**Mycobacterium tuberculosis**

**Infection of Domesticated Asian Elephants, Thailand**

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Four Asian elephants were confirmed to be infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* by bacterial culture, other diagnostic procedures, and sequencing of 16S–23S rDNA internal transcribed spacer region, 16S rRNA, and gyrase B gene sequences. Genotyping showed that the infectious agents originated from 4 sources in Thailand. To identify infections, a combination of diagnostic assays is essential.

During the past 2 decades, infections of captive African and Asian elephants with *Mycobacterium bovis* and *M. tuberculosis* have been diagnosed worldwide (1–4). Transmission of these infections to other mammals and veterinary personnel has also been observed (5). To date, *M. tuberculosis* infection has not been reported in elephants in Thailand. Four elephants referred to the National Elephant Institute (NEI) Hospital during 2005–2008, three of which showed signs of weakness and chronic weight loss, and 1 showed serous nasal discharge. Tuberculosis was confirmed by using conventional and molecular diagnostic assays.

**The Study**

The ElephantTB Stat-Pak (Chembio Diagnostic Systems, Inc, Medford, NY, USA), which detects antibodies specific to *M. tuberculosis* in elephants, was performed. Trunk wash sampling of elephants 1, 2, and 4, according to the Guidelines for the Control of Tuberculosis in Elephants, 2008 (6), was followed by culture for bacteria and histopathologic examination (Technical Appendix Table 1, http://www.cdc.gov/eid/content/16/12/1949-Techapp.pdf). Necropsy of elephants 1, 3, and 4 was performed at 21 months, 7 days, and 33 months after admission, respectively, and lesion tissues were collected for bacterial culture, Ziehl-Neelsen (ZN) staining, and histopathologic examination (Technical Appendix Table 2, http://www.cdc.gov/eid/content/16/12/1949-Techapp.pdf).

A serum sample from elephant 1 was negative for *M. tuberculosis* at admission, but a sample obtained 10 months later was positive. Bacteria could not be grown from trunk wash samples. Necropsy showed that elephant 1 had tuberculous lesions in the respiratory tract, mediastinal lymph nodes, liver, kidney, and spleen. Histopathologic examination showed caseous necrosis; infiltration of lymphocytes; and accumulation of macrophages and giant cells in lung tissue, lymph nodes, and liver. ZN staining identified acid-fast bacilli. Mycobacteria were cultured from lesion tissue.

A serum specimen from elephant 2 was negative for mycobacteria at admission, but a second sample was positive 23 months later. Bacteria that were positive by ZN staining were cultured from a trunk wash sample. This elephant is still alive and being kept in a restricted area.

Serum samples from elephant 3 were negative at days 1 and 7 after admission, and the elephant died a few hours after the second sample was tested. A stored serum sample from elephant 3, obtained 4 months earlier was also negative. The animal was severely ill and in lateral recumbency. Necropsy showed tuberculous lesions in the lungs, upper trachea, and mediastinal lymph nodes. Histopathologic examination showed caseous necrosis and accumulation of macrophages and giant cells in the lung and lymph nodes. ZN staining showed acid-fast bacilli. Mycobacteria were cultured from lesion tissues.

A serum specimen from elephant 4 was positive at admission. Initially, *M. avium* bacteria were grown from cultures of trunk wash samples. At necropsy, tuberculous lesions were found in the respiratory organs and mediastinal lymph nodes. Histopathologic examination showed accumulation of macrophages and edema in the lung tissues. ZN staining did not show acid-fast bacilli. However, mycobacteria were cultured from lesion tissues.

Bacteria cultured from trunk wash and tissue samples were further identified by PCR reactions by using 16S rRNA, 16S–23S-rDNA internal transcribed spacers (ITS) (7,8), and gyrase B (gyrB) primers (Table 1). The subsequent sequencing was conducted by using an ABI 3070 system (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). Unambiguous sequences were compared with data available in GenBank (www.ncbi.nih.gov/BLAST) and analyzed by using ClustalW version 1.4 (www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/clustalw/). The 16S rRNA and ITS sequencing confirmed that bacteria from lesion tissues of elephants 1, 3, and 4
DISPATCHES

