



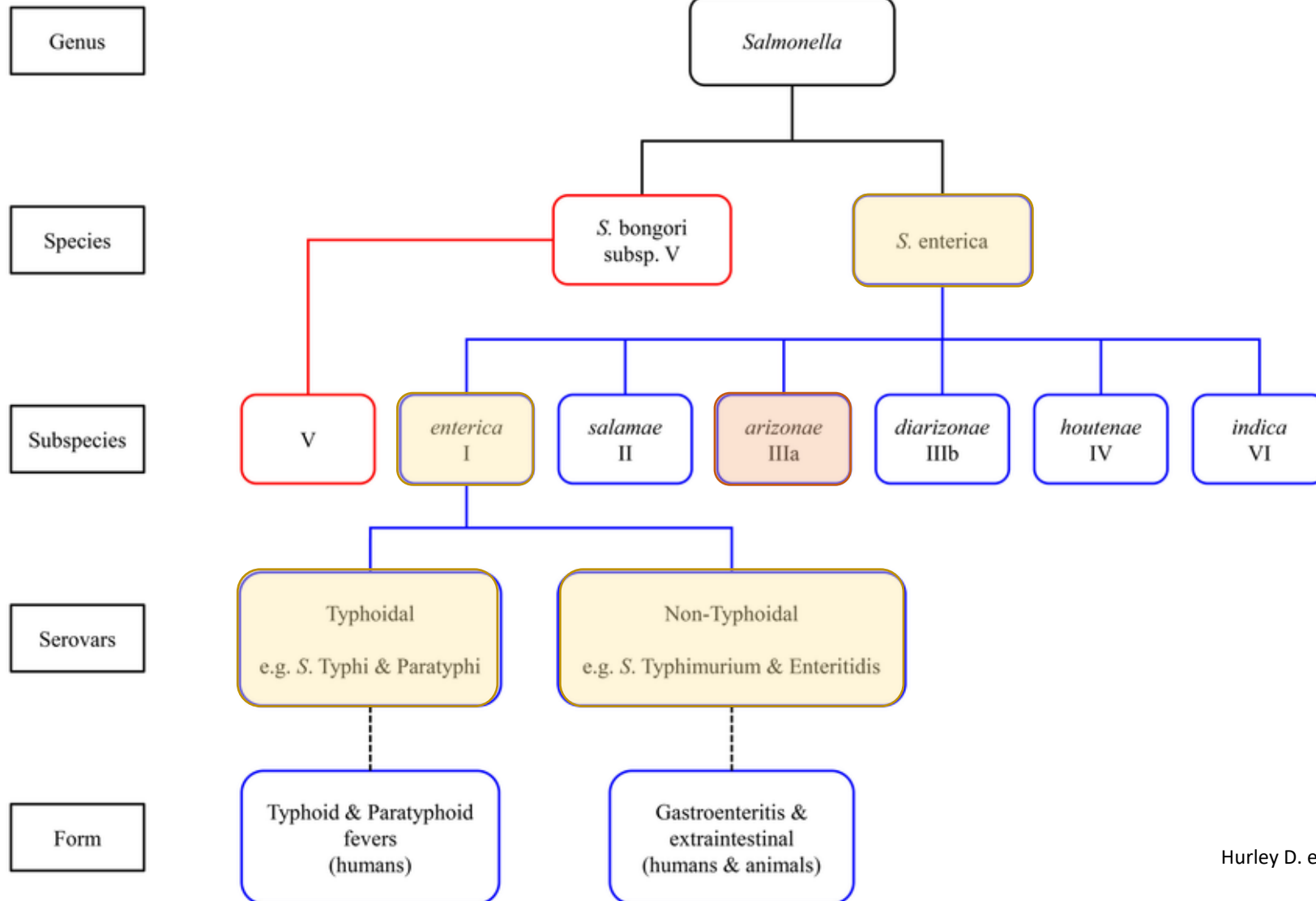
UZ  
LEUVEN



# *Salmonella* infecties: klinische, diagnostische en epidemiologische aspecten

Dr. Sien Ombelet

# Het genus *Salmonella*

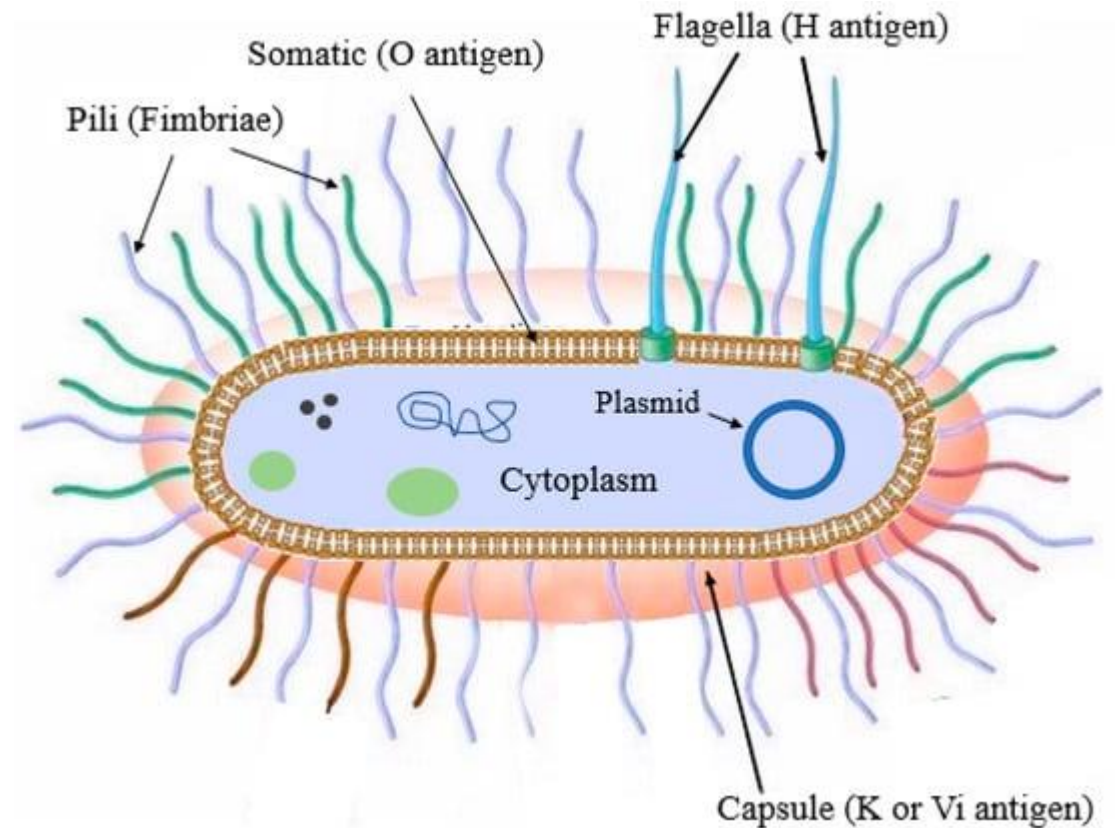


# *Salmonella enterica subsp. enterica*

- > 1500 serovars beschreven
  - Typhoidal *Salmonella*
    - *Salmonella* Typhi
    - *Salmonella* Paratyphi A (B/C)
  - Non-typhoidal *Salmonella* (NTS)
    - *Salmonella* Typhimurium
    - *Salmonella* Enteritidis
    - *Salmonella* Choleraesuis
    - *Salmonella* Dublin
    - ...
- Strikt humane pathogenen
- Zoönosen  
Sommige clades: meer humane restrictie?

