



II WORKSHOP DA REDE SUL DE MICOBACTÉRIAS
II MOSTRA ESTADUAL DA ATENÇÃO À SAÚDE PRISIONAL
IV ENCONTRO REGIONAL DE TUBERCULOSE

22 E 23 DE OUTUBRO DE 2018
UNISC- SANTA CRUZ DO SUL, RS

Diagnóstico laboratorial de Micobactérias Não-Tuberculosas

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Impacto das MNT

- Não é uma doença de notificação compulsória;
- Impacto pessoal: doença de difícil tratamento;
- Impacto para PCT = Tratamento (custo);
- Impacto para os Laboratórios de Referência;
 - Aumento de demanda;
 - Pesquisa de novos métodos;
 - Profissionais capacitados.





Impacto das MNT

*Micobacteriose não tuberculosa (MNT)

A apresentação clínica mais freqüente das MNT é a pulmonar e os sintomas incluem tosse produtiva crônica, dispnéia, hemoptise, febre e perda de peso. Esses sintomas frequentemente são confundidos com doenças pulmonares estruturais preexistentes, que constituem condições de risco para o desenvolvimento da colonização dessas micobactérias e da doença. Essas condições incluem as sequelas de tuberculose, bronquiectasias e as pneumoconioses, entre outras.

É possível que muitos casos de doença pulmonar por micobactérias não tuberculosas possam estar sendo tratados como TB, uma vez que os esquemas terapêuticos utilizados para o tratamento da TB contêm fármacos parcialmente eficazes para o tratamento de doença causada por MNT. As alterações radiológicas são semelhantes às da TB pulmonar e a doença por MNT deve ser considerada, especialmente nas situações em que a resposta ao tratamento da TB é inadequada (BOMBARDA et al., 2014).



Epidemiologia MNT

Aumento incidência

Entre 1999 e 2014 - 9.490 mortes nos EUA foi atribuído à infecção por MNT;

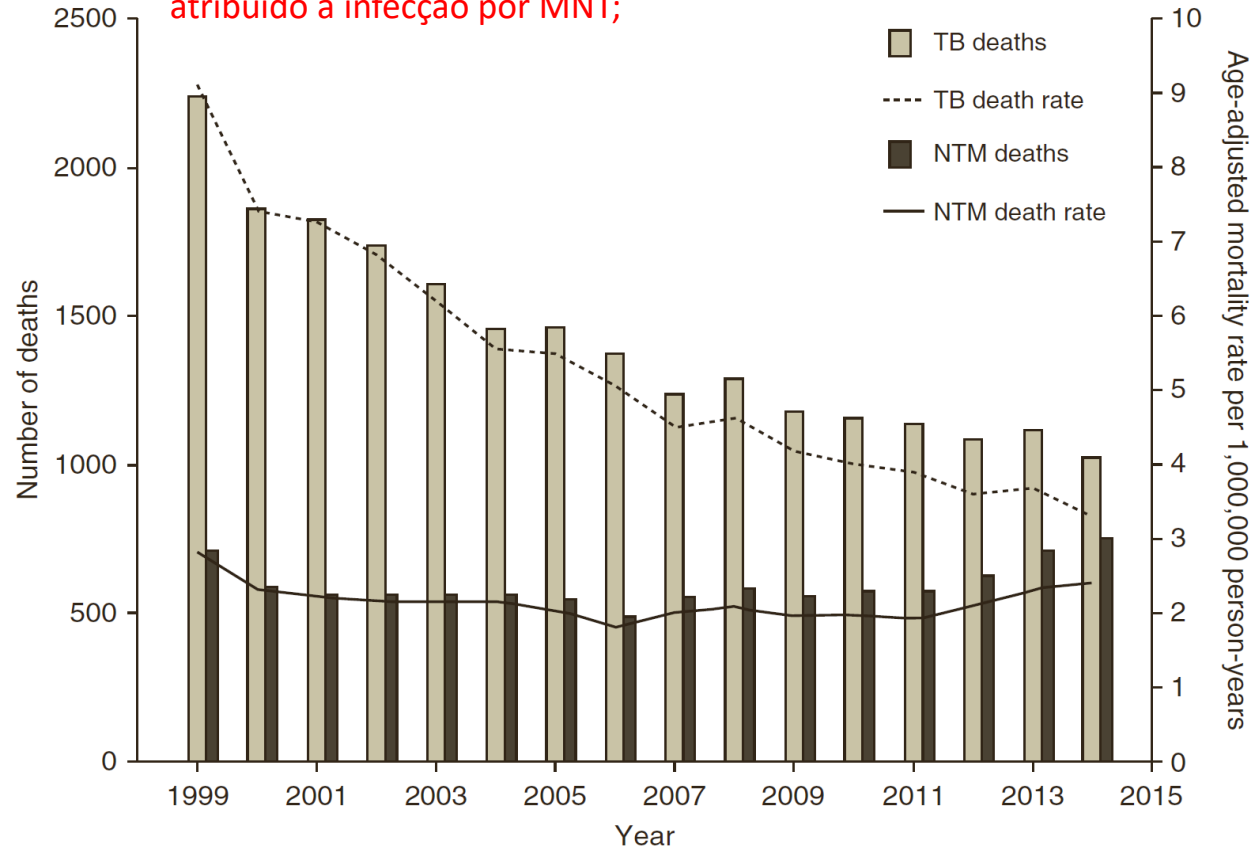


Figure 1. Comparison of the annual frequency and rate of deaths related to NTM and TB in the United States, 1999–2014. TB = tuberculosis; NTM = nontuberculous mycobacterial disease.

Coinfecção por HIV - 1.014 mortes por MNT (11%);

Proporção de óbitos - MNT/HIV diminuiu de 33% (1999) para 4% (2014);

Aumento significativo nos óbitos - MNT sem diagnóstico de infecção por HIV durante este período de tempo (P = 0,004).

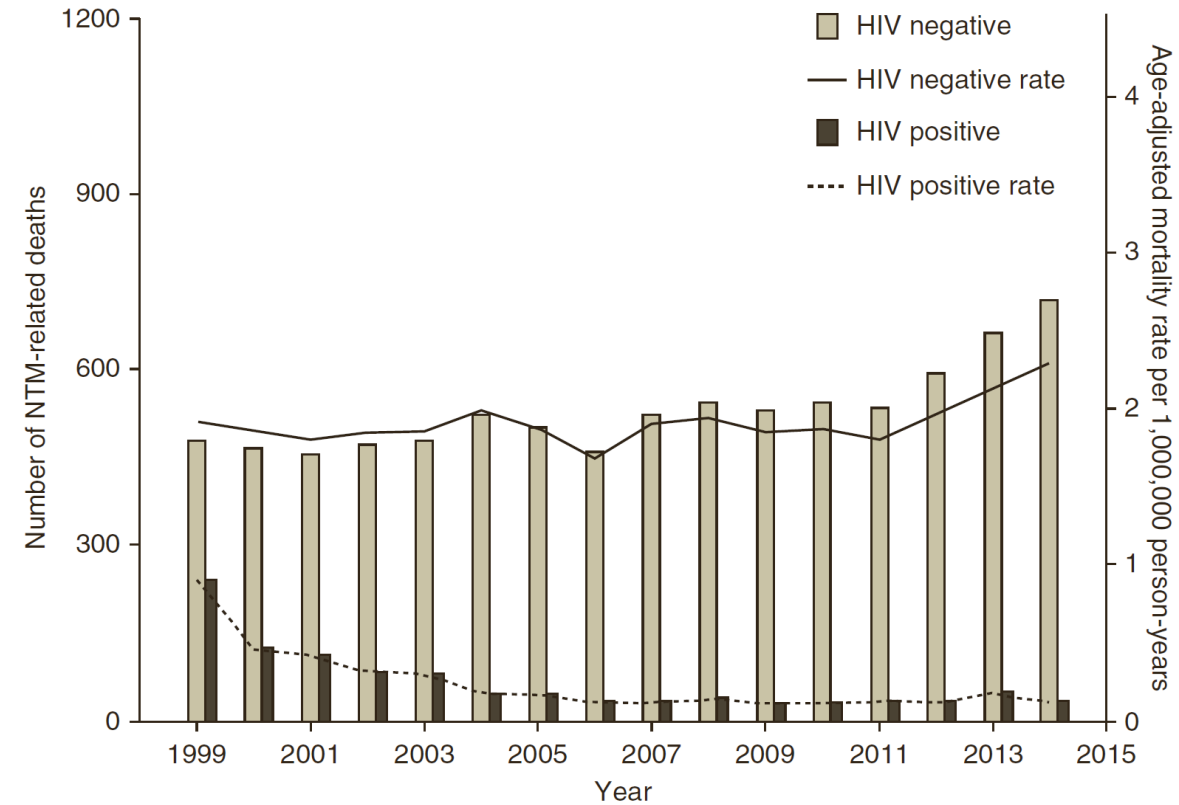


Figure 2. Deaths related to NTM in the United States, 1999–2014, according to the presence or absence of HIV infection on the death certificate. NTM = nontuberculous mycobacterial disease.



