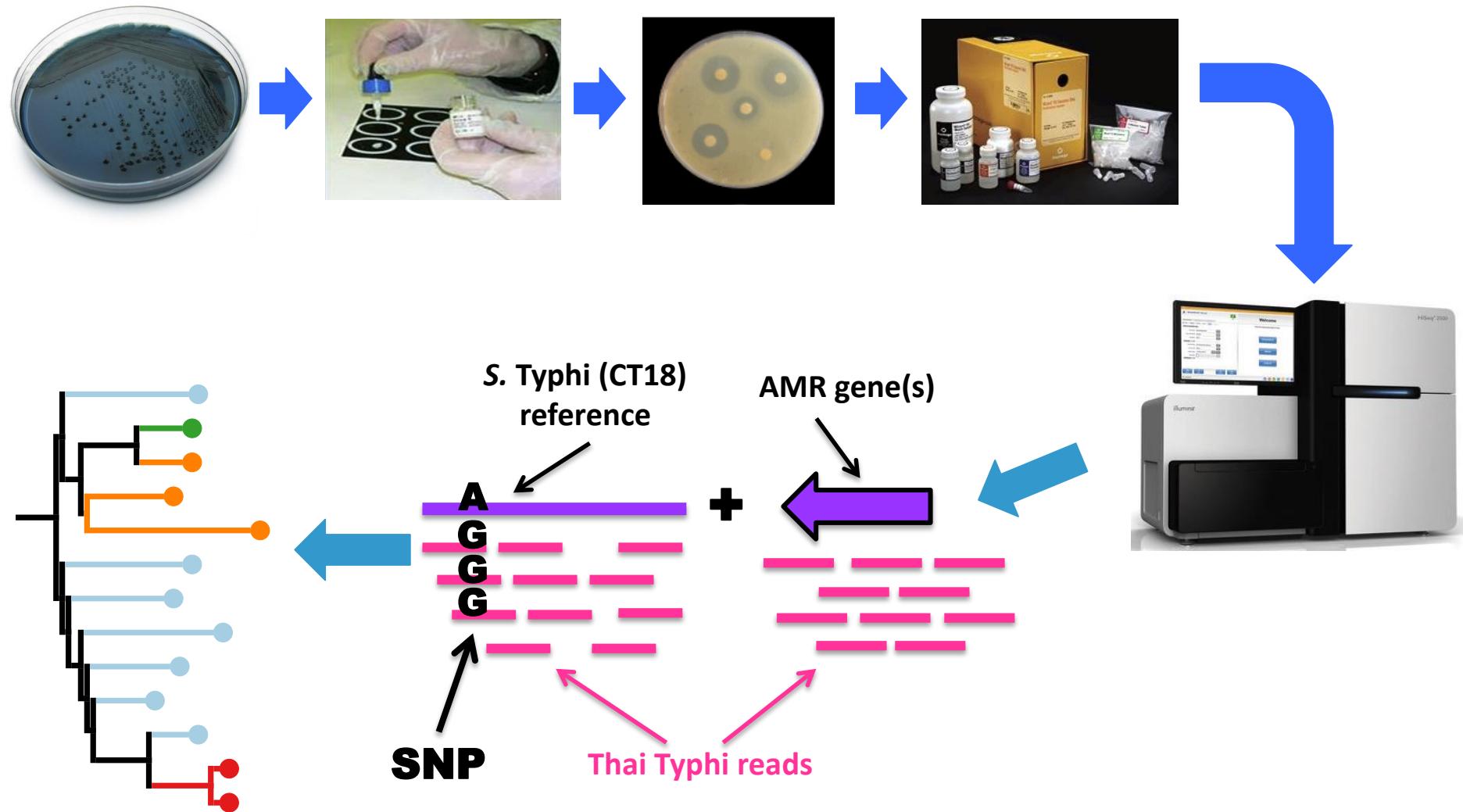
# Analysis workflow



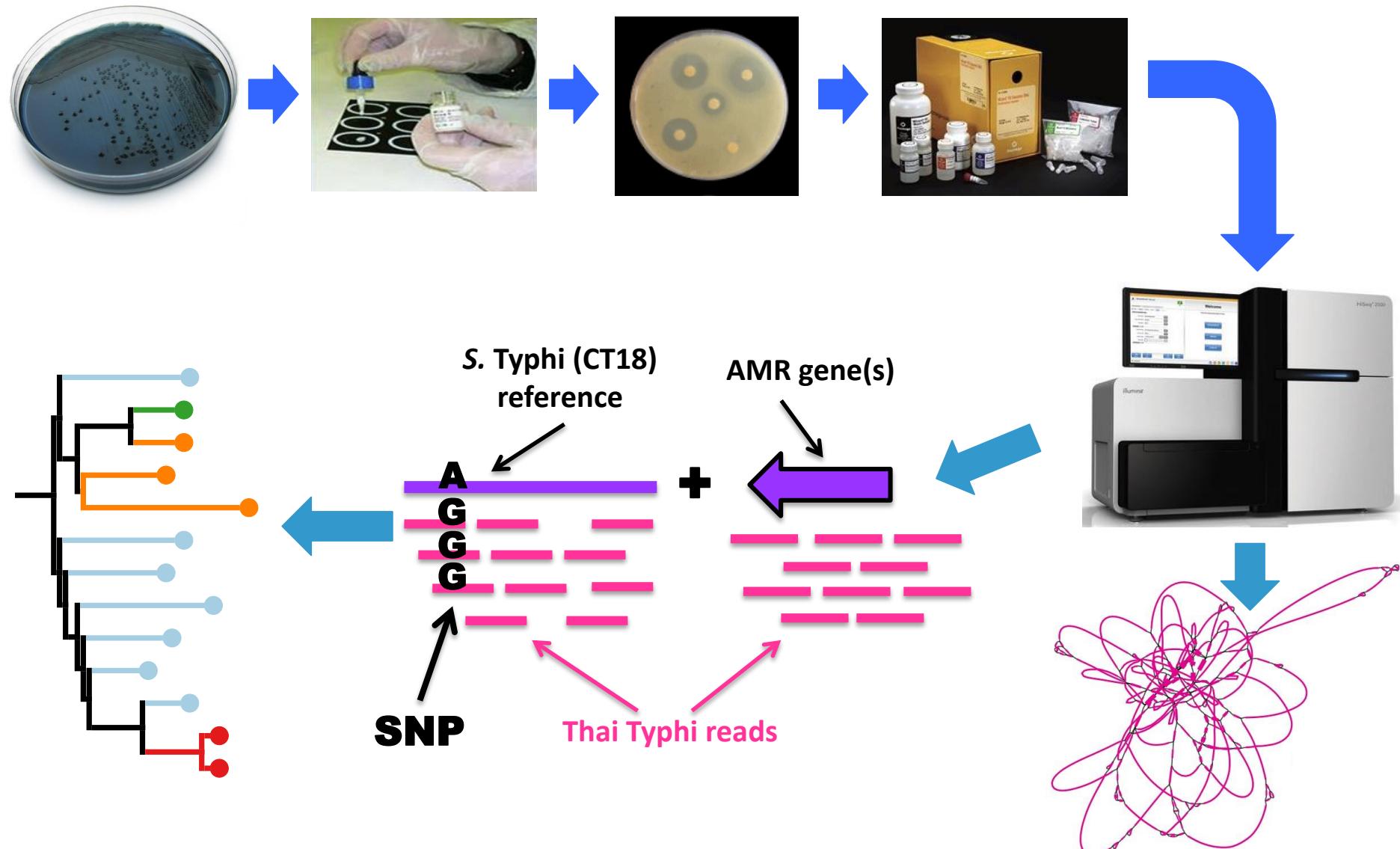
# Analysis workflow



# Analysis workflow



# Analysis workflow

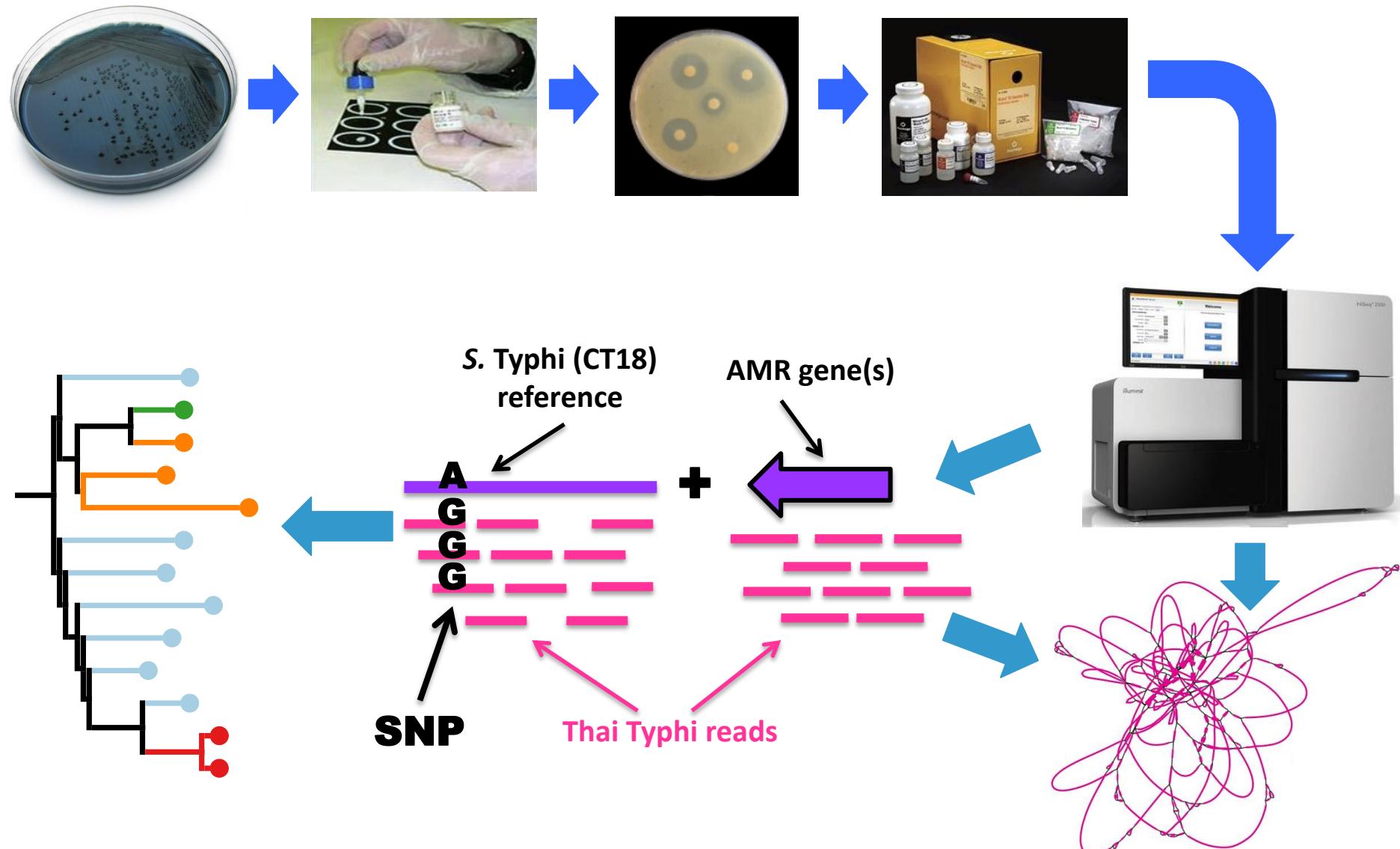


