



# Tularemia Update: Epidemiology and Ecology of The Engimatic Zoonotic Agent

February 2, 2004

SPHVCC

Denver, CO



# Where in the world is tularemia?

Diagnostic and Reference Laboratory

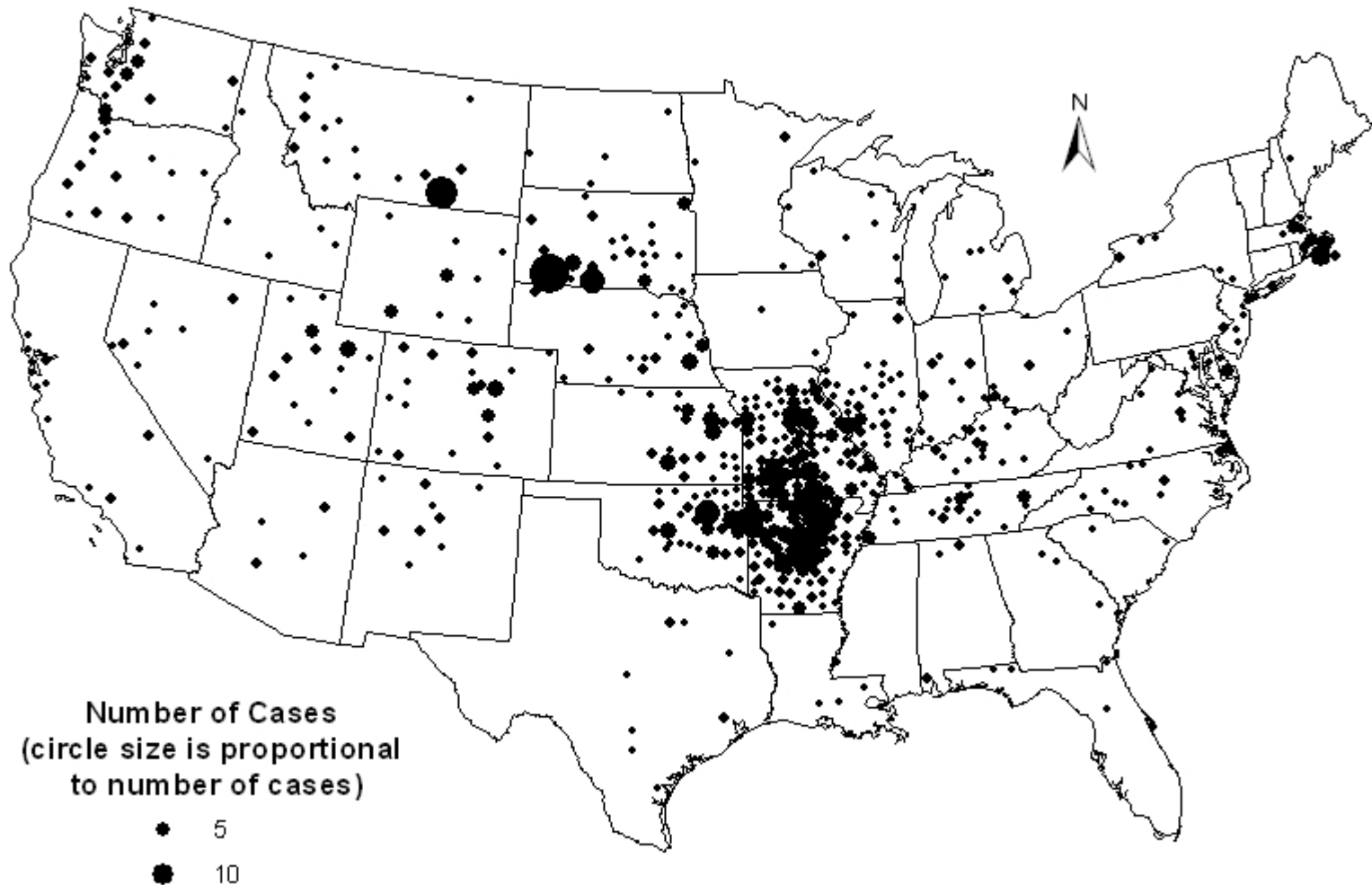
Bacterial Zoonoses Branch

Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases

National Center for Infectious Diseases

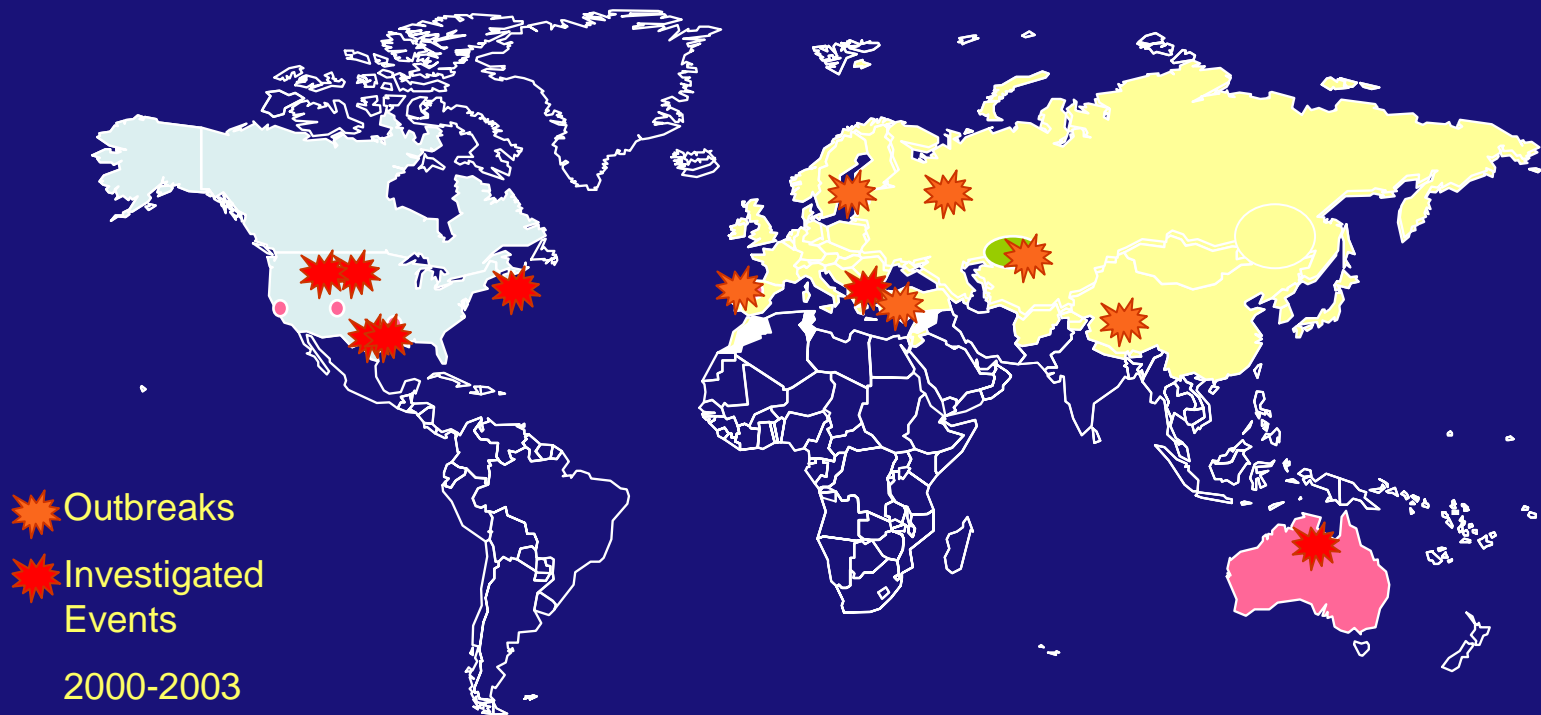
Ft. Collins, Colorado

## Reported cases of tularemia, United States, 1990 - 2000\*



\* Based on 1347 cases reporting county of residence in the lower continental U.S.  
Alaska reported 10 cases in 4 counties during 1990-2000

# GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF TULAREMIA



- *F. tularensis v. tularensis* (TYPE A) and *F.t. holarctica* (Type B )
- *F.t. holarctica* (TYPE B)
- *F.t. novicida*
- *F.t. mediaasiatica*



# Historical Perspective

Parker *et. al.*, NIH Bulletin, No. 193, 1951



- Tularemia in Beavers and Muskrats in Northwestern U.S.
  - 16 month study of water, mud, soil in areas where beaver/muskrats were found dead of tularemia
  - Contamination of water and mud was year round
- Guinea pigs were used to recover *F. tularensis*, 2,078/5,208 (40%) were positive.
- Recovery from “fresher” carcasses, but not from decomposed tissues
- Live animals, bladder taps yielded positive cultures



# BADLANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

## South Dakota, 1991



	<b># Pos</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Badger</b>	<b>5/15</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>Coyote</b>	<b>9/36</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Fox</b>	<b>0/2</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Raccoon</b>	<b>4/9</b>	<b>44%</b>
<b>Skunk</b>	<b>7/18</b>	<b>38%</b>

# Martha's Vineyard

1978 Pneumonic cases associated with exposure to contaminated water

2000, 2001

- Inhalation cases associated with landscape workers, "Lawnmower tularemia" (n = 22)
- Exposure to contaminated environment
- Type A fatal infection (unknown mechanism to persist in nature ?)