Critério clínicos e microbiológicos - MNT

TABLE 2 Clinical and microbiological criteria for diagnosis of nontuberculous mycobacterial lung disease^a

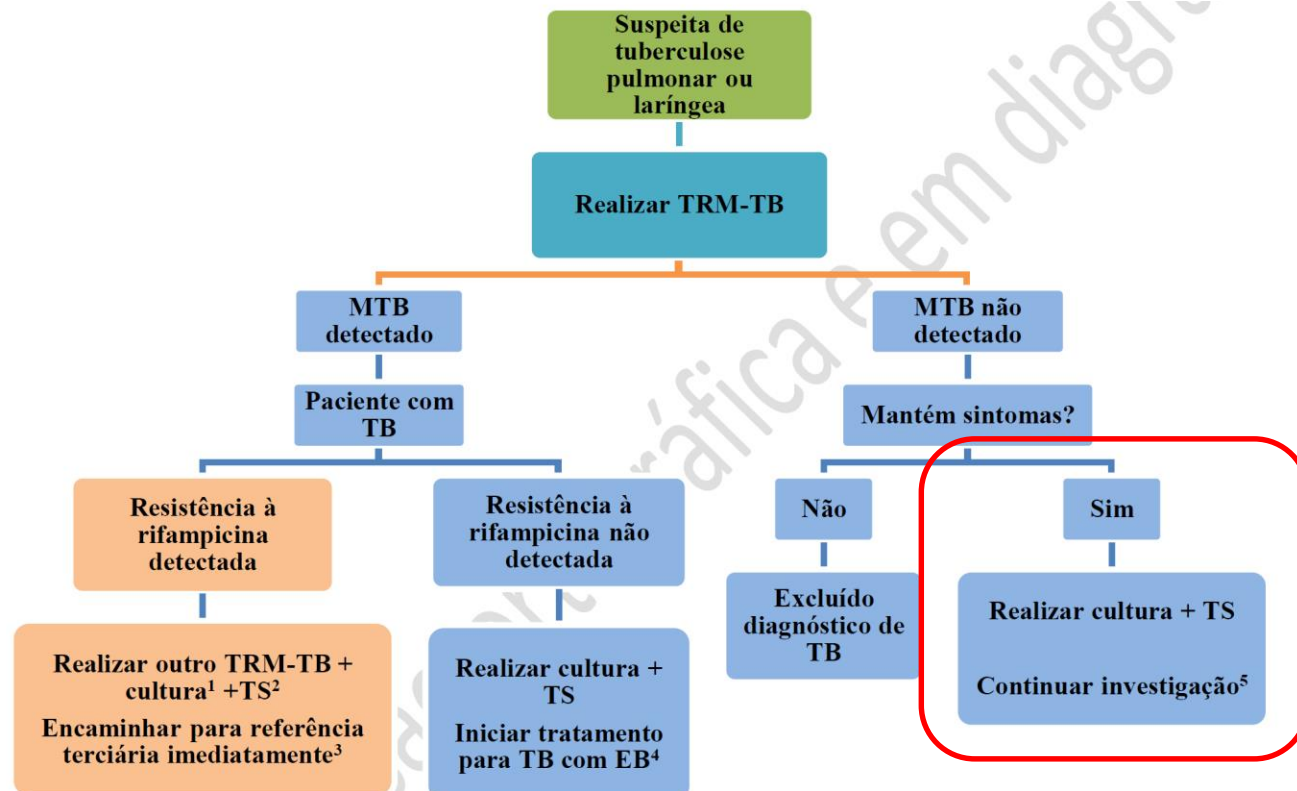
Criterion type	Description
Clinical	(i) Pulmonary symptoms, nodular or cavitary opacities on chest radiograph, or a high-resolution computed tomography scan that shows multifocal bronchiectasis with multiple small nodules and (ii) appropriate exclusion of other diagnoses
Microbiological	(i) Positive culture results from <u>at least 2 separate expectorated sputum samples</u> , and if the results from 2 sputum samples are nondiagnostic (i.e., culture negative), consider repeat sputum AFB smears and cultures; (ii) positive culture result from <u>at least 1 bronchial wash or lavage specimen</u> ; or (iii) transbronchial or other lung biopsy specimen with mycobacterial histopathological features (granulomatous inflammation or AFB) and positive culture for NTM or biopsy specimen showing mycobacterial histopathological features (granulomatous inflammation or AFB) and 1 or more sputum or bronchial wash specimens that are culture positive for NTM
Patient management	(i) Expert consultation should be obtained when NTM that either are infrequently encountered or usually represent environmental contamination are recovered; (ii) patients who are suspected of having NTM lung disease but do not meet the diagnostic criteria should be monitored until the diagnosis is firmly established or excluded; and (iii) making the diagnosis of NTM lung disease does not, <i>per se</i> , necessitate the institution of therapy, which is a decision based on potential risks and benefits of therapy for individual patients

^aAdapted from reference 52 with permission of the American Thoracic Society (copyright © 2007 American Thoracic Society).



Diferenciação CMTB x MNT

Figura 5 – Algoritmo diagnóstico de casos novos de TB pulmonar e laríngea em adultos e adolescentes baseado no TRM-TB.



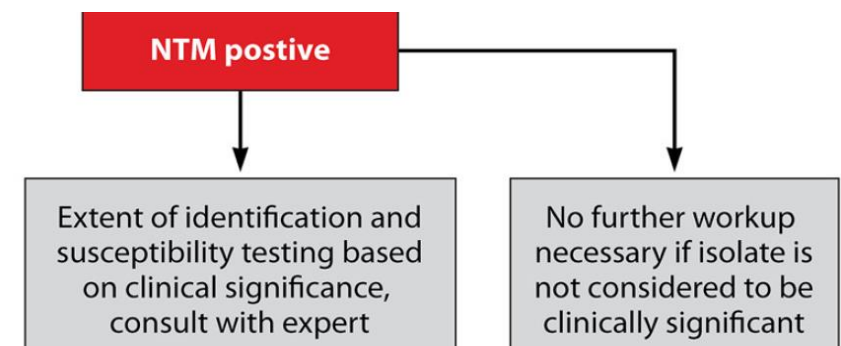
¹ Realizar cultura de escarro preferencialmente pelo método automatizado.

² TS – teste de sensibilidade.

³ Referência terciária – ambulatório de referência para tratamento de tuberculose droga resistente. O paciente deve chegar à referência terciária imediatamente sem que se aguarde os resultados dos novos exames solicitados. Nesse serviço a avaliação médica e a conduta adequada deverão ser tomadas em até sete dias. O resultado da cultura com TSA deverá ser encaminhado à referência terciária.

⁴ EB – esquema básico - reavaliar o tratamento após resultado da cultura com TSA.

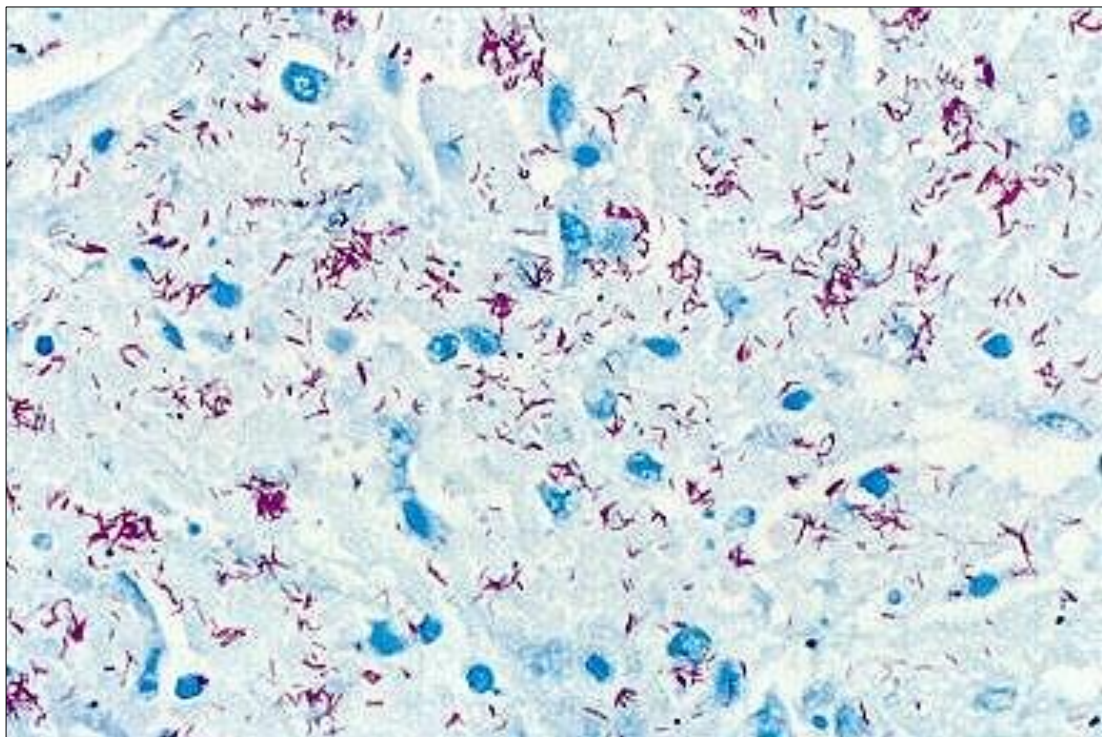
⁵ Investigar micobacteriose não tuberculosa (MNT) e outros diagnósticos diferenciais.



