Spoligotyping of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolates from tuberculosis diagnosed patients at Dilla University Referral Hospital and other private clinics, Southern Ethiopia

Gebremedhin Gebrezgabiher¹, Gebremedhin Romha²*, Gobena Ameni³

¹Samara University, College of Veterinary Medicine, P.O. Box 132, Samara, Ethiopia
²Dilla University, College of Agriculture and Natural Resource, Department of Animal and Range Science, P.O. Box 419, Dilla, Ethiopia
³Aklilu Lemma Institute of Pathobiology, Addis Ababa University, P.O. Box 1176, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

**Abstract**

**Objective:** To assess *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*) strains existing in Gedeo zone and the surrounding areas of the Southern Ethiopia using spoligotyping.

**Methods:** A cross sectional study was carried out from February, 2012 to June, 2013 and 97 (76 sputum and 21 fine needle aspirate) samples were taken from tuberculosis diagnosed patients at Dilla University Referral Hospital and other private clinics. Culturing, region of difference (RD9) deletion typing and spoligotyping techniques were employed to isolate *M. tuberculosis* strains.

**Results:** Growth of mycobacteria was observed in 35.1% (34/97). Speciation of isolates showed that 91.2% (31/34) of the isolates were *M. tuberculosis*. Further characterization led to the identification of 23 different spoligotype patterns of *M. tuberculosis* of which 61% and 39% displayed unique and cluster patterns, respectively. The most dominant shared type was spoligotype international type 53. Of the 23 strains, 12 have not been registered in the international spoligotyping database (SpolDB4). Seventy one percent of the strains belonged to the Euro-Amercian lineage.

**Conclusions:** This study revealed the existence of both genetically diverse and clustered *M. tuberculosis* strains from tuberculosis patients in the area, suggesting reactivation of infection and recent transmission, respectively. Molecular epidemiology of *M. tuberculosis* should be done nationwide in order to set appropriate control measures.

**Keywords**

*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strains, Spoligotyping, Dilla University, Southern Ethiopia

1. Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a major global health problem. It causes ill-health among millions of people each year and ranks second in being the cause of death from an infectious disease worldwide following HIV. Despite the availability of treatment that cures most TB cases, the latest report of World Health Organization (WHO) showed that there are an estimated 8.6 million new cases in 2012 and 1.3 million TB deaths (under 1.0 million among HIV negative people and 0.3 million HIV-associated TB deaths)[1]. The dramatic resurgence in the incidence of TB throughout the world in the last decade warrants an increased need for more rapid methods to diagnose and prevent dissemination of this disease[2]. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*) has probably been a human pathogen for millions of years, and that cattle and other animals are likely to have acquired mycobacteria from humans rather than the reverse, has profound implications for the epidemiology and control of human TB[3]. Epidemiological links within and outside the traditional concentric circle approach are limited by the quality of the contact investigation, the skill and
knowledge of the investigator and the information provided by the patient[4]. Therefore, molecular typing methods have permitted investigation of the outbreaks[5]. Molecular markers have also extensively been used for tracking transmission patterns within specific populations and/or defined geographical settings, and quantification of the extent of transmission that occurs within a given population[6-10].

According to Ravan et al.[11], patients infected with the same M. tuberculosis strain indicated vast transmission of a single strain in the society, and a susceptible strain can be changed into mono drug resistant and multidrug-resistant strain in the transition period. Besides, evaluating molecular epidemiology from a population genetics perspective also enables public health researchers to determine which patient factors might be associated with clusters of related strains and how interventions might be formulated to prevent those strains from being transmitted in the future[12].

Spoligotyping is among the molecular tools that are useful for screening and epidemiologic control of TB dissemination, particularly when results are required quickly, such as in outbreaks, or in the management of transmission of multidrug-resistant TB, especially in restricted high-risk situations such as prisons, schools, and hospitals[6,13]. Although Ethiopia is among the countries with the highest incidence of TB[1], only few studies have tried to report M. tuberculosis strains through molecular characterization[14-16]. As there is lack of information on the epidemiology of M. tuberculosis on molecular basis nationwide especially in Southern Ethiopia, the aim of this study is therefore to assess M. tuberculosis strains in human TB patients of the study area.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Description of the study site and population

Dilla University Referral Hospital and the private higher clinics, namely, Dr. M unueh and Selam Higher clinics were situated at Dilla Town, Gedeo Zone of the Southern Ethiopia. Dilla is the capital town of Gedeo Zone and is located at 359 km from Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. It is located in the escarpment of the Rift Valley at 5° to 7° N latitude and 38° to 40° E longitude and its elevation ranges from 1200 m to 3175 m above sea level. Mean annual temperature and rainfall range from 17°C to 22.4°C and 1200 to 1800 mm, respectively[17]. The study populations were TB patients from Gedeo Zone and the surrounding areas such as Kebado and Abya district of Sidama and Borena zones, respectively. They were being admitted at Dilla University Referral Hospital and the aforementioned private clinics for TB treatment.