● Reno Ditch

● West Lake Pit

● Kullerstrand School

● Applewood Golf Course



# Rural Colorado

2001, 2003





**Texas and  
South Dakota  
2002**





# Enigmatic Nature



- The environment is quite diverse
- The host mammal species are broad
- The ectoparasite vectors are varied and their infectivity and transmission rates are virtually unknown
- The bacteria can exist in water-related environment for a long-time and associates with protozoans as “endosymbiont”
- The ecological niches occupied by tularemia isolates remains uncharted
- Forensic DNA evidence in the absence of biological activity (BioWatch)



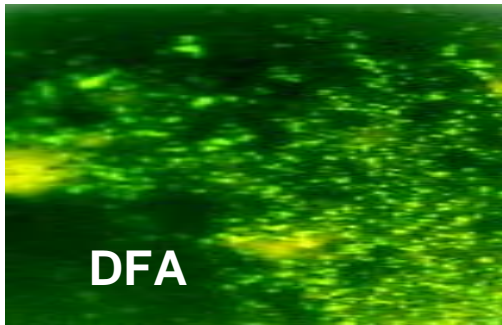
# Laboratory Tests

Some tools that can provide answers to some of the questions we have about tularemia



# Diagnostic Tests

## Presumptive



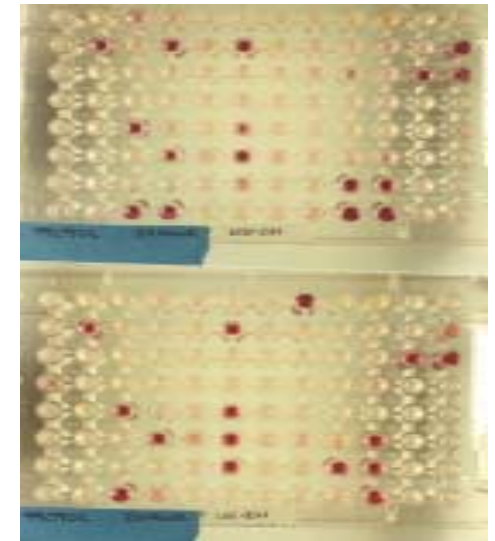
- Single positive serum
- Immunohistochemical staining
- Antigen agglutination
- Hand-held assay