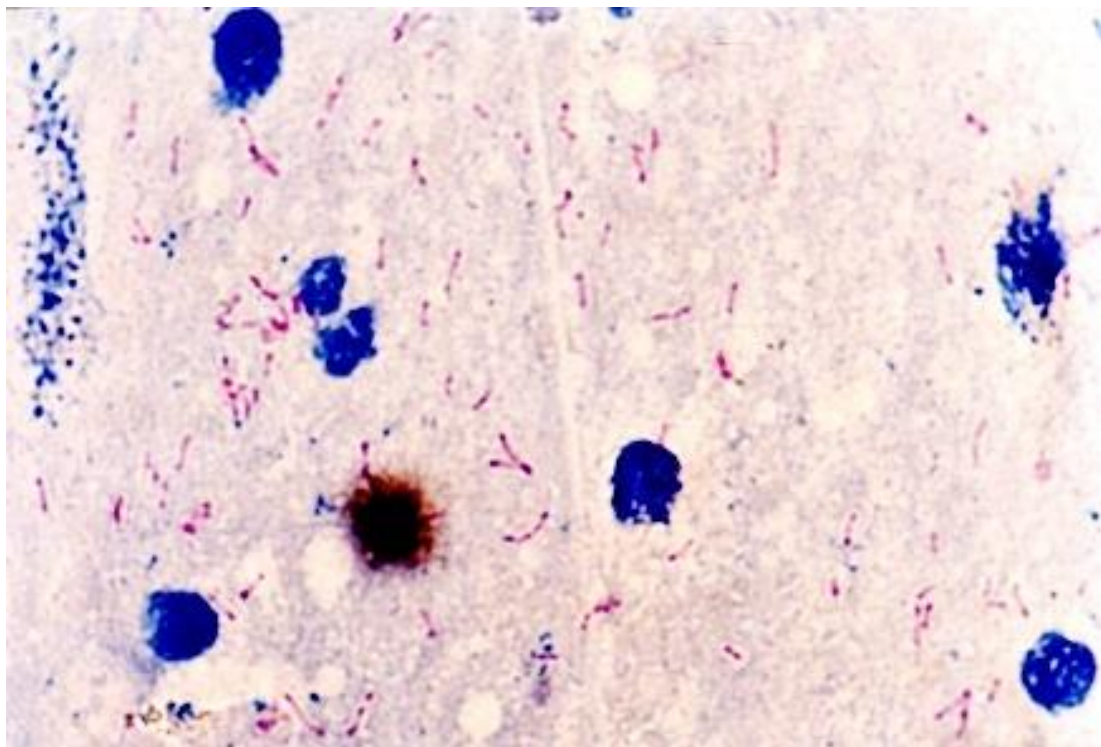
Forbes BA et al, Practice guidelines, Clin Microb Rev, 2018.



Diferenciação CMTB x MNT



X



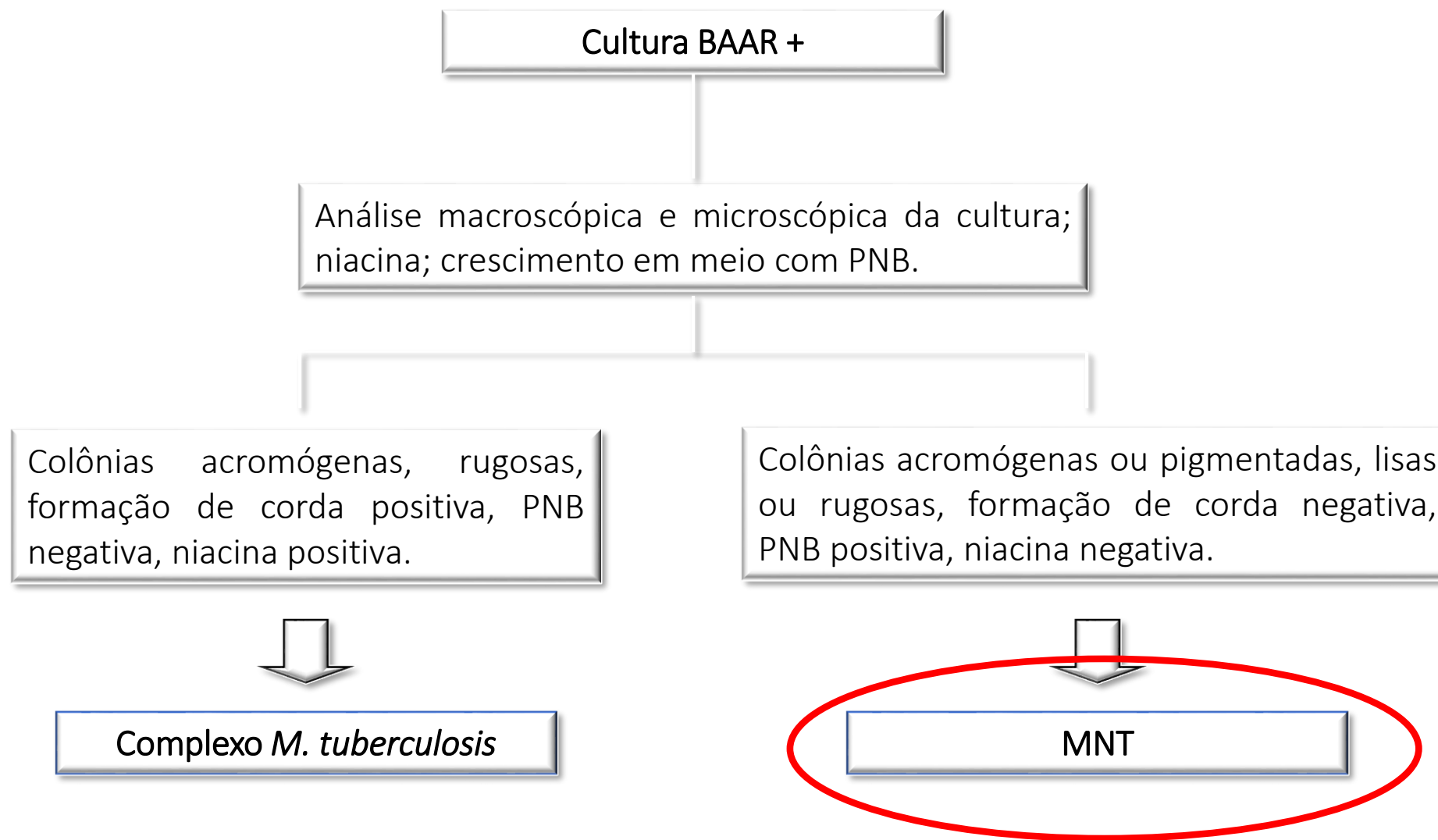


Diferenciação CMTB x MNT





Diferenciação CMTB x MNT





Identificação Fenotípica das MNT

Practical Laboratory Medicine 12 (2018) e00107



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Contents lists available at

Practical Laboratory Medicine

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/plm

Table 1

Biochemical characteristics of commonly isolated NTM.

