

Non-typhoidal salmonella (NTS) bacteraemia in Malawian adults: a severe, recrudescent, HIV-associated illness

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ABSTRACT

Non-typhoidal salmonella (NTS) bacteraemia is a common, recurrent illness in HIV-infected African adults. We aimed to describe the presentation and outcome of NTS bacteraemia, the pattern of recurrence, and to determine whether recurrence results from re-infection or recrudescence. 100 consecutive adult inpatients with NTS bacteraemia in Blantyre, Malawi were treated with chloramphenicol (500mg qid for 14 days). Survivors were prospectively followed to detect bacteraemic recurrence. Index and recurrent isolates were typed by antibiogram, pulsed field gel electrophoresis and plasmid analysis to distinguish recrudescence from re-infection. Inpatient mortality was 47%, and 1-year mortality was 77%. 77/78 cases were HIV positive. Anaemia was associated with inpatient death, and several features of AIDS were associated with poor outpatient survival. Among survivors, 43% (19/44) had a first recurrence

of NTS bacteraemia at 23-186 days. Among these, 26% (5/19) developed multiple recurrences up to 245 days. No recurrence was seen after 245 days, despite follow-up for up to 609 days (median 214). Suppurative infections were not found at presentation, and were only seen twice at recurrence. Index and recurrent paired isolates were identical by phenotyping and genotyping, consistent with recrudescence, rather than re-infection. NTS bacteraemia has a high mortality (47%) and recurrence rate (43%) in HIV-infected African adults. Recurrence is caused by recrudescence rather than re-infection. Since focal infections were rarely found, recrudescence may often be a consequence of intracellular tissue sequestration. There is an urgent need for improved primary treatment and secondary prophylaxis in Africa.

Introduction

Non-typhoidal salmonellae (NTS) are one of the commonest invasive bacterial infections among HIV-infected adults in Malawi, and comprise 37% of adult blood culture isolates in Blantyre [1]. In immunocompetent adults, NTS cause a self-limiting diarrhoeal illness, with 0.5% mortality. By contrast, HIV-infected adults are highly susceptible to NTS bacteraemia, with a devastating inpatient mortality of up to 80% [1,2,3]. Recurrent NTS bacteraemia was recognised as a feature of AIDS in 1985 [4-7], but the pattern and outcome of recurrences have not been established prospectively in Africa.

NTS bacteraemia could be recurrent in HIV-infected adults for several reasons. Firstly, the increased susceptibility of HIV-infected adults to NTS [8] might lead to frequent re-infections. In a study of 4 Italian HIV-infected patients with 7 recurrences of NTS bacteraemia, molecular IS200 fingerprinting showed that 5/7 events were recurrence with a different organism, suggesting new re-infection [9]. If re-infections were also the commonest cause of recurrence in Malawi, then the risk of recurrent NTS infections in susceptible individuals might be reduced through behavioural strategies.

Secondly, NTS may emerge repeatedly from a suppurative focus of infection (eg. damaged urinary tract, endothelium, joints, bones [10] or more unusual sites in HIV [11-16]). Additionally, schistosomiasis, which is endemic in some parts of Malawi, can cause persistence of NTS [17], because the bacterium adheres to the adult worm, which acts as an intravascular focus [18].

Thirdly, salmonellae can survive inside human cells [19] and the immune deficit in HIV/AIDS may allow persistence of NTS in the tissue macrophages / monocytes of the reticuloendothelial system.

In this study we aimed firstly to describe the presentation of NTS bacteraemia in HIV-infected Malawian adults, and secondly to study prospectively the rate, timing and outcome of recurrent NTS bacteraemia. We then aimed to establish the degree of concordance between index and recurrent organisms, to distinguish new reinfection from recrudescent NTS infections.

Methods

All adult general medical admissions to Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital (QECH) Blantyre, who presented with fever had venous blood (5ml) taken for culture. Blood was inoculated into brain heart infusion broth, and incubated at 37°C in air for 7 days, with routine sub-cultures at 1, 2 and 7 days. One hundred consecutive patients with community acquired NTS bacteraemia were recruited when a positive blood culture was reported. Standardised history and examination were recorded. Blood was taken for full blood count, and examined for malaria parasites. HIV testing using 2 methods (HIV Serocard, Trinity Biotech, and HIV ELISA, Ortho Clinical), and automated CD4 count (Facscount, Becton Dickinson) were performed for individuals who gave specific informed consent. Clinically apparent foci of infection were investigated.

