

Global Typhoid Genomics Consortium Overview

ReLAVRA+ Meeting 11 July 2023

Megan Carey, PhD, MSPH

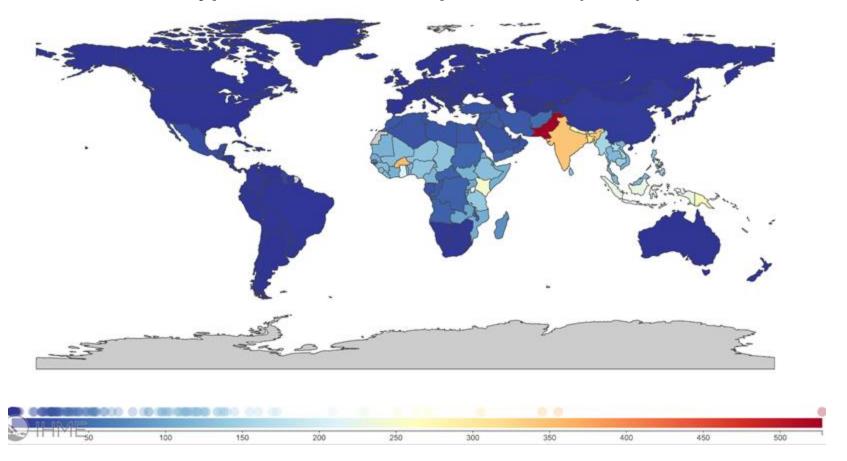
Consortium Coodinator, AMRnet Policy Fellow - London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine & Associate Director, AMR Strategy - IAVI

2 @meganecarey

TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIOLOGY

- Typhoid fever is a systemic infection caused by the bacteria *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi (*S.* Typhi)
- S. Typhi human-restricted, transmitted via fecal-oral route
- 9,237,224 million cases, 110,029 deaths annually¹ – major regional data gaps
- Typically diagnosed using blood culture (55% sensitive)
- 1% case fatality rate, but AMR is a major concern

Typhoid Fever DALYs per 100,000 (2019)

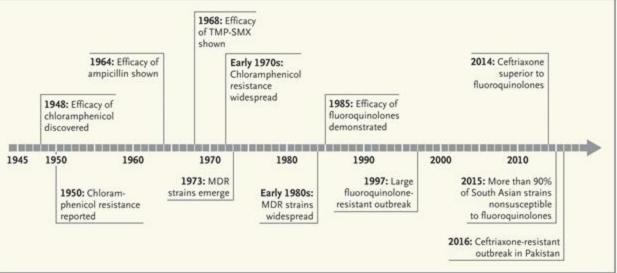


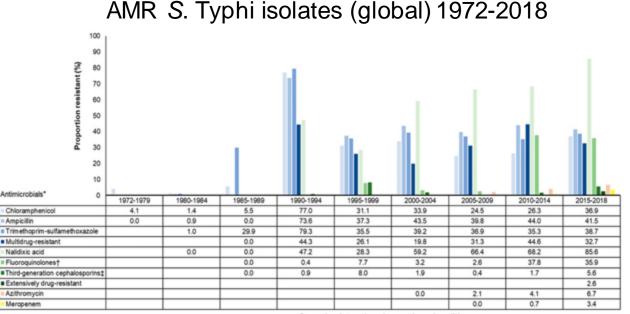
1. Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 (GBD 2019) – Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation Global Health Data Exchange (GHDx).

Antimicrobial Resistance

- **Multidrug resistance** (MDR; resistant to chloramphenicol, co-trimoxazole, ampicillin) became common in the 1990s
- Fluoroquinolones became first-line treatment, resistance became common in South & Southeast Asia in the 2000s
- This led to use of third-generation cephalosporins for treatment of typhoid in Asia, but the emergence & spread of <u>extensively-drug resistant</u> (XDR; MDR + resistant to fluoroquinolones, and third-generation cephalosporins) typhoid in Pakistan left azithromycin as the only available oral antimicrobial in South Asia
- Azithromycin-resistant typhoid has since emerged in
 Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Samoa, and Singapore
- We are rapidly approaching the end of effective oral antibiotics for treatment of typhoid fever