Table 1. Primers used to identify bacteria cultured from trunk wash and tissue samples from domesticated Asian elephants, Thailand, 2003–2008*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primer</th>
<th>Forward</th>
<th>Reverse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16S rRNA</td>
<td>5’-AGa gTT TgA TCC Tgg CTC Ag-3’</td>
<td>5’-ACg gCT ACC Ttg TTA CgA CTT-3’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITS</td>
<td>5’-Ttg TAC ACA CCG CcG gTG a-3’</td>
<td>5’-CTC CgA Tgc CAA ggC ATC CAC C-3’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyrB</td>
<td>5’-Tcg GAC CCG TAT CgG ATA TC-3’</td>
<td>5’-ACA TAC AGT TCG GAC TTG CG-3’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ITS modified from (7, 8); gyrB modified from (9). ITS, internal transcribed spacer; gyrB, gyrase B.

and from a trunk wash sample of elephant 2 belong to the
$M. tuberculosis$ complex. The gyrB sequences of isolates
from elephants 2, 3, and 4 were identical to those of $M. tuberculosis$
strain American Type Culture Collection
(ATCC) 27294 and others (Table 2); the gyrB sequence of the isolate from elephant 1 differed at position 482, which
is similar to the $M. tuberculosis$ strain KPM KY679, the
ancient TbD1-positive strain (9–11). The mycobacterial
interspersed, repetitive-unit variable number tandem repeat
typing of the exact tandem repeat-A (ETR-A) locus was
performed according to protocols of Fleche et al. (12). The
sequence of the ETR-A locus showed that different types
of $M. tuberculosis$ were present in elephants 2, 3, and 4
because the sequence had 3, 2, and 4 repeats of the typical
75-bp sequence, respectively.

Conclusions

We report $M. tuberculosis$ infection in elephants in Thailand. Clinical signs shown by these 4 elephants varied considerably. Elephant 2 showed nasal discharge only; in contrast, elephant 3, showed severe clinical signs and lateral recumbency. Elephant 3 had no antibodies, which may indicate an anergic status of the mycobacteria-specific immune response (13). Histopathologic examination showed that this elephant was severely affected by the infection. Elephant 2 is still alive; cultures of trunk wash samples contain mycobacteria. The elephant was se-
ropositive for $M. tuberculosis$ antigens as defined by the
StatPak assay. The other 2 elephants (1 and 4) showed
anorexia, chronic weight loss, and comparable lesions at necropsy, but diagnostic assays showed variable results. Trunk wash culture, considered to be the standard
for confirmation of $M. tuberculosis$ complex infection in elephants, has its limitations, as described elsewhere
(14). This study, which included 3 elephants positive for
mycobacteria in tissue culture at necropsy, showed that
bacterial cultures of only 2 of 60 trunk wash samples
were positive for mycobacteria. The study indicates that
serologic tests or other diagnostic procedures could not
unequivocally identify infected animals, perhaps because of differences in specific immune responsiveness among
species and length of time after infection (13). However,
the combination of the different diagnostic observations
after infection holds promise for improving the likelihood of confirmed $M. tuberculosis$ infection.

Sequence analysis of 16S and ITS indicated $M. tuberculosis$
complex bacteria in each elephant. Nucleotide se-
quence polymorphism in the gyrB gene of the mycobacte-
ria isolates (9–11) confirmed the identity of $M. tuberculosis$
for all 4 elephants. $M. tuberculosis$ may be classified into
ancestral and modern strains based on $M. tuberculosis$–spe-
cific deletion (TbD1) (15). $M. tuberculosis$ isolated from
elephant 1 had a gyrB gene sequence identical to strains
of the ancient TbD1-positive strain (Table 2). The other 3
elephants were infected with strains identical to $M. tuberculosis$ ATCC 27294, the modern type, potentially related

Table 2. gyrB gene sequence comparisons of 4 Mycobacterium tuberculosis isolates from domesticated Asian elephants, Thailand, 2003–2008*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism</th>
<th>Gene position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M. tuberculosis$ ATCC</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M. tuberculosis$ TbD1</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M. africanum$</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M. canetti$</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M. microti$</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M. bovis$</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M. caprae$</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephant 1 isolate</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephant 2 isolate</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephant 3 isolate</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephant 4 isolate</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Nucleotide variability at relevant positions of the gyrB gene in the genome of mycobacteria isolated from the 4 infected elephants as compared with those in established $M. tuberculosis$ ATCC 27294 (GenBank accession no. GQ247736.1), $M. tuberculosis$ KPM KY679 (accession no. AB014215.1), $M. africanum$ (accession no. AB014192.1), $M. canetti$ (accession no. AJ749915.1), $M. microti$ (accession no. AB014205.1), $M. bovis$ (accession no. AB018554.1), and $M. caprae$ (accession no. AJ276122.1). Modified from Gutierrez et al. (11). Shading corresponds to sequence stretch in the strains that are identical to the sequences in $M. tuberculosis$: yellow, performed ATCC strain; blue, position 482 performed TbD1 strain; tan, performed other $M. tuberculosis$ complex strain. gyrB, gyrase B; ATCC, American Type Culture Collection.
to major epidemics like the Beijing, Haarlem, and African M. tuberculosis clusters (15).

