

Severe Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa (SETA) Program: An Overview

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Other Invasive Salmonelloses
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International
Vaccine
Institute

Evidence for Typhoid Fever in sub-Saharan Africa

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Incidence of invasive salmonella disease in sub-Saharan Africa: a multicentre population-based surveillance study

Florian Marks, Vera von Kalckreuth, Peter Aaby, Yaw Adu-Sarkodie, Muna Ahmed El Tayeb, Mohammad Ali, Abraham Aseffa, Stephen Baker, Holly M Biggs, Morten Bjerregaard-Andersen, Robert F Breiman, James I Campbell, Leonard Cosmas, John A Crump, Ligia Maria Cruz Espinoza, Jessica Fung Deerin, Denise Myriam Dekker, Barry S Fields, Nagla Gasmelseed, Julian T Hertz, Nguyen Van Minh Hoang, Justin Im, Anna Jaeger, Hyon Jin Jeon, Leon Parfait Kabore, Karen H Keddy, Frank Konings, Ralf Krumkamp, Benedikt Ley, Sandra Valborg Løfberg, Jürgen May, Christian G Meyer, Eric D Mintz, Joel M Montgomery, Aissatou Ahmet Niang, Chelsea Nichols, Beatrice Olack, Gi Deok Pak, Ursula Panzner, Jin Kyung Park, Se Eun Park, Henintsoa Rabezanahary, Raphaël Rakotozandrindrainy, Tiana Miriana Raminosoa, Tsiriniaina Jean Luco Razafindrabe, Emmanuel Sampo, Heidi Schütt-Gerowitt, Amy Gassama Sow, Nimako Sarpong, Hye Jin Seo, Arvinda Sooka, Abdramane Bassiahi Soura, Adama Tall, Mekonnen Teferi, Kamala Thriemer, Michelle R Warren, Biruk Yeshitela, John D Clemens, Thomas F Wierzba

March 2017



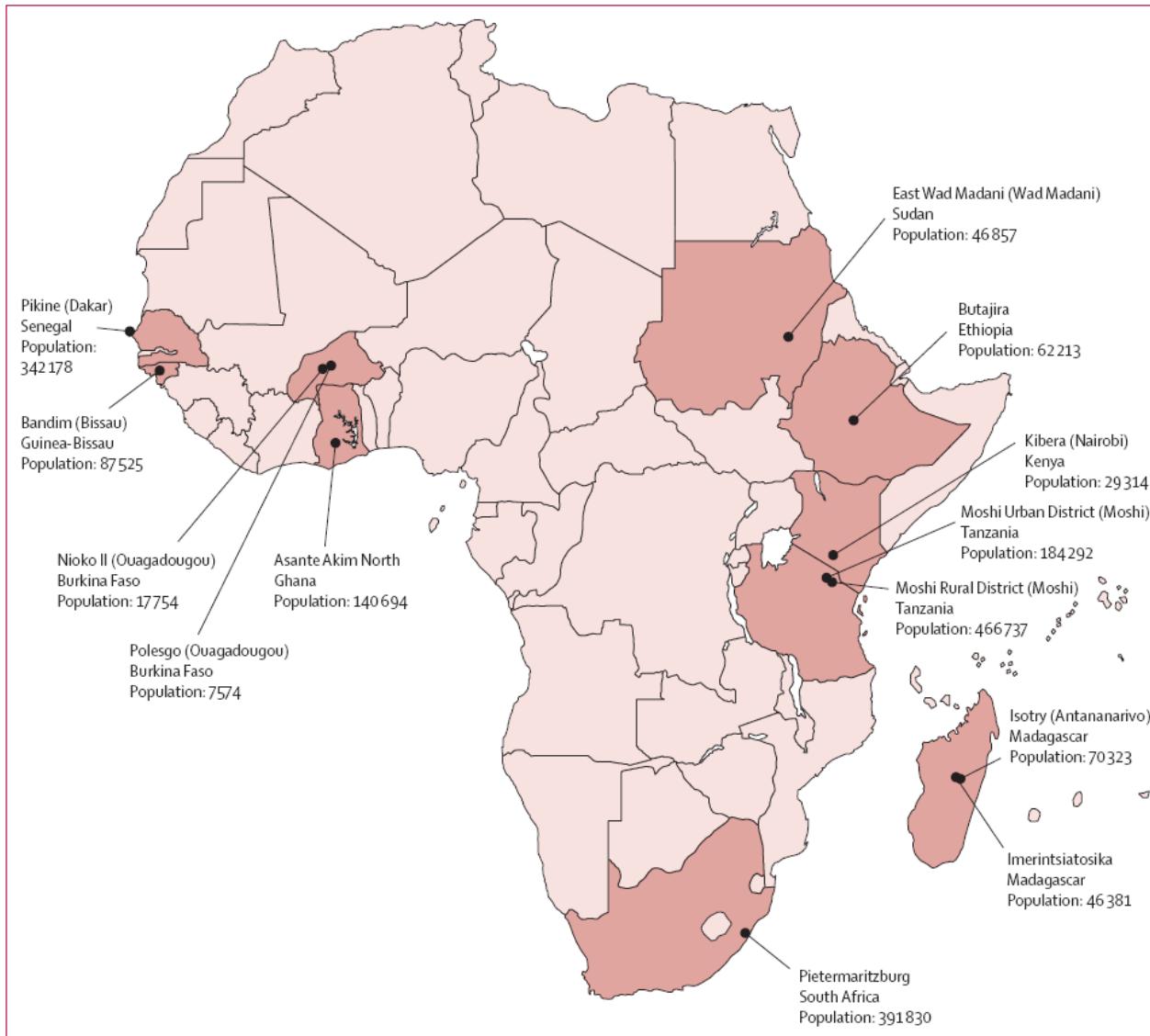
Clinical Infectious Diseases

Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa Program (TSAP)



March 2016

Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa Program (TSAP): 2010-2014



What is known about Severe Typhoid Fever?