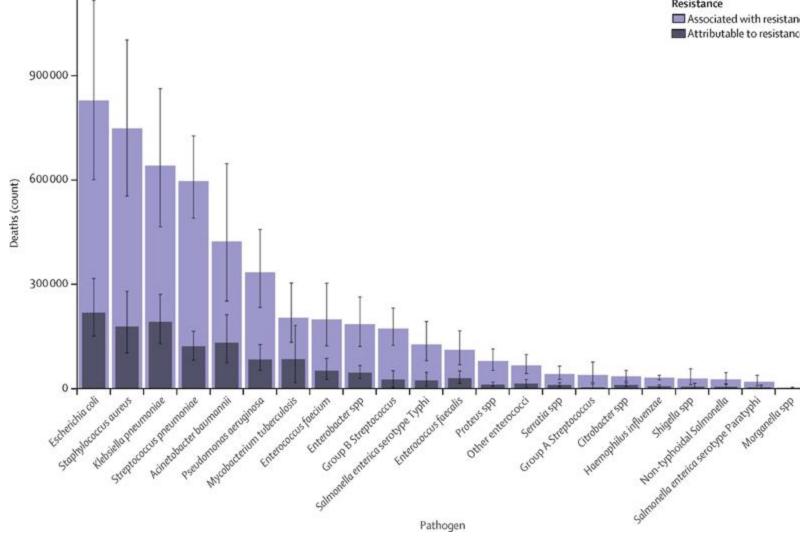




5-year time intervals and proportion values (%)

Figures from: Andrews JR, Qamar FN, Charles RC, Ryan ET. Extensively drug-resistant typhoid—are conjugate vaccines arriving just in time? N Engl J Med 2018; 379:1493–5. & Marchello CS, Carr SD, Crump JA. A systematic review on antimicrobial resistance among Salmonella Typhi worldwide. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. 2020;103(6):2518-2527. doi:10.4269/ajtmh.20-0258

AMR S. Typhi and attributable mortality



Resistance Associated with resistance Attributable to resistance

> Recent estimates suggest that 23,700 deaths were attributable to drug-resistant S. Typhi. This analysis only considered MDR and fluoroquinolone resistant S. Typhi, so is likely to be an underestimate, and the problem is likely to get worse with the continued emergence and spread of AMR.

Figure from: Murray CJ, Ikuta KS, Sharara F, et al. Global burden of bacterial antimicrobial resistance in 2019: a systematic analysis. The Lancet. 2022;399(10325):629-655. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(21)02724-.

Challenges with phenotypic AMR data

Not always widely or consistently reported

Repeat testing is difficult

Hard to standardize across labs – different methods & breakpoints may be used, and technicians may interpret results differently

Not all breakpoints extensively validated with clinical data

Provide no information about relatedness or transmission dynamics

The case for WGS data in informing typhoid control

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Informal genomic surveillance of regional distribution of *Salmonella* Typhi genotypes and antimicrobial resistance via returning travellers

Danielle J. Ingle^{1,2*}, Satheesh Nair³, Hassan Hartman³, Philip M. Ashton³, Zoe A. Dyson^{4,5}, Martin Day³, Joanne Freedman⁶, Marie A. Chattaway³, Kathryn E. Holt^{5,7,8°}, Timothy J. Dallman^{3°}

Standardized AMR outputs

Information about international transmission & emergence & spread of drug-resistant strains

Repeatable

Facilitates investigation of new mechanisms of resistance and pathogen discovery

Extrapolation possible from returning traveler data



Global Overview of Salmonella Typhi

Map view: No. Samples Dataset: All Time period: 1958 to 2021

Countries in grey have no sequence data; countries in blue have fewer than 20 samples. Major regional data gaps limit our ability to fully appreciate the magnitude of AMR and monitor its emergence and spread

Insufficient data 1 - 9 10 - 19 20 - 99 100 - 299 >= 300

GLOBAL Typhoid Genomics CONSORTIUM

Overview of Goals & Activities

Our Mission:

We aim to engage the global typhoid research community in order to aggregate *Salmonella* Typhi genomic data to monitor the emergence and spread of drug resistance and inform targeted public health action.