RedDog Mapping Pipeline: <http://github.com/katholt/RedDog/>

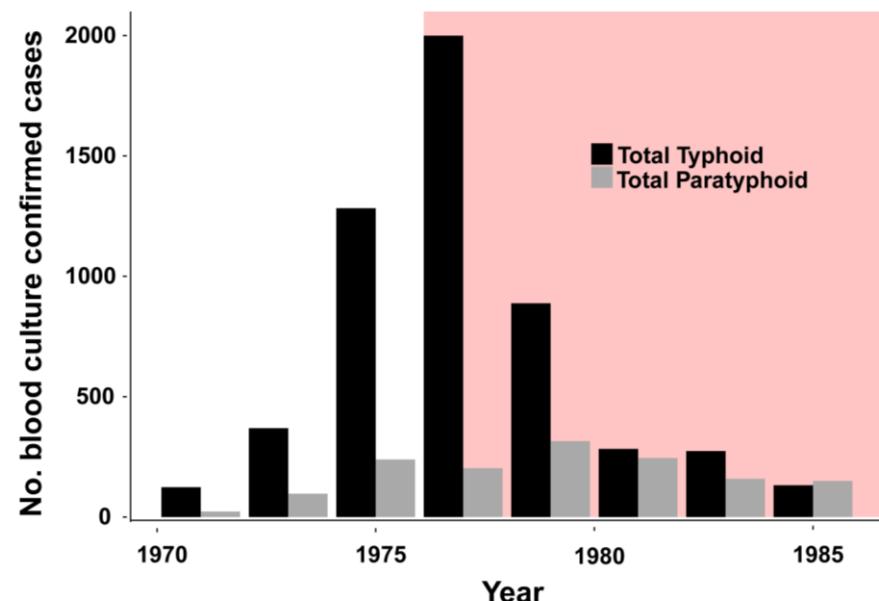
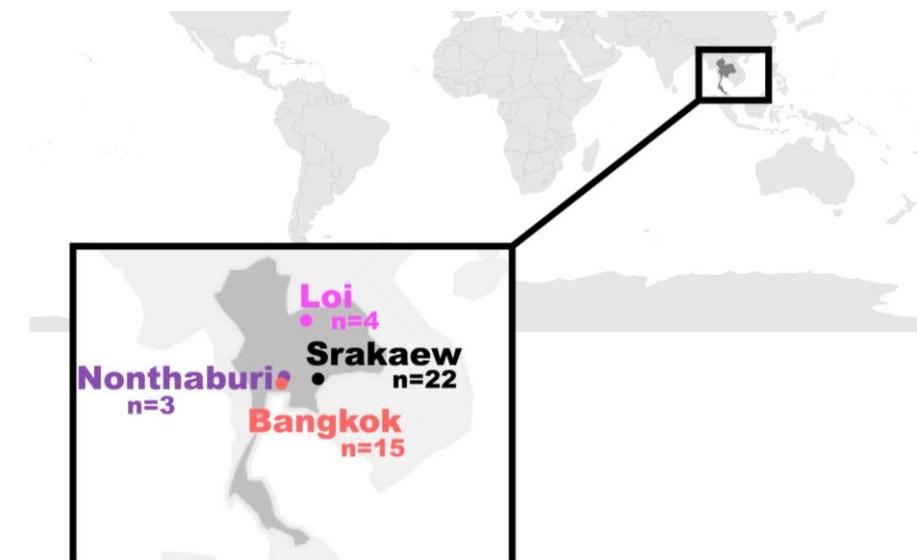
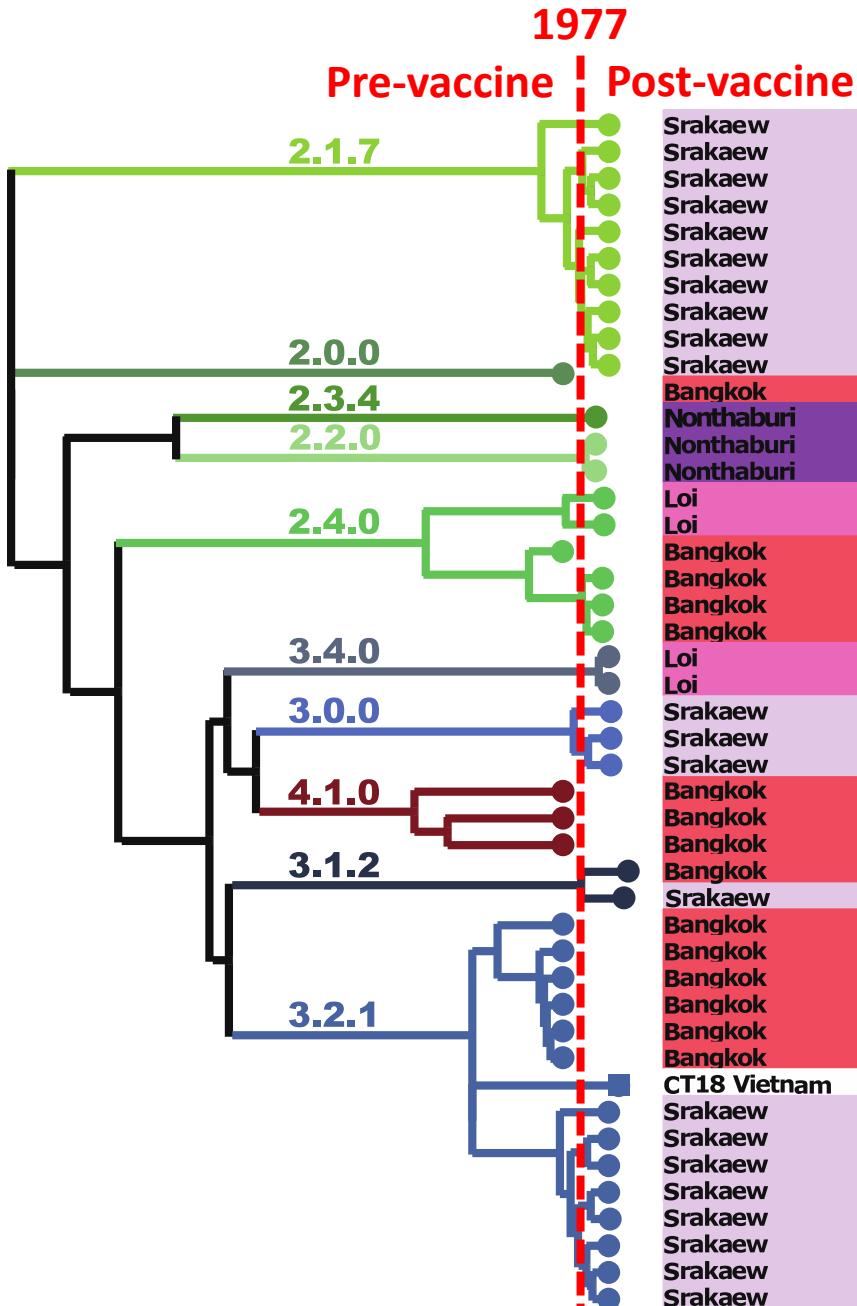