## Confirmatory

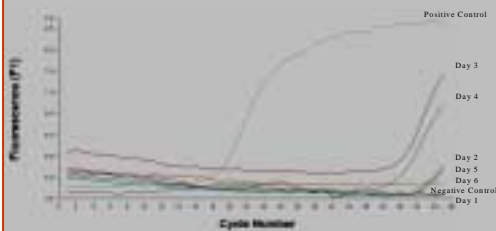


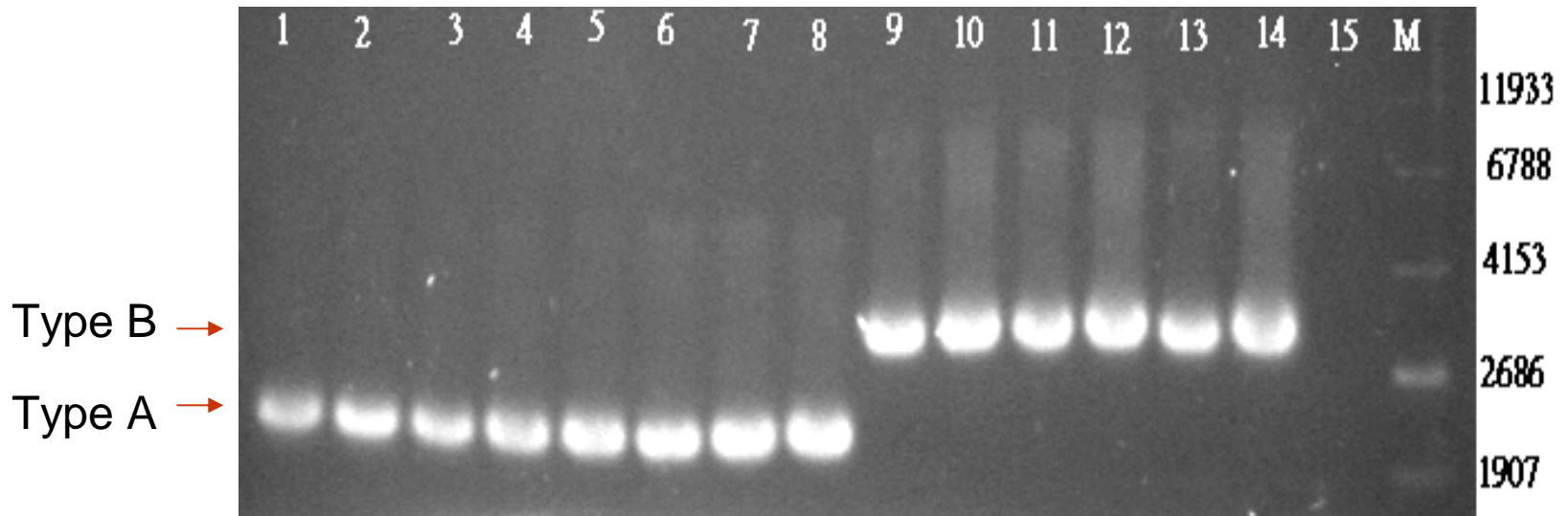
- Culture recovery
- Paired serum, 4-fold titer difference

