Epidemiology and molecular typing of an outbreak of tuberculosis in a hostel for homeless men

A M Kearns, A Barrett, C Marshall, R Freeman, J G Magee, S J Bourke, M Steward

Abstract

Aim—To investigate a possible outbreak of tuberculosis in a hostel for homeless men using IS6110 profiling, a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based fingerprinting technique.

Methods—Eight cases of tuberculosis were diagnosed in residents of the hostel over a period of 28 months. To provide epidemiological data, a heminested inverse PCR (HIP) assay targeting the insertion sequence IS6110 together with its upstream flanking region was used to fingerprint the eight isolates of M tuberculosis under investigation.

Results—The HIP technique gave IS6110 profiles which showed that while three isolates were clearly distinct, the remaining five strains were indistinguishable, suggesting the latter were representatives of a single outbreak strain.

Conclusions—The HIP assay proved discriminatory and facilitated repeated testing for the direct comparison of strains as more patients presented over the protracted course of this outbreak.

Methods

EPIDEMIOLOGY

In line with local policy, the isolation of M tuberculosis from a single, smear negative sputum sample provided by an elderly vagrant suffering "respiratory difficulty" prompted an epidemiological investigation. Contact tracing was implemented but was complicated by the patient’s homeless state. Investigations centred on a hostel for homeless men which he had frequented. This population group presents unique problems in that they are suspicious of authority, uncooperative, and often move between hostels and other residences. All potential contacts successfully traced were referred for clinical and bacteriological examination.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Samples were cultured using solid (Löwenstein-Jensen) and liquid (MB/BacT: Organon Teknika) mycobacterial growth media, incubated at 36°C for a minimum of eight weeks. Isolates of mycobacteria were confirmed by acid fast microscopy and identified using standard phenotypic methods and nucleic acid probes (Accuprobe; Gen-Probe Inc).

MOLECULAR TYPING

Molecular typing of phenotypically indistinguishable M tuberculosis isolates was performed after the method described by Patel et al, with DNA extracted using the QIAamp protocol for the isolation of genomic DNA from Mycobacterium species (Qiagen). The amplification was performed on a Rapidcycler (BioGene) and the nested PCR products were visualised by ethidium bromide staining after electrophoresis through a 2% agarose gel. The resulting banding profiles were compared by eye. Reproducibility of the method was established by repeated testing of the stored DNA extracts.

Results

This hostel provides accommodation in single and double rooms for homeless men on an occasional or semipermanent basis. In common with other establishments of this type, communal facilities are provided for cooking, laundry, and recreation. Thirty four men were resident in the hostel at this time, and a further 44 previous residents were thought to be at risk. The investigation continued for 28 months, and 38 of the 78 potential contacts were traced and accepted a referral for screening. Respiratory microbiology was undertaken in those individuals showing significant radiological changes.
IS6110 PCR typing of TB outbreak

Table 1  Details of eight cases of tuberculosis associated with a hostel for homeless men

| Case | Age (years) | Date of sample | Smear | Specimen | Microbiological details of all eight cases are shown in table 1. Standard phenotypic profiling including drug susceptibility testing showed all mycobacterial isolates to be M tuberculosis and to be indistinguishable by these indices. Initial RFLP typing, using standard methods, of the first three isolates obtained (data not shown) generated profiles with too few bands for valid interstrain comparison. Subsequently, these three isolates and a further five were examined in our laboratory by HIP profiling, and the results are shown in fig 1. The first isolate was clearly distinct from the remainder, as were the isolates from cases 3 and 6. The HIP IS6110 profiles of the isolates from cases 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8 were indistinguishable, and these were considered to be representatives of a single outbreak strain. Repeated analysis demonstrated identical profiles.

Discussion

This study shows the value of molecular typing of M tuberculosis isolates from a putative outbreak. Although the first case subsequently proved to be unrelated to the others, it did trigger contact tracing which revealed a hitherto unsuspected outbreak of tuberculosis among this high risk population. The fact that two further unrelated cases of tuberculosis were also detected is perhaps unsurprising in view of the multiplicity of risk factors in this population group.

These data suggest that hostels for the homeless may be an important focus for transmission of tuberculosis, but contact tracing is difficult in such a transient population. Nevertheless, people who use such accommodation are likely to be at greater risk of tuberculosis than the general population and this study illustrates some important technical aspects of such investigations.

One of the most useful genetic markers of the M tuberculosis complex is IS6110. The chromosomal copy number and location of this element varies between strains, resulting in a high degree of polymorphism. Consequently, IS6110 profiling has been used for the comparison of isolates of M tuberculosis and has been shown to be highly discriminatory.

The standard IS6110-RFLP typing method, although discriminatory and reproducible, is laborious and requires several micrograms of chromosomal DNA. In contrast, HIP is technically simple and requires considerably less DNA than the standard RFLP method. Nevertheless, HIP has been shown to have the reproducibility and discriminatory ability of standard IS6110-RFLP typing, the size and number of PCR amplicons produced depending on both the number of copies and sites of integration of IS6110.

In this study, the IS6110 profiling using the PCR method was rapid (with two rounds of amplification being completed in around one hour using a Rapidcycler), and required fewer manipulations than the standard RFLP method, which is based on a Southern blotting technique. HIP profiling has previously been successfully applied to the investigation of an outbreak of tuberculosis, and the results presented here support and extend this finding. The HIP method enabled DNA extracted from isolates during the evolution of an outbreak to be archived and then recalled without further processing for immediate testing alongside DNA from new isolates. Alternatively, profiles can be stored on computer disk and compared with new profiles at a later date using a suitable software package.

HIP proved particularly valuable in the outbreak reported here because the isolates were recovered at intervals over a period of 28 months, and initial RFLP analysis was poorly discriminatory. In this outbreak, the chain of potential contacts was followed over a protracted period during which positive cases were presumably resident in other hostels. It is clear that transmission of infection occurred among these patients, but unclear which was the index case, or indeed whether a single index case was involved. Suspicion must fall on case 2, however, as this yielded the first of the outbreak strains and predated other isolates. Interest-
ingly, this patient was smear negative, though the possibility of another undetected smear positive individual being the index case cannot be discounted. Contact tracing is continuing and it is quite likely that other cases of tuberculosis will be identified. Any further isolates of \textit{M} \textit{tuberculosis} can readily be compared with those of the outbreak strain, using the stored DNA extracts.

We conclude that HIP typing of \textit{M} \textit{tuberculosis} isolates from putative outbreaks may provide significant advantages over RFLP typing, particularly when the outbreak under investigation is of a protracted nature.

We thank the Communicable Disease Control Unit, General Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, in particular Ms Elspeth Gould, for the provision of contact tracing and epidemiological data.


5 Kent PT, Kubica GP. Public Health \textit{Mycobacteriology}: a guide for the level III laboratory. Atlanta, Georgia: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control, 1983.


Epidemiology and molecular typing of an outbreak of tuberculosis in a hostel for homeless men
A M Kearns, A Barrett, C Marshall, R Freeman, J G Magee, S J Bourke and M Steward

doi: 10.1136/jcp.53.2.122

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://jcp.bmj.com/content/53/2/122

These include:

References
This article cites 8 articles, 3 of which you can access for free at:
http://jcp.bmj.com/content/53/2/122#BIBL

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections
Molecular genetics (355)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/