SRST2: <http://github.com/katholt/SRST2/>

# Analysis workflow



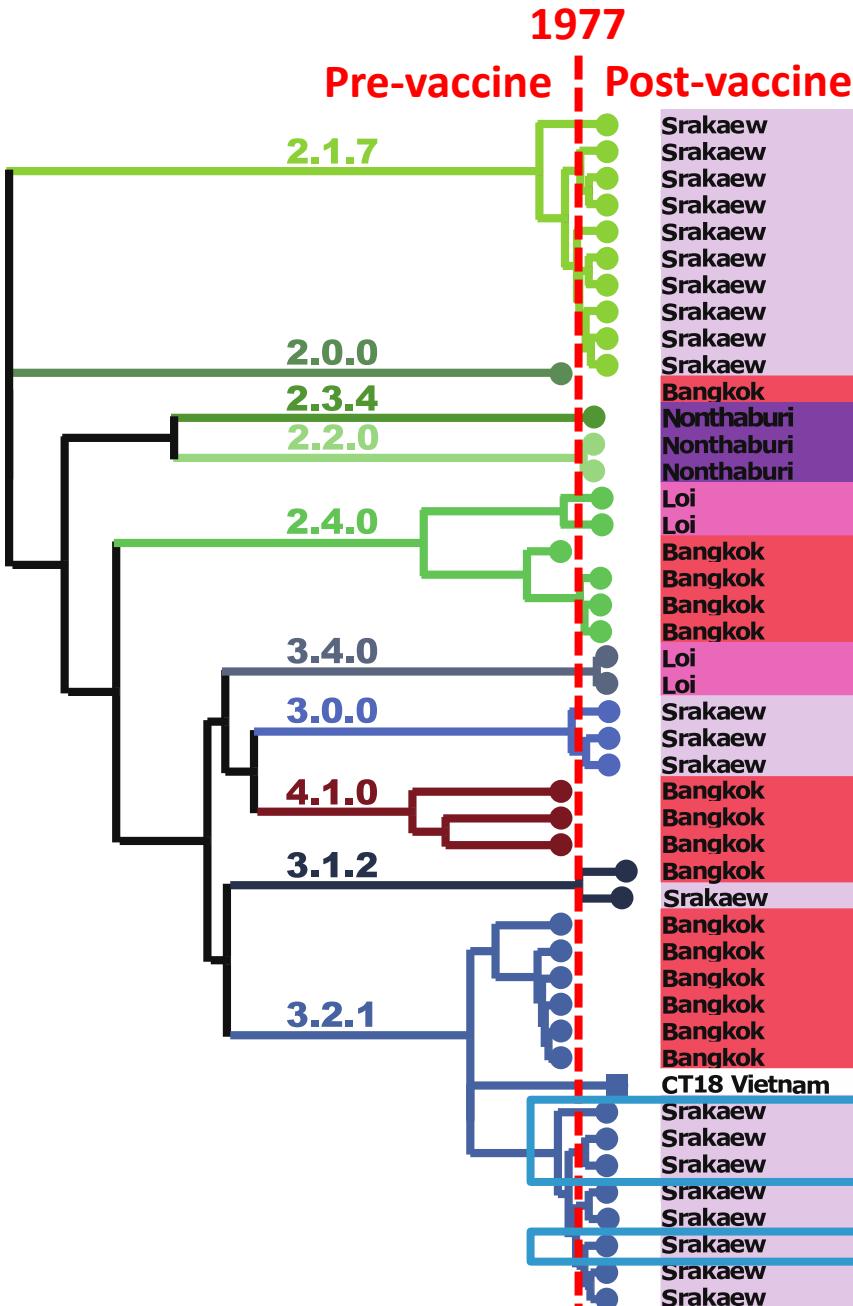
# Thai S. Typhi population structure



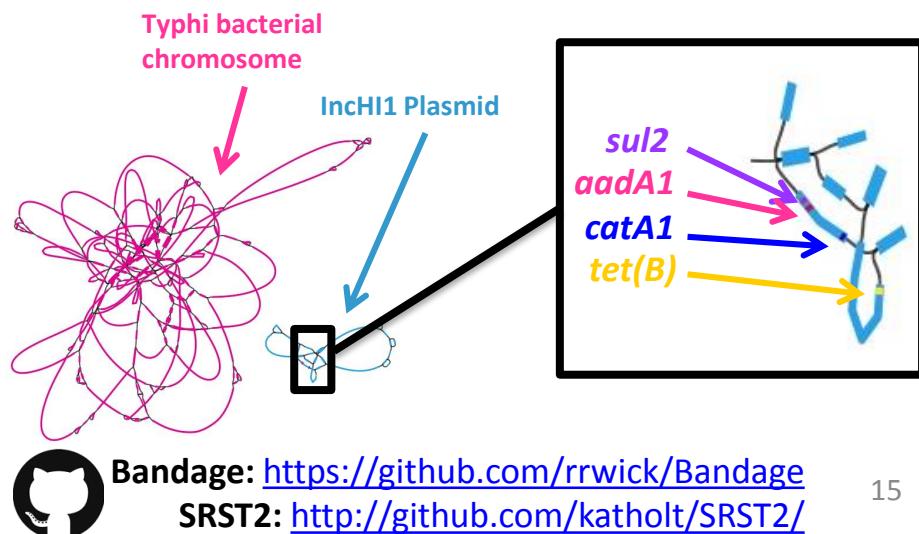
Genotyping framework: Wong et al 2016, Nat Comms 7  
Genotyphi script: <http://github.com/katholt/genotyphi/>



# Post-vaccine MDR isolates

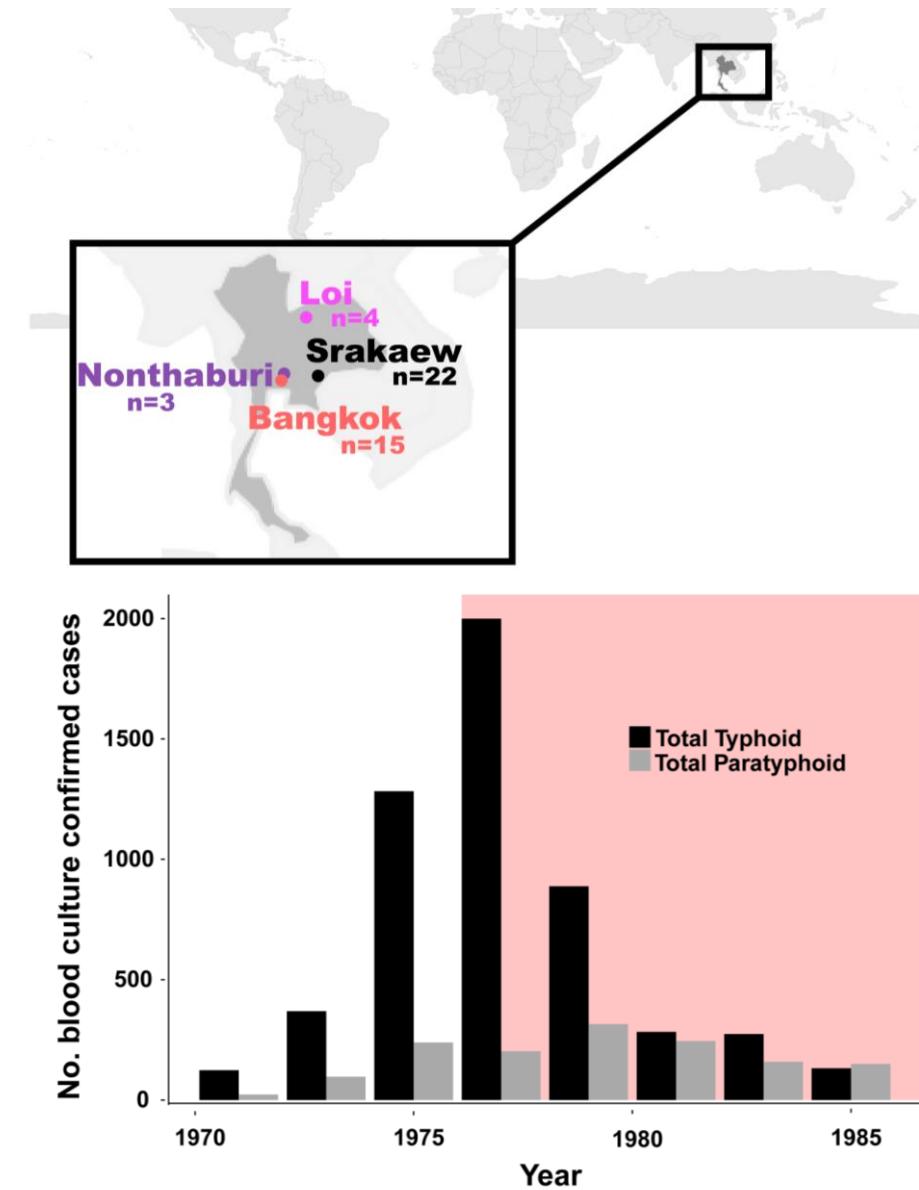
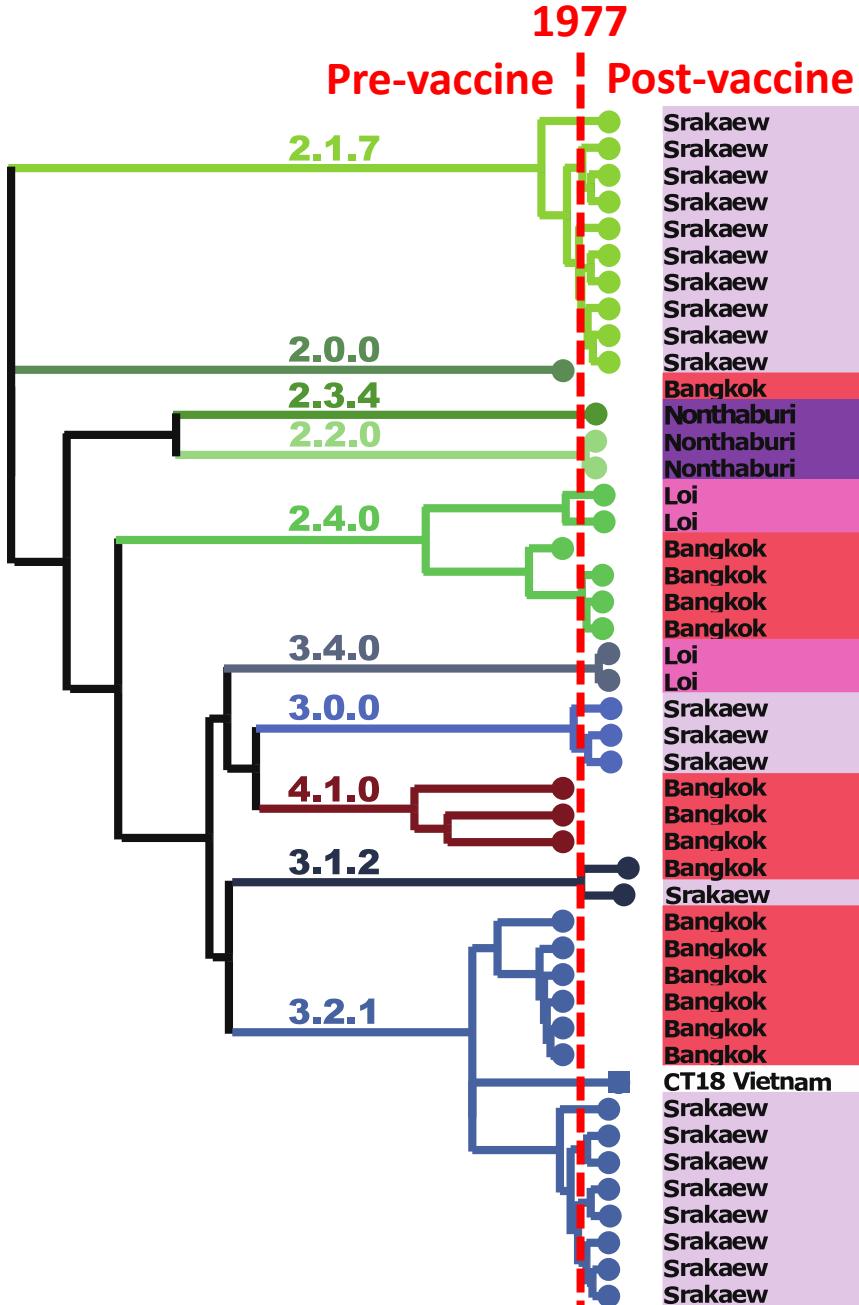


- Resistance only observed in 4 post-vaccine 3.2.1
- Confirmed resistance genes for
  - Aminoglycosides (*aadA1*)
  - Chloramphenicol (*catA1*)
  - Tetracyclines (*tet(B)*)
  - Sulphonamides (*sul1*)
- **IncH1 plasmid *rep* gene**
  - Identical sequences
  - Inherited by common ancestor



Bandage: <https://github.com/rrwick/Bandage>  
SRST2: <http://github.com/katholt/SRST2/>

