Short Report: Investigation of Potential Zoonotic Transmission of Cryptosporidiosis in Southern India

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Abstract. The common species and subgenotypes causing cryptosporidiosis were studied in 394 children and 627 animals with diarrhea from Vellore in southern India. Although no zoonotic strains were identified in 13 infected children, 1 of 12 infected animals had *C. hominis*, indicating the potential for cross-species transmission. This study also reports *C. xiao*i for the first time in India.

Cryptosporidiosis is a common parasitic infection causing diarrhea in humans and animals. Although diarrhea in livestock results in economic loss, symptomatic and asymptomatic infections in animals have the potential for transmission and are a threat to public health.2 Cryptosporidium spp. are generally considered to be host specific. Cryptosporidium galli and *C. baileyi* are found predominantly in chickens, *C. muris* in rodents, *C. canis* in dogs, *C. felis* in cats, *C. suis* in pigs, and *C. meleagris* in turkeys,2 and in recent years, *C. xiao*i in sheep and goats.3,4 In cattle, although *C. parvum* is seen in calves, *C. bovis*, *C. ubiquitum*, *C. ryanae*, and *C. andersoni* have been reported from heifers and adult cows.5 In humans, cryptosporidiosis is predominantly caused by *C. hominis* and *C. parvum*, with occasional reports of zoonotic species including *C. meleagris*, *C. felis*, and *C. canis*.6

In India, there have been numerous studies of cryptosporidiosis in humans and a few in animals,7–9 but only one recent study from eastern India has investigated zoonotic transmission.10 In previous studies from Vellore, we identified *C. hominis* as the predominant species in children with diarrhea from the community and hospital,11,12 with differences in the distributions of subgenotypes depending on the study setting. In this study, we explored the potential for zoonotic transmission of cryptosporidiosis in this region by comparing cryptosporidial species in animals and children with diarrhea in the same geographic area.

Diarrheal samples from animals were collected from a veterinary clinic and several dairy farms near Vellore during February 2007–May 2008. At the dairy farms, diarrheal samples from cows alone were collected. At the veterinary clinic, samples from cows, buffaloes, bullocks, and goats were collected. Fecal samples were collected from children less than five years of age who were hospitalized during January 2003–May 2006 for diarrhea, defined as the passage of three or more watery stools in a 24-hour period.11 This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Christian Medical College, Vellore. Permission was obtained from the chief veterinarian and the dairy unit manager to collect animal samples. For samples from children enrolled in this study, informed consent was obtained from parents or guardian.

Animal fecal samples were subjected to proteinase K (2 μg/mL in 20 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 10 mM EDTA, 0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate) digestion for one hour. A published extraction protocol was then carried out by using alkaline (1M KOH and dithithreitol), acid (25% HCl and 2 M Tris HCl), and treatment with phenol-chloroform, followed by extraction using the Qiamp DNA Stool Minikit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA).14 DNA from fecal samples of children was extracted by using the same kit without pre-treatment of samples.

Nestd polymerase chain reaction (PCR) specific for the small subunit (SSU) ribosomal RNA locus15 was used to screen Cryptosporidium spp., followed by restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) for species determination (http://cryptodb.org/cryptodb/) and *C. parvum* RFLP for subgenotyping16 by using previously published primers and protocols. Additionally, PCRs specific for the heat-shock protein 70 (HSP-70) and actin loci were conducted for *C. bovis* isolates identified by RFLP by using published primers.3 Samples with ambiguous PCR-RFLP results and representative HSP-70 and actin PCR products were sequenced (ABI PRISM 310 Genetic Analyzer; Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Multiple sequence alignments were carried out using MUSCLE with sequences representative of different species/subgenotypes, followed by phylogenetic analysis by using PhyML and tree construction by using TreeDyn software (Phylogeny.fr software, version 2).17 All sequences from this study were deposited in GenBank under accession nos. HM627525–HM627531.

A total of 627 samples from animals with diarrhea were collected, including 589 cows (25 were calves), 2 buffaloes, 11 bullocks, and 25 goats (11 were kids). The mean duration of diarrhea was 4.5 days for adult animals, 4 days for calves, and 3 days for goat kids. Twelve (1.9%) samples were positive for Cryptosporidium spp., by PCR. Among these samples, seven *C. muris*, three *C. bovis*, one *C. parvum*, and one *C. hominis* were identified by RFLP. However, sequencing of the SSU ribosomal RNA PCR product showed that banding patterns identified by RFLP as *C. muris* were *C. andersoni* and the banding patterns identified as *C. bovis* were *C. xiao*i. Further sequencing and analysis of the actin and HSP-70 PCR products confirmed the isolates as *C. xiao*i (Figure 1).

Cryptosporidium andersoni was identified in adult cows, and *C. xiao*i was identified in one goat and two cows. Cryptosporidium parvum was also identified in a goat kid, and *C. hominis* was also identified in a cow. No cryptosporidia were identified in buffaloes or bullocks.

Most studies from India and other countries have documented *C. parvum* as the predominant species in calves; in
other regions, C. bovis has been found to predominate.5,7,9 Cryptosporidium andersoni is recognized as a major species in adult cattle.5,8,10 This finding is consistent with that of our study in which we detected C. andersoni in 7 adult cows. C. andersoni has also been reported in 3 of 2,414 patients with diarrhea,19 suggesting possible zoonotic transmission to humans.

This study is the first report of C. xiaoi in India and is also the first report of this species in a cow. Previous reports have documented C. xiaoi in sheep, goats, and lambs.14 When the C. parvum and C. hominis animal isolates were subjected to Cpgp40/15 PCR-RFLP, only the C. parvum sample (VD 333 from a goat kid) could be subgenotyped and was identified as subgenotype IId. This result was further confirmed by sequencing the SSU ribosomal RNA PCR product from a goat kid. The C. xiaoi isolate that could not be genotyped was confirmed by sequencing the actin locus (1,066 basepairs) with VD07 aligning with C. andersoni (GenBank accession no. FJ896041, 99% identity at the nucleotide level). Scale bars indicate nucleotide substitutions per site.

Received November 29, 2010. Accepted for publication May 22, 2011.

Financial support: This study was supported by Global Infectious Disease Research Training Grant D43 TW007392.

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