

Rare Occurrence of *Bordetella pertussis* among Jordanian Children Younger than Two Years Old with Respiratory Tract Infections

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Abstract

Objectives This study investigated the frequency of the potentially pathogenic bacteria *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, *Legionella pneumophila*, *Bordetella parapertussis*, and *Bordetella pertussis* among hospitalized Jordanian children.

Methods A total of 420 swab samples were collected from the throats and noses of children younger than 2 years. DNA was extracted from the swab samples and was tested for the bacteria being investigated using PCR assays.

Results The results showed the absence of *M. pneumoniae*, *C. pneumoniae*, *L. pneumophila*, and *B. parapertussis* in all samples. *B. pertussis* was detected in two samples (0.48%) despite DTP vaccine being part of the Jordanian vaccination schedule.

Conclusion This study suggests that certain uncommon bacterial respiratory pathogens rarely cause lower respiratory tract infections in young Jordanian children.

Keywords

- ▶ *B. pertussis*
- ▶ *M. pneumoniae*
- ▶ *C. pneumoniae*
- ▶ *L. pneumophila*
- ▶ Jordanian children

Introduction

Mycoplasma pneumoniae, *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, *Legionella pneumophila*, *Bordetella pertussis*, and *Bordetella parapertussis* are important causative agents of respiratory tract infections in children and adults worldwide.^{1–4} The epidemiology of these bacterial agents including their potential contribution to respiratory illness (RI) among Jordanian children is unknown. One study has demonstrated the rare occurrence of *M. pneumoniae* infection among Jordanian adults with respiratory tract infections.⁵ In addition, since the 1980s almost all Jordanian children have been vaccinated against *B. pertussis*. Cases of classic pertussis have rarely been reported to the Jordanian Ministry of Health over the last two decades. Because of waning immunity, adults may act as reservoirs for infection and transmit infection to unvaccinated or partially vaccinated infants.⁶ *B. parapertussis*

causes classic pertussis-like disease in all age groups, but the disease is milder and of shorter duration.

Microbiological diagnosis of these bacteria is challenging owing to their fastidious nature, and nucleic acid amplification tests such as polymerase chain reaction are currently considered the most useful tests for their laboratory detection.⁷

The aim of this study was to detect *M. pneumoniae*, *C. pneumoniae*, *L. pneumophila*, *B. pertussis*, and *B. parapertussis* in a sample of hospitalized Jordanian children admitted with fever and/or respiratory symptoms.

Patients and Methods

Study design and population. This study is part of a large 3-year prospective study designed to determine the prevalence of common respiratory viral agents in hospitalized Jordanian

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children younger than 2 years admitted to the main Governmental Al-Basheer Hospital in Amman, Jordan, between 2010 and 2012. The prospective research study was performed by the collaboration of the University of Jordan Hospital, Al-Bashir Hospital, and Vanderbilt University, Tennessee, United States. The study was conducted with the approval of the institutional review boards of Vanderbilt University, University of Jordan, and the Jordanian Ministry of Health. Trained study personnel collected the clinical data from parental interviews and by reviewing medical records.

Sample collection. From each patient, one nasal swab and one throat swab were obtained within 48 hours of admission using sterile cotton swabs. Nasal and throat swabs were mixed together in a 3-mL liquid viral transport media tube specific for viral and chlamydial agents. Each sample was aliquoted into two cryotubes; each cryotube contained 500 μ L of the sample. The cryotubes were stored at -80°C at the Research Microbiology Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine, University of Jordan. DNA was extracted from thawed specimens using the Qiagen DNA Mini Kit for body fluids (Qiagen, Hiden, Germany) according to the manufacturer's protocols.

Laboratory testing. A multiplex polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used to detect *M. pneumoniae*, *C. pneumoniae*, and *L. pneumophila* in patients' samples as reported by Strålin et al and Jaulhac et al.^{8,9} For every PCR run, a negative control and three positive controls were included. The negative control composed of all the amplification mixture except the purified DNA. Extracted DNA controls of *C. pneumoniae*, *M. pneumoniae*, and *L. pneumophila* were used as positive controls. Another multiplex PCR was designed to detect *B. pertussis* and *B. parapertussis*.¹⁰ To assess the quality and quantity of the extracted DNA from clinical samples, the presence or absence of human DNA was determined using a PCR assay targeting exon-1 of β -globin gene.¹¹ A positive test result for β -globin gene indicates that the sample contained DNA of sufficient quality and quantity for PCR amplification. **Table 1** shows the sequences of the primers and their amplification sizes.

Results

A total of 420 hospitalized Jordanian children younger than 2 years were enrolled in this study. There were 243 (57.8%) males, 177 (42.2%) females, and the mean age was 5.8 months

(**Table 2**). The majority of patients were diagnosed with lower respiratory tract infections (70.5%); 146 (34.7%) had bronchopneumonia, 111 (26.4%) had suspected sepsis, 95 (22.6%) had bronchiolitis, 34 (8%) had pneumonia, and 21 (5%) were diagnosed with pertussis or pertussis-like cough. The mean duration of hospitalization was 5 days, ranging from 0 to 26 days, and 157 (37.3%) patients had received antibiotic treatment prior to hospitalization. The main symptoms were cough ($n = 321$ [76.4%]), fever ($n = 242$ [57.6%]), vomiting (65 [15.4%]) and diarrhea (40 [9.5%]). All 420 samples tested negative for *C. pneumoniae*, *M. pneumoniae*, *L. pneumophila*, and *B. parapertussis*, whereas two samples (0.48%) were positive for *B. pertussis*. These two cases had not been vaccinated with DTP. Both cases presented with cough and shortness of breath; one case was associated with pneumonia and the second with cyanosis.