S. No.	Biochemical reaction	Positive	Negative
1.	Niacin accumulation test	<i>M. simiae</i> , <i>M. chelonae</i> (certain strains)	<i>M. avium</i> , <i>M. intracellulare</i> , <i>M. fortuitum</i> and other NTM
2.	Arylsulfatase test	<i>M. fortuitum</i> , <i>M. chelonae</i> , <i>M. abscessus</i> , <i>M. ulcerans</i> , <i>M. xenopi</i>	<i>M. avium</i> , <i>M. intracellulare</i> , <i>M. smegmatis</i> , <i>M. kansasii</i> , <i>M. simiae</i> , <i>M. szulgai</i> , <i>M. scrofulaceum</i> , <i>M. gordonae</i>
3.	Nitrate reduction test	<i>M. ulcerans</i> , <i>M. szulgai</i> , <i>M. fortuitum</i> , <i>M. smegmatis</i> , <i>M. kansasii</i>	<i>M. avium</i> , <i>M. intracellulare</i> , <i>M. chelonae</i> , <i>M. abscessus</i> , <i>M. ulcerans</i> , <i>M. simiae</i> , <i>M. scrofulaceum</i> , <i>M. gordonae</i> , <i>M. xenopi</i>
4.	Thermostable catalase	<i>M. fortuitum</i> , <i>M. chelonae</i> , <i>M. abscessus</i> , <i>M. ulcerans</i> , <i>M. szulgai</i> , <i>M. kansasii</i> , <i>M. simiae</i> , <i>M. scrofulaceum</i> , <i>M. gordonae</i> , <i>M. smegmatis</i> , <i>M. xenopi</i>	<i>M. marinum</i> , <i>M. avium</i> , <i>M. intracellulare</i>
5.	High catalase	<i>M. fortuitum</i> , <i>M. chelonae</i> , <i>M. abscessus</i> , <i>M. smegmatis</i> , <i>M. kansasii</i> , <i>M. marinum</i> , <i>M. ulcerans</i> , <i>M. simiae</i> , <i>M. szulgai</i> , <i>M. scrofulaceum</i> , <i>M. gordonae</i>	-nil-
6.	Low catalase	<i>M. xenopi</i> , <i>M. avium</i> , <i>M. intracellulare</i>	
7.	Hydrolysis of Tween-80	<i>M. kansasii</i> , <i>M. marinum</i> , <i>M. gordonae</i> , <i>M. fortuitum</i> , <i>M. smegmatis</i>	<i>M. avium</i> , <i>M. intracellulare</i> , <i>M. ulcerans</i> , <i>M. scrofulaceum</i> , <i>M. xenopi</i>
8.	Citrate utilization	<i>M. chelonae</i> , <i>M. smegmatis</i>	<i>M. fortuitum</i> , <i>M. abscessus</i>
9.	Iron uptake from the medium	<i>M. fortuitum</i> , <i>M. smegmatis</i>	<i>M. chelonae</i> , <i>M. ulcerans</i> , <i>M. kansasii</i> , <i>M. marinum</i> , <i>M. simiae</i> , <i>M. szulgai</i> , <i>M. scrofulaceum</i> , <i>M. gordonae</i> , <i>M. xenopi</i> , <i>M. avium</i> , <i>M. intracellulare</i> , <i>M. abscessus</i>
10.	Urea hydrolysis	<i>M. kansasii</i> , <i>M. marinum</i> , <i>M. simiae</i> , <i>M. szulgai</i> , <i>M. scrofulaceum</i> , <i>M. fortuitum</i> , <i>M. chelonae</i> , <i>M. abscessus</i>	<i>M. avium</i> , <i>M. intracellulare</i> , <i>M. gordonae</i> , <i>M. xenopi</i>
11.	Growth in presence of 5% NaCl	<i>M. fortuitum</i> , <i>M. abscessus</i> , <i>M. smegmatis</i>	<i>M. gordonae</i> , <i>M. ulcerans</i> , <i>M. kansasii</i> , <i>M. marinum</i> , <i>M. simiae</i> , <i>M. szulgai</i> , <i>M. scrofulaceum</i> , <i>M. xenopi</i> , <i>M. avium</i> , <i>M. intracellulare</i> , <i>M. chelonae</i>
12.	Growth in MacConkey agar without crystal violet	<i>M. fortuitum</i> , <i>M. abscessus</i>	<i>M. ulcerans</i> , <i>M. kansasii</i> , <i>M. marinum</i> , <i>M. simiae</i> , <i>M. szulgai</i> , <i>M. scrofulaceum</i> , <i>M. gordonae</i> , <i>M. xenopi</i> , <i>M. chelonae</i>
13.	Tellurite reduction	<i>M. avium</i> , <i>M. intracellulare</i> , <i>M. simiae</i> , <i>M. fortuitum</i> , <i>M. abscessus</i> , <i>M. chelonae</i> , <i>M. xenopi</i> (9 days), <i>M. scrofulaceum</i> (9 days)	<i>M. ulcerans</i> , <i>M. kansasii</i> , <i>M. marinum</i> , <i>M. gordonae</i> ,

Methods of phenotypic identification mycobacteria

Gurpreet S. Bhalla^{a,*}, Manbeer S. Sarao^b, Dinesh Arun Ravi John^c

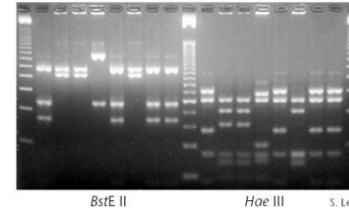


Identificação Molecular

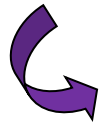
➤ PCR (comercial e “in house”)



PRA-*hsp65*



Testes comerciais (Custo, Espécies identificadas)



GenoType[®] Mycobacterium CM



➤ Sequenciamento

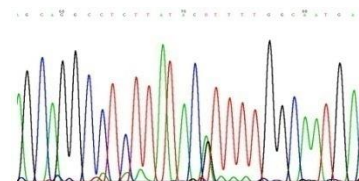


rpoB

hsp65

16S *Rrna*

Genoma total





Identificação Molecular

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, Feb. 1993, p. 175-178
0095-1137/93/020175-04\$02.00/0
Copyright © 1993, American Society for Microbiology

Vol. 31, No. 2

Rapid Identification of Mycobacteria to the Species Level by Polymerase Chain Reaction and Restriction Enzyme Analysis

AMALIO TELENTI,^{1*} FRANCINE MARCHESI,¹ MARIANNE BALZ,¹ FRANK BALLY,¹
ERIK C. BÖTTGER,² AND THOMAS BODMER¹

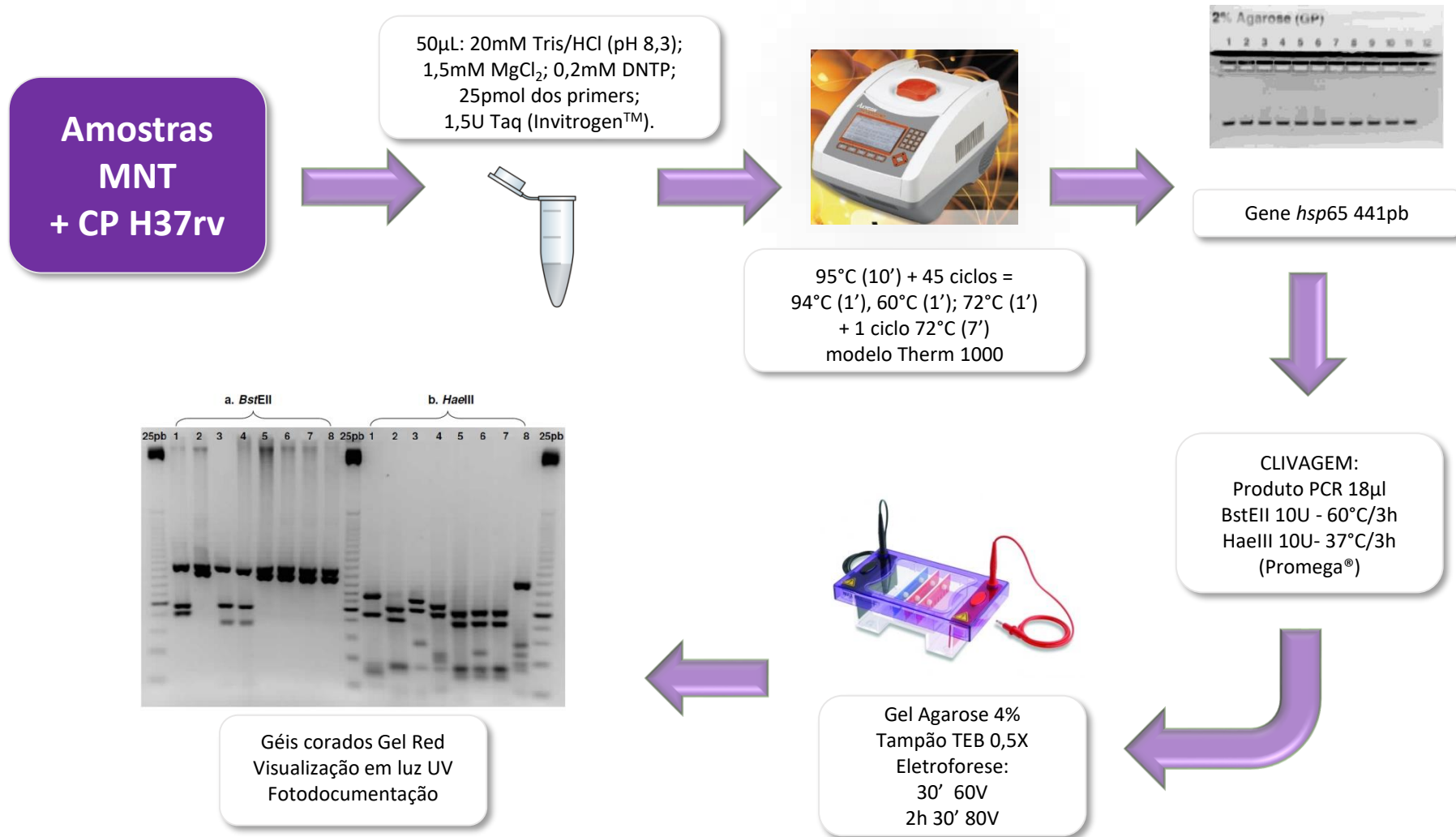
*Institut für Medizinische Mikrobiologie, Universität Bern, Friedbühlstrasse 51, 3010 Bern, Switzerland,¹ and
Institut für Medizinische Mikrobiologie, Medizinische Hochschule Hannover, 3000 Hannover, Germany²*