Consortium goals:

- 1. Encourage prompt sharing of typhoid genome data for public health benefit
- 2. Facilitate the extraction and reporting of key data of public health relevance
- 3. Promote and facilitate the dissemination and use of information derived from typhoid genomic data to monitor antimicrobial resistance and postvaccination impact

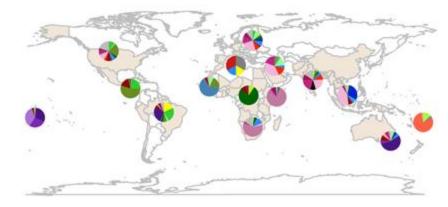
www.typhoidgenomics.org @TyphiNET info@typhi.net

medRχiv

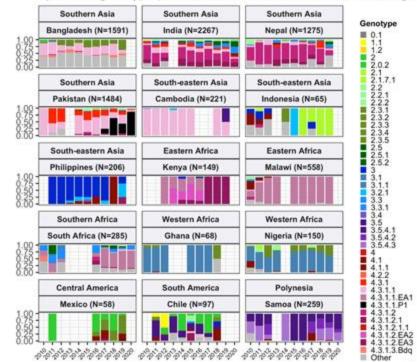
Global diversity and antimicrobial resistance of typhoid fever pathogens: insights from 13,000 *Salmonella* Typhi genomes

🔟 Megan E. Carey, 🔟 Zoe A. Dyson, 🔟 Danielle J. Ingle, 🔟 Afreenish Amir, 🔟 Mabel K. Aworh, 🔟 Marie Anne Chattaway, 🔟 Ka Lip Chew, 🔟 John A. Crump, 🔟 Nicholas A. Feasey, 🔟 Benjamin P. Howden, 🔟 Karen H. Keddy, 🔟 Mailis Maes, 🔟 Christopher M. Parry, Sandra Van Puyvelde, 🔟 Hattie E. Webb, D Ayorinde O.Afolayan, D Shalini Anandan, D Jason R.Andrews, Philip M.Ashton, Buddha Basnyat, Ashish Bavdekar, 💿 Isaac I. Bogoch, 💿 John D. Clemens, Kesia E. da Silva, 💿 Anuradha De, 💿 Joep de Ligt, Paula Lucia Diaz Guevara. D Christiane Dolecek. D Shanta Dutta, D Louise Francois Watkins. Denise O. Garrett, 💿 Gauri Godbole, 💿 Melita A. Gordon, 💿 Andrew R. Greenhill, 💿 Chelsey Griffin, D Madhu Gupta, D Rene Hendricksen, D Robert S. Heyderman, Yogesh Hooda, Juan Carlos Hormazabal, Odion O. Ikhimiukor, 💿 Junaid Igbal, Jobin J. Jacob, 💿 Claire Jenkins, 💿 Dasaratha Ramaiah Jinka, 💿 Jacob John, 🔟 Gagandeep Kang, 🔟 Abdoulie Kanteh, Arti Kapil, 🔟 Abhilasha Karkey, 🔟 Samuel Kariuki, Robert A. Kingsley, 🔟 Roshine Mary Koshy, 🔟 A. C. Lauer, 🔟 Myron M. Levine, 🔟 Ravikumar Kadahalli Lingegowda, 🔟 Stephen P. Luby, 🔟 Grant A. Mackenzie, Tapfumanei A. Mashe, 🔟 Chisomo Msefula, Ankur Mutreja, 🔟 Geetha Nagaraj, Savitha Nagaraj, 🔟 Satheesh Nair, Take K. Naseri, Susana Nimarota-Brown, 🔟 Elisabeth Njamkepo, Iruka N. Okeke, 🔟 Sulochana Putli Bai Perumal, 🔟 Andrew J. Pollard, Agila Kumari Pragasam, 💿 Firdausi Qadri, 💿 Farah N. Qamar, 💿 Sadia Isfat Ara Rahman, Savitra D. Rambocus, David A. Rasko, 💿 Pallab Ray, 💿 Roy Robins-Browne, 💿 Temsunaro Rongsen-Chandola, 💿 Jean Pierre Rutanga, Samir K. Saha, 💿 Senjuti Saha, Karnika Saigal, 💿 Mohammad Saiful Islam Sajib, Jessica C. Seidman, Jivan Shakya, 🔟 Varun Shamanna, Jayanthi Shastri, Rajeev Shrestha, Sonia Sia, ២ Michael J. Sikorski, ២ Ashita Singh, 🔟 Anthony M. Smith, 🔟 Kaitlin A. Tagg, 🔟 Dipesh Tamrakar, 🔟 Arif Mohammad Tanmoy, 🔟 Maria Thomas, Mathew S. Thomas, Robert Thomsen, Nicholas R. Thomson, Siaosi Tupua, Krista Vaidya, Mary Valcanis, Balaji Veeraraghavan, 💿 François-Xavier Weill, 💿 Jackie Wright, Gordon Dougan, 💿 Silvia Argimón, 🔟 Jacqueline A. Keane, 🔟 David M. Aanensen, 🔟 Stephen Baker, 🔟 Kathryn E. Holt, Global Typhoid Genomics Consortium Group Authorship