- O- groepen :

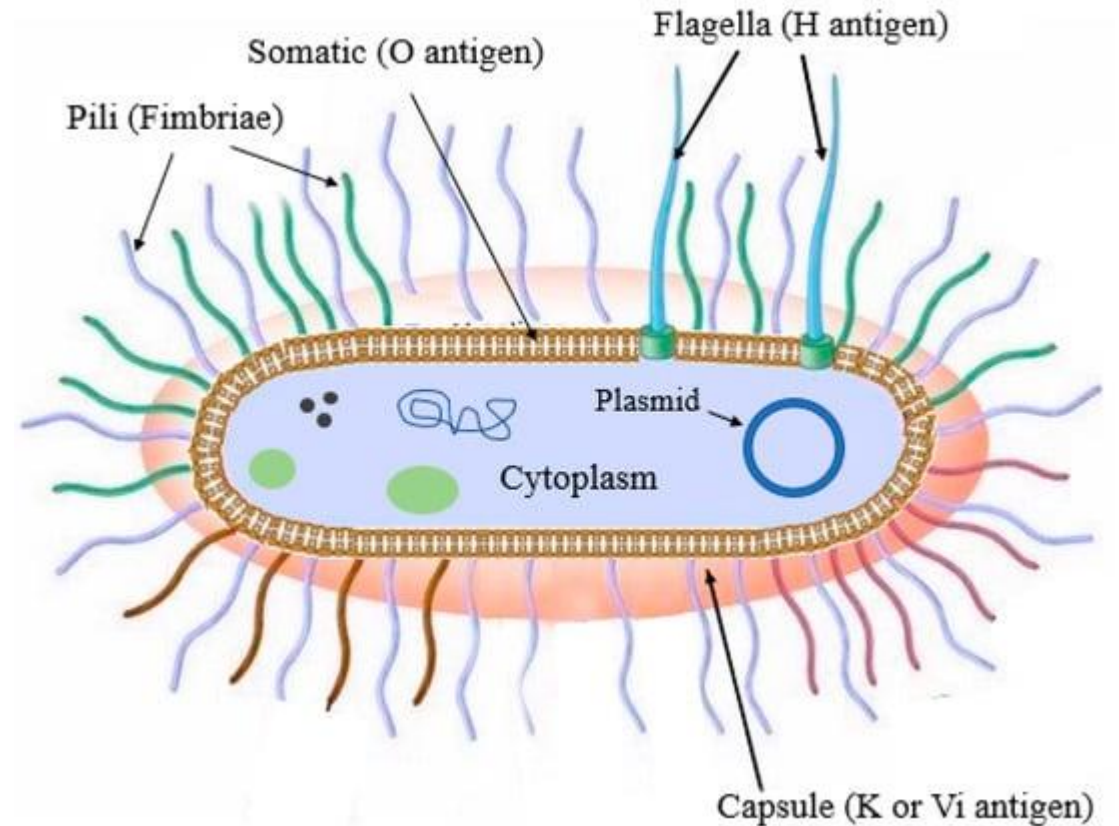
- A
  - **Paratyphi A**
- B
  - **Paratyphi B**
  - Typhimurium
  - Typhimurium var. Copenhagen
  - Heidelberg
- C1
  - **Paratyphi C**
  - Choleraesuis
- C2
  - Newport
- D
  - **Typhi**
  - Enteritidis
  - Dublin
- ...



# Nieuwe O-typering: met nummer ipv letter

Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
A	2	G <sub>1</sub> -G <sub>2</sub>	13	Q	39
B	4	H	6,14	R	40
C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	6,7	I	16	S	41
C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	8	J	17	T	42
D <sub>1</sub>	9	K	18	U	43
D <sub>2</sub>	9,46	L	21	V	44
D <sub>3</sub>	9,46,27	M	28	W	45
E <sub>1</sub> -E <sub>2</sub> -E <sub>3</sub>	3,10	N	30	X	47
E <sub>4</sub>	1,3,19	O	35	Y	48
F	11	P	38	Z	50

- Phase 1 – 2 **H** (flagellaire) **antigenen**
- **Vi** (kapsel) **antigenen** (enkel bij *Salmonella* Typhi, Paratyphi C, Dublin)



- Typhoidal Salmonella
- Non-typhoidal Salmonella
  - Gastro-enteritis
  - Extra-intestinaal en/of invasief

# Typhoidal *Salmonella*

- Typhoid fever, enteric fever = **buiktyfus** of **paratyfus**
  - Niet verwarren met :
    - Scrub tyfus (*Orientia tsutsugamushi*)
    - Vlektyfus (*Rickettsia* infectie)
  - Etymologie “tyfus”: Griekse “τυφος” = beneveling, stupor; verwijst naar encephalopathie?
- Strikt humane transmissie ; faeco-orale overdracht
- Peyerplaten in de darm → macrofaaginfectie → reticulo-endotheliaal systeem (lever, milt, beenmerg)

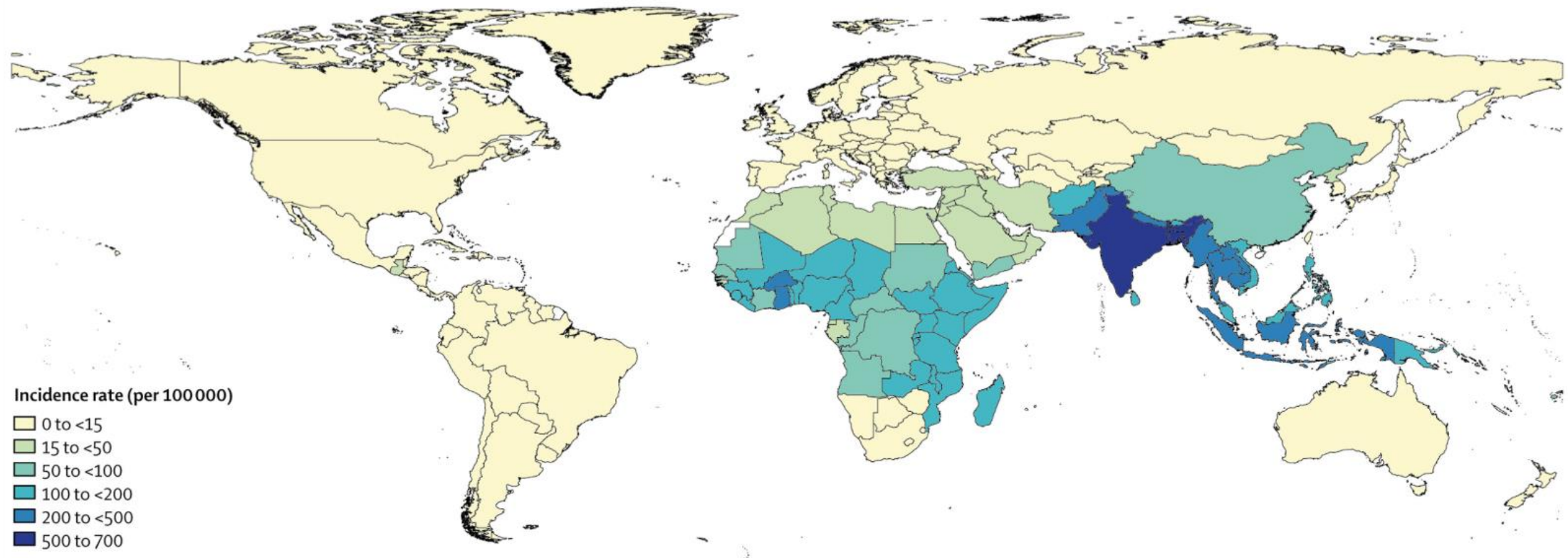


- Systemische ziekte
  - Incubatietijd 7-14d
  - Bacteriëmie
  - Koorts, hoofdpijn, algemene zwakte/vermoeidheid, rash
  - Vaak weinig gastro-intestinale symptomen
    - Diarree <-> constipatie
    - Mesenterische adenitis (klinisch  $\approx$  appendicitis)
    - Intestinale perforatie
- Gevoeligheid hemocultuur  $\approx$  60% (vergeleken met hemocultuur + beenmergcultuur)

- Chronisch dragerschap mogelijk (galblaas – galwegen)
- 1-4% van geïnfecteerden scheidt nog bacteriën uit > 1 jaar na infectie



- In België: meestal importpathologie



- In België: meestal importpathologie
- ... maar let ook op in het labo!

