To the Editor: Cardioviruses currently consist of at least 3 viruses: Theiler murine encephalomyocarditis virus, encephalomyocarditis virus, and Saffold virus (SAVF) (1–4). Saffold cardioviruses in the family Picornaviridae was isolated and identified from feral specimens of a child with fever of unknown origin in the United States (3).

Several reports have documented the presence of SAVF in fecal samples and respiratory secretions (5–10). However, it is not clear whether SAVF is associated with any disease, including gastroenteritis in humans, and epidemiologic data for SAVF are limited. We report an epidemiologic survey of SAVF in children hospitalized with diarrhea in Chiang Mai, Thailand.

A total of 150 fecal specimens were obtained from children hospitalized with acute gastroenteritis in Chiang Mai during January–December 2007. Patient ages ranged from >1 to 5 years. SAFV in fecal specimens were further amplified by using a nested PCR and primers specific for the virus 5′ untranslated region (7). A negative control was also included to monitor any contamination that might have occurred during the PCR.

SAFVs detected were further analyzed by amplification of the viral protein (VP) 1 gene (6,9,10) and direct sequencing of the VP1 PCR amplicon by using the BigDye Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). VP1 sequence was compared with SAVF sequences of reference strains available in the National Center for Biotechnology Information (Bethesda, MD, USA). Phylogenetic and molecular evolutionary analyses were conducted by using MEGA4 (www.megasoftware.net). Nucleotide sequences of SAVF strains described were deposited in GenBank under accession nos. HQ668170–HQ668173.

Four (2.7%) of 150 specimens were positive for SAVF (CMH023/2007, CMH038/2007, CMH045/2007, and CMH143/2007). Two of these specimens (CMH023/2007 and CMH038/2007) were obtained in February 2007, one (CMH045/2007) in March 2007, and 1 (CMH143/2007) in November 2007. Co-infections with other viruses were detected in all 4 samples. Two specimens (CMH023/2007 and CMH045/2007), were co-infected with noroviruses GII/16 and GII/4 genotypes, respectively. One SAVF-positive sample (CMH038/2007) was co-infected with a group A rotavirus G1P[8] genotype, and another (CMH143/2007) was co-infected with human parechovirus.

All SAVF-positive specimens were further amplified for the VP1 gene to determine their phylogenetic lineages and genetic relationships with other SAVF reference strains. When we used 3 sets of primers used in other studies (6,9,10) for amplification of the VP1 gene, this gene was amplified only by the primer set reported by Itagaki et al. (10).

Analysis of partial VP1 sequences (369 nt) of 4 SAVF strains showed that strains CMH023/2007 and CMH143/2007 were highly conserved (nt sequence identities >97%). These 2 SAVF strains were most closely related to the prototype strain of SAVF1 (EF165067) isolated in the United States (nt sequence identity range 87.6%–88.9%) and SAVF strains from China (LZ50419, BCH985, GL311, and GL377) (Figure). In addition, the other 2 SAVFs identified in the present study (CMH038/2007 and CMH045/2007) were identical to each other and closely related to SAVF2 strains from China (BCHU79, BCHU353).
and Finland (Finland 2008, FIN08–13B) (nt sequence identity range 94.8%–95.6%). Phylogenetic analysis showed that CMH038/2007 and CMH045/2007 were clustered within the SAFV2 lineage (Figure).

The 4 strains of SAFV were isolated from children with acute gastroenteritis who were co-infected with other viral pathogens (norovirus, group A rotavirus, and human parechovirus). Therefore, we could not determine whether SAFVs identified in this study were associated with acute gastroenteritis. The detection rate for SAFV in children with acute gastroenteritis (2.7%) in our study was consistent with that in a study in Beijing, People’s Republic of China (3.2%) (9).

![ Phylogenetic analysis of the partial nucleotide sequence (369 nt) encoding the viral protein 1 gene of Saffold virus (SAFV) isolated in this study and other reference strains. The tree was generated by using the neighbor-joining method and MEGA4 (www.megasoftware.net). Bootstrap values >80 are indicated for the corresponding nodes on the basis of a resampling analysis of 1,000 replicates. Scale bar indicates nucleotide substitutions per site. ]

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Phylogenetic analysis of the VP1 region demonstrated that 2 SAFV lineages (SAFV1 and SAFV2) were circulating in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Further extensive epidemiologic surveillance of SAFV in other areas may provide a better understanding of the distribution, heterogeneity, and association of SAFV with enteric diseases in humans.

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Pattara Khamrin, Nathawan Chaimongkol, Nattika Nantachit, Shoko Okitsu, Hiroshi Ushijima, and Niwat Maneekarn

Author affiliations: Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand (P. Khamrin, N. Chaimongkol, N. Maneekarn); Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand (N. Nantachit); and Nihon University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan (S. Okitsu, H. Ushijima)

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References


Lethal Necrotizing Pneumonia Caused by an ST398 Staphylococcus aureus Strain

To the Editor: The prevalent colonization of livestock with methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) sequence type (ST) 398 in many countries is a cause for consternation. However, understanding of the emergence of these organisms and their public health implications is embryonic. The perceptions that all MRSA found in livestock are of ST398 lineage or that livestock are the only reservoirs of ST398 oversimplify a complex epidemiology, therefore, prudence is required when attributing human infections with S. aureus ST398 to livestock reservoirs.

The isolation of a young girl with ST398 methicillin-susceptible S. aureus (MSSA) is tragic (1). However, the conclusion by the authors that “the spread of S. aureus ST398 among livestock is a matter of increasing concern because strains of this sequence type were able to acquire PVL [Panton-Valentine leukocidin] genes” is misleading.

The authors report no history of livestock exposure and the spa type reported (t571) is relatively rare among livestock isolates (2,3). The isolate from the fatal case was tetracycline-susceptible and positive for PVL toxin, while livestock ST398 isolates have been almost uniformly tetracycline resistant and PVL negative. Notably, spa type t571 ST398 MSSA was detected in 9 families from the Dominican Republic living in Manhattan, New York, without contact with livestock (4). Furthermore, t571 was the only spa type of MSSA identified in a study in the Netherlands of ST398 isolates, including 3 independent cases of nosocomial bacteremia in Rotterdam with no apparent livestock contact (5). spa type t571 was the predominant (11%) MSSA type in patients at a Beijing, China, hospital (6). More recently, a study of t571 MSSA strains from cases of bloodstream infections in France determined that the isolates differed from pig-borne strains and shared similarities with strains from humans in China and virulent USA300 strains (7). These observations concur with a hypothesis that ST398 strains of diverse genotype and geographic origin may also be epidemiologically distinct (8), and livestock contact is a notably inconsistent feature of invasive ST398 infections (5–7,10).

The possibility that variants of the ST398 lineage may persist in human populations without livestock contact should not be indiscriminately attributed to livestock, particularly if isolates are genotypically dissimilar to those occurring commonly in animals.

Peter R. Davies,
Elizabeth A. Wagstrom,
and Jeffrey B. Bender

Author affiliation: University of Minnesota,
St. Paul, Minnesota, USA

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