Received 29 July 1992/Accepted 26 October 1992

A method for the rapid identification of mycobacteria to the species level was developed on the basis of evaluation by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of the gene encoding for the 65-kDa protein. The method involves restriction enzyme analysis of PCR products obtained with primers common to all mycobacteria. Using two restriction enzymes, *BstEII* and *HaeIII*, medically relevant and other frequent laboratory isolates were differentiated to the species or subspecies level by PCR-restriction enzyme pattern analysis. PCR-restriction enzyme pattern analysis was performed on isolates ($n = 330$) from solid and fluid culture media, including BACTEC, or from frozen and lyophilized stocks. The procedure does not involve hybridization steps or the use of radioactivity and can be completed within 1 working day.



Identificação Molecular - PRA



PRA = PCR-RESTRICTION ENZYME ANALYSIS



Identificação Molecular - PRA

Comparação com os padrões no banco de espécies do PRASITE.

<http://app.chuv.ch/prasite/index.html>

The screenshot shows the PRASITE website interface. At the top left is a logo with a hand and the text 'PRA PRASITE'. The main title is 'IDENTIFICATION OF MYCOBACTERIA'. A central image shows red, fibrous structures. On the left is a navigation menu with buttons for 'Help', 'Method', 'Query forms', 'Species names', 'PRA pattern', 'Recent results', 'Submission and Contact', 'Copyright notice', and 'Credits'. The bottom section features logos and names of partner institutions: CHUV, UNIFESP Federal University of Sao Paulo, Adolfo Lutz Institute, Institut Pasteur, and Swiss National Center for Mycobacteria. The footer contains copyright information and a last update date.

PRASITE

IDENTIFICATION OF MYCOBACTERIA

Help
Method

Query forms
Species names
PRA pattern

Recent results
Submission and Contact
Copyright notice
Credits

CHUV

UNIFESP PAULISTA
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY
of Sao Paulo

Adolfo Lutz
Institute

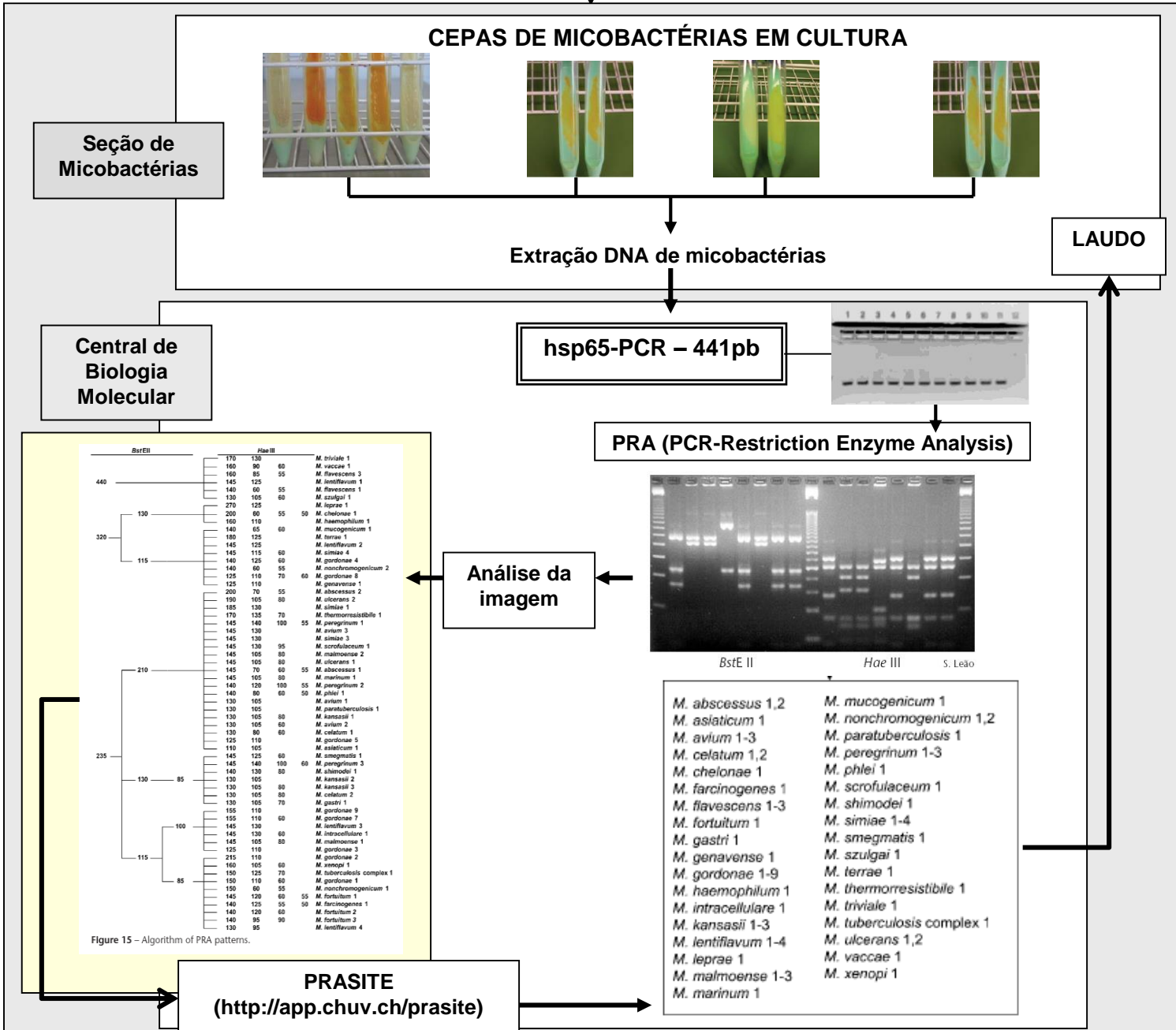
INSTITUT PASTEUR
Institut Pasteur

Swiss National Center for Mycobacteria

Copyright @ 1999 Hospices cantonaux
last update : 15-September-2007



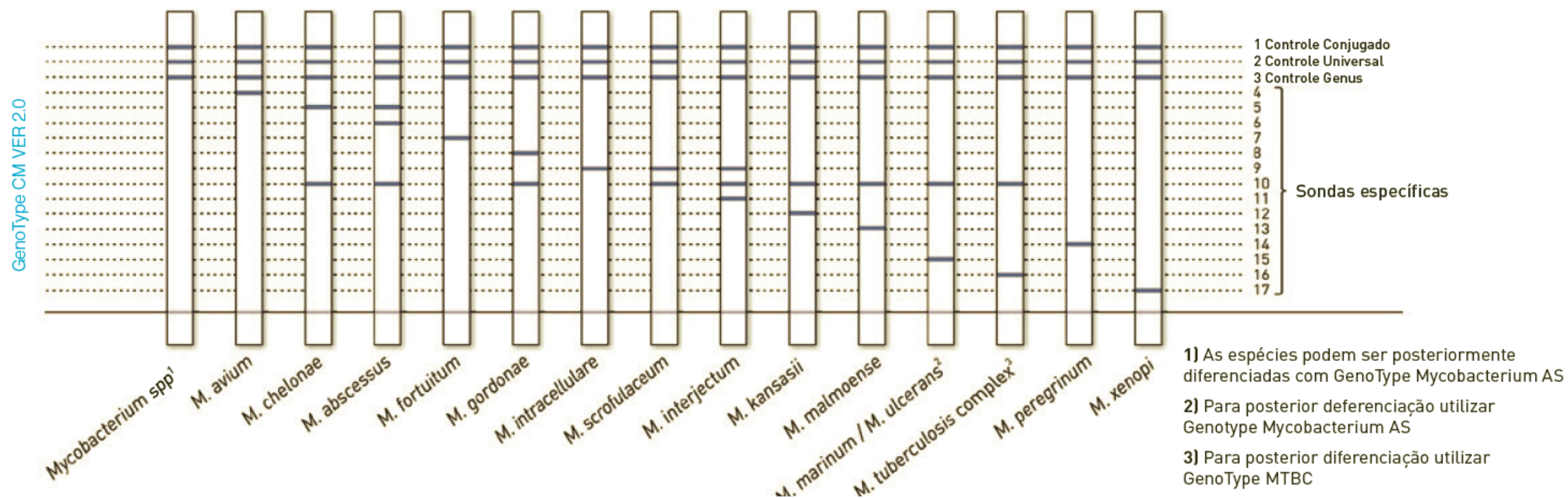
Cepas de micobactérias isoladas em cultura de outros laboratórios enviadas ao IPB/LACEN para identificação