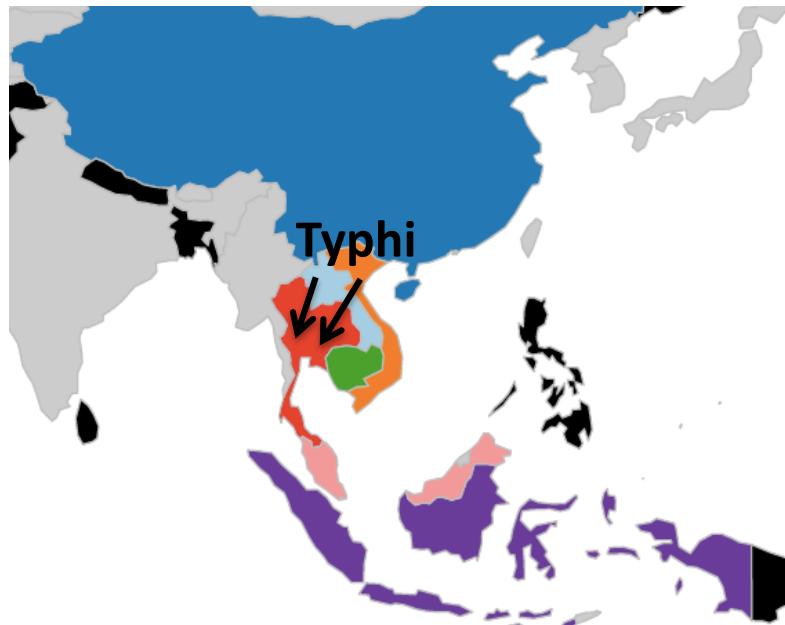
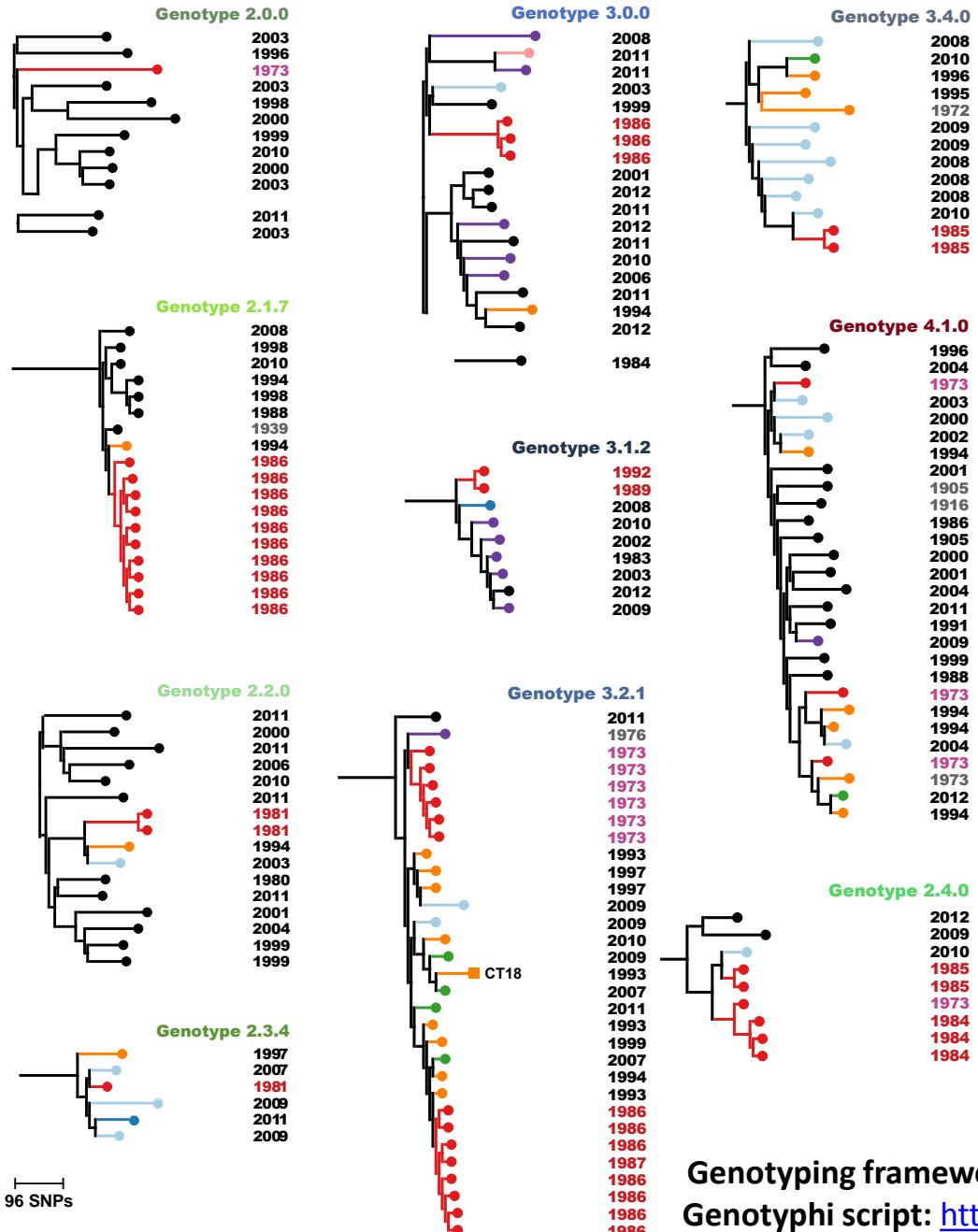
# Little persistence following vaccine



**Genotyping framework:** Wong et al 2016, Nat Comms 7  
**Genotyphi script:** <http://github.com/katholt/genotyphi/>



## Post-vaccine Typhi from neighboring countries



A stacked bar chart illustrating the distribution of foreign direct investment (FDI) across Southeast Asian countries. The y-axis lists the countries: Cambodia, China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, and Other. The x-axis represents the percentage of FDI. The total height of the bars is 100%.

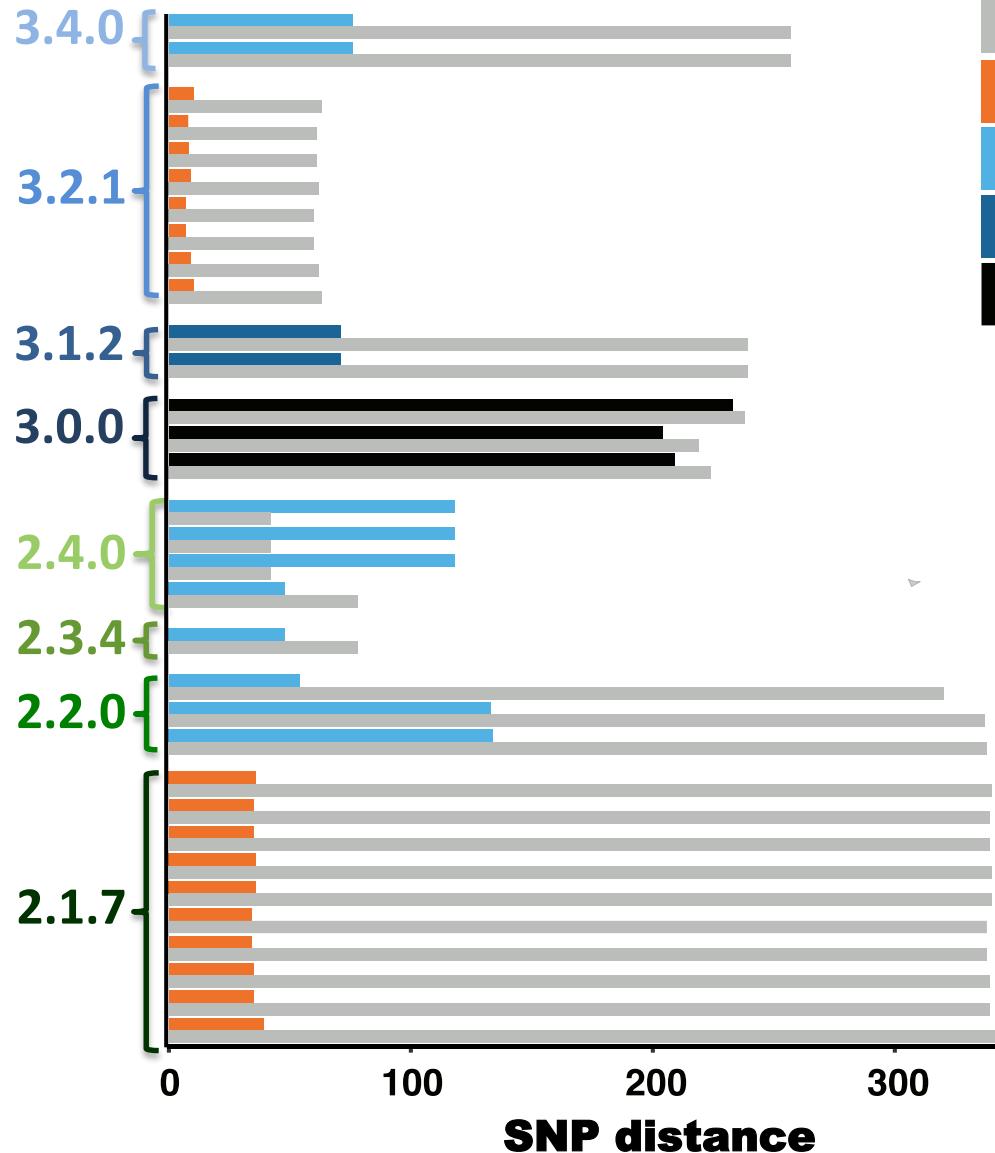
Country	Percentage of FDI
Cambodia	~1%
China	~10%
Malaysia	~15%
Indonesia	~25%
Laos	~1%
Vietnam	~10%
Thailand	~15%
Other	~20%

**Genotyping framework:** Wong et al 2016, Nat Comms **7**  
**Genotyphi script:** <http://github.com/katholt/genotyphi/>



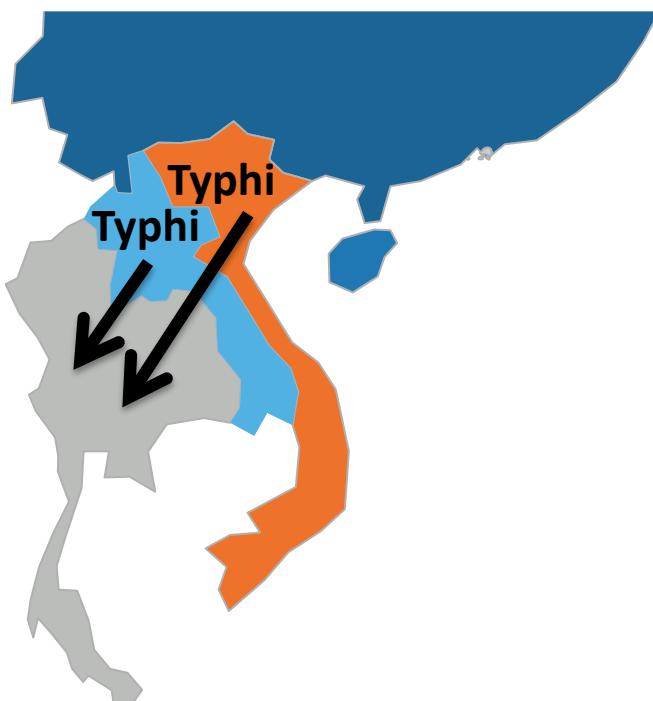
# Post-vaccine Typhi from neighboring countries