**Table 2. Laboratory-associated infection and relative risk of infection, compared with the risk among the general population.**

Organism	No. of cases of infection	Relative risk of infection
<i>Shigella</i> species	15	1
<i>Brucella</i> species	7	8012.5
<i>Salmonella</i> species	6	0.08
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		
All	6	NA
MRSA	5	NA
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	4	40.8
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	2	8.6
<i>Coccidioides</i> species	2	1.1
<i>Clostridium difficile</i>	1	0.03

**NOTE.** Data are for the years 2002–2004 [11]. MRSA, methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*.

**Table 1. Ten most frequently reported laboratory-associated infections worldwide.**

Disease	No. of cases	No. of deaths
Brucellosis	426	5
Q fever	280	1
Hepatitis	268	3
Typhoid fever	258	20
Tularemia	225	2
Tuberculosis	194	4
Dermatomycoses	162	0
Venezuelan equine encephalitis	146	1
Psittacosis	116	10
Coccidioidomycosis	93	2

**NOTE.** Data are for the years 1976 [3] and 1978 [4].

- Alle andere serovars van Salmonella
  - *Salmonella* Typhimurium
  - *Salmonella* Enteritidis
  - *Salmonella* Heidelberg
  - *Salmonella* Choleraesuis
  - *Salmonella* Dublin
  - *Salmonella* Newport
  - ...
- Sciensano rapport 2023: 193 geïdentificeerde serovars

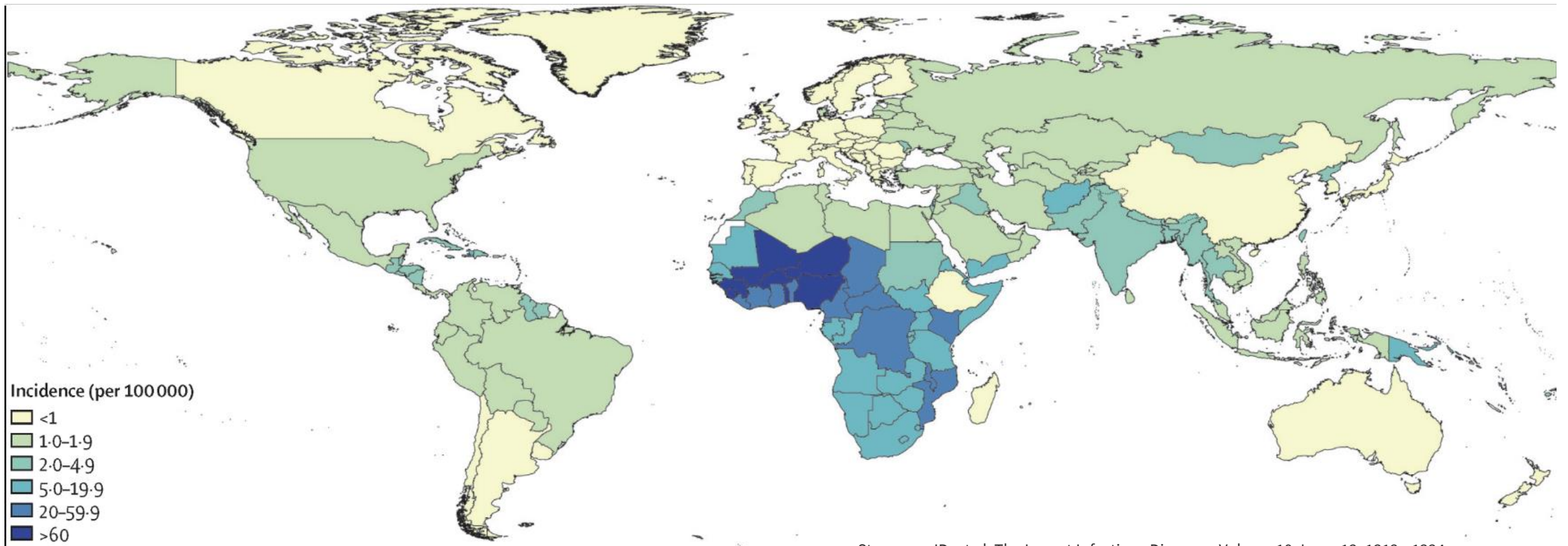
# Non-typhoidal *Salmonella* (NTS)

- Twee ziektebeelden:
  - **Gastro-enteritis**
    - Meest voorkomend *Salmonella* ziektebeeld in HIC (België 2023: n = 1860)
      - Vooral *Salmonella* Enteritidis (35,9% in 2023); stijging sinds pandemie
      - *Salmonella* Typhimurium (13,4% in 2023); opmerkelijke daling sinds pandemie
    - 8-72u na inname besmet voedsel
    - Diarree, nausea & braken, koorts, abdominale krampen
    - Zelf-limiterend
    - Antibiotica therapie nodig?
      - Meta-analyse toont geen effect op duur ziekte, diarree of koorts bij milde-matige ziekte
      - Mogelijk verlengde excretie van *Salmonella*
      - Wel aangewezen indien risicofactoren voor invasieve ziekte of ernstige diarree/nood hospitalizatie

# Non-typhoidal *Salmonella* (NTS)

- Twee ziektebeelden:
  - **Extra-intestinale / invasieve infectie**
    - Bacteriëmie & sepsis met NTS
      - Vooral in LMIC
      - Kinderen < 5 jaar
      - Risicofactoren: malnutritie, malaria, HIV, anemie, immuungecompromitteerd
      - Genetisch verschillende clades tov enteritis NTS (ook geassocieerd met AB resistentie!)
      - Humane restrictie
    - Andere ziektebeelden: meningitis, endocarditis, arthritis, osteomyelitis, **mycotisch aneurysma**  
→ zeldzaam
    - Urine: hematogene verspreiding vs lokale verspreiding vanuit perineum
  - In België 2023: 134 invasieve *Salmonella* infecties (bloedkweek), waarvan 107 (79,9%) NTS
    - NTS invasief: 107/2042 isolaten = 5,2%
    - *Salmonella* Typhi/Paratyphi invasief: 61,9%