a) Genotype prevalence by world region, 2010-2020



b) Annual genotype prevalence, for countries with at least 50 genomes



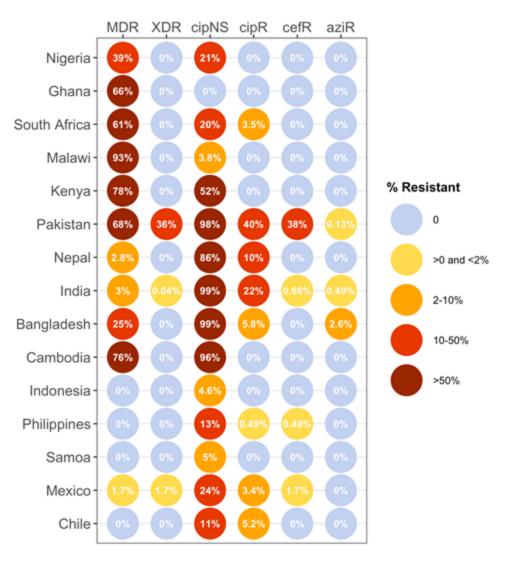
doi: 10.1101/2022.12.28.22283969v1

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Fig 2. Prevalence of key AMR genotype profiles by country





Data generators in research & public health labs submit genome & source data to sequence DBs (NCBI/ENA)



Analytics to extract AMR and genotype data from sequence, store with source data in DB



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- Metadata & sampling
- Genome assembly & QC
- Genotype scheme
- AMR dictionary
- Pathogenwatch DB



Source, AMR & genotype data pulled into dashboard for interactive data-viz



Cactac ccagattet trates a ccagattet cagtgetes a cactac ctggagttag cacagaece a cactac agatgacaat ggeagteet cactcag agatgacaat ggeagteet acteag aaaacagt tatttet aggetgg tgtgeaatgg tgeagt ggttete ccaceteage etc tagttt cttttattt



Resource development

- <u>GenoTyphi scheme</u>
- AMR library
- Code for Nanopore data
- Expansion to Paratyphi, iNTS





- Policy advisory group
- Public health lab group
- Case studies

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typhoidgenomics.org

Data sharing

- <u>Metadata standards</u>
- QC standards
- Pathogenwatch collections
- TyphiNET dashboard

Training & *capacity building (future)*

- Lab & informatics
- Protocols and tutorials
- Workshops



External Oversight

Steering Committee

Multidisciplinary international experts who oversee Consortium activities (chair: Kat Holt)

- Buddha Basnyat (OUCRU, Nepal)
- Josefina Campos (Administración Nacional de Laboratorios e Institutos de Salud, Argentina)
- Marie Chattaway (Public Health England)
- Alan Christoffels (South African National Bioinformatics Institute, South Africa)
- Danielle Ingle (Microbiological Diagnostic Unit Public Health Laboratory, Australia)
- Sam Kariuki (Kenya Medical Research Institute, Kenya)
- Ana Lauer (US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA)
- Chisomo Msefula (University of Malawi College of Medicine, Malawi)
- John Nash (Public Health Agency of Canada, Canada)
- Iruka Okeke (University of Ibadan, Nigeria)
- Firdausi Qadri (icddr,b, Bangladesh)
- Farah Qamar (Aga Khan University, Pakistan)
- Senjuti Saha (Child Health Research Foundation, Bangladesh)
- Sonia Sia (Research Institute for Tropical Medicine, Philippines)
- Balaji Veeraraghavan (CMC Vellore, India)
- Francois-Xavier Weill (Institut Pasteur, France)

Advisory Group

Global public health experts who ensure Consortium activities to maximize public health benefit (chair: Megan Carey)