Defining Severe Typhoid Fever (in Asia)

Parry et al. BMC Infectious Diseases 2014, 14:73
http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2334/14/73



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Risk factors for the development of severe typhoid fever in Vietnam

Christopher M Parry^{1,2*}, Corinne Thompson^{1,3}, Ha Vinh⁴, Nguyen Tran Chinh⁴, Le Thi Phuong⁵, Vo Anh Ho⁵, Tran Tinh Hien^{1,4}, John Wain^{1,6}, Jeremy J Farrar^{1,3} and Stephen Baker^{1,3,7}

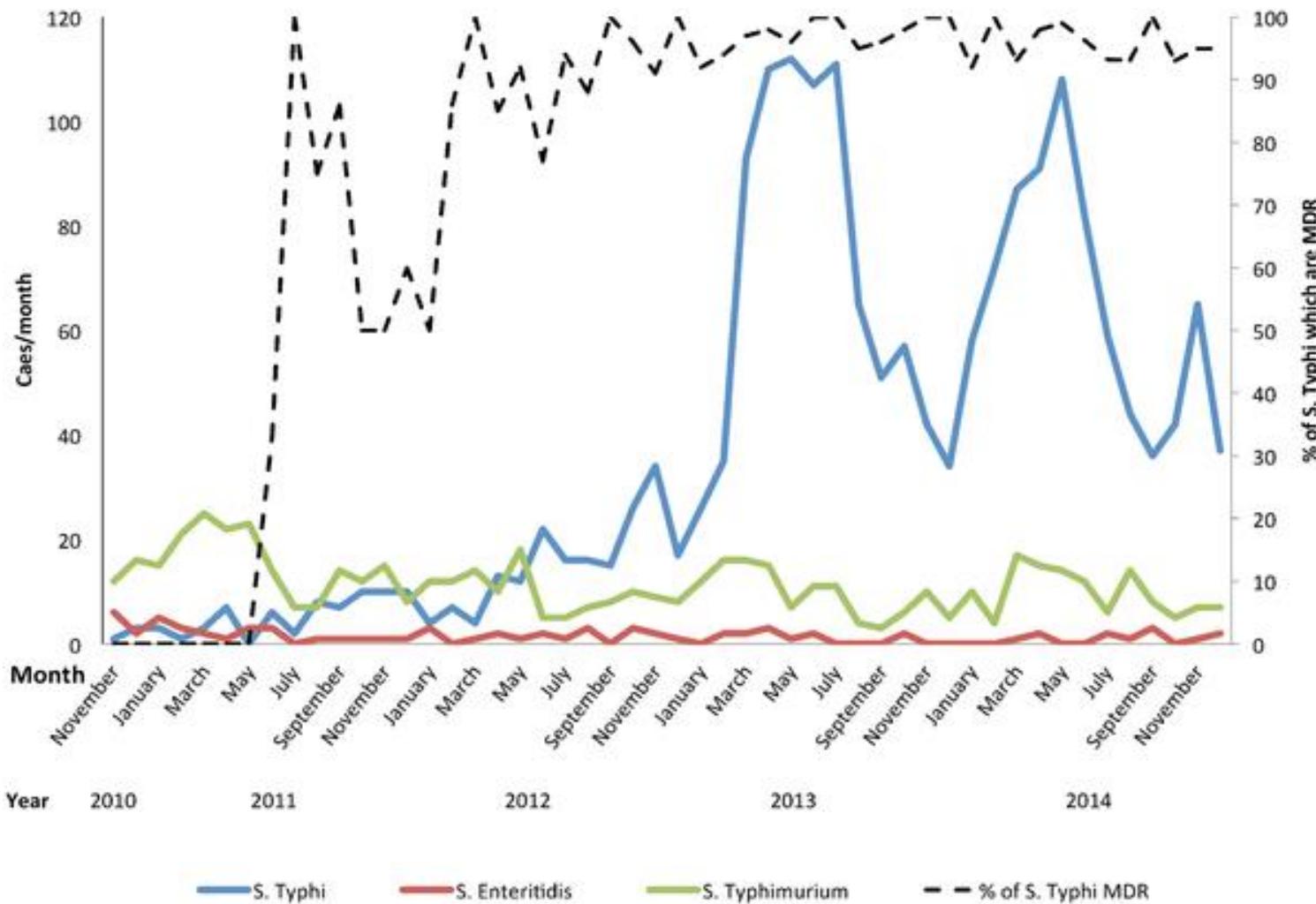
Severe disease in 15.5% 90/581 of TF patients

Risk factors associated with severe typhoid infections:

- Infection with an organism with intermediate resistance to ciprofloxacin [AOR 1.90; 95% CI 1.18-3.07; p = 0.009]
- Male sex [AOR 1.04; (95% CI 1.00-2.57; p = 0.048] (?)
- Adults (?)
- Children (?)
- Multi-drug resistance phenotype (?)

Ciprofloxacin intermediate phenotype and IncH1 MDR plasmid associated with **H58 haplotype**

Fig 1. Monthly trends in bloodstream invasive *Salmonella* diagnosed at QECH from November 2010-October 2014.