**Post-vaccine  
isolate**



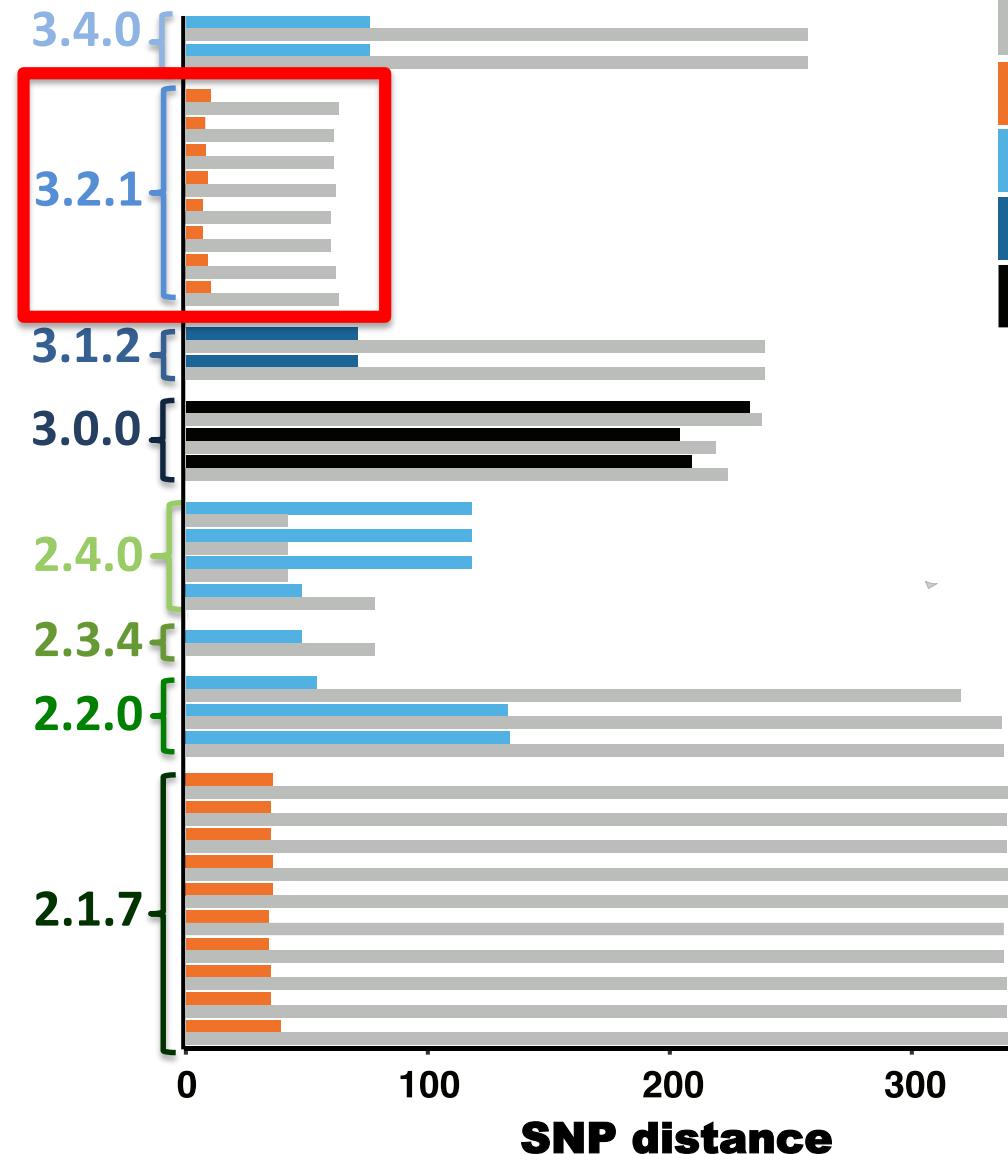
**Source Country**

- Pre-vaccine Thailand
- Vietnam
- Laos
- China
- Other



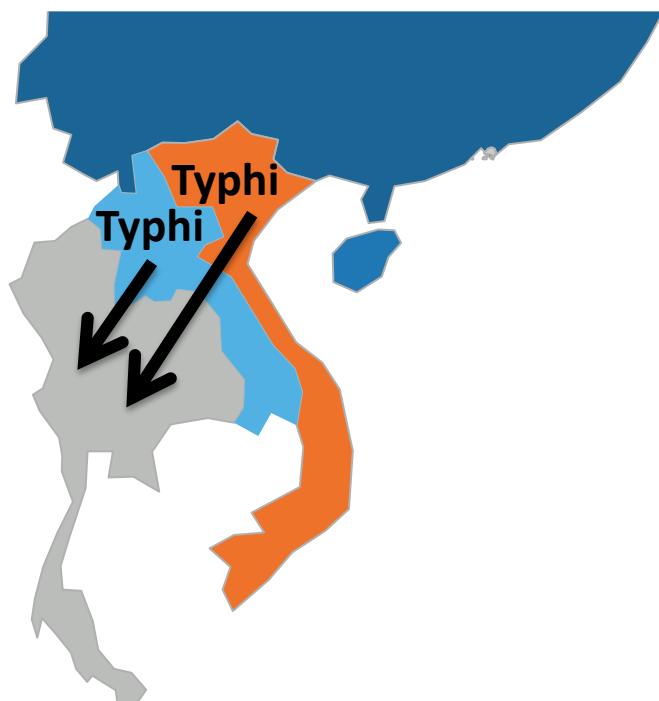
# Post-vaccine Typhi from neighboring countries