Empiric treatment was started at admission, pending blood culture results. Following identification of NTS from blood cultures, treatment with chloramphenicol was either started or continued in all patients at a minimum prescribed dose of 500mg qid for 14 days. The maximum total prescribed dose of chloramphenicol was 42g.

Survivors were asked to attend an open access follow-up clinic at least once a month. Transport expenses and a modest allowance were paid. At the first clinic attendance, 4-6 weeks

Figure 2b

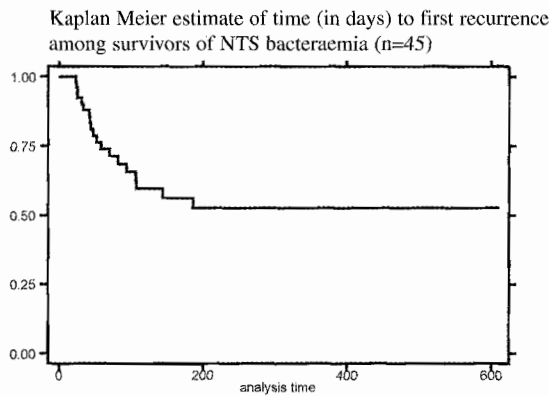


Table 2: Clinical and laboratory features associated with poor outcome

Presenting Feature*	% at presentation (n=100)	Inpatient death (univariate) OR (CI) [§]	Inpatient death (corrected) OR (CI) [§]	Outpatient survival (univariate) HR (CI) [§]
Clinical				
GCS med (range)	15 (15-3)	1.3 (1.1-1.5) p=0.0026	0.36 (0.06-2.3) p=0.3	1.0 (0.64-1.52) p=0.9
Oral thrush	32	1.7 (0.7-4.0) p=0.2	-	2.8 (1.4-5.6) p=0.003
Pruritic rash	9	2.2 (0.5-9.9) p=0.3	-	3.7 (1.1-12.7) p=0.03
Previous sputum positive TB	19	1.9 (0.5-7.5) p=0.2	-	13.9 (3.9-49.2) p<0.0001
Laboratory				
Hb (g/dl) med (range) n=70	6.8 (2.5-11.7)	1.4 (1.1-1.8) p=0.0014	1.6 (1.3-2.0) p=0.0001	0.9 (0.8-1.1) p=0.3
CD4 cells/ml med (range) n=59	101 (6-445)	1.0 (0.9-1.0) p=0.5	-	1.1 (1-1.1) p=0.021

*This table includes all presenting features which were associated at a significance $p < 0.1$ in univariate analyses

§OR and HR are given per fall of GCS by 1 point, per fall of Hb by 1g/dl, and per fall of CD4 count by 10 cells/ml

Poor outpatient survival was associated with several features of AIDS on univariate Cox's regression analysis (see table 2). Recurrence of NTS bacteraemia was not associated with any clinical or laboratory feature of presentation, including NTS serovar and antibiotic resistance pattern, and recurrence did not affect survival as an outpatient in this study.

Phenotypic and genotypic analysis of recurrent isolates

15 pairs or series of index and recurrent isolates were available for analysis (summarised in table 3). Serology, antibiogram and PFGE showed 6/15 subjects to have unique index organisms. Plasmid analysis allowed the remaining 9 subjects to be further split into 3 distinct groups. All 15 pairs of isolates showed intra-

Table 3: Phenotyping and genotyping of index and recurrent NTS isolates

Subjects and isolates* (0=index)	Days	Serology	Antibiogram†	Genotype by PFGE	Plasmid profile
A1	0	O4	RSSRSR	1B	
A2	144	O4	RSSRSR	1B	
B1	0	O4	RSSSSS	1	
B2	32	O4	RSSSSS	1	
C1	0	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7
C2	26	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7
C3	81	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7
D1	0	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7, 6.3
D2	42	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7, 6.3
E1	0	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7, 6.3
E2	34	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7, 6.3
E3	71	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7, 6.3
E4	125	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 8.7, 6.3
E5	205	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 8.7, 6.3
F1‡	0	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7
F2	22	O4	RSSRSR	1	not examined
F3	106	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7
F4	136	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7
G1	0	O4	RSSRSR	1C	
G2	107	O4	RSSRSR	1C	
H1	0	O4	RSSRSR	1A	
H2	94	O4	RSSRSR	1A	
I1	0	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7, 6.3
I2	186	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7, 6.3
J1	0	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 8.7
J2	70	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 8.7
K1	0	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 8.7
K2	47	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 8.7
L1	0	O4	RSSSSS	1A	
L2	52	O4	RSSSSS	1A	
M1	0	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7
M2	58	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7
N1	0	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7, 6.3
N2	44	O4	RSSRSR	1	81, 22, 8.7, 6.3
O1	0	O9	RSSSSR	-	
O2	82	O9	RSSSSR	-	

* subjects A-O in order of presentation

† amoxicillin, co-amoxyclov, ceftriaxone, gentamicin, ciprofloxacin, trimethoprim.