Feasey NA, Gaskell K, Wong V, Msefula C, Selemanni G, et al. (2015) Rapid Emergence of Multidrug Resistant, H58-Lineage *Salmonella Typhi* in Blantyre, Malawi. PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases 9(4): e0003748. doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0003748
<http://journals.plos.org/plosntds/article?id=10.1371/journal.pntd.0003748>

Emergence of H85 S. Typhi haplotype in Africa

Genotype (Inner Circle)

- 4.3.1 (H58)
- 2.3.2
- 3.1.1

Region (Middle Circle)

- East Africa
- Southern Africa
- West/Central Africa
- Other
- Unknown

Study Sites (Outer Circle)

- TSAP/Uganda/Gambia

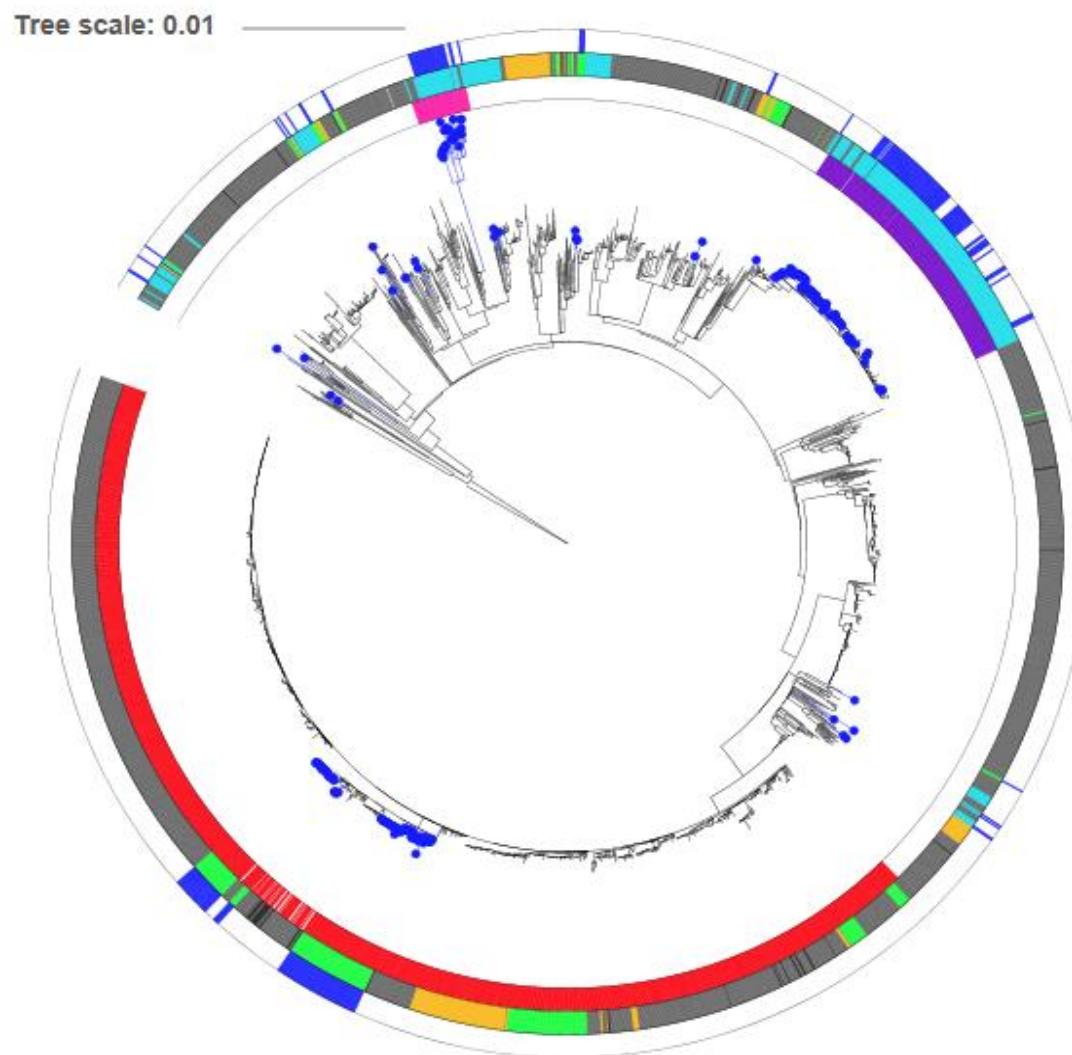
in collaboration with



- Stephen Baker
- Duy Pham Thanh
- Christine Boinett
- James Campbell



- Gordon Dougan
- Vanessa Wong
- David Aanensen
- Silvia Argimon

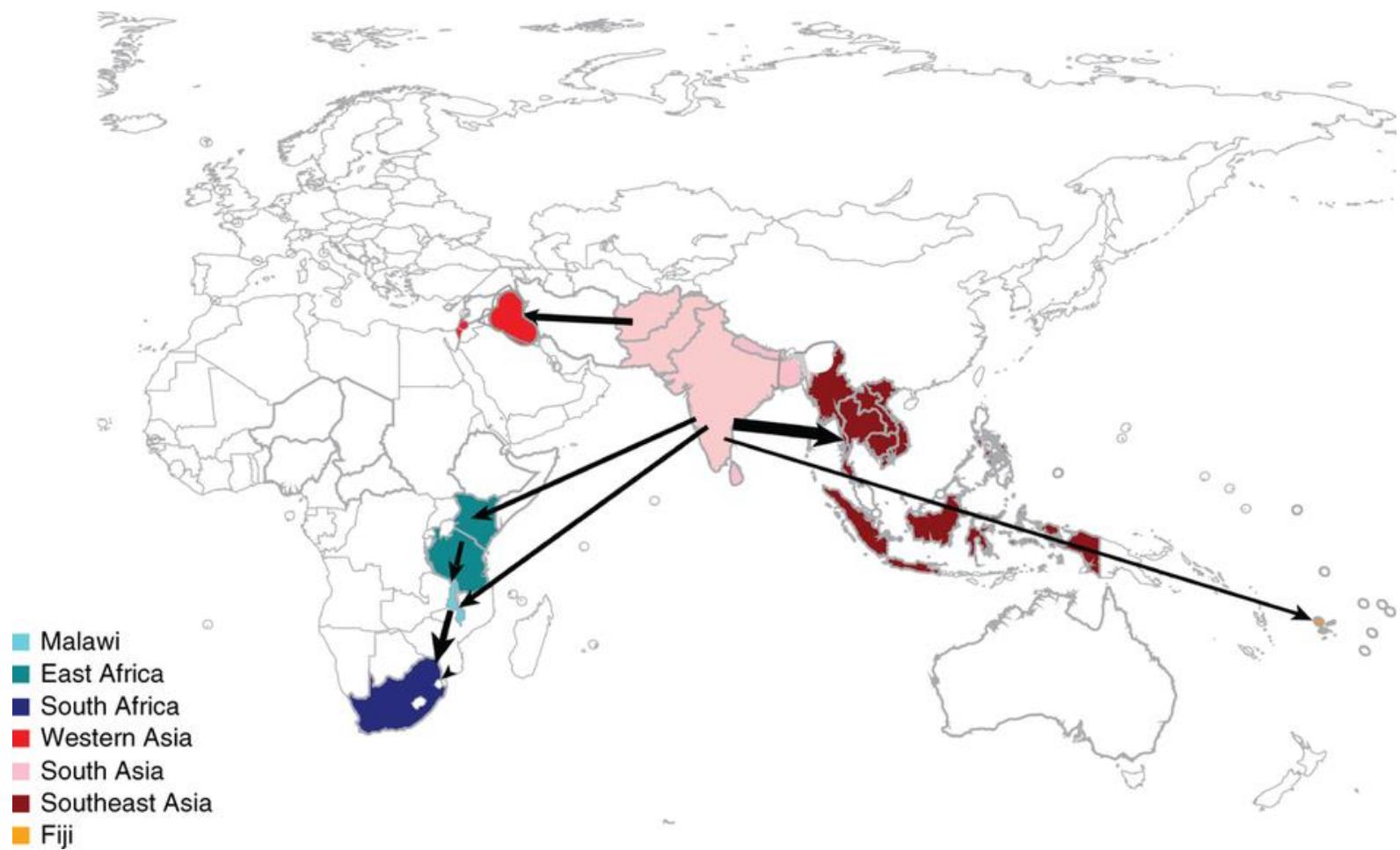


H58 haplotype found in TSAP isolates from Kenya and Tanzania

Other TSAP isolates clustered under genotype subclades 2.3.2 and 3.1.1.
(includes Ghana, Burkina Faso and other Western African isolates)



Geographical transfer within H58 lineage



Wong V, et al. Nature Genetics 2015

Severe Typhoid Fever in Africa (SETA) Program: 2016-2018



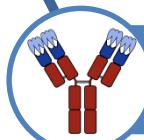
BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation



SETA Objectives



To estimate the burden and severity of invasive *Salmonella* infections including characterization of antimicrobial resistance profiles



To assess the immune response to natural TF, PF and iNTS infection over a 1-year follow-up period



To estimate the prevalence of *S. Typhi*, *S. Paratyphi* and NTS carriers among immediate household members of positive *Salmonella* cases



To estimate public and private expenditures for treatment and productivity loss associated with illness due to TF, PF and iNTS infections



