Zoonotic Transmission of Pathogens by Ixodes ricinus Ticks, Romania

To the Editor: The Ixodes ricinus tick is a predominant vector of a large variety of pathogens of veterinary and medical consequence in Europe (1). The most prevalent I. ricinus–borne infection of persons in Europe is Lyme borreliosis, a multisystemic disorder caused by spirochetes of the Borrelia burgdorferi sensu lato complex (2). Persons bitten by ticks can also become infected with many other pathogens, such as bacteria (Anaplasma spp., Francisella spp., Coxiella burnetii, Bartonella spp., Rickettsiae spp., and Neoehrlichia mikurensis); parasites (Babesia spp., Theileria spp.); and arboviruses (tick-borne encephalitis virus, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus, and Eyach virus) (1). Symptoms induced by such pathogens are often diverse and nonspecific, complicating accurate diagnosis of the disease.

In Romania, cases of Lyme disease and tick-borne encephalitis (caused by tick-borne encephalitis virus) have been identified (3). However, little is known about the public health impact of these diseases, and none of the other tick-borne pathogens present in Europe have been reported as causes of infection in Romania. Although I. ricinus is the most abundant and widespread tick in Romania (3), the public health impact of I. ricinus–borne disease is likely to be underestimated. Therefore, the first step in evaluating the distribution of these potential pathogens is to establish their presence in ticks from previously unexplored areas.

We conducted a study to identify the main tick-borne bacterial and parasitic human pathogens known to be present in Europe but not previously detected in Romania. We tested for the presence of DNA from spotted fever group Rickettsia spp., Anaplasma spp., Francisella tularensis, and Babesia spp. in 147 I. ricinus ticks collected from roe deer and goats at 2 sites in eastern Romania: Bacau (46°35′0″N, 26°55′0″E) and Galati (45°26′22″N, 28°2′4″E). Specimens were tested by PCR, using specific primers for each pathogen or group of pathogens, as described (4). Sequences obtained from Eurofins MWG Operon (Ebersberg, Germany) were identified by using BLAST (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST) and compared with sequences available in GenBank.

DNA from Rickettsia spp. was detected in 20 (13.6%) ticks. Sequence analyses revealed that 9 (6.1%) sequences were related to the R. monacensis strain IRd/Serbia gltA gene (99%–100% nt similarity) (GenBank accession no. GQ925820) and 11 (7.48%) were related to R. helvetica gltA gene (99%–100% nt similarity) (GenBank accession no. AM418450). DNA from Anaplasma spp. was identified in 33 (22.4%) ticks. Analysis revealed that 30 of the 33 amplified fragments showed 100% identity to the 16S rRNA gene of a sambiont in the family Anaplasmataceae, Candidatus Midichloria mitochondrii (GenBank accession no. EU780455), and the remaining 3 were related to known pathogenic species identified in Romania: 2 (1.4%) exhibited 100% identity to Anaplasma phagocytophilum (GenBank accession no. EU982548), and 1 (0.7%) showed 99% similarity to Ehrlichia muris (GenBank accession no. GU358691).Francisella tularensis–specific DNA was amplified from 4 DNA extracts (2.7%). All 4 sequences were identical and shared 99% similarity with the F. tularensis peptidyl-propyl cis-trans isomerase gene (GenBank accession no. CP003048). Babesia spp.–specific DNA was amplified in 1 DNA extract (0.7%), and it shared 99% sequence identity with the Babesia sp. EU1 18S...
rDNA gene (GenBank accession no. HQ830266).

This is a report on the identification of the human pathogens *R. monacensis*, *R. helvetica*, *A. phagocytophilum*, *E. muris*, and *Babesia EU1* in Romania. *R. monacensis* (also known as the Cadiz agent or *Rickettsia IRS3* and IRS4) was first identified in *I. ricinus* tick samples from Germany (5) and was recently recognized as the cause of Mediterranean spotted fever-like rickettsiosis in Spain (6). *R. helvetica* was isolated from *I. ricinus* ticks in Switzerland in 1979, and, since then, it has been isolated in many other European countries (7). *R. helvetica* was associated with human infections in the late 1990s (8).

The role of animals as reservoirs for these pathogens is unknown. *A. phagocytophilum* is the causative agent of granulocytic anaplasmosis in humans, cattle, horses, and dogs, and is widespread throughout Europe (8). *E. muris* has been detected in ticks from Finland and European Russia and from ticks and rodents from Slovakia. In 2009, *E. muris* was also detected in patients with febrile illness in the United States (9). *Babesia* sp. EU1 has been detected in roe deer and ticks in several countries, and in 2003 was associated with human disease in Italy and Austria (4,10). Tularemia is known to be present in Romania and is thought to be exclusively and directly transmitted by hares. However, detection of *F. tularensis* DNA in *I. ricinus* ticks suggests that this bacterium might also be tick-borne.

In conclusion, the detection of DNA of various human pathogens in ticks in Romania strongly suggests that these microorganisms circulate in the country. Because all of these pathogens affect humans, our study highlights the urgent requirement for further research to assess their impact on public health in Romania.

Acknowledgments

We thank the members of the Tiques et Maladies à Tiques group of Réseau Ecologie des Interactions Durables for stimulating discussions and support.

This study was partly funded by the European Union grant FP7-261504 EDENext and is catalogued by the EDENext Steering Committee as EDENext 043 (www.edenext.eu). Funding was also provided by the Project Programul Operational Sectorial Dezvoltarea Resurselor Umane /88/1.5/S/52176 Universitatea de Științe Agricole și Medicină Veterinară, Iasi, Romania.

Oana Alina Paduraru, Jean Philippe Buffet, Martine Cote, Sarah Bonnet, Sarah Moutailler, Vlad Paduraru, Françoise Femenia, Marc Eloit, Gheorghe Savuta, and Muriel Vayssier-Taussat

Author affiliations: USC Bipar, Bartonella et Tiques, Maisons-Alfort, France (O.A. Paduraru, J.P. Buffet, M. Cote, S. Bonnet, S. Moutailler, F. Femenia, M. Vayssier-Taussat); Universitatea de Științe Agricole și Medicină Veterinară, Iasi, Romania (O.A. Paduraru, V. Paduraru, G. Savuta); Pathoquest, Paris, France (O.A. Paduraru, M. Eloit); Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire d’Alfort, Maisons-Alfort (M. Eloit); and Institut Pasteur, Paris (M. Eloit).

References


Address for correspondence: Muriel Vayssier-Taussat, AFSSA-UMR BIPAR, 23 Rue du General de Gaulle, Maisons-Alfort 94700, France; email: mvayssier@vet-alfort.fr

The opinions expressed by authors contributing to this journal do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the institutions with which the authors are affiliated.