and regions than the study by Chen et al., in which the 10–29-year age group and middle regions of the province showed the highest incidence rates (6).

Our study has a few limitations. First, the long, asymptomatic latent period of cysticercosis affects diagnostic efficiency and age-specific incidence estimates. Second, our data were incomplete because of some missing information for cases we identified. Third, independent confirmation might affect incidence estimates from early in the study period. However, our multidisciplinary approach substantially reduced misdiagnosis rates and increased the efficiency of diagnosing cysticercosis (9).

In summary, our analyses show that Shandong Province has been a cysticercosis-endemic area for many years. Improved surveillance and control are needed to address the elevated risk for cysticercosis in western regions of this province.

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About the Author
Dr. Gongzhen Liu is an assistant researcher in the field of parasitic biology, Shandong Institute of Parasitic Diseases, Shandong Academy of Medical Sciences, World Health Organization Collaborating Centre on Vector-Borne Diseases and Food-Borne Parasitic Diseases, Jining, China. His current research interest is the role of invasive parasites and interactions with host cells.

References

Address for correspondence: Zhenhua Yu or Xin Liu, Shandong Institute of Parasitic Diseases, Shandong Academy of Medical Sciences, World Health Organization Collaborating Centre on Vector-Borne Diseases and Food-Borne Parasitic Diseases, Jining 272033, China; email: sfyzyh123@163.com or liux3276@163.com

Rickettsia africae and Novel Rickettsial Strain in Amblyomma spp. Ticks, Nicaragua, 2013

Helena Vogel, Janet Foley, Christine V. Fiorello
Author affiliation: University of California, Davis, California, USA
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We report molecular detection of Rickettsia africae in Amblyomma ovale ticks from Nicaragua and a novel rickettsial strain in an A. triste tick. Of 146 ticks from dogs, 16.4% were Rickettsia PCR positive. The presence of Rickettsia spp. in human-biting ticks in Nicaragua may pose a public health concern.

Obligately intracellular Rickettsia spp., typically transmitted by ticks, cause a multitude of mild to severe rickettsial diseases in humans and other animals. Novel Rickettsia species have been identified through molecular
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Table. Number of dogs and ticks sampled, tick species, and prevalence of rickettsiae in ticks in 3 indigenous communities, northern Nicaragua

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amak</th>
<th>Raiti</th>
<th>Arang Dak</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. ticks collected and tested</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. ovale (PCR-positive)</td>
<td>25 (4)</td>
<td>45 (10)</td>
<td>57 (4)</td>
<td>127 (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. sculputum (PCR-positive)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4 (3)</td>
<td>8 (2)</td>
<td>12 (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. triste (PCR-positive)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6 (1)</td>
<td>1 (0)</td>
<td>7 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of rickettsiae in ticks, % (95% CI)</td>
<td>16.0 (5.25–36.9)</td>
<td>25.5 (15.1–39.3)</td>
<td>9.09 (3.75–19.4)</td>
<td>16.4 (11.0–23.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By location, the PCR prevalence was 25.5% (95% CI 15.1%–39.3%) in Raiti, 16.0% (95% CI 5.25%–36.9%) in Amak, and 9.09% (95% CI 3.75%–19.4%) in Arang Dak. These differences were statistically significant (p = 0.05 by Fisher exact test). The finding of highest prevalence in the most populated community is consistent with peridomestic animals maintaining the infection, and the rainforest and remote wildlife not being significant sources.

For the 576-bp ompA sequence, all from A. ovale ticks were identical and were 99.6% homologous with sequences from GenBank identified as R. africae. R. africae has not been reported in A. ovale ticks or in North, Central, or South America. R. africae causes a mild rickettsiosis known as African tick-bite fever and was first described in a patient in the Western Hemisphere in 1998 (I). R. africae has been detected in A. variegatum ticks by using PCR and in humans in Guadeloupe by using serology (6) and more recently in A. loculosum ticks from New Caledonia (7). In Brazil, adult A. ovale ticks bite humans most frequently and are present from the borders of Mexico to those of Argentina (8). A. ovale is a common human-biting tick in Central and South America and poses a public health concern.