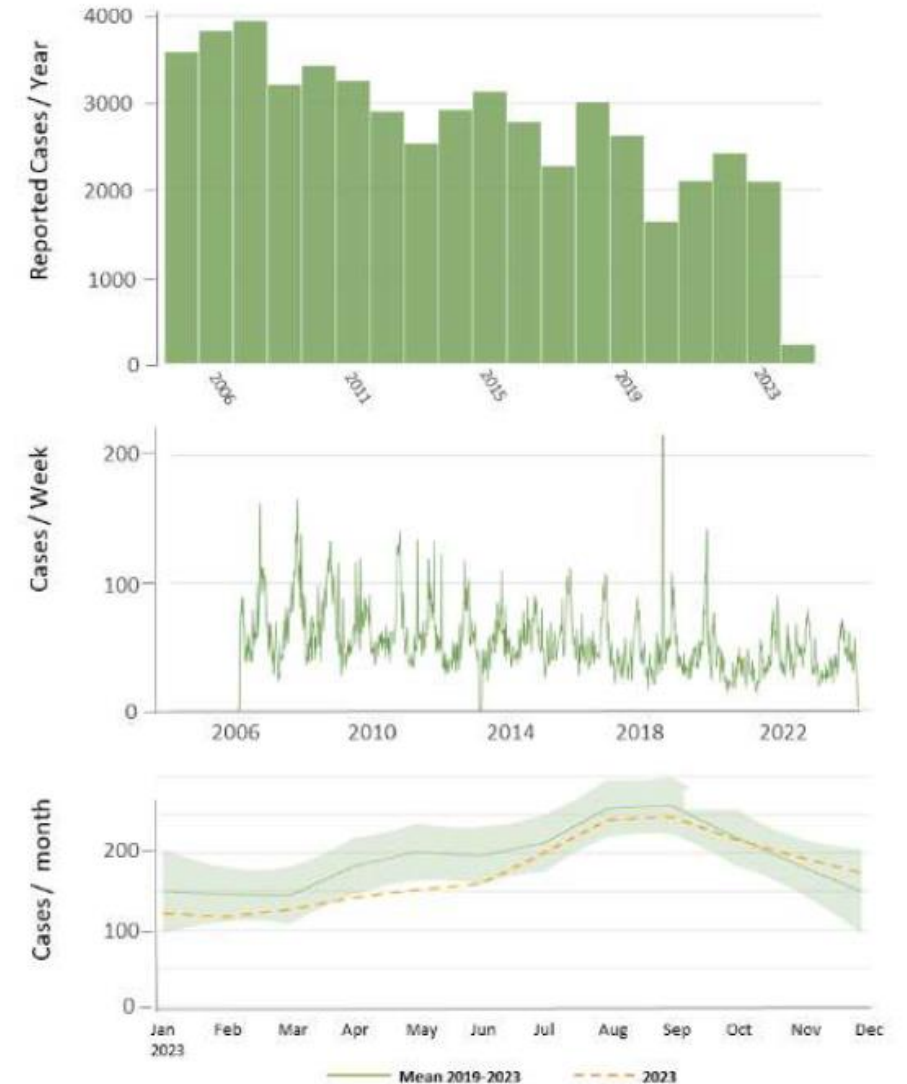
- > 80% in subSaharisch Afrika



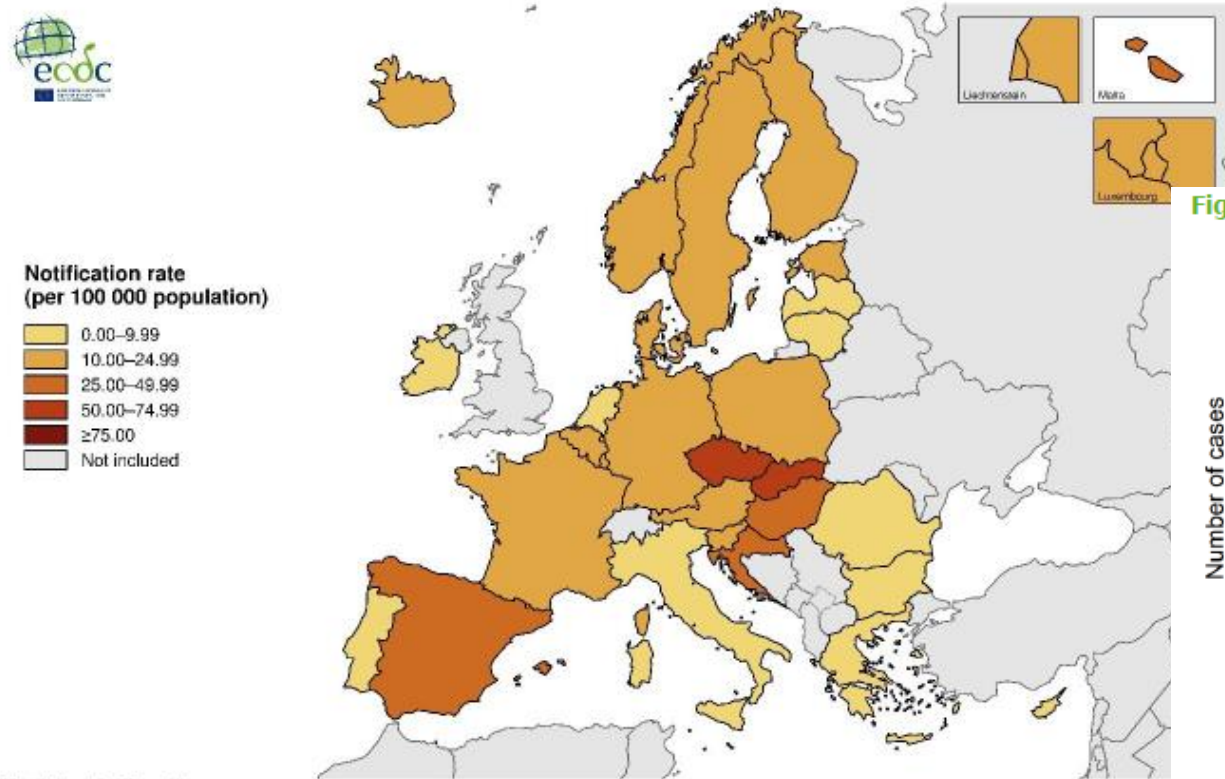


# Diarrhogene *Salmonella*

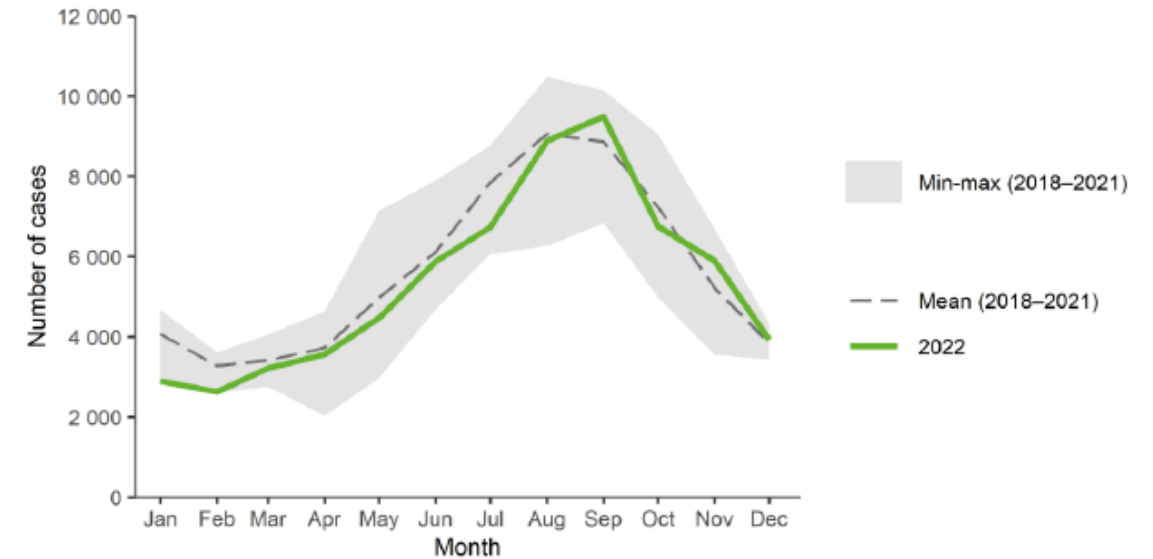
- Dominant ziektebeeld België
- Vaak outbreaks in clusters: common source
- Bron: (rauwe) eieren, vleesproducten, besmette groenten, ...
- Zeer lokaal (e.g. tiramisu op een feestje) tot internationaal