Identificação Molecular – GenoType[®]

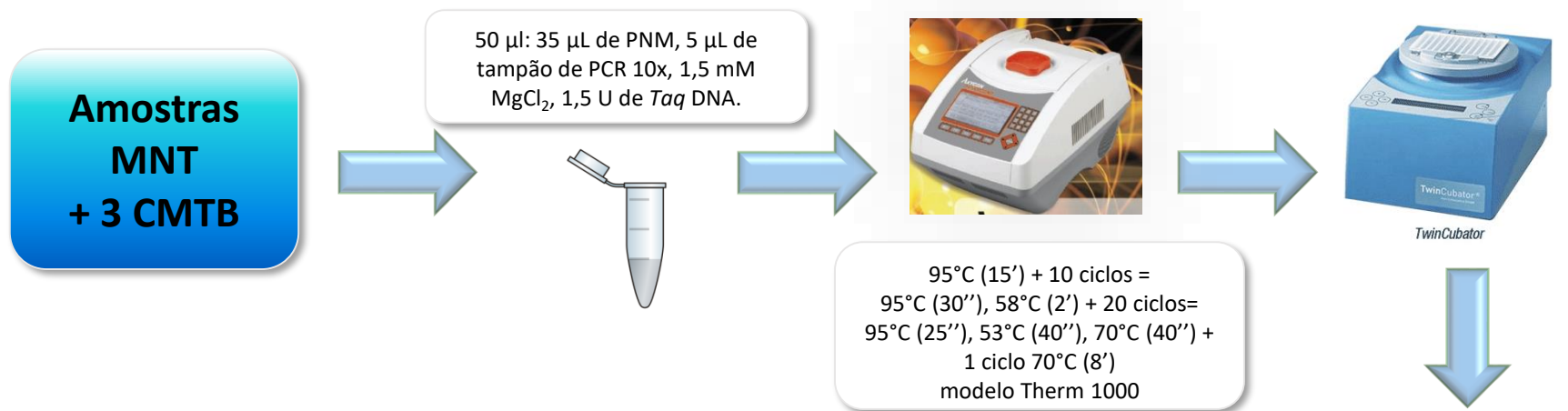
Ensaio molecular genético para detecção do complexo *M. tuberculosis* e 20 espécies clinicamente relevantes de NTM.



	Genotype CM VER 2.0	Genotype CMdirect VER 1.0
Detecção de	Complexo <i>M. tuberculosis</i> e 20 espécies clinicamente relevantes de NTM.	Complexo <i>M. tuberculosis</i> e 20 espécies clinicamente relevantes de NTM.
Amostras	Amostras de Cultura	Amostras de escarro descontaminadas

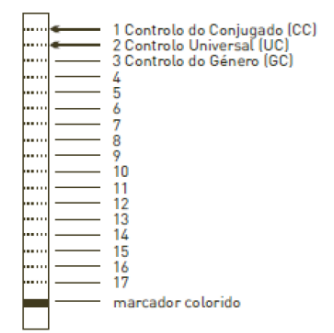
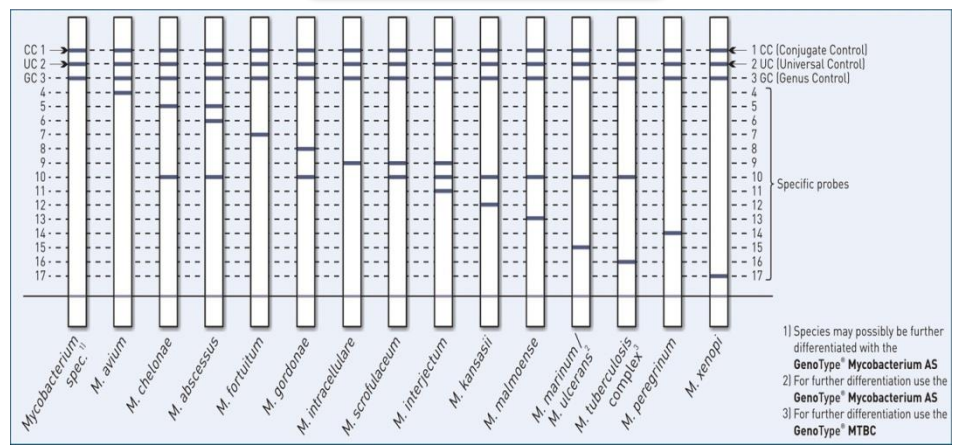


Identificação Molecular – GenoType[®]



HIBRIDIZAÇÃO

TABELA DE INTERPRETAÇÃO





Identificação Molecular – Speed-Oligo®



SPEED-OLIGO® TUBERCULOSIS

Oligochromatographic test for the qualitative detection of the main agents causing tuberculosis and other infections related to mycobacteria, in clinical samples

- ✓ **Complete panel** to discriminate MTB vs MOTT directly in clinical samples and to identify the 19 most frequently isolated species in culture samples
- ✓ **Multiplex testing in molecular diagnosis**
- ✓ **Double hybridization** for higher sensitivity and specificity
- ✓ **Fast results in 20 minutes** after PCR
- ✓ **Minimum hands-on time**- single pipetting for sample addition*
- ✓ **Automated protocol** increasing sample throughput*
- ✓ **No risk of contamination***

*Optimized features for the Speed-oligo® cassette format.



Identificação Molecular – Speed-Oligo[®]

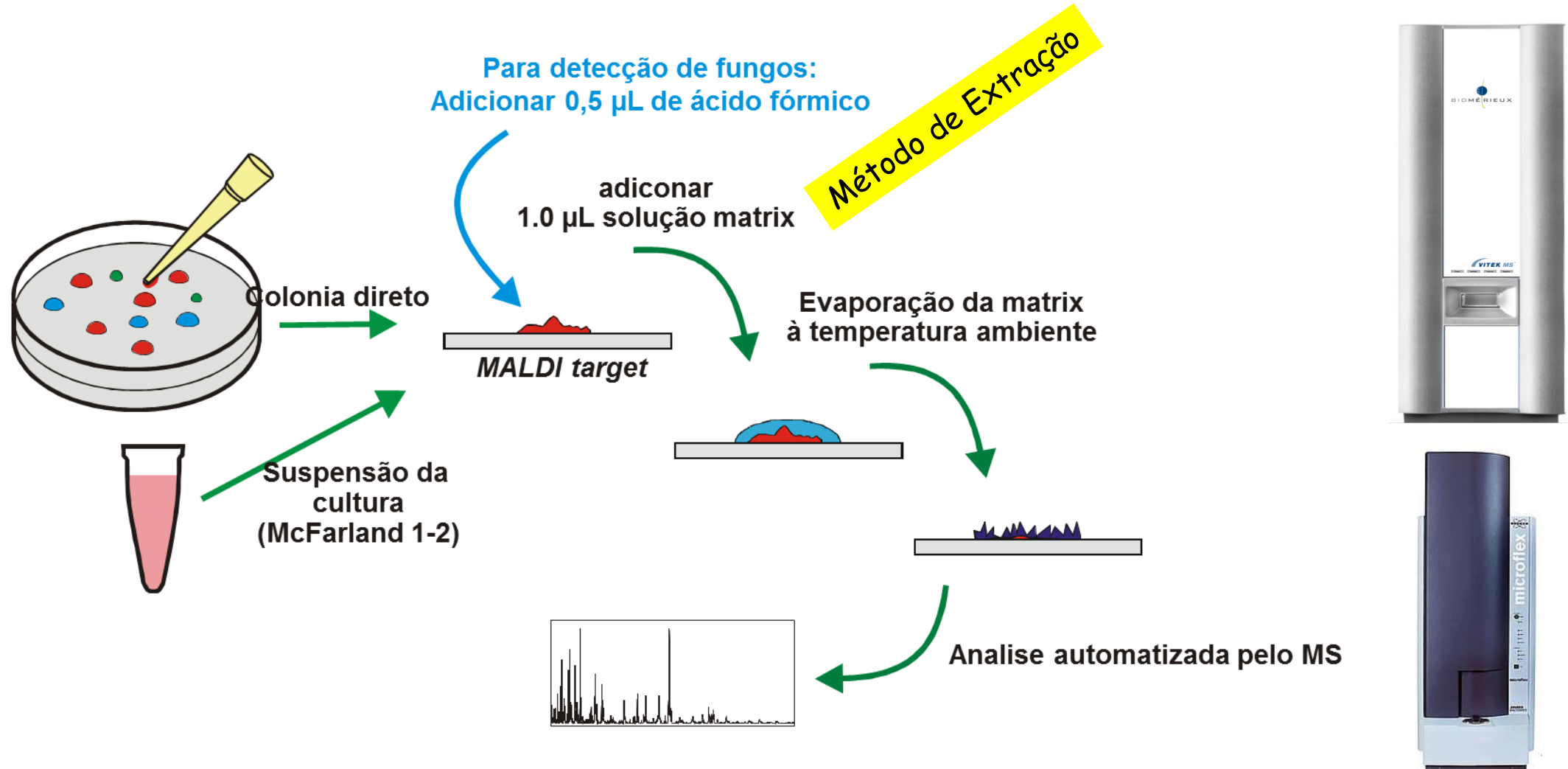
Table 3. Results of Speed-Oligo Mycobacteria analysis of 34 clinical isolates

