Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis, Lebanon, 2016–2017

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In a 12-month nationwide study on the prevalence of drug-resistant tuberculosis (TB) in Lebanon, we identified 3 multidrug-resistant cases and 3 extensively drug-resistant TB cases in refugees, migrants, and 1 Lebanese resident. Enhanced diagnostics, particularly in major destinations for refugees, asylum seekers, and migrant workers, can inform treatment decisions and may help prevent the spread of drug-resistant TB.

Populations in crisis-affected areas are particularly vulnerable to tuberculosis (TB) linked to malnutrition, overcrowding, and discontinuity in health services (1,2). Difficulties accessing diagnosis and starting or completing appropriate treatment can promote the emergence and spread of multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB (resistant to at least rifampin and isoniazid) and extensively drug-resistant (XDR) TB (additionally resistant to 1 of the following: a second-line injectable drug and 1 fluoroquinolone) in the countries of origin or in countries of transit or refuge after migration (3).

Lebanon hosts the largest per capita refugee population in the world. In addition to 450,000 refugees from Palestine, 1.5 million refugees from Syria are scattered in hundreds of informal sites across the nation (2,4). Moreover, the country hosts >250,000 migrant domestic workers, mostly originating from regions with high TB incidence rates, such as Ethiopia, Bangladesh, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka (5).

The last national survey on the prevalence of drug-resistant TB in Lebanon was performed 15 years ago (6), well before the beginning of the Syria crisis in 2011. Even most recent reported MDR TB rates largely relied on estimates rather than on systematic laboratory confirmation (6). Second-line drug susceptibility testing (DST) and individualized XDR TB treatments were not available. We report results from a June 2016–May 2017 nationwide study combining extensive phenotypic and molecular testing. This national survey was approved by the ethics committee of the Azm Centre for Research in Biotechnology and Its Applications, Lebanese University (document no. CE-EDST-3-2016), authorized by the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health. Informed consent was obtained from the study patients.

The Study

The study included 720 cases of suspected TB, corresponding to all suspected cases reported from June 1, 2016, through May 31, 2017, to the TB centers from the 9 governorates that make up Lebanon’s national TB program. After testing of all corresponding microscopy-positive and microscopy-negative samples, 284 were confirmed TB cases on the basis of solid (Lowenstein-Jensen [LJ]) or liquid (BBL MGIT Mycobacteria Growth Indicator, BD Diagnostics, http://www.bd.com) culture results or molecular testing results (Xpert MTB/RIF, Cepheid, http://www.cepheid.com). For samples contaminated with blood, Anyplex MTB/NTM Real-time Detection (Seegene, http://www.seegene.com) (Appendix 1, https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/25/3/18-1375-App1.pdf) was used. Thirty-four cases could not be subjected to DST because of culture negativity (n = 28), contamination (n = 3), insufficient sample amount for culture (n = 2), or reagent contingencies (n = 1). Of the 250 remaining patients, 51% (128/250) were men; the mean age was 34 years (Table 1). Of the 250 remaining patients, 51% (128/250) were men; the mean age was 34 years (Table 1; Appendix 2, https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/25/3/18-1375-App2.xlsx). Patients were from Syria (74/250, 29.6%), Lebanon (70/250, 28%), Ethiopia (57/250, 22.8%), Bangladesh (13/250, 5.2%), Palestine (7/250, 2.8%), or other nations (29/250, 11.6%).

Rifampin resistance was detected among 7/250 (2.8%) patients, concordantly with Xpert testing results for all cases (Table 1). We used multivariate logistic regression to test TB history as an independent predictor of rifampin resistance, after adjusting for age, sex, and nationality (Appendix 1). Log-linearity was checked for age. A 2-tailed type I error rate was set at 5%. TB history information was available for 246 (98.4%) patients. The proportion of

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For the other drugs for which we detected different drug resistance–associated deletions, including 3 XDR TB isolates. These mutations predict additional resistance to ethionamide and pyrazinamide, which are not phenotypically tested in Lebanon or in many other countries.

Results of genotypic analysis of the 3 MDR TB isolates by Deeplex-MycTB also were consistent with phenotypic profiling overall, considering that a rare F129S mutation in katG was previously described in association with isoniazid resistance (11), along with other well-established mutations. An ethambutol resistance–associated M306V mutation in embB in 1 isolate was phenotypically undetectable, probably reflecting known poor phenotypic reproducibility for this mutation (10). Of note, in the same isolate, Deeplex-MycTB testing detected a gyrA S91P mutation, which generally confers low levels of levofloxacin resistance (12), as a minority population (5.2%). This detection was confirmed by Anyplex results but was not correlated with phenotypic resistance to levofloxacin tested at a standard critical concentration of 1.5 µg/mL. As with the XDR TB isolates, nonsense insertion or deletion mutations additionally detected in pncA or ethA predicted supplementary pyrazinamide and ethionamide resistance in some isolates.