Discussion

In this study, *C. pneumoniae*, *M. pneumoniae*, *L. pneumophila*, and *B. parapertussis* were not detected; however, two cases of *B. pertussis* were detected. Given the age group of these children, this was not surprising. Reports of infections with these bacterial agents are usually observed in older children. However, since this study was performed during a 3-year period, it is possible that these agents were not causing sporadic outbreaks of diseases over these years.^{7,12,13} In addition, about one-third of our investigated children (37.3%) were treated with antibiotics before admission to the hospital, which might have affected the results of the study. Recent studies from African and European countries have reported the prevalence of *M. pneumoniae* infections ranging from 2 to 4.5% among school-age children and infants younger than 1 year.^{2,14,15} Other studies have also confirmed the low prevalence of *M. pneumoniae* in children younger than 2 years.^{14,16}

The present study also revealed that *L. pneumophila* was not present in this cohort of hospitalized children. This was also not surprising because legionella infection is rarely observed among children and legionella bacteria are mostly associated with hot water in spas and air conditioning systems.^{6,17} In Jordan, central air conditioning systems are not widely used during the whole year, and spas are not available for the majority of population. It is

Table 1 The sequence of primers and their amplification sizes used in the PCR assay for detection of *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, *Legionella pneumophila*, *Bordetella pertussis*, and *Bordetella parapertussis*

Microorganism	Gene target	Forward primer	Reverse primer	Amplicon size (bp)
<i>C. pneumoniae</i>	MOMP	ACACGATGCAGAGTGGTTCA	TGTTTACAGAGAATTGCGATACG	368
<i>M. pneumoniae</i>	P1	ACTCGGAGGACAATGGTCAG	CAAACCCGGTCTTTTCGTTA	483
<i>L. pneumophila</i>	mip	GGTGA CTGCGGCTGTTATGG	GGCCAATAGGTCCGCCAACG	600
<i>B. pertussis</i>	IS481	GATTCAATAGGTTGTATGCATGGTT	TGGACCATTTCGAGTCGACG	151
<i>B. pertussis</i>	PTxA	GCGCATGCGTGCAGATTCGTC	CCCTCTGCGTTTTGATGGTGCC	190
<i>B. parapertussis</i>	IS1001	CGCCGCTTGATGACCTTGATA	CACCGCCTACGAGTTGGAGAT	498

Table 2 Demographic characteristics of the examined patients

	n	%
Total number of patients	420	100
Female	177	42.2
Male	243	57.8
Mean age at enrollment (mo)	5.8	–
Mean duration of hospitalization (d) ^a	5	–
Antibiotic treatment prior to hospitalization	157	37.3
No. of patients with cough	321	76.4
No. of patients with fever	242	57.6
No. of patients with vomiting	65	15.4

^aFour patients out of 420 were not hospitalized.

also important to note that respiratory therapy devices and shower heads can contain water contaminated with legionella, and hospital-acquired legionella infection has been reported in children who are immunocompromised.¹⁸ Children with nosocomial infection were not included in this study because samples were collected within 48 hours of hospital admission, and this period is shorter than the incubation period required for infection with *L. pneumophila* (2–10 days).¹⁸ A recent study has reported that infection with *L. pneumophila*, tested for using PCR and urinary antigen test, was absent in hospitalized children between 2 months and 15 years old.¹⁸

This study detected two children who tested positive for *B. pertussis* (0.48%). The two positive cases were infants younger than 3 months (21 days and 2 months) and had not received their DTP vaccine. Neither of these infants were treated with antibiotics prior to hospitalization. The age group of these children are consistent with other reports of infants hospitalized with pertussis (<3 months of age).^{19,20} Several studies from different regions have reported that the frequency of *B. pertussis* in infants ranged from 5.4 to 16.3%.^{6,19,20} The prevalence of *B. pertussis* varies widely from one study to another according to age group, the number of patients examined, the laboratory method (e.g., PCR, ELISA, culture), and type of samples used to test for *B. pertussis*, as well as the immunization status of the patients. A surveillance study of pertussis performed in French hospitals found that only 1% of infants presenting with symptoms of whooping cough over a period of 10 years had *B. parapertussis*.⁴ Recent studies have reported that the prevalence of *B. parapertussis* in children was 0.25 and 1.3% in Ireland and Tunisia, respectively.^{19,20}

In Jordan, infection with *B. pertussis* or *B. parapertussis* can be diagnosed only by clinical examination, as other laboratory assays are not widely available. This fact might underestimate the true prevalence of *B. pertussis*/*B. parapertussis*, particularly among infants with mild whooping cough which are occasionally observed in this country. Despite the low rate of positive *B. pertussis* cases and the absence of *B. parapertussis* cases in this study, it is still important to note that any single

positive case among hospitalized infants might result in an outbreak of pertussis infection among children not fully immunized.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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