- Adwoa Bentsi-Enchill (World Health Organization, Switzerland)
- Denise Garrett (Sabin Vaccine Institute, USA)
- Jacob John (Christian Medical College, Vellore, India)
- Elizabeth Klemm (Wellcome Trust, UK)
- Francisco Luquero (Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, Switzerland)
- Jason Mwenda (World Health Organization AFRO, Republic of Congo)
- Kathy Neuzil (Center for Vaccine Development and Global Health, University of Maryland School of Medicine, USA)
- Carmem Pessoa-Silva (World Health Organization, Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System, Switzerland)
- Pilar Ramon-Pardo (Pan American Health Organization)
- Jeff Stanaway (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, USA)
- Duncan Steele (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, USA)
- Sofonias Tessema (Africa Pathogen Genome Initiative, Ethiopia)











Prof. Kathryn Holt London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine & Monash University @DrKatHolt

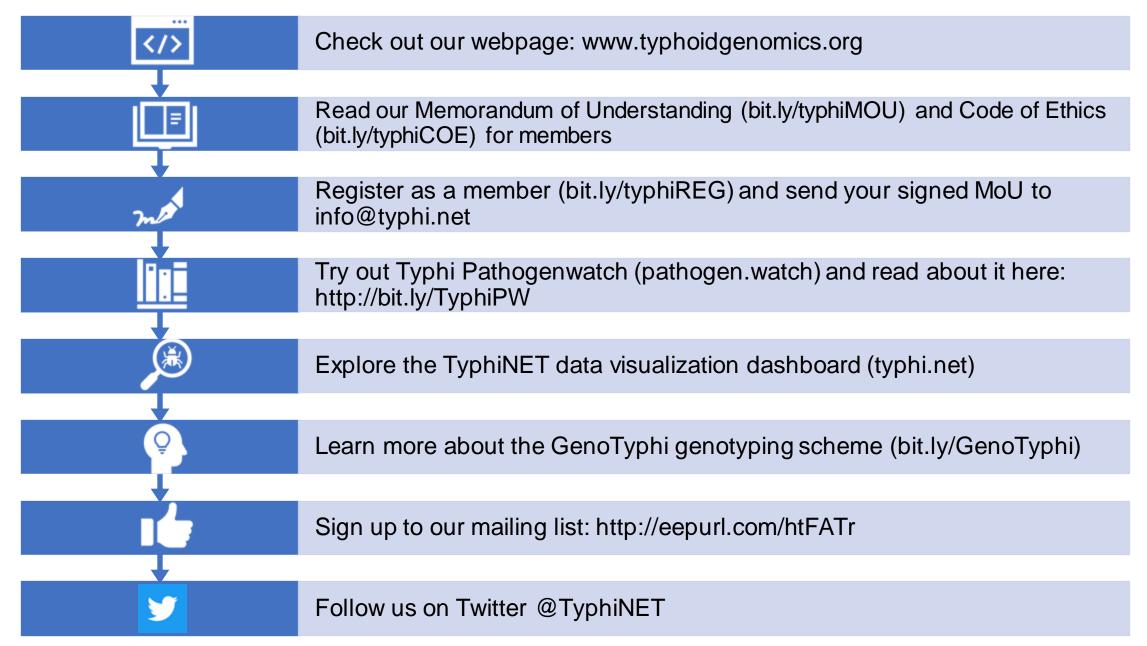
Dr. Zoe Dyson London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine @<u>msmicrobiocode</u> Dr. Megan Carey London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine @meganecarey Prof. Stephen Baker University of Cambridge/IAVI @<u>Baker_Lab_Cam</u>

Prof. David Aanensen University of Oxford Big Data Institute @daanensen

Global Typhoid Genomics Consortium Coordinators

www.typhoidgenomics.org @TyphiNET info@typhi.net

To get involved



Backup slides

New activities



Planned Publications: Commentary - global update paper Working Group 2 paper Mykrobe paper TyphiNET paper



Paratyphi A Typhi Mykrobe Implementation Genotyphi Data management Public health laboratories



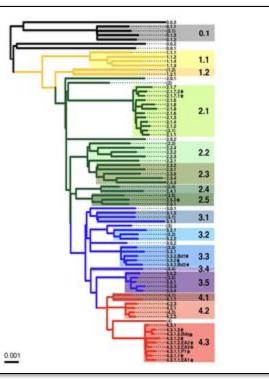
Digital infrastructure for typhoid genomics