**Post-vaccine  
isolate**



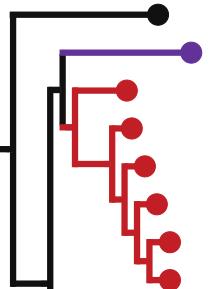
**Source Country**

- Pre-vaccine Thailand
- Vietnam
- Laos
- China
- Other



# Post-vaccine 3.2.1 from Vietnam

## Genotype 3.2.1

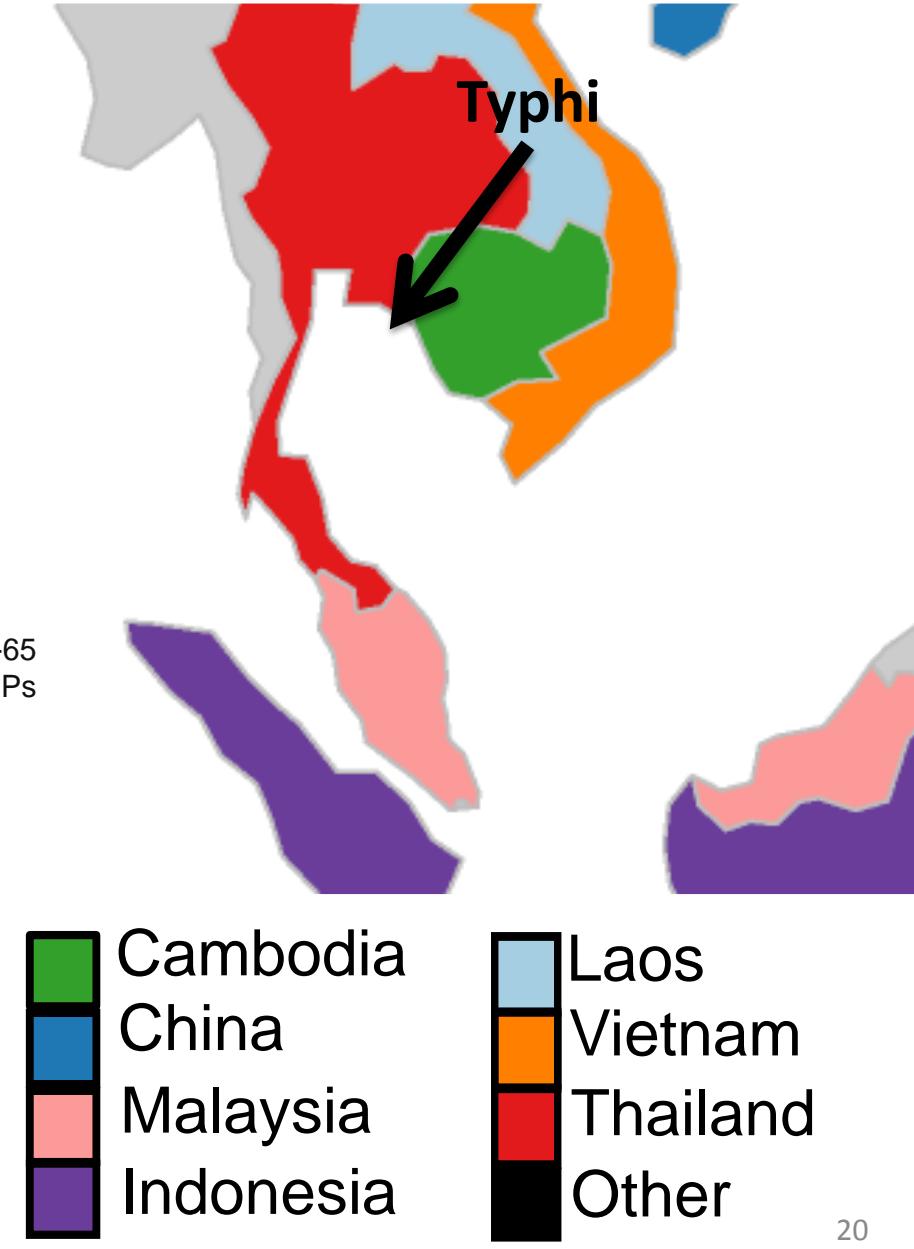


Pre-vaccine  
Thai

CT18

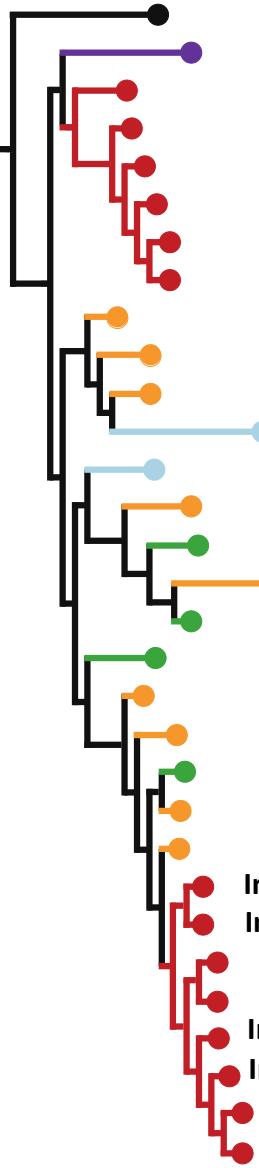
7-11  
SNPs

Post-vaccine  
Thai



# MDR Typhi in Thailand from Vietnam

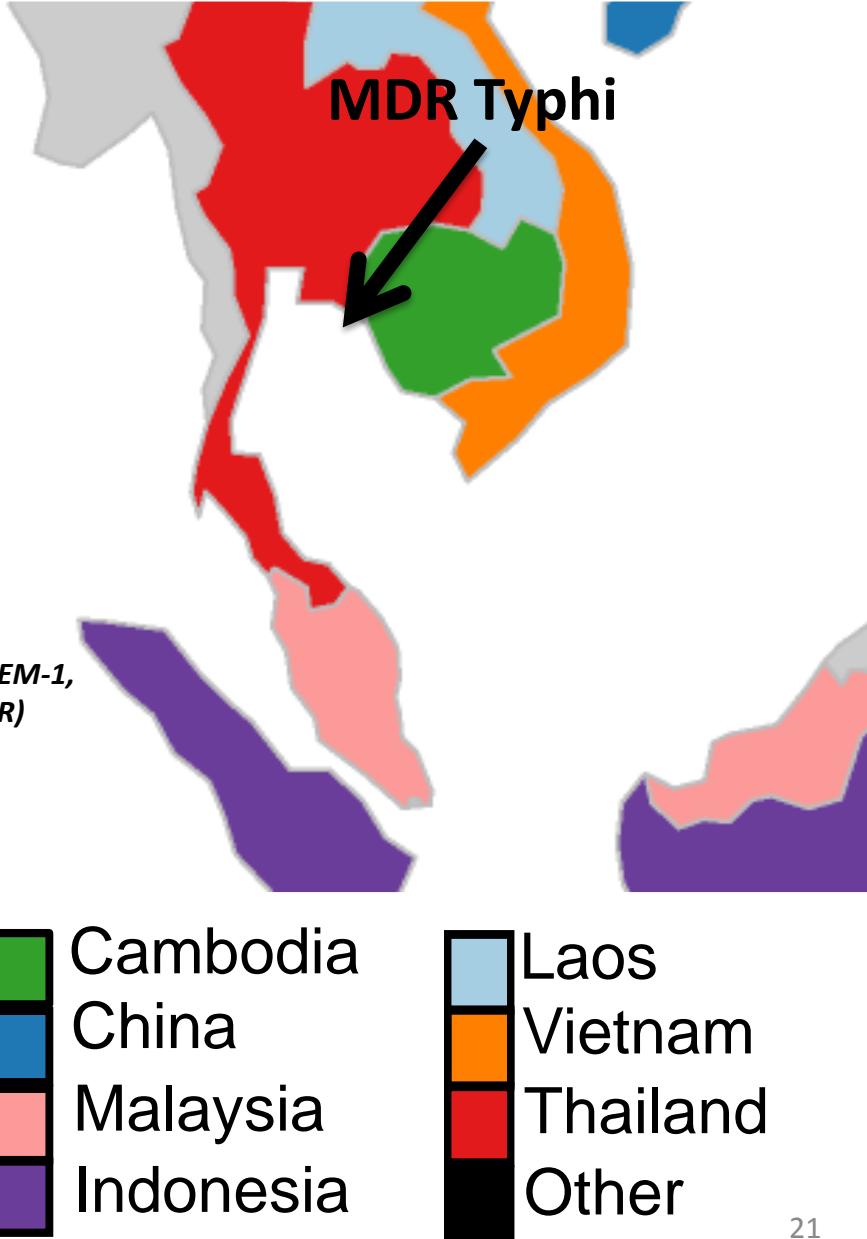
## Genotype 3.2.1



CT18 IncHI1: *dhfr1b, cat1, blaTEM-1, sul2, strAB, tet(ACR)*

IncHI1: *aadA1, catA1, sul2, tet(B)*  
IncHI1: *aadA1, catA1, sul2, tet(B)*

IncHI1: *aadA1, catA1, sul2, tet(B)*  
IncHI1: *aadA1, catA1, sul2, tet(B)*



# **Conclusions and future work**

- **Vaccination program was highly effective**
  - Elimination of endemic Typhi in Thailand
  - Later cases (post-vaccine) and resistance plasmid from sporadic introduction of common Typhi genotypes circulating in South East Asia
- **Large-scale typhoid immunization programs in endemic areas could result in lasting local disease elimination**
- **Useful framework for using genetic epidemiology to monitor the impact of Typhoid fever control measures**

# Acknowledgements

## Holt Research Group

Kathryn Holt

## Oxford University Clinical Research Unit (Vietnam)

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Ladaporn Bodhidatta

Carl Mason

Apachai Srijan

## Publication:

Dyson et al 2017, PLoS NTDs, 11(1): e0005274

 @msmicrobiocode

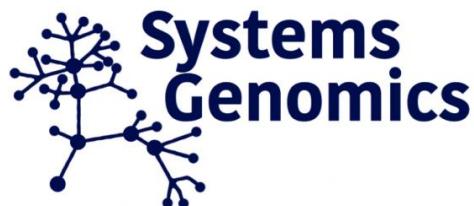
Dr. Zoe Anne Dyson

[zoe.dyson@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:zoe.dyson@unimelb.edu.au)

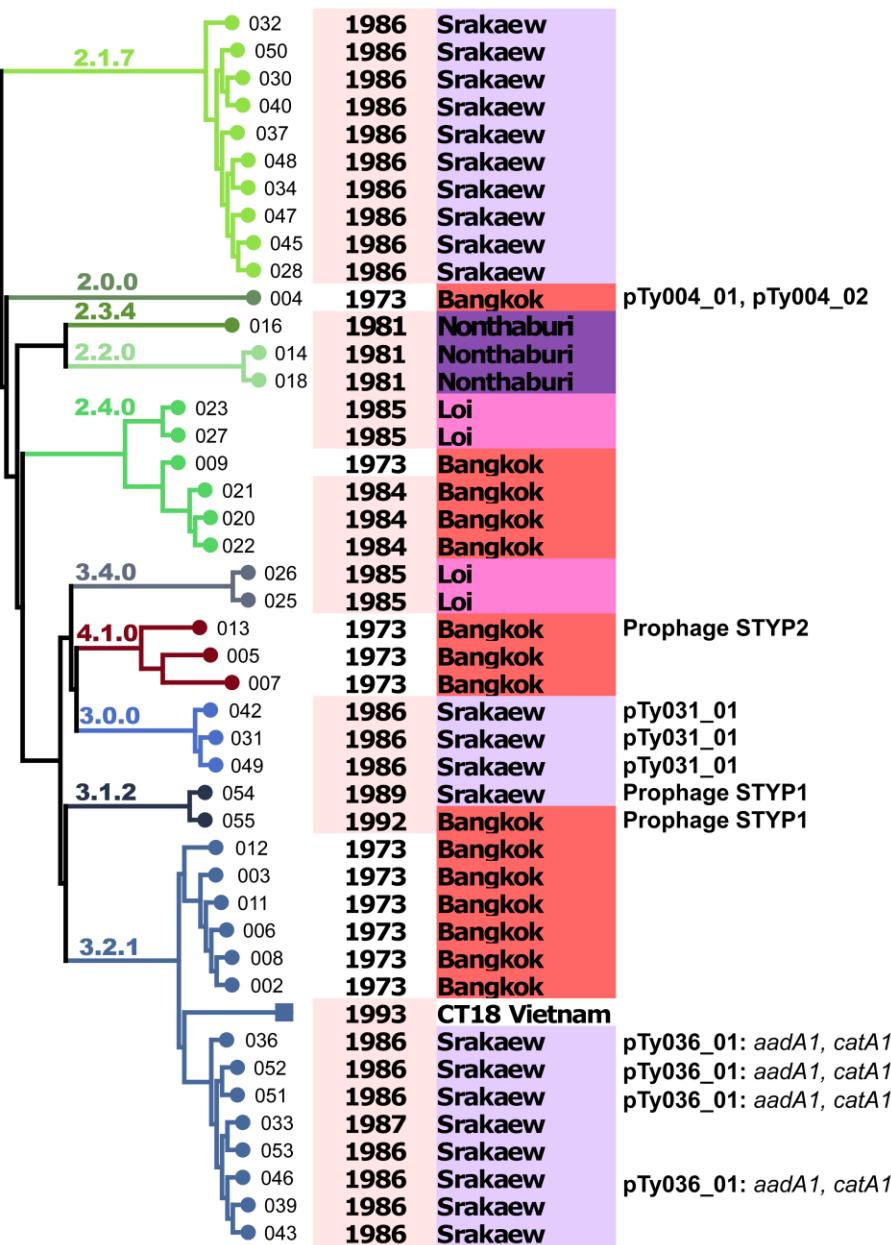
BComp, BAppSc (Hons)

Research Fellow

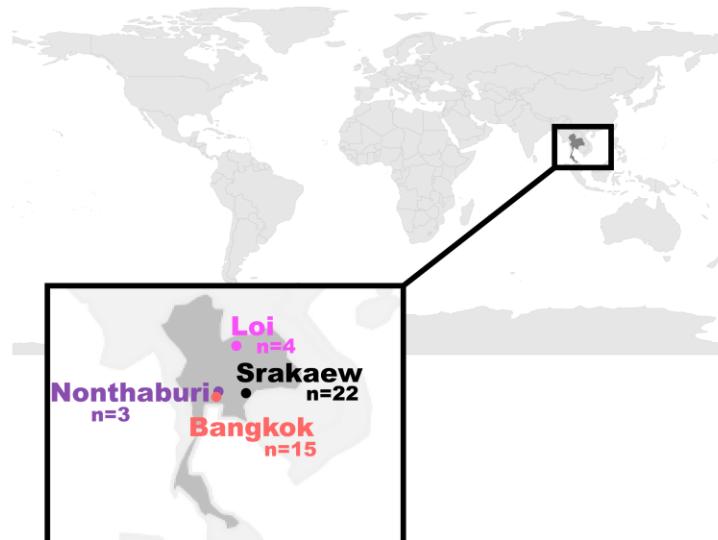
Holt Research Group,  
University of Melbourne  
Australia