Sequences of ompA in 2 of 5 PCR-positive A. mixtum matched 99.6% to Candidatus R. amblyommi in GenBank (ompA of the other samples did not amplify, likely because they were relatively weak on real-time PCR). Candidatus R. amblyommi is common among Amblyomma spp. ticks in the New World and was reported in A. mixtum ticks in Brazil (9). Candidatus R. amblyommi has unknown pathogenicity but has been implicated in rickettsiosis cases in humans (9).

The ompA amplicon from A. triste ticks matched Rickettsia sp. ARAGAOI; sequencing of the rpmB and 17kDa genes was unsuccessful. This rickettsial species was originally described in marsupials in Brazil (10). Further monitoring of tick vectors in this remote area is needed to characterize local risk and detect possibly emerging vector-borne disease.

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About the Author
Miss Vogel is a veterinary student at University of California Davis School of Veterinary Medicine and works as a laboratory intern in J.F.’s laboratory. Her research interest is the ecology of emerging vectorborne diseases.

References

Address for correspondence: Janet Foley, University of California, Department of Medicine and Epidemiology, 1320 Tupper Hall, Davis, CA 95616, USA; email: jefoley@ucdavis.edu

Amebaborne Attilina massiliensis Keratitis, France

Alexandre Battaini, Bernard La Scola, Gaëlle Ho Wang Yin, Louis Hoffart, Michel Drancourt

Author affiliations: Aix Marseille Université, Marseille, France (A. Battaini, B. La Scola, M. Drancourt); Aix-Marseille University–APHM, Hôpital de la Timone, Marseille (G.H.W. Yin, L. Hoffart)

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We report a case of Acanthamoeba castellani keratitis in a person who wore contact lenses. The amebae hosted an ameba-resistant bacterial symbiont, provisionally named “Attilina massiliensis,” a yet undescribed α-Proteobacterium.

A mebal keratitis is an aggressive ocular infection that can lead to blindness (1). It is usually associated with wearing soft contact lenses; Dart et al. documented that in countries with a high prevalence of contact lens wear, 85%–88% of Acanthamoeba keratitis cases occurred in contact lens users (1). These ameba host ameba-resistant bacteria, and increase their pathogenicity to the host (2). Ameba hosting intra-amebal microorganisms have been rarely documented in cases originating in contaminated contact lenses (3) and never in mixed keratitis. We report a case of mixed ameba–amebal-resistant bacterial keratitis.

A 17-year-old woman who wore contact lenses consulted the ophthalmology department of the clinic associated with Hôpital de la Timone, Marseille, France, in July 2016, after experiencing 1 month of keratoconjunctivitis symptoms related to an undocumented clinical diagnosis of herpes virus keratitis of the left eye. The patient had been prescribed a 1-week treatment with valacyclovir (3×/d) and a corneal dressing. Examination of the left eye showed 4/10 visual acuity; the right eye was normal. Slit-lamp examination showed a central radial keratoneuritis, central corneal edema, central diffuse infiltrate, and a punctate superficial keratitis with no predesmemetic precipitates and no satellite lesions (Figure). The patient was admitted to the hospital and was administered hourly topical treatments of polyhexamethylene biguanide eye drops, hexamidine, and 1% atropine. The patient, whose diagnosis was early-stage Acanthamoeba keratitis infection, was discharged after 5 days of treatment; a corneal swab sample at discharge was negative for herpes virus, varicella zoster virus, adenovirus, enterovirus, cytomegalovirus, and Chlamydia trachomatis. Follow-up 7 days later yielded reduced symptoms. We followed up on the patient biweekly and slowly tapered drugs over 4 months; the previously negative