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Metadata

Accession
Date
Country sequenced
Travel associated
Country of travel
→ Country of origin
Purpose of sampling
Source
Symptomatic
Isolating lab

Genotype scheme



AMR dictionary

blaCTXM-15	→ ceftriaxone
blaTEM-1D	\rightarrow ampicillin
catA1	→ chloramphenicol
dfrA1	→ trimethoprim
dfrA5	→ trimethoprim
sul1	→ sulfonamides
<i>acrB</i> -R717L	→ azithromycin
gyrA-S83F	\rightarrow ciprofloxacin
parC-E84G	→ ciprofloxacin

Platform & DB



Analytics platform

- Genome QC
- Confirm species, serotype
- Assign genotype
- Predict AMR

Database

• Store QC'd genomes, analytics & metadata

bit.ly/TyphiMeta

github.com/typhoidgenomics

github.com/pathogenwatch github.com/typhoidgenomics

pathogen.watch/Typhi

AMR Frequencies by Country (2000 – 2020)

b. XDR

Nigeria

Malawi

Kenva

Nepa

India

Laos

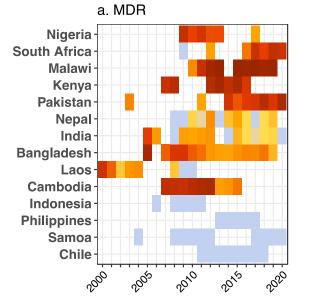
Pakistan

Bangladesh

Cambodia

Indonesia

South Africa



d. CipR

Nigeria

Malawi

Kenya

Nepal

India

Laos

Pakistan

Bangladesh

Cambodia

Indonesia

Samoa

Chile

2010

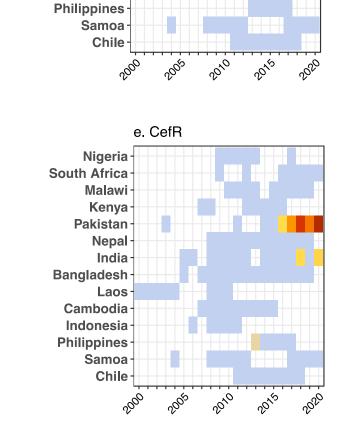
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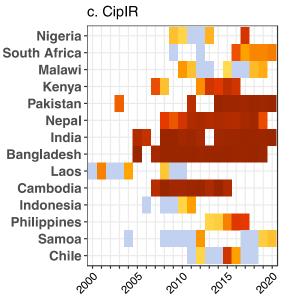
2015

