goats remain in pastures might have favored environmental contamination by interaction with wildlife. Furthermore, an additional case of _M. microti_ infection in a cat reported in 2011 in the same region also had the SB0118 spoligotype (7), which demonstrated that this bacillus is actively circulating in animals from this area.

_M. microti_ was previously isolated on the basis of a skin test–positive result for cattle in the United Kingdom (8), which demonstrated the risk for infection in livestock. These findings raise concern on reliability of diagnostic tests used for bovine tuberculosis surveillance. _M. microti_, which is phylogenetically similar to _M. bovis_ or _M. caprae_ and widely disseminated in the environment, could be responsible for misleading diagnostic results, as demonstrated in this study.

Highly specific tests are needed to accurately identify _M. bovis_ (or _M. caprae_) infection at antemortem examination through use of specific antigens, such as ESAT 6 and CFP10, which are absent in _M. microti_ and are currently used in the interferon-γ test in France (9). In addition, at postmortem diagnosis, use of specific molecular tools capable of rapidly distinguishing members of the MTBC should be considered. Histopathologic analysis lacks specificity, and obtaining results for bacterial culture takes too much time for these particularly slow-growing and fastidious mycobacteria.

_M. microti_ has already been reported to cause tuberculosis in immunocompromised and immunocompetent patients in France (10). Thus, potential risk for infection of humans by consumption of raw goat milk cheese cannot be ruled out.

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**Mycobacterium oryxis—Associated Tuberculosis in Free-Ranging Rhinoceroses, Nepal, 2015**

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To the Editor: *Mycobacterium orygis*, previously described as oryx bacilli, has recently been categorized as a member of *M. tuberculosis* complex and has been reported to cause tuberculosis (TB) in a variety of animals and in humans. Most reported isolates were of South Asian origin (1). In a previous study (2), we isolated and molecularly characterized *M. orygis* isolates from wild animals living in a captive facility in Kathmandu, Nepal.

The greater one-horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), or Indian rhinoceros, is the largest species of rhinoceros. It is listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (https://cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php), designated as vulnerable by the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List (http://www.iucnredlist.org/search), and designated as a protected species by the Government of Nepal (3). Because of successful conservation efforts, the current wild population of greater one-horned rhinoceros in Nepal and India has increased from 600 in 1975 to 3,555 in mid-2015 (4).

As of 2015, the population of these rhinoceros in Nepal was 645, including 605 animals living in Chitwan National Park (CNP) (5).

On February 16, 2015, CNP officials observed a sick female rhinoceros in the buffer zone of the western sector of the park near Amaltari. The rhinoceros was dull, depressed, and not feeding. The following day, the animal was found dead in the same area (online Technical Appendix Figure 1, http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/22/3/15-0845-Techapp1.pdf). Superficial maggot-infested wounds were on both sides of the vulva, indicating that the rhinoceros in CNP, where the deer and blue bull originated. This new finding of a different strain type of *M. orygis* in a free-ranging rhinoceros in CNP provides evidence for our hypothesis. Other reports of *M. orygis* in captive wild animals in Nepal (2), cattle and a rhesus monkey in Bangladesh (1), humans in South Asia (1), and an immigrant from India in New Zealand (9) further support this bacterium’s potential widespread distribution in South Asia and attests to the One Health significance of this organism.

In a demographic study of rhinoceros in Nepal (10), the animals were found to be living in a narrow area of...
riverine grassland in CNP. A chronic and devastating disease like TB in this vulnerable and isolated population, which is already threatened from habitat destruction and poaching, is a matter of great conservation concern for the animal’s long-term survivability. Also, CNP is listed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as a World Heritage site because of its rich biodiversity and as an important habitat for endangered animals, including Bengal tigers (Panthera tigris) and Asian elephants (Elephas maximus). Thus, M. orygis–associated TB in rhinoceros in CNP may also indicate a threat to other animals, including some that are endangered. There is a strong possibility of unknown maintenance hosts of M. orygis in and around the national park. Our findings support the need for further investigation to understand the ecology and epidemiology of M. orygis and provide justification for active surveillance of this bacterium in animals in the national park and in livestock and humans in the buffer-zone areas. Furthermore, the increasing evidence for widespread distribution of M. orygis in South Asia provides a new picture of TB and may lead to a new understanding of M. tuberculosis complex.

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