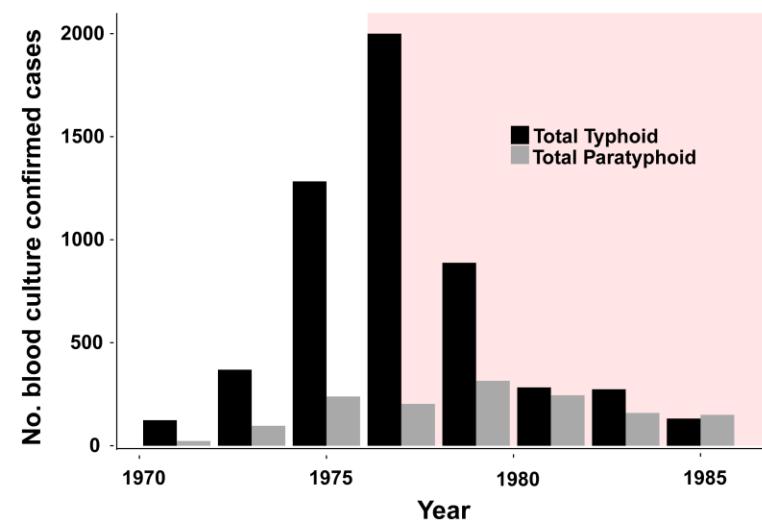
A



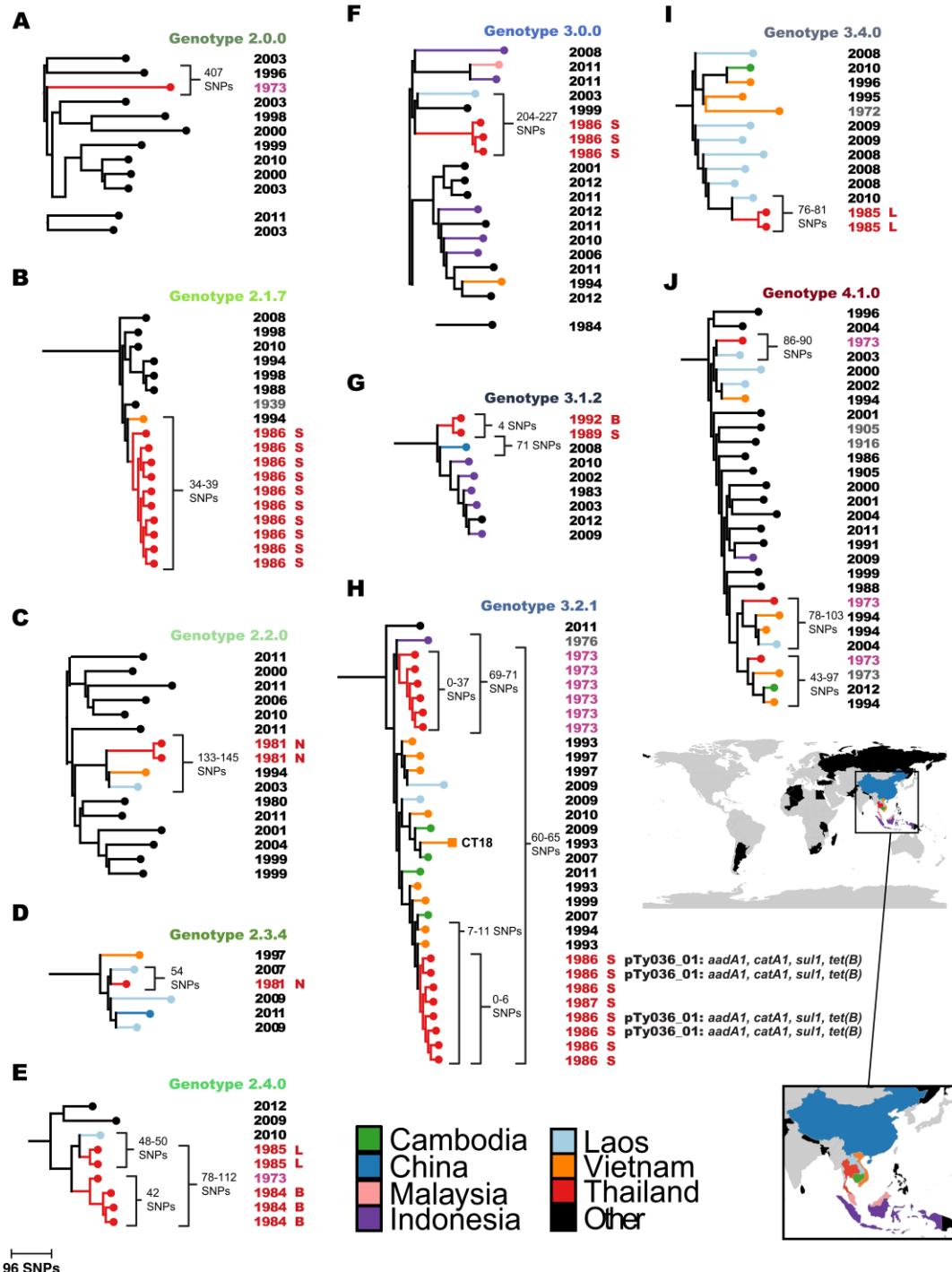
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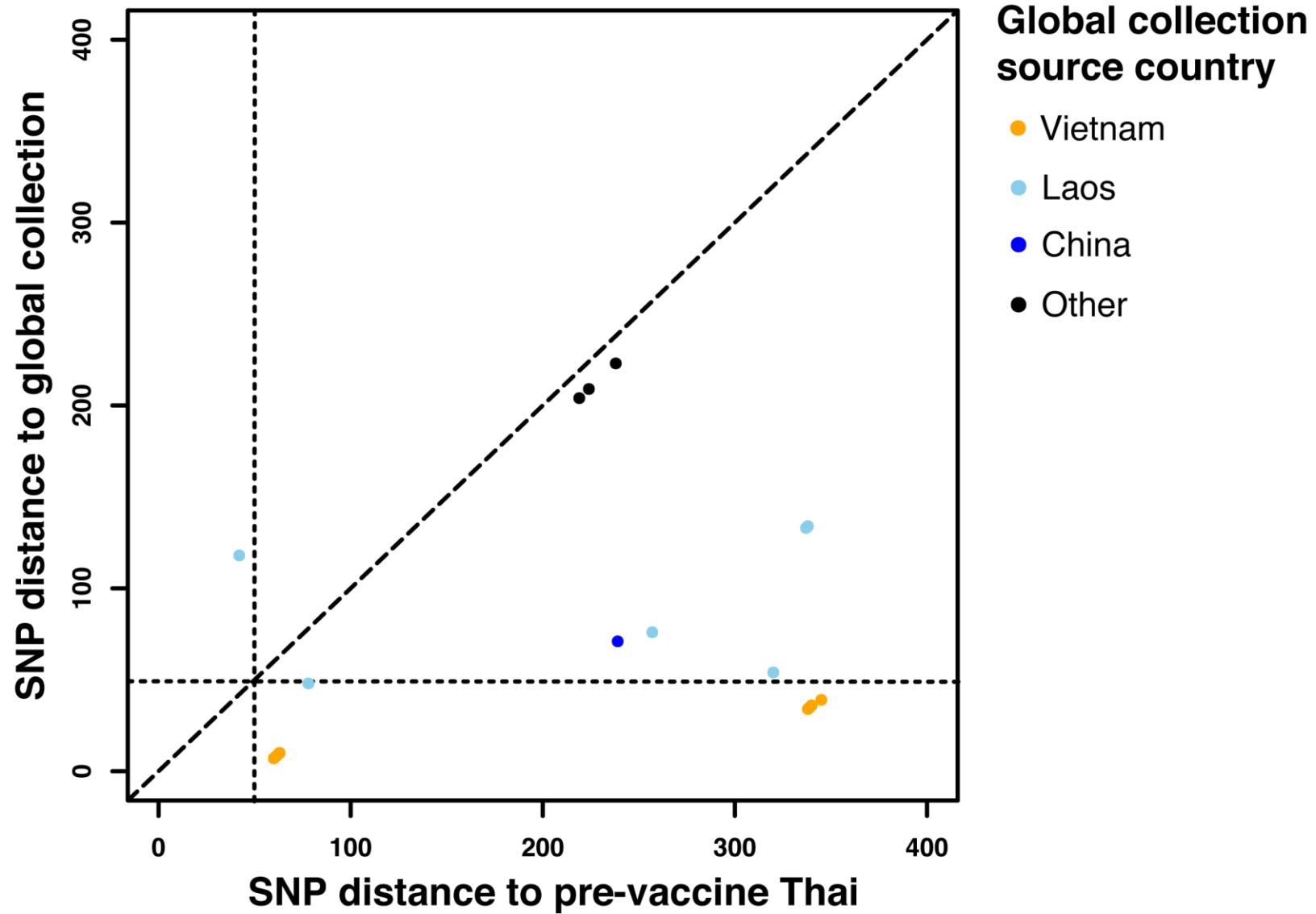


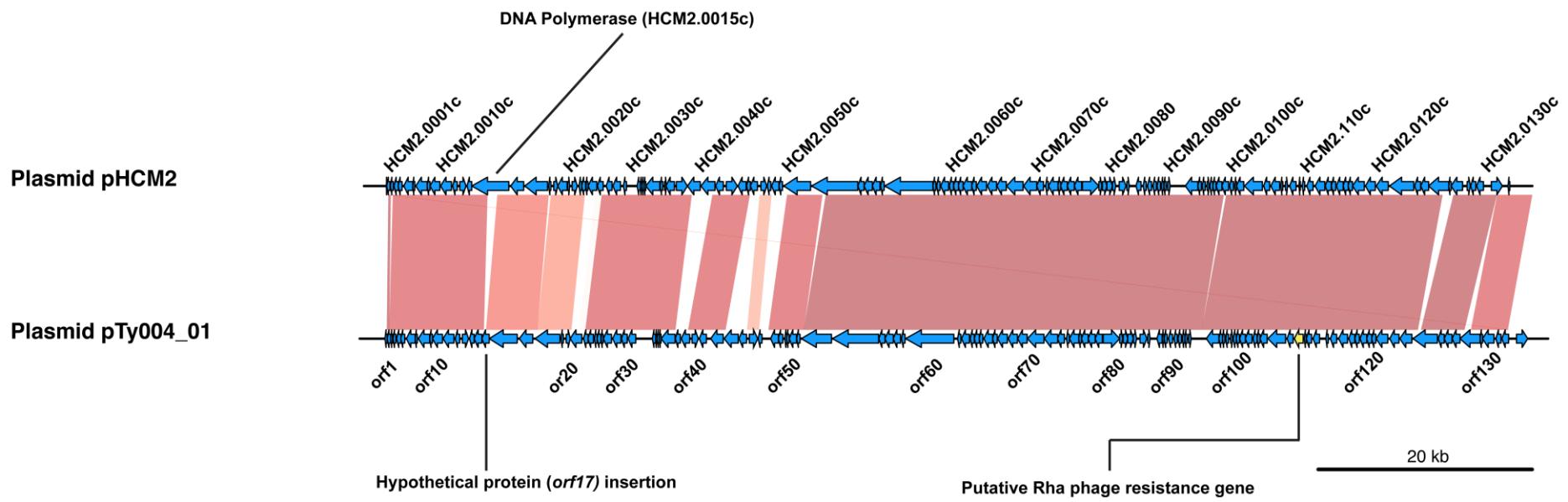
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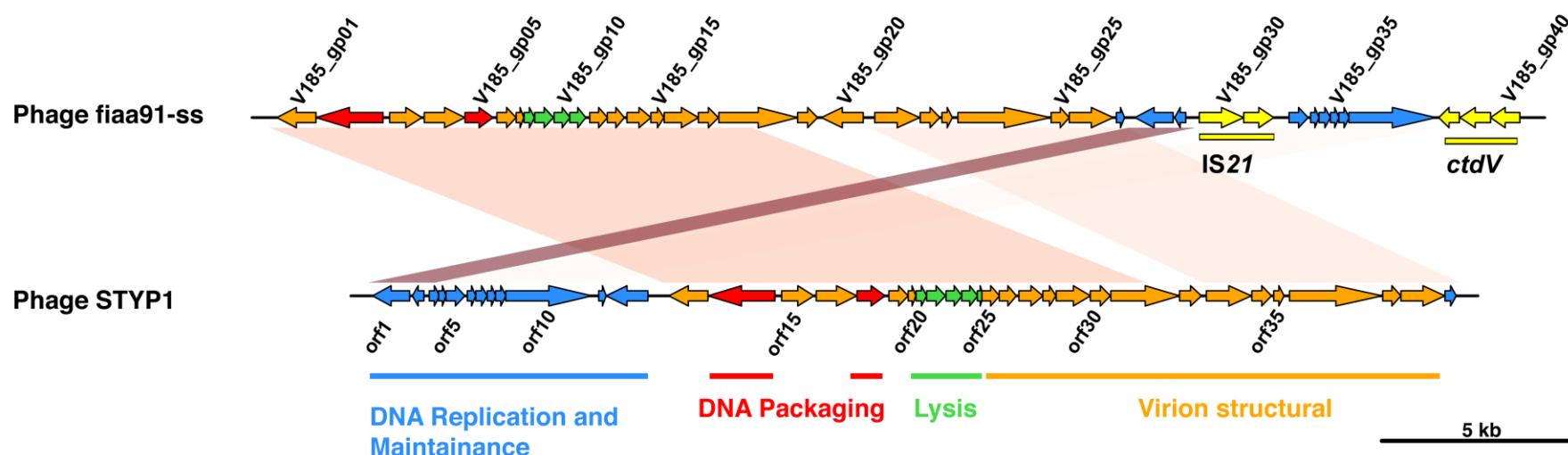
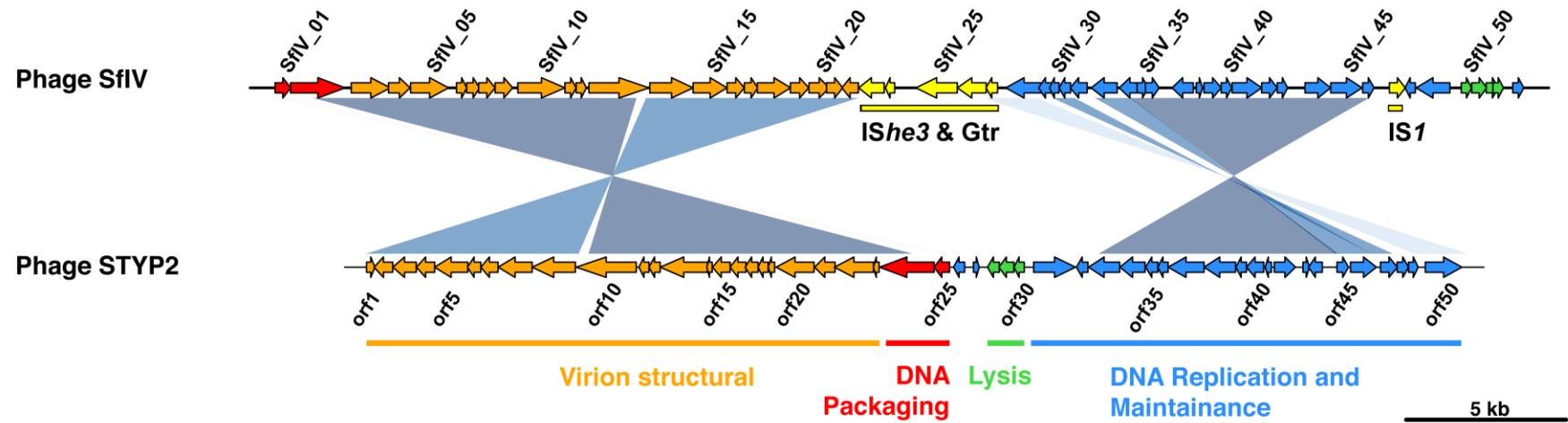