## Supportive

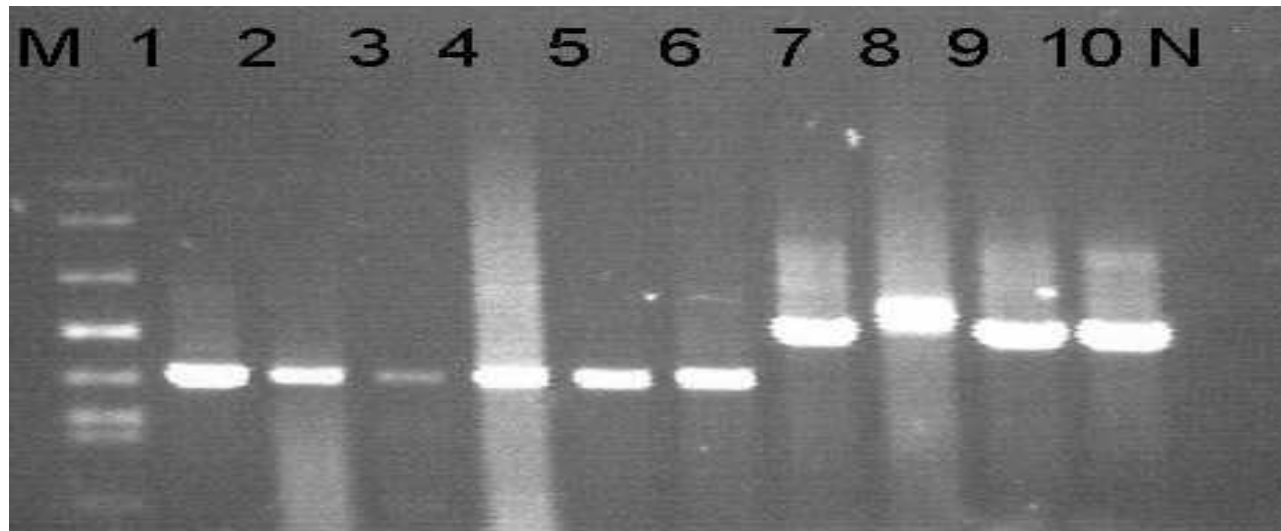


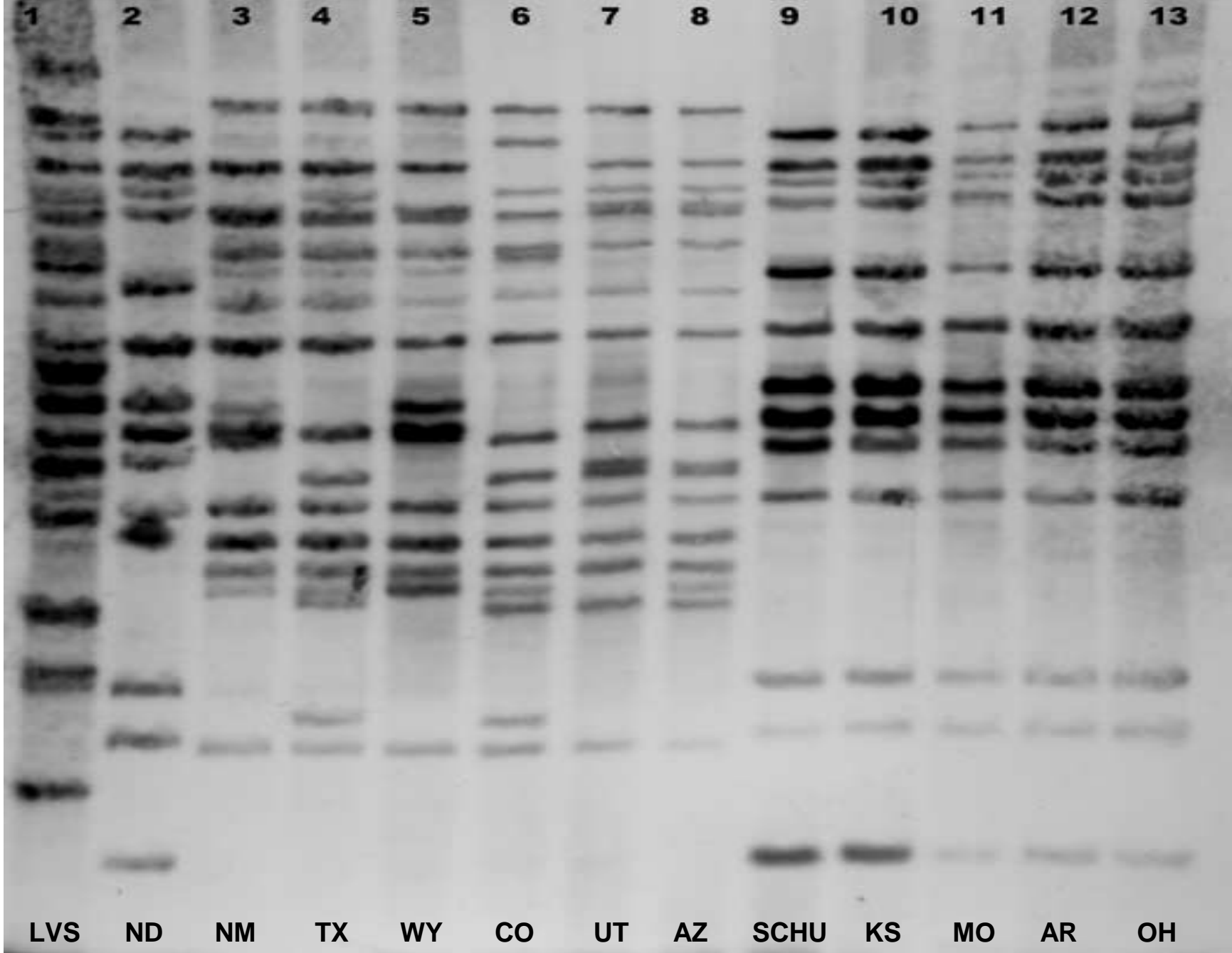
Real-Time PCR Detection of *Francisella tularensis* in Mouse Urine