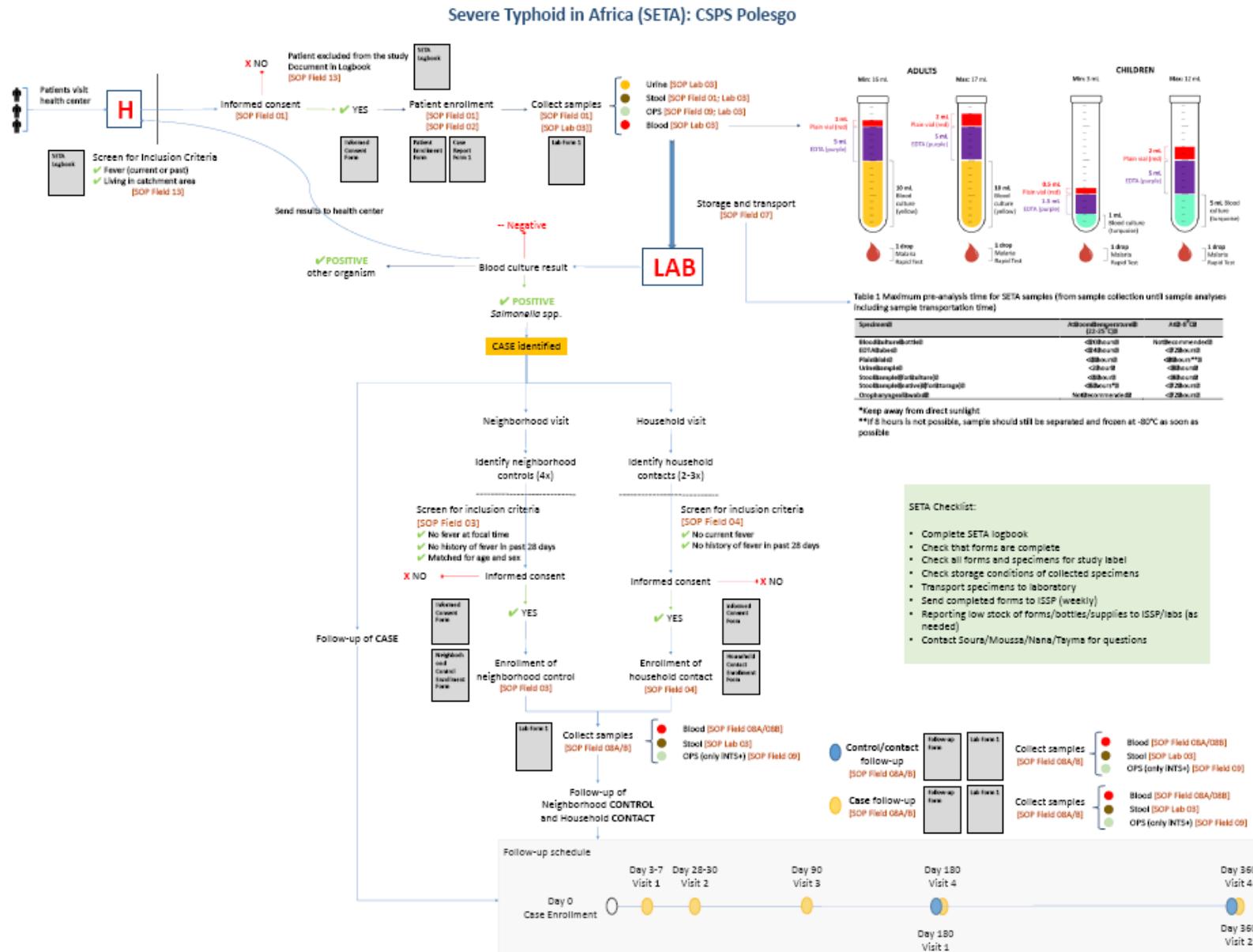
To estimate the effects of invasive salmonellosis on the quality of life of patients and the subsequent disease-related family and societal burdens over a 1-year follow-up period



To validate a new rt-PCR assay for the diagnosis of invasive *Salmonella* infections in selected SETA sites