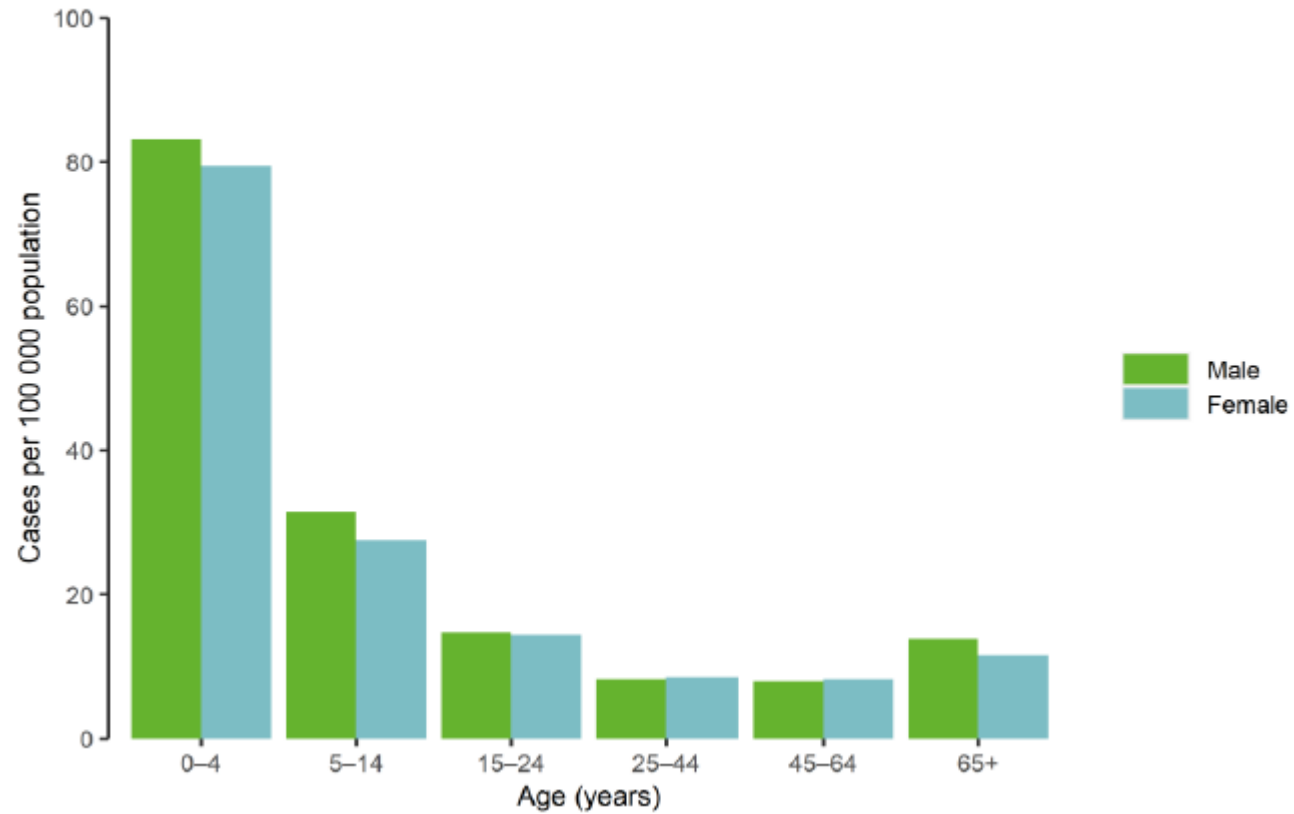
**Figure 1.** Confirmed salmonellosis cases per 100 000 population by country, EU/EEA, 2022