87 SNPs

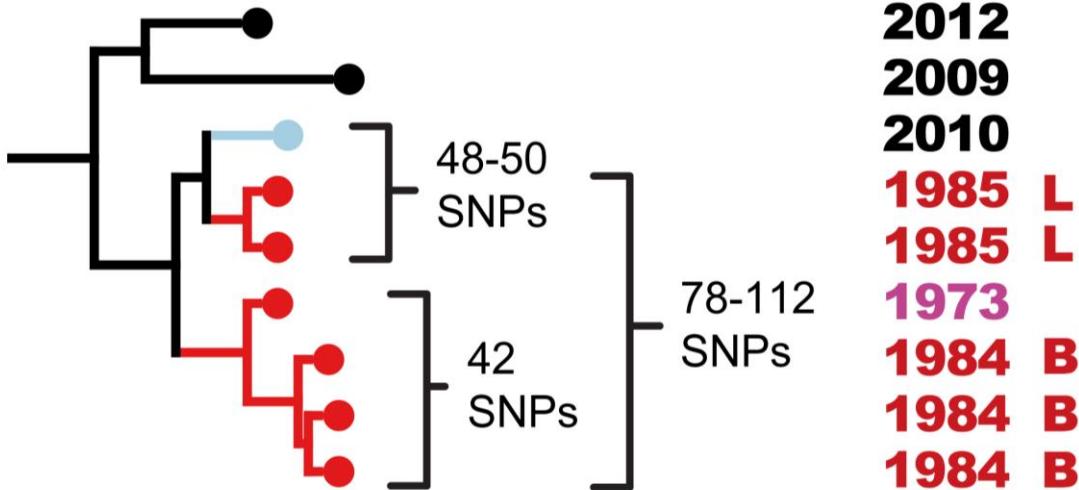






**A****B**

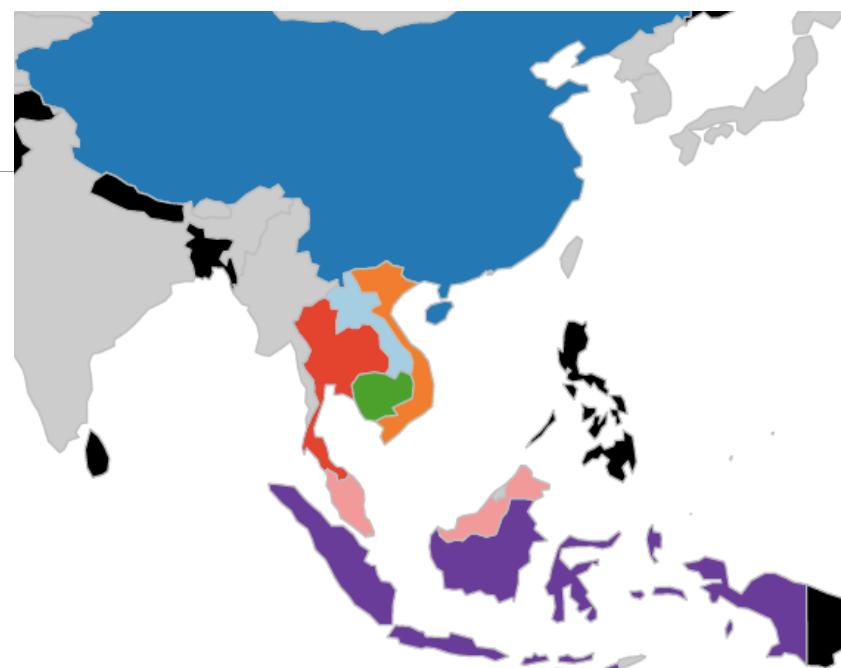
## Genotype 2.4.0



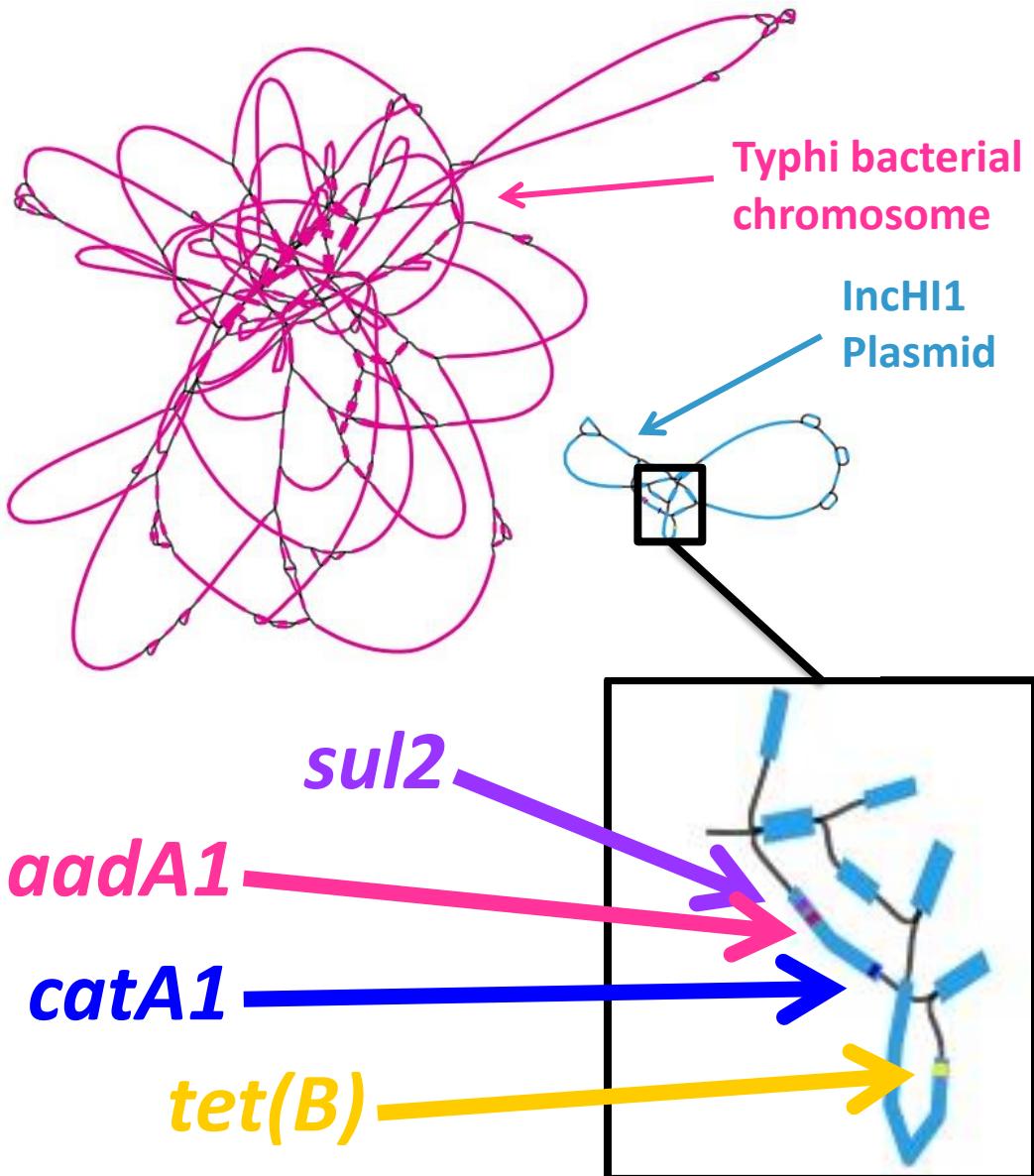
96 SNPs

Cambodia  
China  
Malaysia  
Indonesia

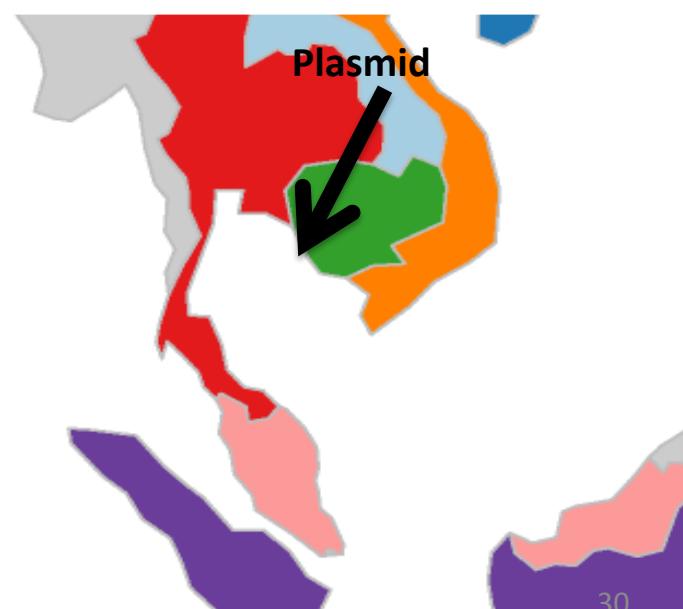
Laos  
Vietnam  
Thailand  
Other



# 4 post-vaccine 3.2.1 have IncHI1 MDR Plasmid



- Resistance genes carried on plasmid
  - PST2
- Related to IncHI1 plasmid from Vietnam (1993)



Bandage: <https://github.com/rrwick/Bandage>