acquired immunity or persistence of vaccine-derived immunity within the community, likely contributed to the restricted extent of secondary transmission. Further studies are needed to clarify risk factors for primary and secondary monkeypox transmission.

Positive serologic findings in healthcare workers during this investigation also highlight the limited infection prevention and control resources, such as isolation rooms, gowns, gloves, N95 respirators, and goggles, to protect healthcare workers responding to outbreaks in CAR. For communities located in remote forest areas in which zoonotic spillover and secondary transmission are thought to occur regularly, health center capacity and resources need to be strengthened. Health centers urgently need training on case recognition for healthcare workers, access to diagnostic capacities, and appropriate infection prevention and control measures to reduce the possibility of secondary transmission in these areas (10).

Acknowledgments
The authors thank Romain Duda for his assistance with identification of the animal species in Aka language.

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Dr. Besombes is an infectious and tropical disease clinician who works as a researcher in the Emerging Diseases Epidemiology Unit at Institut Pasteur, Paris, France. Her primary research interests include tropical diseases, specifically zoonotic and vectorborne diseases, and hepatitis Delta virus infection.

References

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Intact Mycobacterium leprae Isolated from Placenta of a Pregnant Woman, China

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Whether Mycobacterium leprae transmits from placenta to fetus remains unknown. We describe the case of a pregnant woman with untreated histoid leproma. Although her newborn was healthy, laboratory examination revealed intact M. leprae present in the placenta, suggesting that the placental barrier might prevent vertical dissemination of M. leprae.

¹These authors contributed equally to and are co–first authors for this article.
Leprosy is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae* in susceptible persons. The disease affects the skin and peripheral nerves and, in later stages, can cause irreversible disability. Dissemination of *M. leprae* is thought to occur through nasal mucosa (1). However, in pregnant patients, whether *M. leprae* can transmit to the fetus remains unknown. We report the case of a pregnant woman who had histoid leproma and refused therapy until after birth. The Ethics Committee of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences’ Institute of Dermatology approved this study, and all persons provided informed consent before sample collection.

In December 2017, a pregnant woman sought care at the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences’ Institute of Dermatology.
Dermatology (Nanjing, China) with a 9-month history of asymptomatic multiple erythema and nodose lesions on her trunk. She had experienced dry skin and dysesthesia in both lower extremities for ≥10 years. In 2009, she had a sudden rash of erythema on her trunk and lower extremities, which was treated as eczema, without improvement. She began losing her eyebrows in 2015. Her pregnancy was discovered 3 months before admission. Since her illness onset, she had experienced no fevers or joint pain, and her family history was negative for leprosy.

Physical examination revealed multiple brown papules and firm nodules on her trunk and face (Figure, panels A, B). Superficial sensation was slightly impaired over the lower extremities. No peripheral nerve or superficial lymph node enlargement was observed. Her eyebrows were lost completely. A skin biopsy from her face revealed a subepidermal clear zone, numerous foamy histiocytes throughout the dermis, dense cellularity, and few perivascular lymphocytes. Prominent acid-fast bacilli were observed inside the dermis (Figure, panels C–E). PCR was performed to detect *M. leprae* DNA fragments of RLEP and FolP1. Samples from a facial lesion tested positive. Serologic examination of the patient’s peripheral blood using ELISA was positive for antibodies of NDO-BSA (IgM), MMP-II (IgG), and LID-1 (IgG) (Appendix Table 1, https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/25/8/19-0114-App1.pdf).

The patient refused treatment, citing concern about adverse effects on the fetus. Her condition was monitored with ultrasounds at serial intervals. At 37 weeks’ gestation, her amniotic membranes ruptured. She was transferred to an isolated operating room and underwent a cesarean delivery. She delivered a healthy baby girl. At the patient’s request, she was housed separately from her infant, and she decided not to breast-feed. After delivery, the patient was treated with dapsone, rifampin, and clofazimine, in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations (2).

After delivery, we collected fresh samples from the patient, including breast milk, umbilical cord, umbilical cord blood, and placenta, as well as nasal mucosa swab and serum specimens from the patient, her newborn, and her elder daughter for bacterial and serologic analysis. Intact acid-fast bacilli were found in placenta homogenates from the patient (Figure, panel F; Appendix Figure). Serologic testing for NDO, MMP-II, and LID antibodies by ELISA were all positive in the patient, whereas only MMP-II and LID antibodies were found in the newborn (Appendix Table 1). We also conducted PCR testing of various samples; some results were positive for the mother and her elder daughter, but none were positive for the newborn (Appendix Table 2). One month later, serologic test results for the infant were almost negative for *M. leprae* antibodies (Appendix Table 3). The patient’s lesions resolved, and her family members were shown to be healthy during follow-ups.

Leprosy can be exacerbated during pregnancy and, without treatment, can cause permanent damage to the skin, nerves, and eyes because of suppression of cell-mediated immunity in pregnancy. Downgrading reactions can occur, especially in the third trimester (3). Therefore, treating leprosy during pregnancy is critical. For multibacillary leprosy patients, World Health Organization treatment guidelines recommend multidrug therapy using rifampin, dapsone, and clofazimine (2). These agents must never be used alone as monotherapy for leprosy nor be stopped during pregnancy (4).