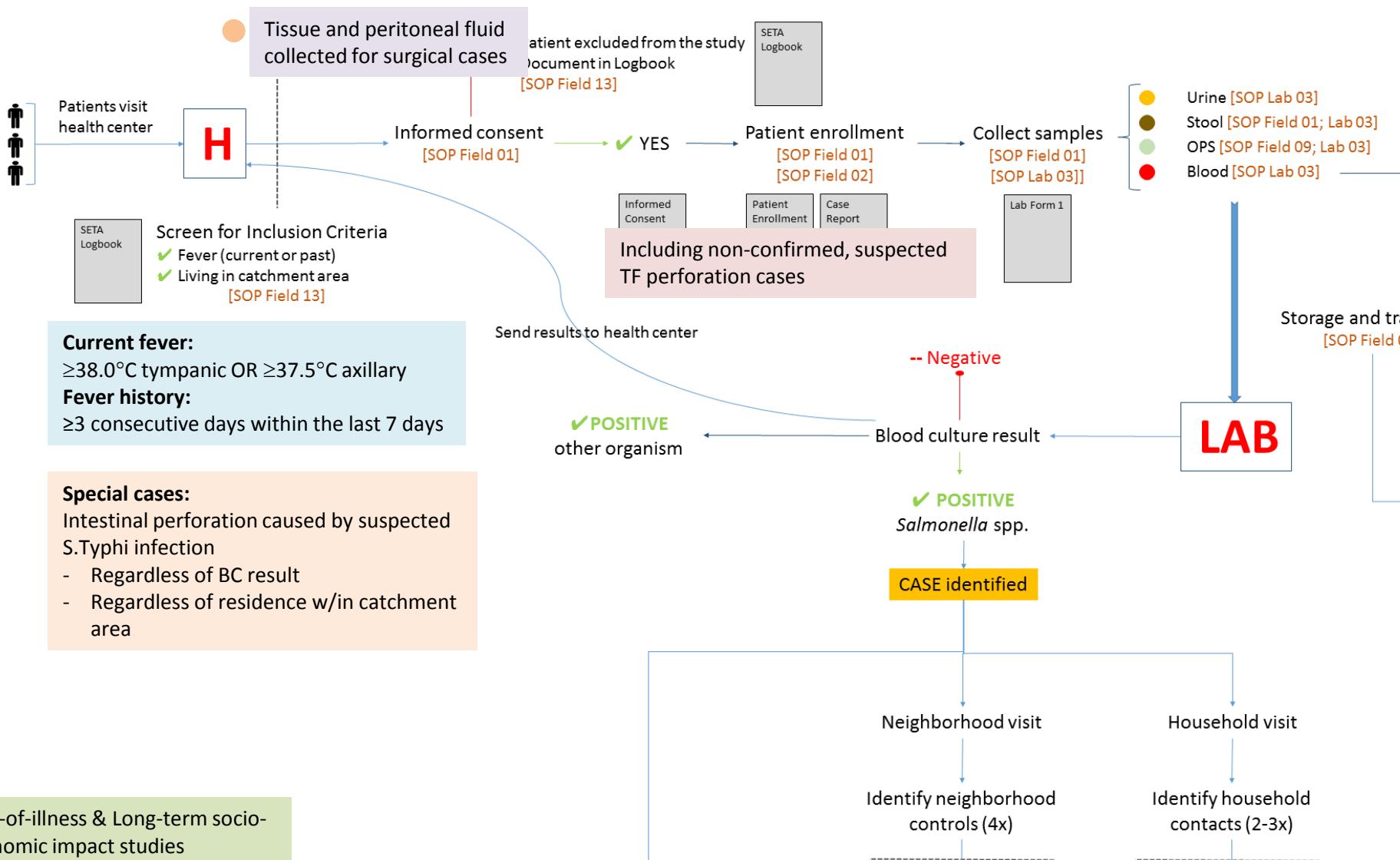


SETA Implementation Overview

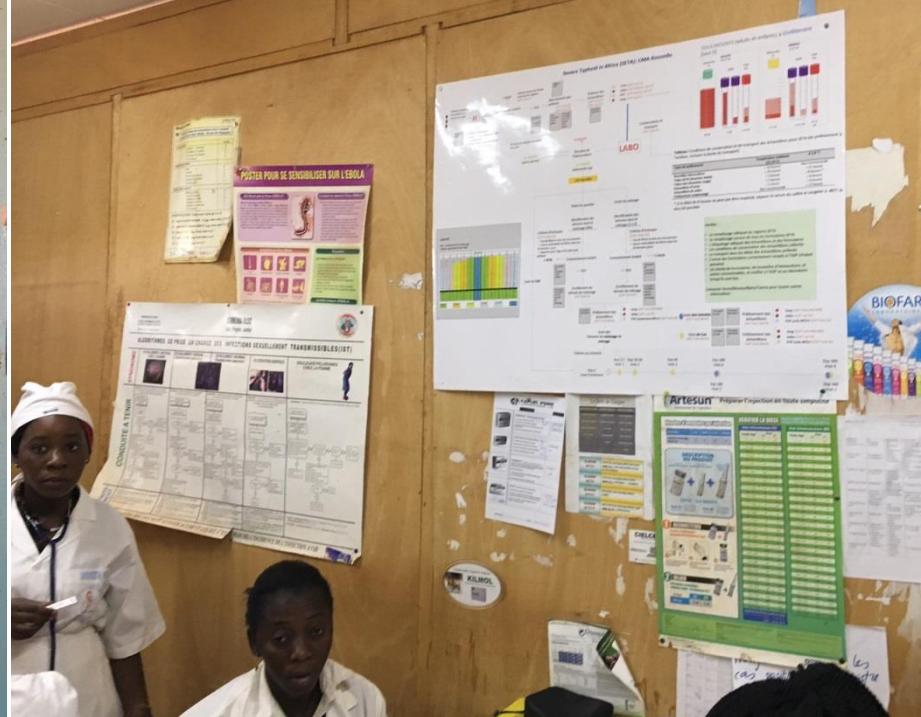
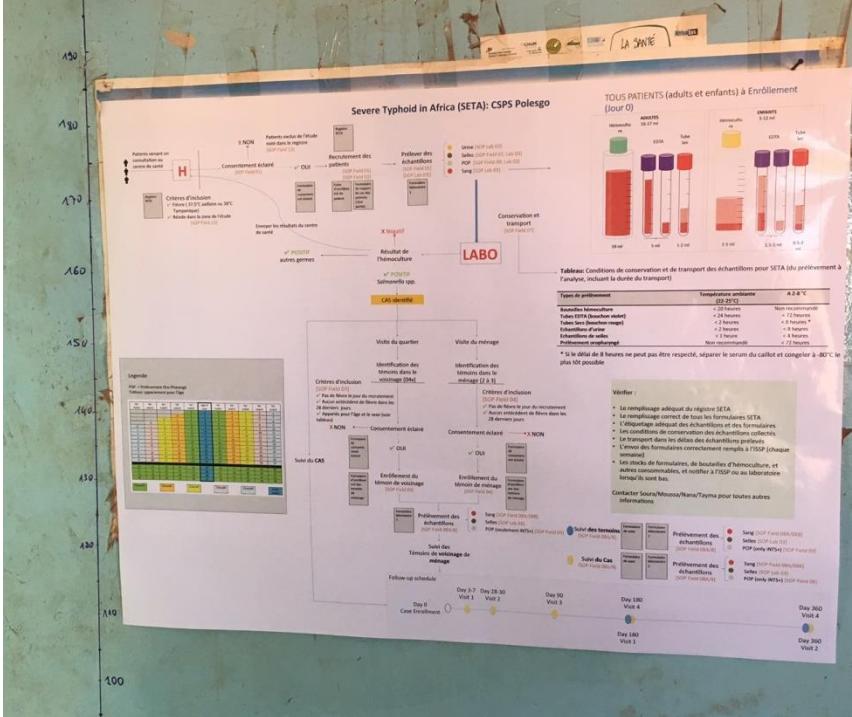