2.2. Study design and sampling method

A cross sectional study was carried out from February, 2012 to June, 2013 to assess M. tuberculosis strains in human TB cases. A human TB case was defined, in this work, as a TB patient diagnosed at Dilla University Referral Hospital TB clinic and the two private higher clinics by physicians based on clinical findings as a new case of active pulmonary (PTB) and/or extra-pulmonary (EPTB). Confirmation was made for active PTB and EPTB cases by Ziehl-Neelsen staining of sputum and cytology of fine needle aspirate samples, respectively. During the study period, a total of 76 sputum and 21 fine needle aspirate (FNA) samples were collected from 97 TB patient individuals, and followed by culturing and molecular characterization of isolates. The research was evaluated and approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the Aklilu Lemma Institute of Pathobiology (ALIPB), Addis Ababa University. The reference number of the approval letter is IRB/01/2012-13. Consent was obtained from the patients.

2.3. Study methodology

2.3.1. Sample collection and transportation

Sample collection was made as part of the routine diagnostic procedure on TB cases by medical experts before the first antimicrobial therapy. After obtaining consent from the participants, sputum samples from suspected PTB patients and FNA samples from suspected TB lymphadenitis patients were collected by trained physicians. Particularly FNA samples were collected from TB lymphadenitis patients with a maximum care and safety using a 10 mL sterile syringe fitted with a 23 gauge needle, one and half inches long by a pathologist. FNA samples were collected in cryo tube and were kept in phosphate buffer saline of 7.2 pH. All the three spot-morning-spot sputum sample of each patient was pooled together in a sterile plastic sputum cup. Then, samples were sent to ALIPB special TB laboratory in a cold chain (4°C) and stored there at -20°C until it was processed for mycobacteria isolation and identification.

2.3.2. Mycobacteriological culturing

All specimens collected from TB suspected individual (sputum and FNA) were processed and prepared for mycobacterial culture at the ALIPB special TB laboratory in a biological safety cabinet according to the standard methods described previously[18].

2.3.3. RD9 deletion typing

For RD9 deletion typing, a procedure used by Cadmus et al.[19] was followed. The primers used for RD9 deletion typing were RD9 Flank, 5'-AAC ACG GTC AGC TGG CGT TG-3' , RD9 FlankR, 5'-CAA ACC AGC AGC TGT CGT TG-3' and RD9 internal, 5'-TTG CTT CCC CCG TTC GTC TG-3'. The mixture was heated in a thermal cycler (Applied Biosystems, PTC-100™) using an initial hot start of 95°C for 15 min, followed by 35 cycles of 95°C for 1 min, 55°C for 2 min, and 72°C for 1 min; a final extension step of 72°C for 10 min to complete the cycle. Each PCR reaction tube contained 7.1 μL H₂O, 10 μL HotStarTaq Master Mix, 0.3 μL of each of the three primers (1.5 μmol/L final concentration), 2 μL of DNA templates of samples making the total volume 20 μL. M. tuberculosis H37Rv and Mycobacterium bovis (M. bovis) were used as positive controls while Qiagen water served as a negative control.

Finally, PCR products were electrophoresed in 1.5% agarose gel in 10× Tris-Acetate-EDTA running buffer with ethidium bromide at a ratio of 1:10. A 100 bp DNA (Promega Cooperation, USA) ladder and Orange 6× loading dye were also used for visual tracking of DNA migration during electrophoresis. The gel was visualized in a Multi-image™ light cabinet using Alpha Innotech Corporation version 1.2.0.1 (Alpha Innotech Corporation). For a band size of 396 bp, the isolate was considered as M. tuberculosis, whereas a band size of 575 bp was considered to correspond to either M. bovis or Mycobacterium africanum.