Our patient refused treatment, citing concerns for adverse effects on the fetus; consequently, her condition dramatically worsened during the third trimester. Fortunately, no nerves or important organs were damaged. The patient’s breast milk was negative for DNA, RNA, and antibodies of *M. leprae*. Serum samples from umbilical cord blood were positive for DNA and IgG of *M. leprae* but negative for RNA and IgM. Notably, a substantial number of *M. leprae* organisms were detected in the placenta (Figure, panel F; Appendix Figure).

Our findings support the assumption that the placental barrier can effectively stop vertical transmission of leprosy as well as the consensus that breast-feeding by women receiving multidrug therapy is safe for infants, given that no DNA or RNA of *M. leprae* were detected in breast milk (5,6). Although antileprosy drugs can be excreted into breast milk, no adverse effects have been reported except skin discoloration in the infant because of clofazimine (7). The patient’s elder daughter’s serum sample and nasal mucosa swab specimen were positive for *M. leprae* DNA and RNA by PCR, confirming that she was an *M. leprae* carrier. Households experiencing such a situation need to be screened with regular follow-ups (8).

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**References**

Zoonotic Virus Seroprevalence among Bank Voles, Poland, 2002–2010

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Intact *Mycobacterium leprae* Isolated from Placenta of a Pregnant Woman, China

**Appendix**

**Methods**

**Sample Collection and Preparation**

Samples were obtained from the patient and his family members with informed consent. Sample for pathologic examination was fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin and then sectioned in paraffin blocks for HE and AFB special stains. Placenta sample for mycobacteria AFB special stains was homogenized with glass pestle in 0.9% NS. Nasal secretion samples for PCR detection were collected as previously described (1). A sterile swab was carefully introduced into the antero-superior portion of one of the nostrils with a delicate swivel movement and lateral slip through the nasal wing. The procedure was repeated in the other nostril with the same swab, after which it was inserted in a microtube with the preservative TE 1X. The stem was cut with a scissors, enough to close the microtube. Saliva samples were collected by using Salivette Tube System (Sarstedt, Germany) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

**Determining Antibody Responses by ELISA**

NDO-BSA and LID-1 were generated at Infectious Disease Research Institute, Seattle, USA and MMP-II was generated at Department of Mycobacteriology, Leprosy Research Centre, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Japan. ELISA for the detection of antigen-specific antibodies was performed in accordance with published procedures (2–5). The cutoff values were determined by Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve analysis of three replicate experiments as the value providing best overall performance characteristics for each antigen (sensitivity, specificity and area under the curve) (6). The cutoff values were defined as OD 450nm of 0.236, 0.165 and 0.138 for NDO-BSA, MMP-II and LID-1, respectively.
Reverse Transcription PCR Amplification of 16S rRNA and Gene Amplification of 16S rRNA, RLEP, and *folP1*

Before isolation of genomic DNA and RNA, oral mucosa, nasal mucosa, serum and breast milk samples were centrifuged at high speed, 13000 g for 20 min while the biopsy and placenta homogenate samples were directly used. Total RNA and DNA were simultaneously isolated using a same kit, All DNA/RNA Mini Kit according to manufacturer’s instructions (CAT #:80204, Qiagen, Germany). The Obtained RNA was subjected to reverse transcription - PCR of 16S rRNA and further subjected to PCR amplification by using specific primers and conditions described elsewhere (7). The presence 16S rRNA, RLEP and *folP1* genes of *M. leprae* were detected by using the primers and conditions described previously (8,9). All the amplified products were analyzed with 1.5% agarose gels.

References


   http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-29753-4


**Appendix Table 1.** ELISA based detection of antibody at the time of delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>NDO-BSA (IgM)</th>
<th>MMP-II (IgG)</th>
<th>LID-1 (IgG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blank</td>
<td>0.056</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive control</td>
<td>0.790</td>
<td>0.634</td>
<td>0.381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative control</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.076</td>
<td>0.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient</td>
<td>0.467</td>
<td>0.571</td>
<td>0.220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbilical Cord</td>
<td>0.054</td>
<td>0.515</td>
<td>0.142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appendix Table 2.** Results of PCR detection of patient and household samples*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>OM</th>
<th>NM</th>
<th>Se</th>
<th>BM</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>OM</th>
<th>NM</th>
<th>Se</th>
<th>Elder daughter</th>
<th>OM</th>
<th>NM</th>
<th>Se</th>
<th>Newborn</th>
<th>OM</th>
<th>NM</th>
<th>Se</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16S rRNA(RNA)†</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16S rRNA (DNA)‡</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLEP</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
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<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*BM, breast milk; NM, nasal mucosa; OM, oral mucosa; P, placenta; Se, serum; +, positive; -, negative.
†cDNA as template.
‡Genomic DNA as template.

**Appendix Table 3.** ELISA based detection of antibody at 1-month post-delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>NDO-BSA (IgM)</th>
<th>MMP-II (IgG)</th>
<th>LID-1 (IgG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blank</td>
<td>0.048</td>
<td>0.062</td>
<td>0.067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive control</td>
<td>0.742</td>
<td>0.646</td>
<td>0.371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative control</td>
<td>0.053</td>
<td>0.061</td>
<td>0.062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient</td>
<td>0.631</td>
<td>0.557</td>
<td>0.201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newborn</td>
<td>0.057</td>
<td>0.187</td>
<td>0.188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix Figure. Microscopic examination of intact rod-shaped *Mycobacterium leprae* bacilli from placenta homogenate as square box zoom in (acid-fast stain, original magnification × 400).