SETA Implementation Overview

Severe Typhoid in Africa (SETA): CSPS Protocol



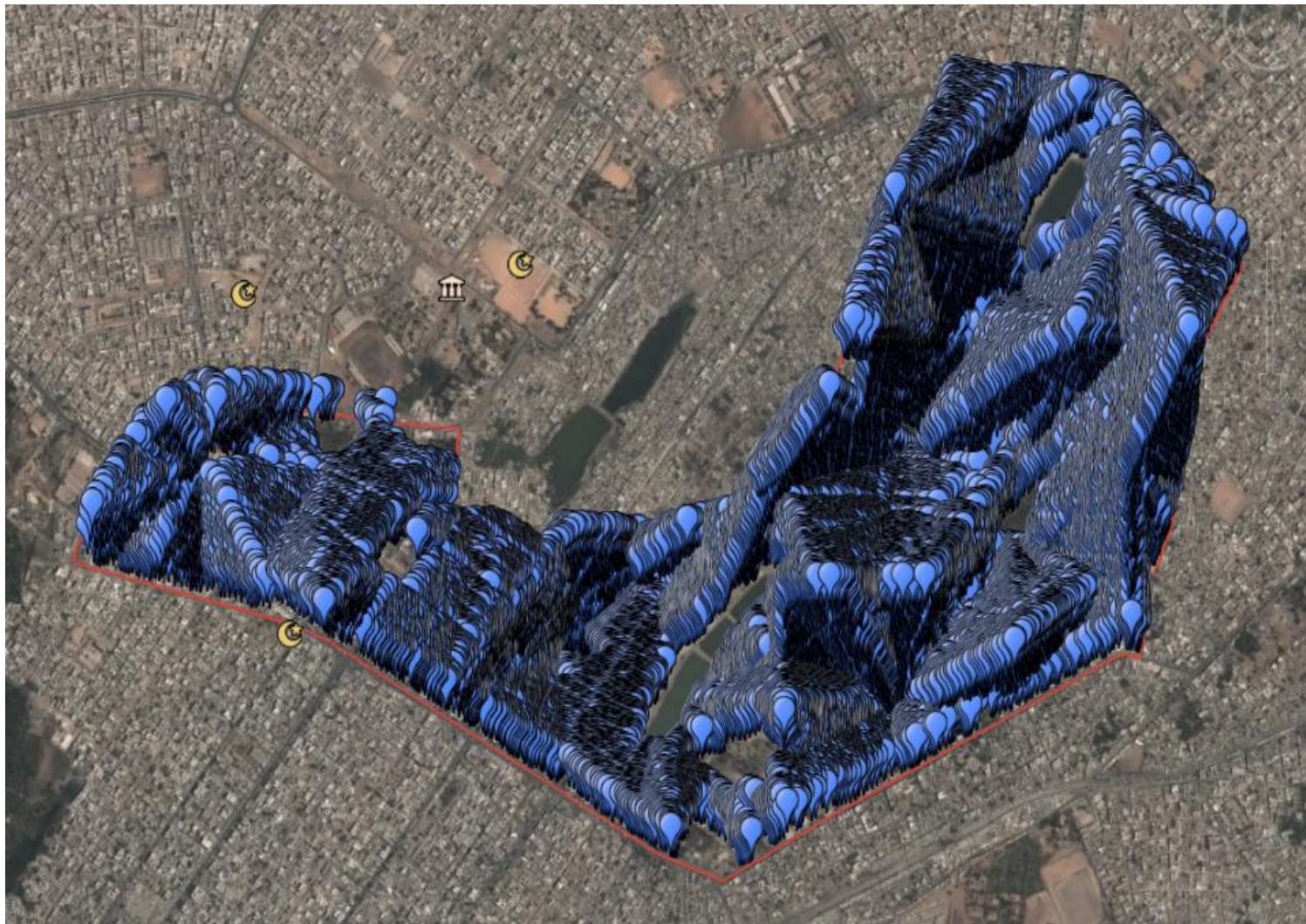
SETA: Burkina Faso



Health Care Utilization Survey (HCUS)



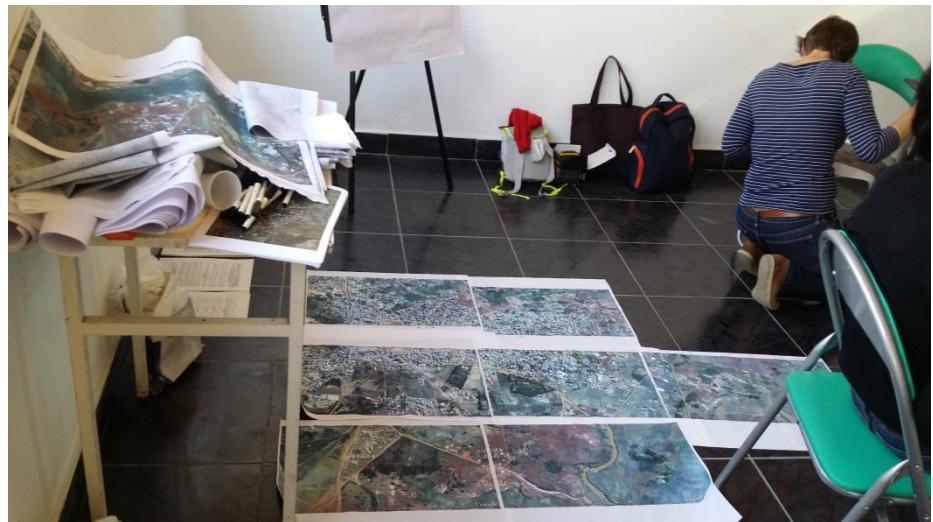
Health Care Utilization Survey (HCUS)



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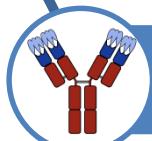
HCUS: Madagascar



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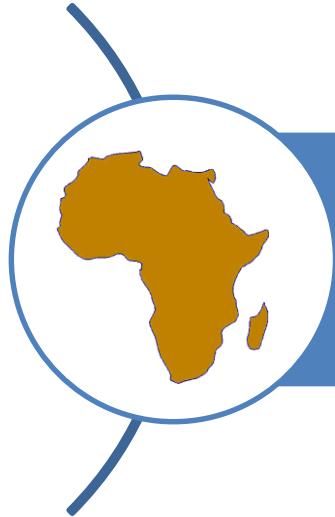