**Figure 3.** Confirmed salmonellosis cases by month, EU/EEA, 2022 and 2018–2021



**Figure 4.** Confirmed salmonellosis cases per 100 000 population, by age and gender, EU/EEA, 2022

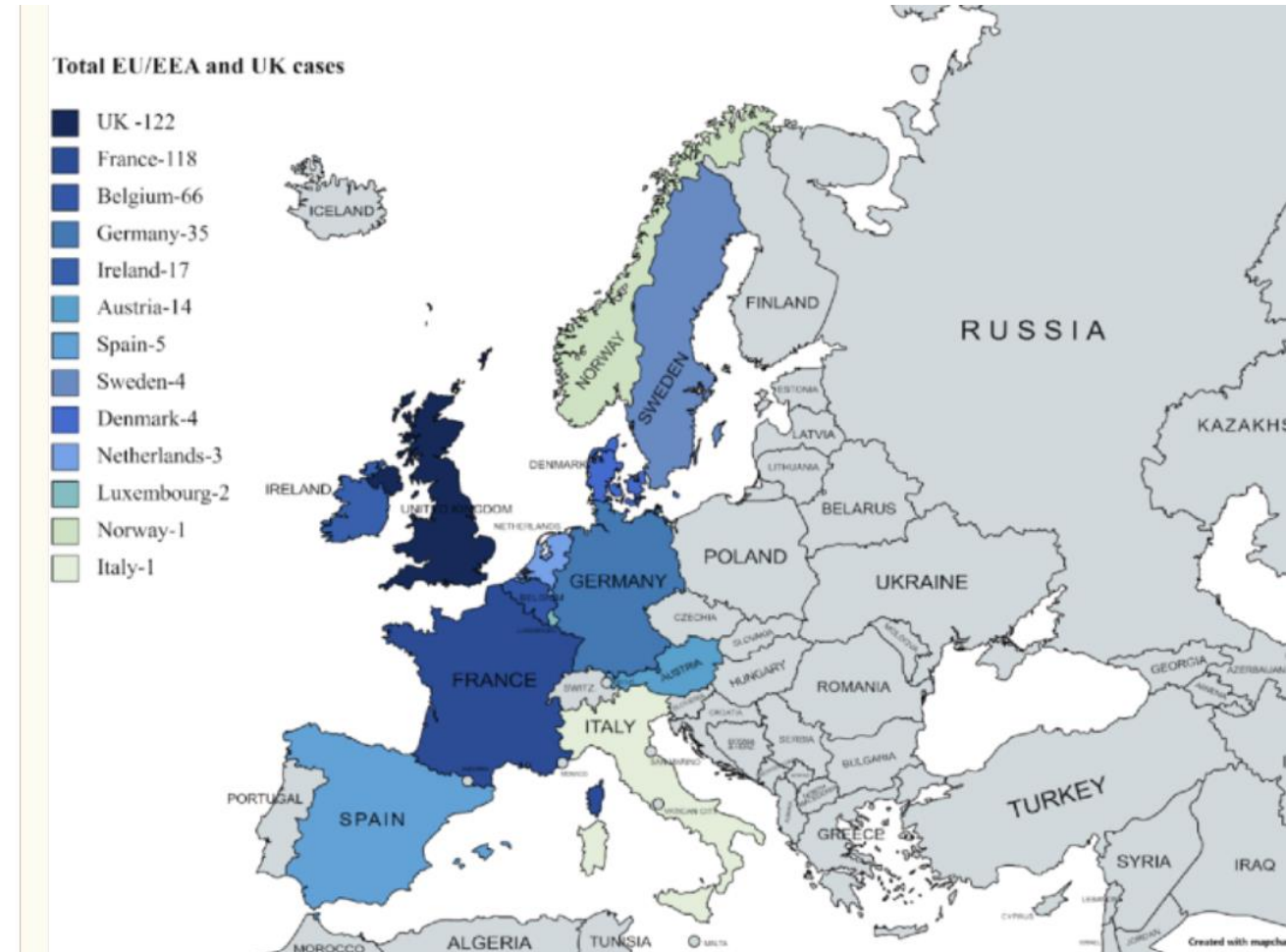


- 2022: belangrijke internationale outbreak gerelateerd aan **Belgische chocoladefabriek (Ferrero) in Aarlen**
- Monofasische Salmonella Typhimurium ST34
- Ongewone antibioticaresistentie
- 1<sup>ste</sup> geval December 2021 in UK
- In april werd de fabriek gesloten na inspectie
- 445 gevallen in totaal tegen juni 2022



# 2022 chocolate outbreak

- Vooral kinderen geïnfecteerd
- 41.3% werd gehospitaliseerd



# Vorige chocolade outbreaks

YEAR	AREAS AFFECTED	NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED	SOURCE OF INFECTION
1970	Sweden	110	Cocoa powder containing confectionary products
1973– 1974	Canada	95	Christmas-wrapped chocolate balls
1973– 1974	USA	30	Christmas-wrapped chocolate balls
1982– 1983	UK	245	Two types of chocolate products produced in Italy
1985– 1986	Canada and US	33	Chocolate coins imported from Belgium
1987	Norway and Finland	350	Chocolate
2001– 2002	Germany	439	A specific brand of chocolate supplied extensively through a single supermarket chain
2006	UK	56	Chocolate

## Zes weken na salmonellabesmetting vloeit er weer chocolade in de fabriek van Barry Callebaut in Wieze

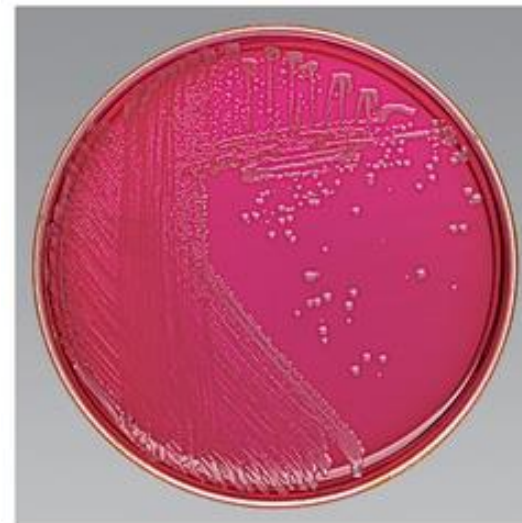
De chocoladefabriek van Barry Callebaut in het Oost-Vlaamse Wieze start na zes weken sluiting weer op. De fabriek lag sinds 27 juni stil door een salmonellabesmetting in een productielot. De voorbije weken werden de installaties grondig gereinigd. Een aantal van de 24 productielijnen zijn nu weer opgestart. De chocoladefabriek kan deze week al opnieuw leveren aan haar klanten.

radio 2, Sielke Sanen, Annelies Houtme  
ma 08 aug 2022 © 07:25

## Chocolade met salmonella van Callebaut in Wieze geeft aan ruim 300 gezinnen een jaar lang groene stroom

De met salmonella besmette chocolade die uit de fabriek van Barry Callebaut in Wieze komt, wordt verdeeld over verschillende biogasinstallaties in Vlaanderen. De vetrijke chocolade wordt er verwerkt tot groene energie. Elke 3 ton verwerkte chocolade kan een gezin een heel jaar van gas en elektriciteit voorzien. Bij Barry Callebaut is minstens 1.000 ton chocolade afgevoerd, dat betekent dat ruim 300 gezinnen een jaar van de energie uit chocolade kunnen leven.

- Kweek uit faeces: selectieve en aanrijningsbodems nodig
  - Selectieve aanrijking:
    - Seleniet broth
    - Rappaport – Vassiliadis soy peptone broth
  - Selectieve agars:
    - Xylose lysine deoxycholate (XLD)
    - Brilliant green agar (BGA)
    - Salmonella Shigella agar (SS agar)
    - Hektoen Enteric agar
    - ...

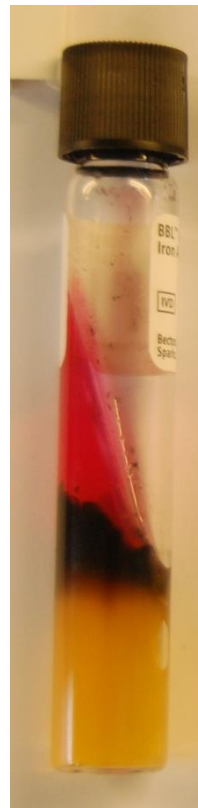




- Aspect op Kligler / TSI agar:



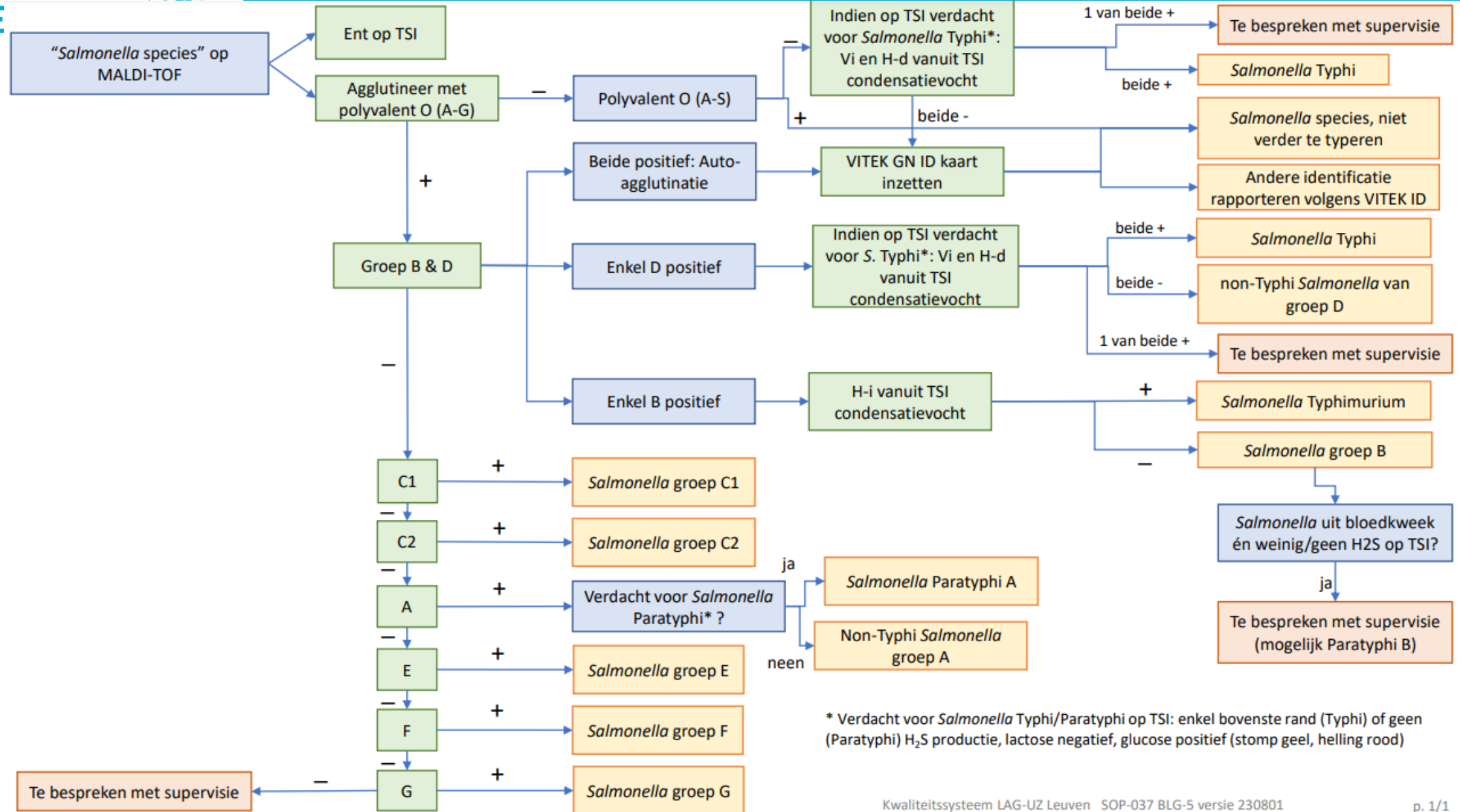
*Salmonella Typhimurium*



*Salmonella Typhi*



*Salmonella Paratyphi A*



- Eigenaardigheden tov andere Enterobacterales:
  - **Fluoroquinolones:** andere breakpoints (“decreased ciprofloxacin susceptibility”; DCS)
  - **Cefalosporines:** 1<sup>ste</sup>/2<sup>de</sup> gen cefalosporines niet te rapporteren, ook niet als in vitro gevoelig
  - **MDR *Salmonella*:** resistentie tegen historische eerstelijnsAB, namelijk ampicilline, cotrimoxazole en chloramphenicol
  - **Aminoglycosides:** niet rapporteren, ook niet als in vitro gevoelig
  - **Azithromycine** is een behandelingsoptie
  - Breakpoints zijn meestal alleen beschreven voor *Salmonella* (Para)Typhi !

Fluoroquinolones	MIC breakpoints (mg/L)			Disk content (µg)	Zone diameter breakpoints (mm)			Notes
	S <	R >	ATU		S ≥	R <	ATU	
Ciprofloxacin, <i>Salmonella</i> spp. <sup>1</sup>	0.06	0.06		5	Note <sup>A</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>	<p>Numbered notes relate to general comments and/or MIC breakpoints. Lettered notes relate to the disk diffusion method.</p> <p>1. There is clinical evidence for ciprofloxacin to indicate a poor response in systemic infections caused by <i>Salmonella</i> spp. with any detectable fluoroquinolone resistance mechanisms. The available data relate mainly to <i>Salmonella</i> Typhi but there are also case reports of poor response with other <i>Salmonella</i> species.</p> <p>2/B. In meningitis, where all fluoroquinolone resistance mechanisms must be excluded, either perform an MIC test, or infer susceptibility from the pefloxacin 5 µg screening test.</p> <p>3. Fluoroquinolone breakpoints are available for other agents.</p> <p>A. Tests with a ciprofloxacin 5 µg disk will not reliably exclude all fluoroquinolone resistance mechanisms in <i>Salmonella</i> spp. Perform an MIC test, or infer susceptibility from the pefloxacin 5 µg screening test.</p> <p>C. The pefloxacin screening test can also be used to detect fluoroquinolone resistance mechanisms in other <i>Enterobacterales</i> such as <i>E. coli</i>, <i>K. pneumoniae</i> and <i>Shigella</i> spp.</p>	
Ciprofloxacin (indications other than meningitis)	0.25	0.5	0.5		25	22		22-24
Ciprofloxacin (meningitis) <sup>2</sup>	0.125	0.125		Note <sup>B</sup>	Note <sup>B</sup>			
Pefloxacin (screen only)	NA	NA		5	24 <sup>A,B,C</sup>	24 <sup>A,B,C</sup>		
Delafloxacin, <i>E. coli</i>	0.125	0.125			Note <sup>D</sup>	Note <sup>D</sup>		
Levofloxacin	0.5	1		5	23	19		
Moxifloxacin, <i>Enterobacterales</i> except <i>Morganella morganii</i> , <i>Proteus</i> spp. and <i>Serratia</i> spp. <sup>3</sup>	0.25	0.25		5	22	22		
Nalidixic acid (screen only)	NA	NA			NA	NA		

Macrolides, lincosamides and streptogramins	MIC breakpoints (mg/L)			Disk content (µg)	Zone diameter breakpoints (mm)			Notes
	S ≤	R >	ATU		S ≥	R <	ATU	
Azithromycin <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>			Note <sup>A,B</sup>	Note <sup>A,B</sup>	<p>Numbered notes relate to general comments and/or MIC breakpoints. Lettered notes relate to the disk diffusion method.</p> <p>1/A. Azithromycin has been used in the treatment of enteric infections, primarily with <i>Salmonella</i> Typhi and <i>Shigella</i> species and although wild type distributions vary somewhat isolates with MICs above 16 mg/L azithromycin 15 µg disk zone diameters &lt;12 mm are likely to have azithromycin resistance mechanisms.</p> <p>B. When reading azithromycin zone diameters, take growth appearing as a thin inner zone on some batches of Mueller-Hinton agar into account.</p>	
Clarithromycin	-	-			-	-		
Erythromycin	-	-			-	-		
Roxithromycin	-	-			-	-		
Clindamycin	-	-			-	-		

# CLSI breakpoints

**Table 1A-2. *Salmonella* and *Shigella* spp.<sup>a,b</sup>**

Tier 1: Antimicrobial agents that are appropriate for routine, primary testing and reporting	Tier 2: Antimicrobial agents that are appropriate for routine, primary testing but may be reported following cascade reporting rules established at each institution	Tier 3: Antimicrobial agents that are appropriate for routine, primary testing in institutions that serve patients at high risk for MDROs but should only be reported following cascade reporting rules established at each institution	Tier 4: Antimicrobial agents that may warrant testing and reporting by clinician request if antimicrobial agents in other tiers are not optimal because of various factors
Ampicillin			
Ciprofloxacin Levofloxacin			
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole			
Cefotaxime or ceftriaxone			Ertapenem <sup>c</sup> Imipenem <sup>c</sup> Meropenem <sup>c</sup>
	Azithromycin <sup>d</sup>		
			Tetracycline

# CLSI breakpoints

Antimicrobial Agent	Disk Content	Interpretive Categories and Zone Diameter Breakpoints, Nearest Whole mm				Interpretive Categories and MIC Breakpoints, µg/mL				Comments
		S	SDD	I	R	S	SDD	I	R	
<b>PENICILLINS</b>										
Ampicillin	10 µg	≥ 17	-	14- 16 <sup>^</sup>	≤ 13	≤ 8	-	16 <sup>^</sup>	≥ 32	<p><b>(6)</b> Results of ampicillin testing can be used to predict results for amoxicillin.</p> <p><b>(7)</b> Breakpoints when oral ampicillin is used for therapy of salmonellosis or shigellosis. See general comment (3).</p>
<b>CEPHEMS (PARENTERAL) (Including cephalosporins I, II, III, and IV. Please refer to Glossary I.)</b>										
<b>(8) WARNING:</b> First- and second-generation cephalosporins and cephamycins may appear active <i>in vitro</i> but are not effective clinically and should not be reported as susceptible.										
Cefotaxime or ceftriaxone	30 µg 30 µg	≥ 26 ≥ 23	-	23- 25 <sup>^</sup> 20- 22 <sup>^</sup>	≤ 22 ≤ 19	≤ 1 ≤ 1	-	2 <sup>^</sup> 2 <sup>^</sup>	≥ 4 ≥ 4	
<b>MACROLIDES</b>										
Azithromycin	15 µg	≥ 13	-	-	≤ 12	≤ 16	-	-	≥ 32	<b>(10)</b> <i>S. enterica</i> ser. Typhi only: breakpoints are based on MIC distribution data and limited clinical data.