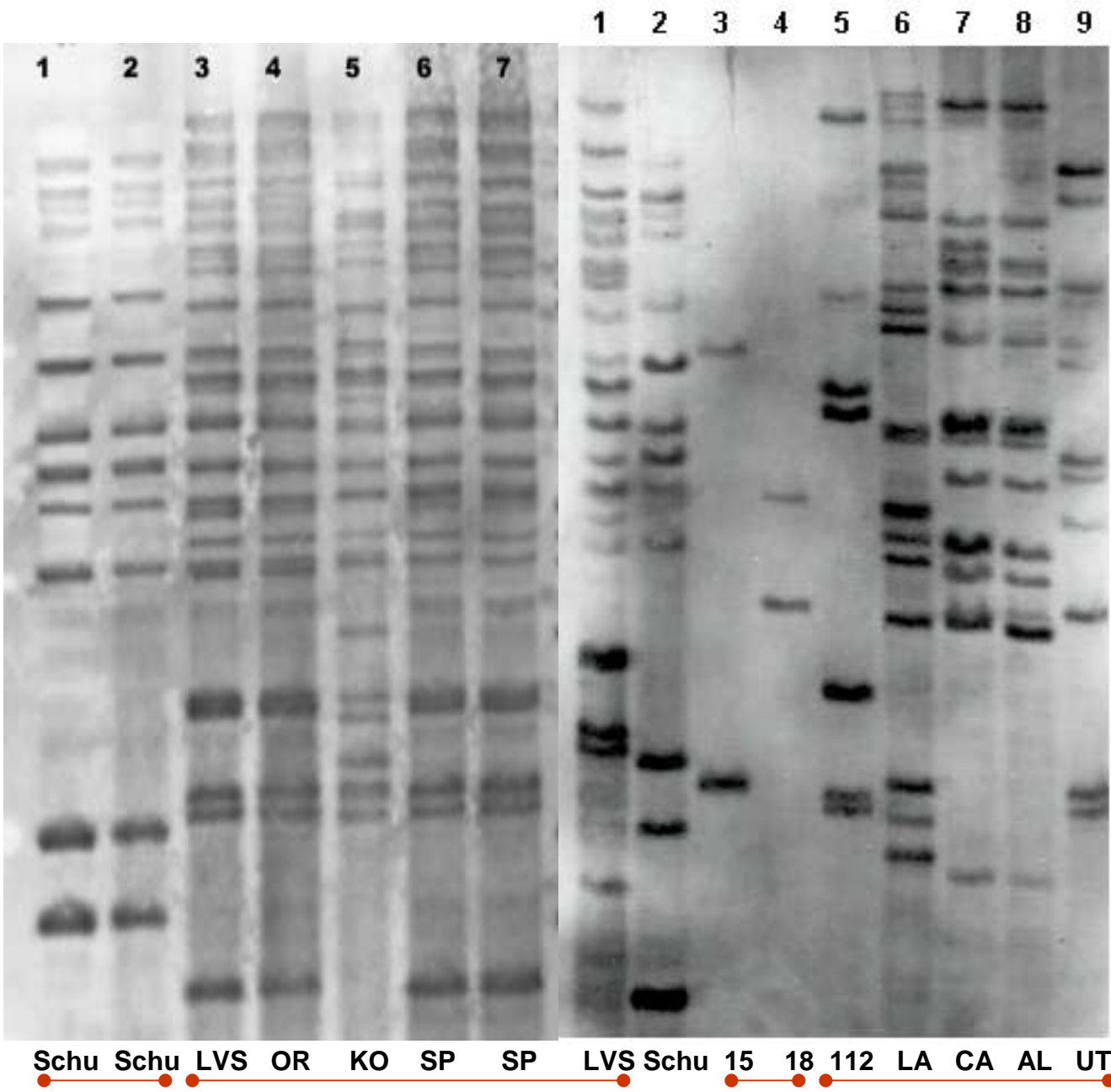


**ISFtu2-PCR. Top panel: cultures. Bottom panel: tissues and blood**





**Southern Blot of *Bgl*II-digested Type A DNA probed with IS*Ftu2***



Southern  
Blot of  
*Bgl*II-  
digested  
DNA  
probed  
with  
*ISFtu2*

*F.t. tularensis*

*F.t. holarctica*

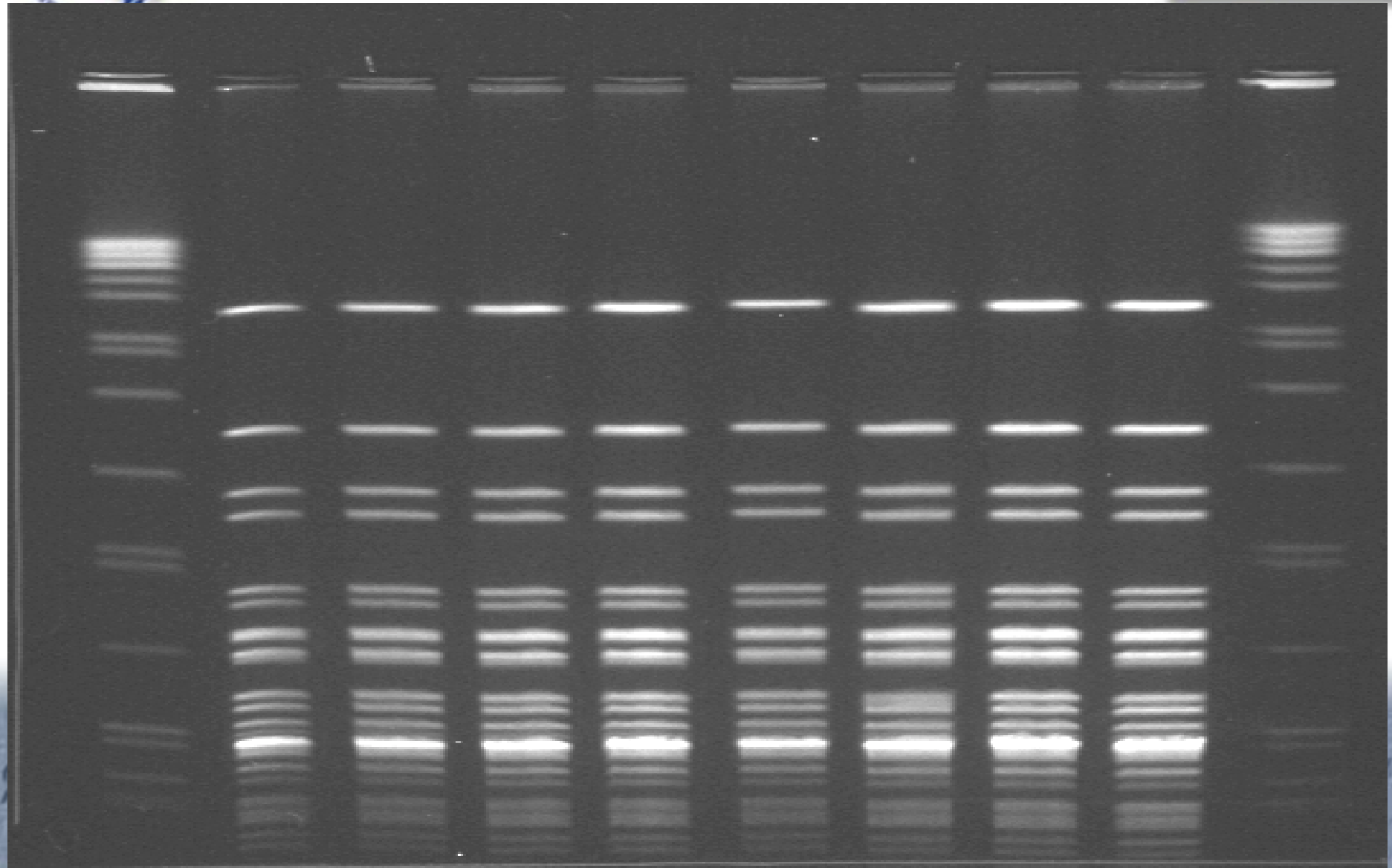
*F.p.*

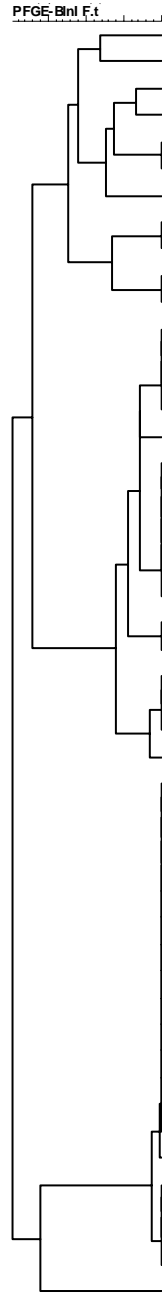
*F.t. novicida*



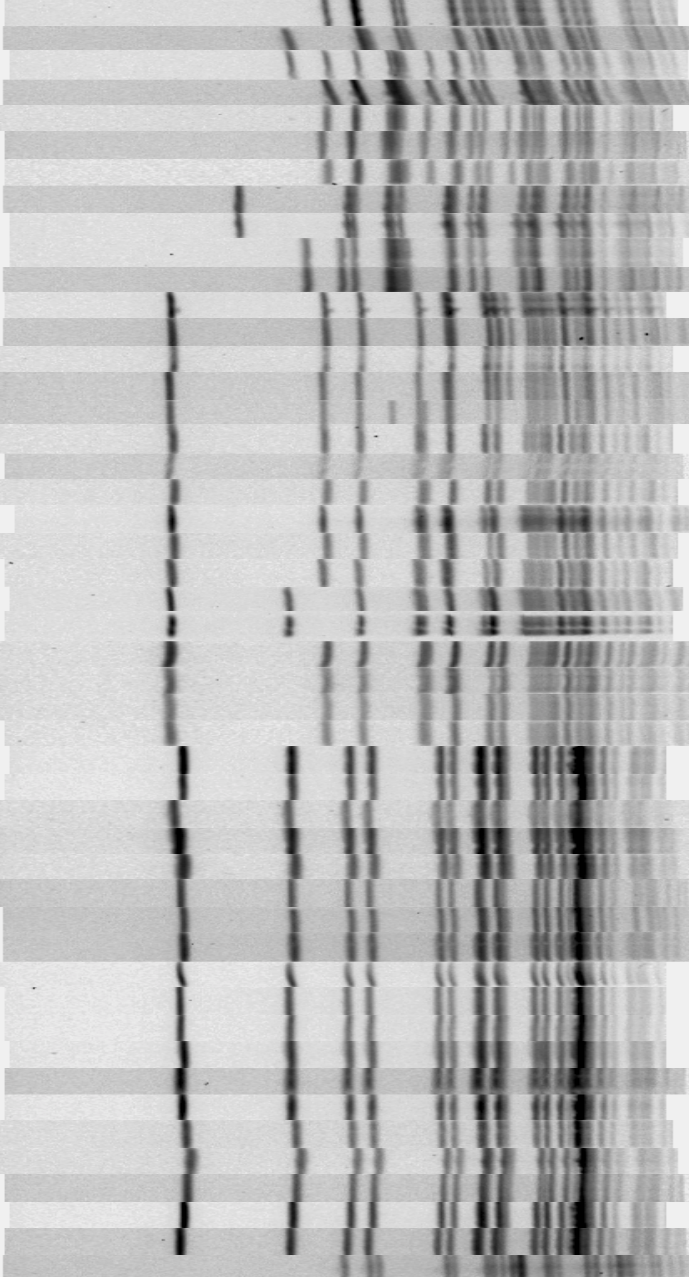


# *F. tularensis* PFGE





PFGE-BlnI F.t



CO01-2364			CO	E9PA26.0001
CO02-1841	A		CO	E9PA26.0002
TX00-1591	A	USA	TX	E9PA26.0004
UT02-1927	A		UT	E9PA26.0005
CO02-0099			CO	E9PA26.0003
WY96-3418mp	A		WY	E9PA26.0003
AZ01-4999	A		AZ	E9PA26.0003
WY01-3847	A-Atypical		WY	E9PA26.0006
WY01-3911	A		WY	E9PA26.0006
NM99-0099			NM	E9PA26.0007
NM99-0295mp	A-Atypical		NM	E9PA26.0007
CA00-0036	A		CA	E9PA26.0008
MO02-1911	A		MO	E9PA26.0008