Species	Isolate number	Speed-Oligo identification results
<i>M. avium</i>	H-12, 2012/46	<i>M. avium</i>
<i>M. intracellulare</i>	H-17, 2012/6	<i>M. intracellulare</i>
<i>M. avium/intracellulare</i>	2013-28, 2013-14	<i>M. intracellulare</i>
<i>M. bovis</i>	H-8, 2008/13, 2007/40	<i>M. tuberculosis</i> complex
<i>M. chelonae</i>	2010/51, 2013-50	<i>M. chelonae</i>
<i>M. abscessus</i>	P-1, 52495	<i>M. abscessus</i>
<i>M. chelonae/abscessus</i>	2012/13, 98203, 2012/56	<i>M. abscessus</i>
<i>M. fortuitum</i>	4/44, 2011/12, 2011/15	<i>M. fortuitum</i>
<i>M. gordonae</i>	2012/52, 2013-32, 2013-29, 2013-10	<i>M. gordonae</i>
<i>M. kansasii</i>	T1-5, 2000/75, 2008/10	<i>M. kansasii</i>
<i>M. malmoense</i>	2-81	<i>M. malmoense</i>
<i>M. marinum</i>	P-8 11266, 2009/25, 2010/46	<i>M. marinum</i>
<i>M. peregrinum</i>	2-77	<i>M. peregrinum</i>
<i>M. scrofulaceum</i>	H-18	<i>M. scrofulaceum</i>
<i>M. xenopi</i>	H-24, 2012/47	<i>M. xenopi</i>

The Speed-Oligo Mycobacteria assay therefore correctly identified 100% (9/9) of the type strains, 78.9% (15/19) of the reference strains and 100% (34/34) of the clinical isolates evaluated.

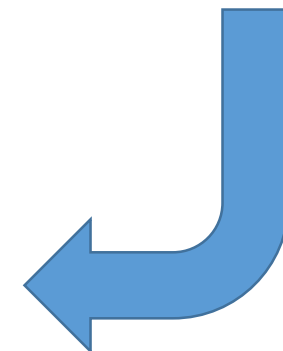
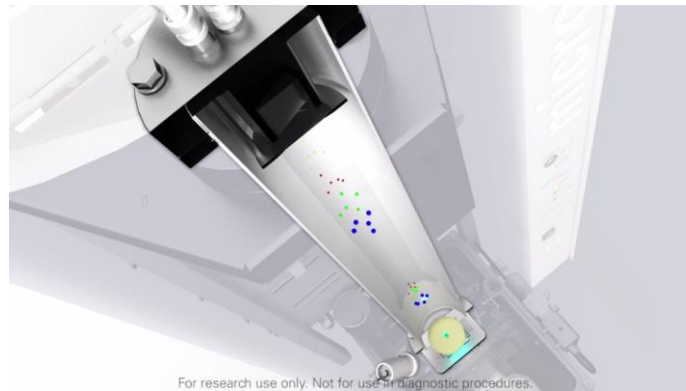
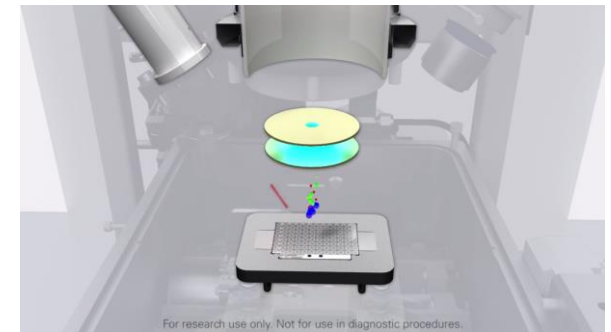
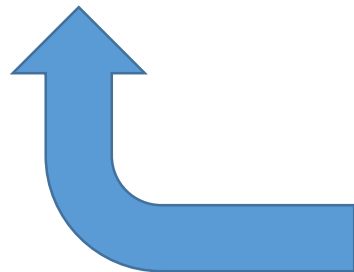
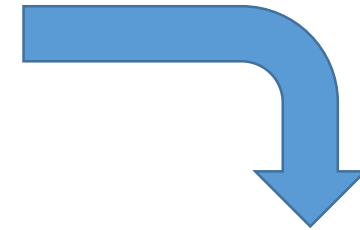
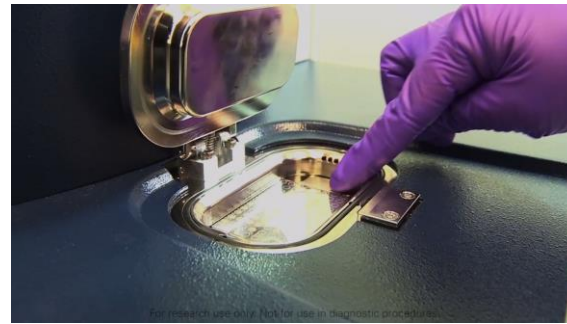
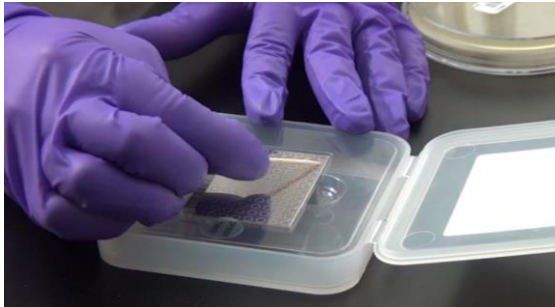