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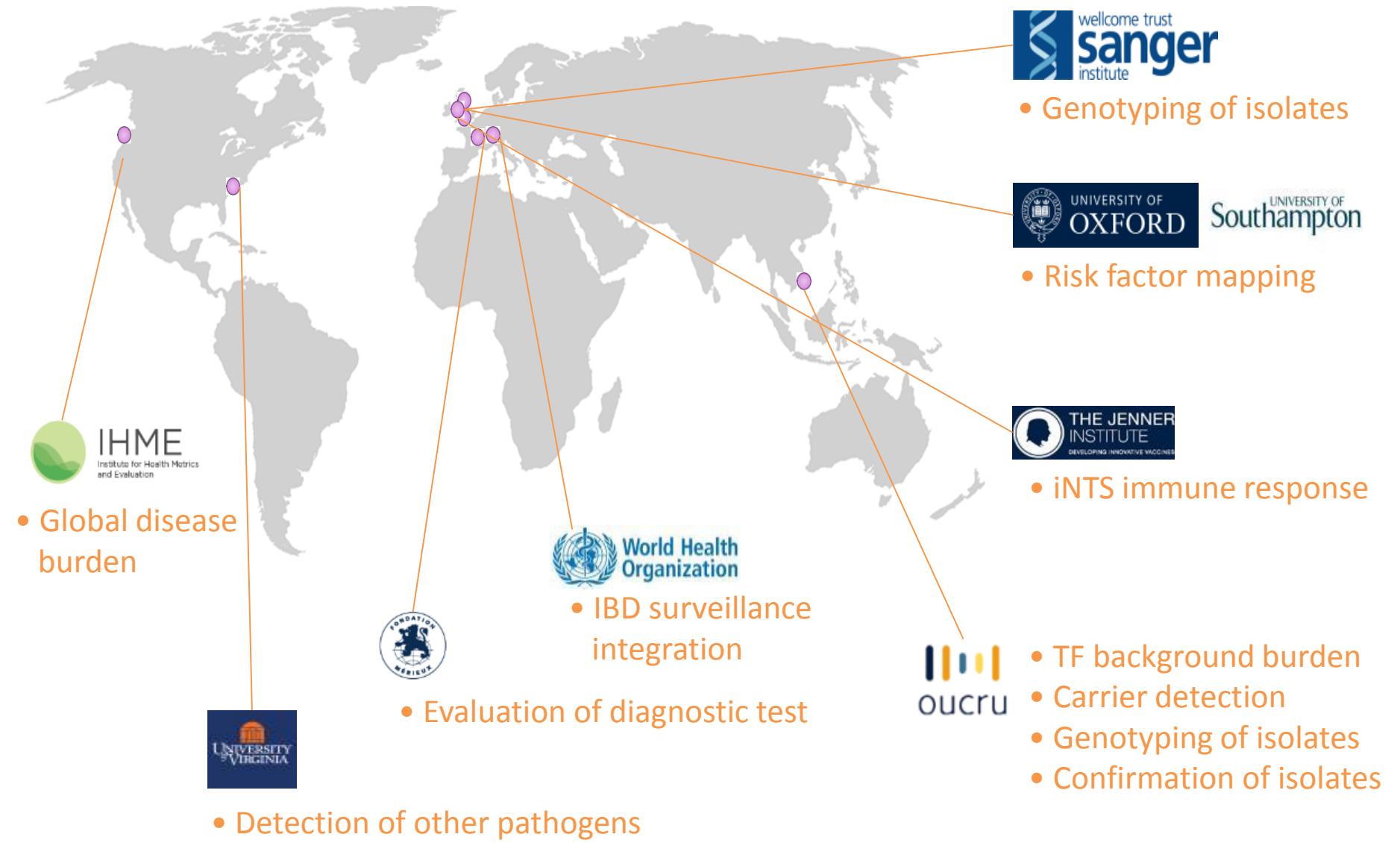




To develop and validate a S. Typhi risk and disease burden prediction model for sub-Saharan Africa

-> Presentation by Dr. Jong-Hoon Kim

SETA collaborative network



Acknowledgements

IVI project team

- EPI - Ligia Cruz Espinoza
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Country collaborators

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- Abraham Aseffa (Ethiopia)
- Mekonnen Terferi (Ethiopia)
- Raphael Rakotozaindrindrainy (Madagascar)
- Ellis Owusu-Dabo (Ghana)
- Octavie Lunguya (DR Congo)
- Nimako Sarpong (Ghana)
- Abdramane Soura (Burkina Faso)
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- Jennifer Verani (Kenya)
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SAPORT committee/SAP



World Health Organization



**EMORY
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- Robert F. Breiman
- Eric Mintz
- Sam Kariuki
- Gangadepp Kang
- Hope Johnson
- Thomas Cherian
- Jeff Stanaway
- Dennis Chao

Other



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- Valentina Picot
- Hubert Endtz



- Simon Hay



- Jan Jacobs
- Ann-Sophie Heroes



- Anita Zaidi
- Duncan Steele



- Eric Houpt
- Jie Liu



- Andy Tatem

- John D. Clemens

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- Arvinda Sooka



- Stephen Baker
- James Campbell

- Gordon Dougan
- Vanessa Wong
- David Aanensen
- Silvia Argimon

- Denise Garret

- David Pigott