‡ F1 isolate mixed with *S. enteritidis* at week 0 only.

individual concordance at the first recurrence. There were 3 longer series of isolates, of which only patient E showed evidence of re-infection with a non-concordant strain, occurring at the 3rd recurrence.

Discussion

This is the largest description of the clinical course of this common HIV-related condition in African adults; there was a varied clinical presentation, 47% died in hospital within 1 month, 77% had died after 1 year, and 43% of outpatient survivors developed a recurrence of NTS bacteraemia on one or more occasions. Using molecular techniques, we demonstrated that these recurrences were caused by isolates that were the same as the original infecting organism. NTS bacteraemia is a severe, recrudescence disease.

Reduction in Hb concentration ([Hb]) was strongly associated with inpatient death. Anaemia is a common feature of advanced HIV disease in Malawi; all the patients in the study were anaemic, 50% being severely anaemic with [Hb] below 7g/dl. Unsurprisingly, several features of AIDS were also associated with poor outpatient survival.

We have described the importance of NTS recurrence in African HIV disease for the first time. NTS comprised 27% of positive blood cultures among medical admissions, but 72% of positive blood cultures during follow-up. At least one recurrence of NTS bacteraemia was found in 43% of survivors, and 26% of these had multiple recurrences. Disappointingly, no clinical features at presentation predicted later recurrence. All patients with recurrence were symptomatic and/or febrile, indicating that we did not merely document incidental bacteraemia. Only 5ml of blood were taken for culture, so our data may under-represent the true rate of recurrence. Recurrence presented with fewer symptoms and signs, had a lower case fatality than the index illness, and did not affect long-term survival; recurrence may be intrinsically a milder clinical event than the index episode, but this study involved active follow-up; the course of late self-presenting recurrences might be very different.

PFGE and plasmid typing showed heterogeneity of isolates between individuals, but concordance of the index isolates with all first recurrences and most later recurrences. Taken together, these data make recrudescence (rather than re-infection) the most likely explanation for the high recurrence rate, in contrast to the findings in the Italian study [9].

Focal infections could have contributed to the high rate of recrudescence; reports have described suppurative salmonella infections in the chest in HIV disease, and many of our patients had respiratory symptoms and signs. Focal NTS infections were carefully sought, but were found in no case at index presentation, and in only 2/19 patients at recurrence. In contrast, co-infections with other pathogens were identified in 11/100 patients. Focal NTS infections therefore contributed to recrudescence in only a minority of cases. Similarly, schistosomal ova were found in only 2/40 patients. HIV infection reduces egg count, and more sensitive methods might have identified more cases, but the very low numbers detected make it unlikely that schistosomal co-infection played a major role in causing NTS recurrence. It therefore seems likely that in many cases NTS have an alternative sanctuary site within the HIV-infected human host. By analogy with typhoid fever, this may be intracellular, within monocyte/macrophages in reticuloendothelial tissues.

Our findings carry implications for the management of these cases. The low rate of re-infection suggests that secondary hygiene advice to avoid re-infection after an index presentation is unlikely to be helpful. Chloramphenicol failed to effect a radical cure of NTS bacteraemia, but the strategy of active follow-up and re-treatment with chloramphenicol for recurrence was partially successful. Index treatment with fluoroquinolones might reduce inpatient mortality or recurrence, but this is untested. However, the increase of multi-drug resistant (MDR) NTS in Malawi and elsewhere in Africa [21] means that more expensive agents may become the only effective treatment. Long term secondary suppressive treatment is a treatment option, but chloramphenicol is too toxic for this purpose, and fluoroquinolones, while effective [22], are too costly in most of Africa. Co-trimoxazole may be useful for secondary suppression in areas where susceptibility is high, but where susceptibility is low, including Malawi, re-treatment may remain the only financially viable option. HAART, if available, reduces or abolishes the need for long term secondary suppression.

The scarcity of microbiological facilities, the rise of MDR strains of NTS worldwide, and the high cost of effective antimicrobial agents will continue to make this a difficult infection to diagnose and treat effectively in the immediate future in Malawi, but it is to be hoped that improved availability of treatment regimes may improve outcomes of NTS bacteraemia in Malawi.

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