2.3.4. Spoligotyping

Spoligotyping was performed as described previously[20], and according to the spoligotype kit supplier’s instructions (Ocimum
Biosolutions Company, Iiselierse Zande, The Netherlands). The direct repeat (DR) region was amplified by PCR using oligonucleotide primers derived from the DR sequence (DRa: 5'-GGT TTT GGG TCT GAC GAC 3' and DRb: 5'-CCG AAG GGA AAC 3'). The DRa is biotinylated at the 5'-end. A total volume of 25 μL of the following reaction mixture was used for the PCR: 12.5 μL of HotStarTaq Master Mix (Qiagen). This solution provides a final concentration of 1.5 mmol/L MgCl₂ and 200 μmol/L of each deoxynucleotides triphosphates, 2 μL of each primer (20 pmol each), 5 μL suspension of heat-killed cells (approximately 10 to 50 ng), and 3.5 μL distilled water. The mixture was heated for 15 min at 96 °C and then subjected to 30 cycles of 1 min at 96 °C, 1 min at 55 °C, and 30 seconds at 72 °C and a final extension at 72 °C for 10 min. The PCR products were hybridized to a set of 43 immobilized oligonucleotides, each corresponding to one of the unique spacer DNA sequences within the DR locus.

After hybridization, the membrane was washed twice for 10 min in 2× saline-sodium phosphate-EDTA (SSPE; 1× SSPE is 0.18 mol/L NaCl, 10 mmol/L Na₂HPO₄, and 1 mmol/L EDTA (pH 7.7))-0.5% sodium dodecyl sulphate at 60 °C and then incubated in 1:4000 diluted streptavidin peroxidase (Boehringer, Ingelheim Germany) for 60 min at 42 °C. The membrane was then washed twice for 10 min in 2× SSPE-0.5% sodium dodecyl sulphate at 42 °C and rinsed with 2× SSPE for 5 min at room temperature. Hybridizing DNA (presence or absence of the unique spacers) were detected by the enhanced chemiluminescence method (Amersham, Buckinghamshire, England) and by exposure to an X-ray film (Hyperfilm ECL, Amersham), which detects light signals and thereby produces a pattern which allows for typing of isolates as specified by the manufacturer. The spoligo patterns were entered and determined by comparing the spoligotyping results with already existing designations in the international spoligotyping database, SpolDB4.0 (http://www.pasteurguadeloupe.fr:8081/SITVITDemo/20).

3. Results

3.1. Mycobacteriology

Ninety-seven samples (76 sputum and 21 FNA) were collected from TB patient individuals and cultured in Lowenstein-Jensen media, in both pyruvate and glycerol. Growth of mycobacteria was observed in 35.1% (34/97) samples; the culture positivity from sputum and FNA was 39.5% (30/76) and 19.0% (4/21), respectively.

3.2. RD9 deletion typing

Of the total 34 isolates subjected for RD9 deletion, 91.2% (31/34) isolates had intact RD9 locus and were subsequently classified as M. tuberculosis, while the remaining isolates did not show any band (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Gel electrophoresis separation of PCR products by RD9 genotype of mycobacteria isolated from tuberculosis diagnosed patients at Dilla University Referral Hospital and other private clinics, Southern Ethiopia. Lane 1: 100 bp Ladder; Lane 2: M. tuberculosis H37Rv (positive control); Lane 3: Qiagen H₂O (negative control); Lane 4: M. bovis bacillus calmette-guérin (positive control); Lane S-23 and Lane 24-38 are sample isolates from TB patient individuals and cultured in Lowenstein-Jensen media, in both pyruvate and glycerol. Growth of mycobacteria was observed in 35.1% (34/97) samples; the culture positivity from sputum and FNA was 39.5% (30/76) and 19.0% (4/21), respectively.

Figure 2. Schematic representation showing spoligotyping pattern of isolate from TB diagnosed patients at Dilla University Referral Hospital and other private clinics, Southern Ethiopia. The black rectangles represent presence of spacers, and the white rectangles indicate absence of spacers. S: Sputum; FNA: Fine needle aspirate; E-A: Euro-American lineage; I-O: Indo-Oceanic lineage.
3.3. Spoligotyping

A total of 31 samples that showed a signal with RD9 deletion typing were spoligotyped. A total of 23 different spoligotype patterns were identified (Figure 2). The dominant strain was SIT53 consisting of 22.6% of the 31 isolates. Of the total 23 patterns identified, 12 have not yet been registered in the international spoligotyping database (SpolDB4). Among the unregistered patterns, 6 strains belonged to the E-A lineage and the same 6 strains belonged to Indo-Oceanic lineage. Nineteen strains (61%) displayed unique patterns; while, 12 strains (39%) showed cluster patterns (2 to 5 strains per cluster) which were classified in 4 groups. The two lineages recognized in this strain collection on the basis of spoligotyping were Euro-Amercan and Indo-Oceanic lineages with 71% and 29%, respectively.