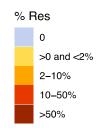
2020

Philippines

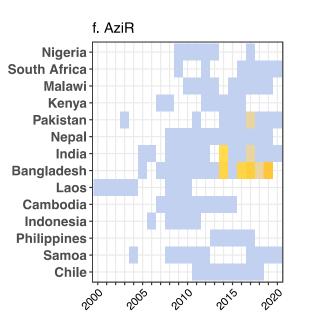
South Africa





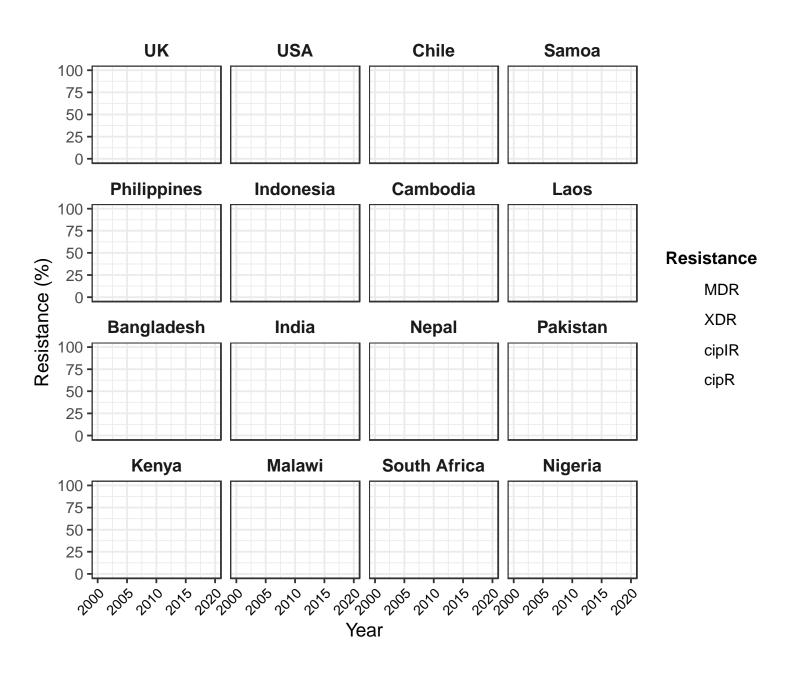


Countries with ≥3 years of ≥10 representative genomes



Resistance frequencies by country over time

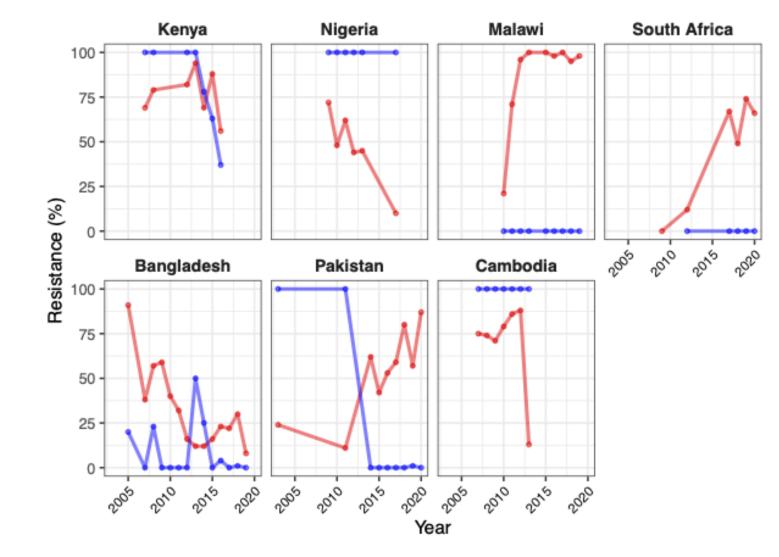
Temporal trends in AMR frequency from 2000 – 2020 in countries w/ 10+ genomes for 3+ years

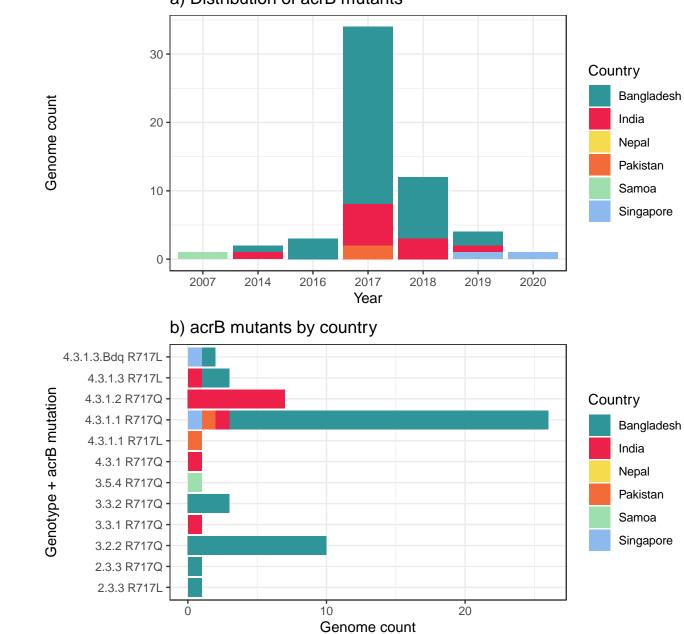


MDR frequency over time

Trends in annual MDR frequency (red) and proportion of MDR explained by IncHI1 plasmids (blue).

 MDR prevalence high in Malawi & Kenya, declining in Nigeria & South Asia





a) Distribution of acrB mutants

Distribution of *acrB* mutants

XDR S. Typhi in Pakistan

- Rwp1-PK1 isolated from Rawalpindi in July 2015 from a
 - 17-year-old male
 - Following ceftriaxone treatment failure, strain <u>was found to be</u>
 <u>phenotypically XDR</u>
- Strain <u>was later sequenced</u> and shares the full set of AMR determinants typical of 4.3.1.1.P1, but was not included in previous genotyping or comparative genomic analyses
- XDR strain was present in northern Pakistan for at least a full year before ceftriaxone outbreaks in the southern province of Sindh