OK00-2732	A	USA	OK	E9PA26.0008
MO01-2148	A		MO	E9PA26.0008
KS00-1817	A		KS	E9PA26.0009
AK96-2888			AK	E9PA26.0010
AR99-3448	A		AR	E9PA26.0010
MI01-2654			MI	E9PA26.0010
SCHU#1	A			E9PA26.0010
SD00-3147			SD	E9PA26.0010
SCHU	A			E9PA26.0010
CO99-1817	A		CO	E9PA26.0011
NM01-0903	A		NM	E9PA26.0011
AR01-1117	A		AR	E9PA26.0010
MO01-1907	A		MO	E9PA26.0010
NY98-1732	A		NY	E9PA26.0010
NC01-5379	A		NC	E9PA26.0010
AZ00-1325	B		AZ	E9PA26.0012
BC97-3043	B	Canada		E9PA26.0012
CA97-0500	B		CA	E9PA26.0012
IN99-1009	B		IN	E9PA26.0012
KY00-3377	B		KY	E9PA26.0012
KY99-3387	B		KY	E9PA26.0012
LVS	B			E9PA26.0012
ND01-3647	B		ND	E9PA26.0012
OR96-0463	B		OR	E9PA26.0012
OR98-3548	B		OR	E9PA26.0012
OR96-0465	B		OR	E9PA26.0012
SP98-6120	B	Spain		E9PA26.0012
UT01-1901	B		UT	E9PA26.0012
VA97-3236	B		VA	E9PA26.0012
TX02-1935			TX	E9PA26.0012
IL96-2695			IL	E9PA26.0012
Sp98-2108	B	Spain		E9PA26.0012
KY01-4993	B		KY	E9PA26.0012
ND00-1305	B		ND	E9PA26.0012
CA97-1460	-		CA	E9PA26.0013

Type A

Type B



# What are the questions?



- What is the true distribution of tularemia in the U.S.?
- Do the Type A and Type B biovars share the same niche?
- What is the role of the vectors?
- From the evidence of the RFLP, are there indeed unique cycles of transmission?
- What are the conditions that permit the survival of *F. tularensis* in the environment?
- What “forms” does *F. tularensis* take during quiescent periods in the environment?
- How do you correlate highly sensitive technological detection to risk of infection?



*Diagnostic Service*

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*Real-time PCR*

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*PFGE*

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*Ecological Detection*

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