None of the MDR or XDR TB cases clustered with any other case in the study population tested by standard DST. The rarest mutation detected in TB isolates, nonsense insertion or deletion mutations additionally detected in pncA or ethA predicted supplementary pyrazinamide and ethionamide resistance in some isolates.
associated clonal complex epidemically spreading across represents a major, presumably highly transmissible MDR-100-32 MIRU-VNTR haplotype (Table 2). This haplotype MDR TB case in a patient from Lebanon fully matched the 100-32 MIRU-VNTR haplotype and the isolate from an XDR TB case in a patient originating in eastern Europe differed by a single allele from the isolate from an XDR TB case in a patient originating in Lebanon is relatively low (2.8%), identification of XDR TB patients received treatment and, as of January 2019, responded positively to ongoing treatments, as were the patients treated for MDR TB.

Conclusions
Although the prevalence of rifampin-resistant TB estimated in Lebanon is relatively low (2.8%), identification of XDR TB and MDR TB cases, including TB strains with strong epidemic potential and complex resistance patterns, calls for sustained diagnosis of MDR TB. We recommend that Lebanon test all TB-positive isolates for resistance to clofazimine resistance. Mutations are shown as amino acid changes with the corresponding codon position, nucleotide changes in promoter regions, or *Only genes with detected resistance

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Only genes with detected resistance-associated mutations are shown. No mutation was detected in targets associated with linezolid and bedaquiline and clofazimine resistance. Mutations are shown as amino acid changes with the corresponding codon position, nucleotide changes in promoter regions, or inserted or deleted base (inser or del with position in coding sequence) resulting in a frameshift. Bold text shows mutations concordantly detected by whole-genome sequencing and Deeplex-MycTB (GenoScreen, https://www.genoscreen.fr) in samples subjected to both assays. Other mutations are those detected in samples analyzed by Deeplex-MycTB only. Drug resistance predictions are based on reference data from available scientific literature (8–10) and for pncA also on data from Yadon et al. (14). Black represents phenotypic resistance to the different drugs and gray represents phenotypic susceptibility. For phenotypic testing, levofloxacin was the only fluoroquinolone tested. AMI, amikacin; CAP, capreomycin; EMB, ethambutol; ETH, ethionamide; FQ, fluoroquinolones; KAN, kanamycin; INH, isoniazid; ND, not done; PZA, pyrazinamide; RIF, rifampin; SM, streptomycin. †Deeplex-MycTB result obtained on a primary specimen (sputum). The other results were obtained on indirect samples (primary cultures). ††Mutation described in association with isoniazid resistance once before by Wang et al. (11). This mutation is not detectable by Anyplex testing.

§Detected as a minority variant, at 5.2% in this sample (see text). Percentages of fixation of other mutations within individual samples range from 80.6% to 100%. ¶Putative deletion, as inferred by absence of reads mapped specifically on the corresponding gene target, in contrast to all other, well covered targets. ‡Internal deletion, resulting in a frameshift, from gene position 859 to 999. **According to MIRU-VNTRPlus website (http://www.miru-vntrplus.org) nomenclature (15). For patient 185, a question mark in the genotype reflects the absence of a detectable allele in locus 4052.

24-locus mycobacterial interspersed repetitive unit–variable-number tandem-repeat (MIRU-VNTR) typing of isolates, showing no support for drug-resistance transmission (Appendix 2). Consistently, 4 of the 6 cases involved were previously treated, and the 2 new cases were in migrant workers, presumably representing imported cases. Two cases were in Syria refugees; 1 patient with MDR TB had repeated failed treatment in Syria, and 1 XDR TB case was a relapse after patient arrival in Lebanon. Of the other previously treated cases, 2 had Beijing strain genotypes; the isolate from an XDR TB case in a patient originating from eastern Europe differed by a single allele from the 100-32 MIRU-VNTR haplotype and the isolate from an MDR TB case in a patient from Lebanon fully matched the 100-32 MIRU-VNTR haplotype (Table 2). This haplotype represents a major, presumably highly transmissible MDR-associated clonal complex epidemically spreading across Eurasia (13). Although an XDR TB patient of foreign origin returned to his country after diagnosis because of initial unavailability of proper treatment in Lebanon, the 2 other XDR TB patients received treatment and, as of January 2019, responded positively to ongoing treatments, as were the patients treated for MDR TB.
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P.S. is a consultant for Genoscreen; S.D., F.D.M., and C.G. are employees of Genoscreen.

About the Author
Ms. El Achkar is a PhD student with supervision shared between Université de Lille and Université Libanaise. Her work focuses on TB drug resistance and transmission in Lebanon.

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