On the basis of these molecular studies, we believe that M. tuberculosis was probably transmitted to these 4 elephants from humans. In addition, mycobacterial interspersed, repetitive-unit variable-number tandem-repeat typing of the ETR-A gene M. tuberculosis strains in elephants 2, 3, and 4 showed different numbers of the typical 75-bp repeat. Therefore, we conclude that the sources of infection were of different origins. Annual health checks of mahouts and veterinarians who were in contact with the infected animals for >4 years at the NEI did not identify any persons with positive results by chest radiograph when tested as part of the tuberculosis control program in Thailand. To control M. tuberculosis complex transmission from humans and other species to wild animals, including elephants, or from wild animals to humans, assays that enable early diagnosis of infection are necessary. Because no assay unequivocally defines the infectious status, a combination of diagnostic approaches is essential.

Further investigation of tuberculosis transmission and surveillance and monitoring of this disease in Thailand will enhance the understanding of its epidemiology. Increased epidemiologic knowledge is essential to control and prevent tuberculosis in elephants.

Acknowledgments

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References


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**Mycobacterium tuberculosis** Infection of Domesticated Asian Elephants, Thailand

Technical Appendix Table 1. Comparison of results of bacterial culture from trunk washes at various times during hospitalization and from tissue samples obtained at necropsy as well as of serology in course of time*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elephant ID</th>
<th>Serology results (sampling times)</th>
<th>Bacteriological result (sampling times)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Negative m 1, Positive m 11, 13, 20, 21</td>
<td>Negative m 12, 13, 14, 20, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Negative m 1, Positive m 23, 33, 35, 43, 45, 49</td>
<td>Positive m 34, 35, 36, 43, 46, 47, 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Negative m 4, 1, 23, 33, 35, 43, 45, 49</td>
<td>Negative m 1, 11, 13, 16, 24, 31, 32, 33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Serologic testing by TB Stat Pak test (Chembio Diagnostic Systems, Inc, Medford, NY, USA), kindly provided by Dr Lyashchenko KP. m, month.

Technical Appendix Table 2. Clinical signs at and during hospitalization and gross and microscopic lesions as well as ZN-positive bacilli observed at and after necropsy*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elephant ID</th>
<th>Clinical signs</th>
<th>Gross lesions</th>
<th>Microscopic lesions</th>
<th>ZN stain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chronic weight loss, weakness, anorexia, dyspnea</td>
<td>Generalized lymphadenopathy, Purulent exudates and multifocal calcified pulmonary nodules. Hepatic congestion, together with renal multifocal micro abscesses.</td>
<td>Lung: severe chronic diffuse caseous necrosis, fibroplasias, infiltration of lymphocytes and macrophages. Lymph nodes: Chronic diffuse caseous necrosis lymphadenitis. Liver: severe centrilobular hemorrhage and necrosis multifocal caseous necrosis, diffuse lymphocyte and macrophage accumulation around blood vessels</td>
<td>Positive (100/HPF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (still alive)</td>
<td>Good condition, serous nasal discharge</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Positive (50/HPF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chronic weight loss, weakness, anorexia, depression</td>
<td>Multifocal calcified pulmonary nodules. Frothy, purulent exudates and ulcer in the upper trachea.</td>
<td>Lung: Chronic diffuse caseous necrosis, fibroplasias, Infiltration of lymphocytes and macrophages. Lymph nodes: mild degree of lymphocytic depletion.</td>
<td>Positive (10/HPF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chronic weight loss, weakness, anorexia</td>
<td>Pulmonary hemorrhage and edema, mediastinal lymph nodes enlargement, splenomegaly with multifocal micro abscesses.</td>
<td>Lung: pulmonary edema, infiltration of neutrophils.</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ZN, Ziehl-Neelsen staining for acid-fast bacilli in either of the samples of lung and mediastinal lymph nodes; HPF, high-power field; NA, not applicable.*