A 24-year passive surveillance study reveals trends in antimicrobial resistance amongst *Salmonella* Typhi and Paratyphi A cases in Bangladesh.

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Some enteric fever knowledge!

• Typhoid and paratyphoid fever, known as enteric fever, are often clinically indistinguishable, and similar treatment strategies are followed.
• More prevalent among school-age children.
• In Bangladesh, enteric fever patients seek care at community-based diagnostic centers or, hospital OPD.
  • complicates precise estimation of disease burden.
The big brother: typhoid fever

• Caused by *Salmonella* Typhi.
• Bangladesh has the highest reported typhoid burden, 913 per 100,000 person-years.
• Gavi application for TCV introduction in Bangladesh is ongoing.
The little brother: paratyphoid fever

• Caused by *Salmonella* Paratyphi A.
• In Bangladesh, one of six enteric fever cases is paratyphoid.
• The empirical treatment is based on the available AMR data of typhoid.
• Only a handful of reports on its AMR and most are limited by –
  • short study duration
  • small number of cases
  • lack of multi-modality surveillance platform to catch the community cases.
Filling the gaps in the data

Assess AMR patterns for *Salmonella* Typhi and Paratyphi A before the introduction of typhoid-conjugate vaccine (TCV) Bangladesh.
Our surveillance

• Our enteric fever surveillance at CHRF, Bangladesh started in 1999.
• Focus on pediatric population (<18 years of age).
• Carried out at three sites in Dhaka – two major pediatric hospitals and one community-based consultation and diagnostic center.
• MIC was determined for ciprofloxacin and ceftriaxone.
• Annual antibiotic consumption data was analyzed for comparison.
Typhoid AMR: multidrug resistance (MDR)

- Total 12,489 cases were recorded during 1999-2022.
- Declining resistance for ampicillin, chloramphenicol, and cotrimoxazole.
- MDR is decreasing.
  - <25% since 2010 (avg 20%)
  - <20% since 2017 (avg 17%)

Typhoid AMR: ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone & azithromycin

• Non-susceptibility to ciprofloxacin remained >90%.

• No ceftriaxone resistance, except for one isolate in 1999 and another in 2000.

• Azithromycin resistance was first identified in 2013.
  • average yearly resistance of 2% (1%–3%).
Focus: resistance to ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone

- Ciprofloxacin MIC data showed no significant changes.*
  - Average ~0.25 µg/mL

- Ceftriaxone MIC showed a gradual increase in MIC.*
  - From 0.03 µg/mL in 2001 to 0.12 µg/mL in 2019.
  - MIC$_{50}$ increased by 4-fold.

*Using Generalized Additive Model (GAM) in R.
Comparing typhoid AMR with antimicrobial consumption

• Cotrimoxazole consumption is declining.
  • from 0.8 DDD per 1,000 persons/day (1999) to 0.1 DDD/1,000 persons/day (2020)
  • significant correlation with cotrimoxazole resistance (p = 0.00, 95% CI).

• Azithromycin consumption increased by 38-fold.
  • from 0.1 to 3.8 DDD/1,000 persons/day
  • average annual increase was 0.18 DDD/1,000 persons/day
  • Azithromycin resistance remained <4%.
Typhoid vaccine, TCV is coming...

Burden and AMR of Paratyphoid fever may change.
Paratyphoid fever: focusing on AMR

How much do we know?
Paratyphoid AMR

- Total 2,725 cases across sites during 1999-2021
- >97% were susceptible to ampicillin, chloramphenicol, and cotrimoxazole.
- No MDR cases
- ~99% non-susceptibility for ciprofloxacin
- <1% resistance to azithromycin
- No ceftriaxone-resistant cases
Focus: resistance to ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone

- Ciprofloxacin MIC data showed no changes.
  - 0.25 → 0.5 μg/mL

- Ceftriaxone MIC showed a slow increasing trend
  - 4-fold increase in 23 years (0.03 → 0.12 μg/mL).

- CLSI resistance cut-off is 4 μg/mL.
What we learned...

• Study provides the AMR patterns against *Salmonella Typhi* and Paratyphi A isolates in Bangladesh over the last 24 years.
• MDR is <20% and decreasing for Typhi, while it is not present for Paratyphi A in Bangladesh.
• Paratyphi A overall exhibits higher susceptibility to most antibiotics.
• This study suggests evidence-based changes to the empirical treatment of enteric fever in Bangladesh.
  • favoring first-line antimicrobials: ampicillin/amoxicillin, chloramphenicol, and cotrimoxazole
Acknowledgement

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Prevent Infections, Save Lives
Poster: 95) Genomic Epidemiology of *Salmonella* Paratyphi B isolates from Bangladesh

Poster: 110) Paratype 1.1: Recent updates to the genotyping tool for Paratyphoid fever surveillance

Thank you

Preonath Chandrow Dev