4. Discussion

In the present study, 34 of 97 (35.1%) samples were culture-positive; 39.5% (30/76) sputum and 19.0% (4/21) FNA samples. In contrast to the present study, high percentage of culture positivity (mycobacterial growth) was observed in sputum (80.8%) [15] and FNA (36.7%) [16] samples. However, low culture positivity (44.8%) had also been reported from samples collected from both PTB and ETB patients [14]. Low culture positivity in the present study could be due to the long distance of sample transportation from the study area to Addis Ababa where samples had been processed and long time sample storage might affect the viability of the organism.

A total of 31 samples that showed a signal with RD9 deletion typing were spoligotyped. Of these, 23 different spoligotype patterns were identified with two lineages, the Euro-American and Indo-Oceanic lineages. Out of the 23 different spoligotype patterns, 19 strains (61%) displayed a unique pattern while 12 strains (39%) showed a cluster patterns which were classified in 4 groups. Our study showed that diversity of the observed strains was more than the identical strains. Nineteen strains (61%) showed different spoligotype patterns. One study in Iran has reported high percentage (76%) of genetic diversity of M. tuberculosis strains, which is relatively similar with the present study. The same study has shown that polymorphism degree (diversity) of DNA depends on the geographic region of the separated strains; high percentage of genetic diversity in strains indicates diversity of Mycobacterium strains in different geographical locations [11]. The presence of genetic diversity in the present study could be due to the fact that the strains may have entered by the traders from Kenya as the study town is near Kenya. Rushing people with low socioeconomic conditions from different places to the study town as well as coming patients from remote areas to the hospitals and clinics under the study also could be the reasons for reactivation of infection.

On the other hand, clustering is a marker for recent transmission [21,22]. By using rate of recent TB transmission in a study population, one can estimate the efficacy of the TB control program [11,22]. Clustering (39%) of strains (2 to 5 strains per cluster) was observed in the present result. This is in line with the previous findings from different parts of Ethiopia that showed clustering rate of 41.2% [23] and 45.1% [24].

The two lineages recognized in this study on the basis of spoligotyping were Euro-American and Indo-Oceanic lineages with 71% and 29%, respectively. Furthermore, the dominant strain was SIT53 consisting of 22.6% of the 31 isolates. This is supported with the findings [14,16,25] who reported that the Euro-Amercan and Indo-Oceanic lineages, and SIT53 strains were dominant in different regions of the country. This study revealed the existence of both genetically diverse and clustered M. tuberculosis strains from TB patients in the area, suggesting reactivation of infection and recent transmission, respectively. Molecular epidemiology of M. tuberculosis should be done nationwide in order to set appropriate control measures.

Conflict of interest statement

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

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Comments

Background

TB causes ill-health among millions of people each year and ranks second in being the cause of death from an infectious disease worldwide following human immunodeficiency virus. Ethiopia is among the countries with the highest incidence of TB. However, only few studies have tried to report M. tuberculosis strains through molecular characterization. The study aimed to assess M. tuberculosis strains existing in the areas using spoligotyping.

Research frontiers

The study has discovered different spoligotype patterns of M. tuberculosis including strains which have not been registered in the SpolDB4. Moreover, the study tried to indicate how M. tuberculosis (TB) could be transmitted or circulated in the society of the study area. The finding of this research contributes a lot to the field; it serves as a reference for policy makers, epidemiologists, researchers, and drug developers.

Related reports

The result of the present study is in agreement with the report of Ravan et al. (2013) who showed that high percentage of genetic diversity in strains indicates diversity of Mycobacterium strains in different geographical locations. On the other hand, this study is also in line with the findings of Wang et al. (2011) and Rodwell
et al. (2012) who reported that clustering is a marker for recent transmission. The reasons could be as author/s discussed in this manuscript.

Innovations & breakthroughs
The study has discovered different spoligotype patterns of M. tuberculosis including new strains. The study also found both genetically diverse and clustered M. tuberculosis strains from TB patients in the area. Thenceby the study suggests the way of TB transmission by discussing the topography (near to Kenya) and the socioeconomic (low) conditions of the society in the study area.

Applications
The study revealed M. tuberculosis strains exist in the area. Moreover, the study already suggests the presence of reactivation of infection and recent transmission in the study area. This may help to set the appropriate control and prevention strategies in the area as well as worldwide.

Peer review
The study is very important in which authors discovered M. tuberculosis strains circulating in the study area. The result of this study has also tried to indicate the way of transmission of the agent in the society of the study area. Therefore, based on this finding, control and prevention strategies could be set.

References