Identificação Proteômica - MALDI-TOF/MS



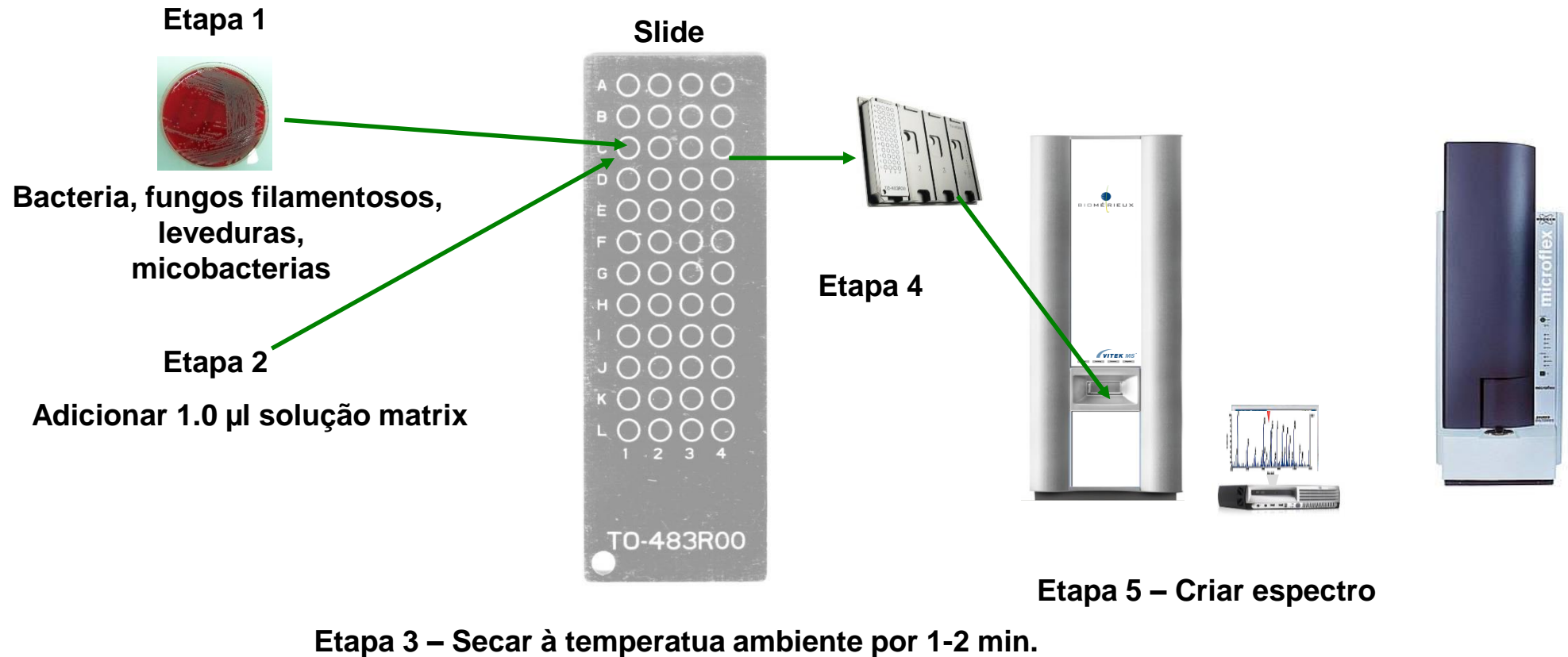


Identificação Proteômica - MALDI-TOF/MS





Identificação Proteômica - MALDI-TOF/MS

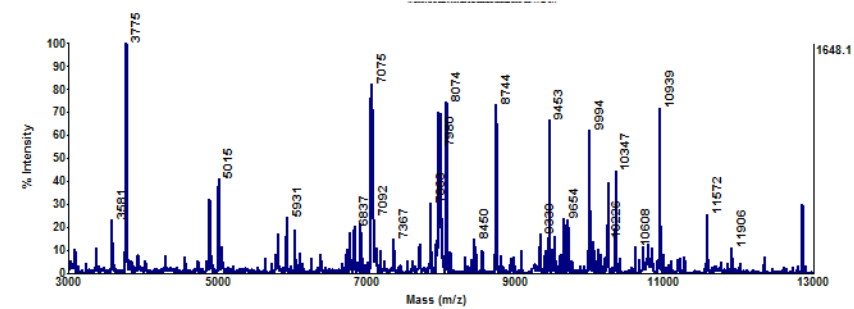
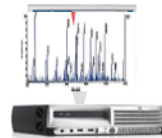




Identificação Proteômica - MALDI-TOF/MS



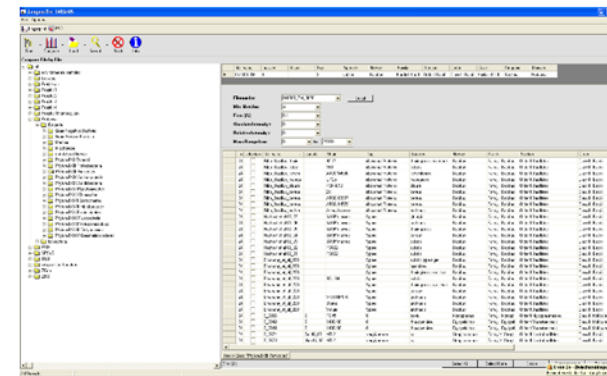
Aquisição de espectro



Espectro MALDI-TOF/MS



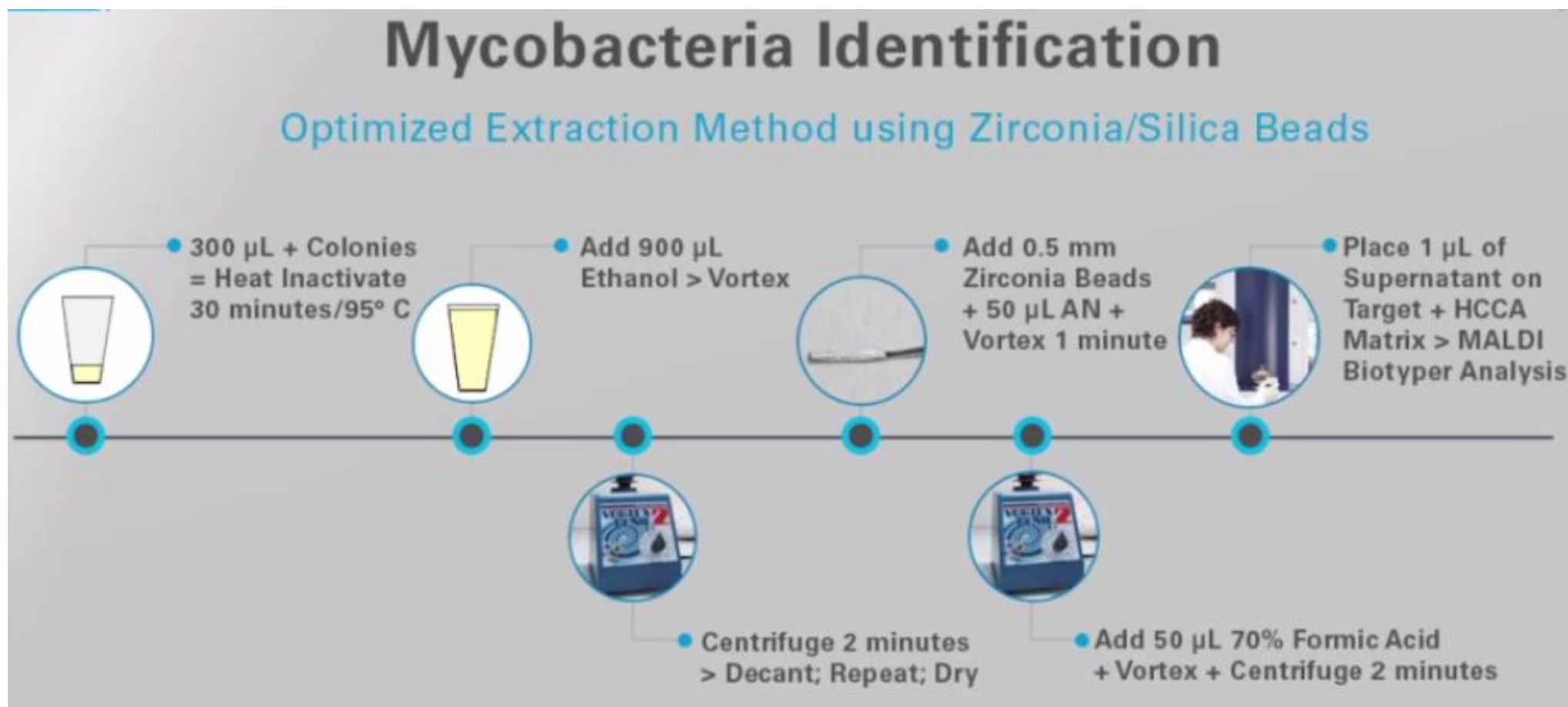
Análise do espectro da amostra com um banco de dados \Rightarrow obter identificação





Identificação Proteômica - MALDI-TOF/MS

Dificuldades:





Identificação Proteômica - MALDI-TOF/MS

Dificuldades:

- Não diferencia espécies altamente relacionadas
 - *M. chimaera*/ *M. intracellulare*;
 - *M. mucogenicum*/ *M. phocaicum*;
 - *M. marinum*/ *M. shotssi*;
 - *M. kansasii*/ *M. gastri*.
- Desafio na ID de subespécies de *M. abscessus*
 - Teng et al. (2013) analisou espectros de *M. abscessus* vs. *M. massiliense*;
 - Fangous et al. (2014) discriminou 5 picos de 3 subespécies.



Identificação Proteômica - MALDI-TOF/MS

Limitações

- Protocolo de extração para micobactérias demorado;
- Precisa de biomassa adequada e crescimento puro para ID;
- Fraco desempenho com caldo de MGIT primária;
- Pontuações podem variar dependendo das condições de crescimento;
- Para melhor identificação, método de extração deve ser idêntico ao utilizado para criar biblioteca espectral;
- Investimento alto custo inicial;
- Validação completa necessária.

Vantagens

- Identificação rápida (10'' para aquisição do espectro e 15'' para comparação com banco de dados);
- Potencial ID subespécies para *M. abscessus*;
- Bases de dados e métodos de extração estão mudando rapidamente e melhorando.



Identificação – Principais desafios

- Identificação precoce - adequação tratamento;
- Aprovação pela ANVISA de novos testes;
- Cultura mista;



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