# CLSI breakpoints

## FLUOROQUINOLONES for *Salmonella* spp.

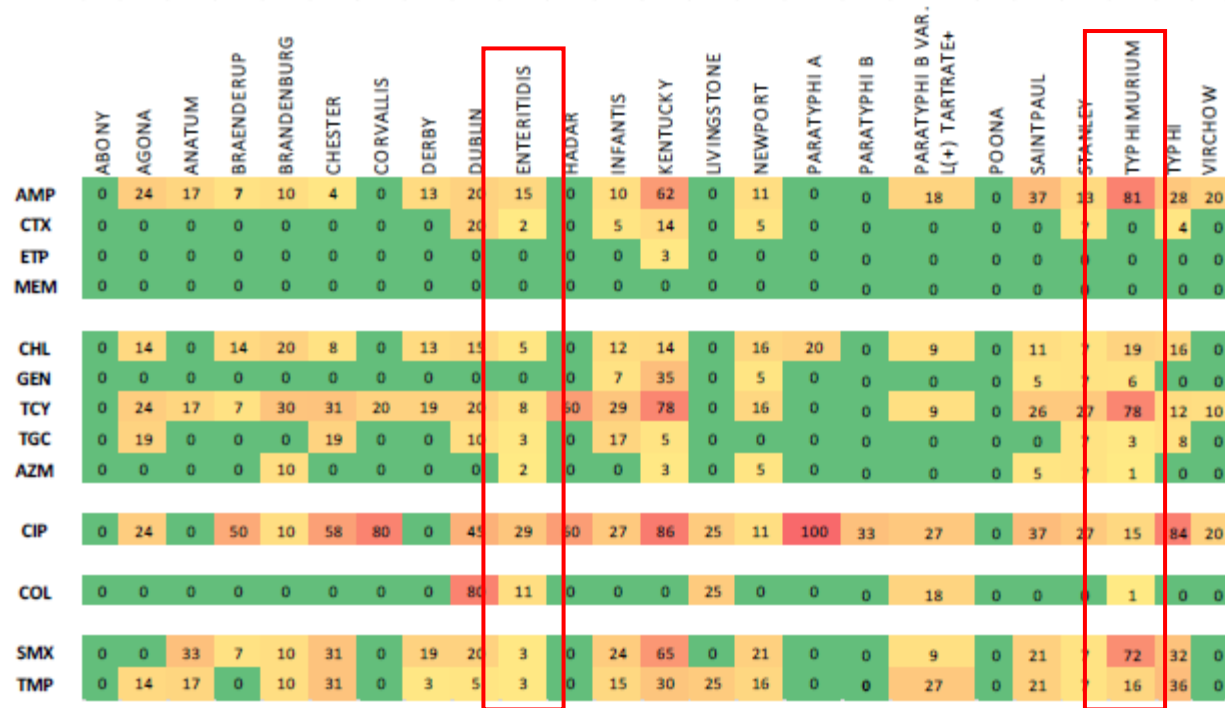
**(13)** For testing and reporting of *Salmonella* spp. (including *S. enterica* ser. Typhi and *S. enterica* ser. Paratyphi A–C). Routine susceptibility testing is not indicated for nontyphoidal *Salmonella* spp. isolated from intestinal sources.

**(14)** The preferred test for assessing fluoroquinolone susceptibility or resistance in *Salmonella* spp. is a ciprofloxacin MIC test. A levofloxacin or ofloxacin MIC test can be performed if either agent, respectively, is the fluoroquinolone of choice in a specific facility. If a ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, or ofloxacin MIC or ciprofloxacin disk diffusion test cannot be done, pefloxacin disk diffusion may be used as a surrogate test to predict ciprofloxacin susceptibility.

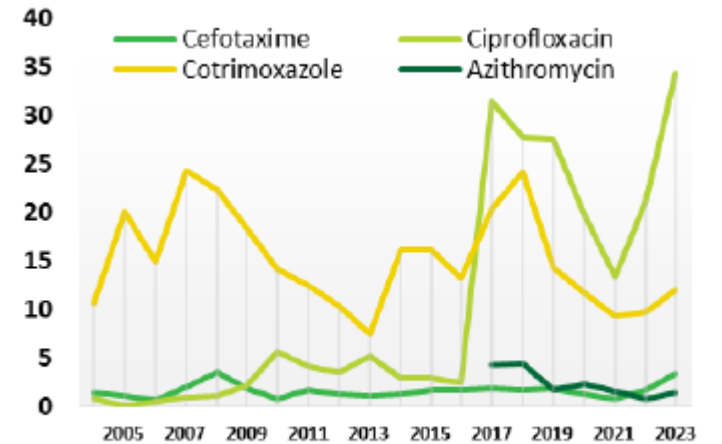
**(15)** No single test detects resistance resulting from all possible fluoroquinolone resistance mechanisms that have been identified in *Salmonella* spp.

Ciprofloxacin Levofloxacin	5 µg -	≥ 31 -	- -	21– 30^ -	≤ 20 -	≤ 0.06 ≤ 0.12	- -	0.12– 0.5^ 0.25–1^	≥ 1 ≥ 2	<b>(16)</b> Isolates of <i>Salmonella</i> spp. that test not susceptible to ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, ofloxacin, or pefloxacin may be associated with clinical failure or delayed response in fluoroquinolone-treated patients with salmonellosis.
Ofloxacin*	-	-	-	-	-	≤ 0.12	-	0.25–1^	≥ 2	
Pefloxacin (Inv.) (surrogate test for ciprofloxacin)	5 µg	≥ 24	-	-	≤ 23	-	-	-	-	<b>(17)</b> Report results as ciprofloxacin susceptible or resistant based on the pefloxacin result. Pefloxacin will not detect resistance in <i>Salmonella</i> spp. due to <i>aac(6)-Ib-cr</i> . Pefloxacin disks are not available in the United States. See comment (15).

# Antibioticaresistentie bij Salmonella



Figuur 10. Serovar-specifieke heatmap voor antibioticumresistentie (%). Zie Tabel 2 voor betekenis van afkortingen. Cut-offs voor CHL, AZM, SMX en TGC resistentie werden op basis van ECOFF waarden gezet op 8 µg/ml, 16 µg/ml, 256 µg/ml en 1 µg/ml, respectievelijk.



Figuur 11. Evolutie van de resistentie van humane *Salmonella* spp. (%) tegen vier klinisch belangrijke antibiotica, 2004-2023. Voor





Vragen?