

# TICK-TRANSMITTED DISEASES IN MEUSE (FRANCE)

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## INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE STUDY

Since the middle of the nineties, the frequency of unexplained summer flu-like syndromes (SFS) has increased in the Canton of Souilly, Meuse. A local general practitioner (GP) realised a case-control study directing his investigations towards tick-borne diseases (TBD). The observation of his 1500 patients during 7 years has revealed 48 cases of Lyme Borreliosis (LB) and 11 cases of emerging rickettsioses (2 anaplasmoses, 3 bartonelloses, 2 coxielloses, 4 rickettsioses and Tibola). Those informations required further investigations.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

**Prospective survey of Lyme Borreliosis in Meuse.** Physicians from the studied area transmitted LB cases and epidemiologic informations to the "CNR des Borrelia". The estimated LB annual incidence was performed according the EUCALB's criteria<sup>a</sup>.

**Monthly collection of exophilic ticks by flagging vegetation :** 3 allotted zones - ticks's identification, density, phenology - test by PCR/RFLP to detect DNA of *Borrelia burgdorferi* s.l (Bbsl) and DNA of *Anaplasmataceae*.



## RESULTS

**Prospective survey of Lyme Borreliosis in Meuse<sup>a</sup>.** 90% EM & 10% different disseminated infections : neurological > rheumatological > dermatological > cardiological by decreasing order of frequency. 75% of the survey physicians being GP explains the surevaluation of the localised infection. 73.5% of the patients remembered of a tick-bite. 21 of the 74 cases of 2003 and 2004 related a fixation-time < 24h. The nymphal stage represents the main risk for human.

**Collection of exophilic ticks by flagging vegetation.** The annual density of adult *Ixodes ricinus* seems stable from year to year, but not for immature stages, which density varies according to the climate. No autumnal increase has been observed. Only part of the *I. ricinus* collected and none of the *Dermacentor marginatus* found simultaneously during the cooler months could be studied.

### Borrelia DNA Detection<sup>a</sup>

2003 54/403 positive (331 nymphs, 72 adults) [*B. afzelii* (Ba) 27, *B. garinii* (Bg) 16, *B. valaisiana* (Bv) 10, *B. lusitanae* (Bl) 1].

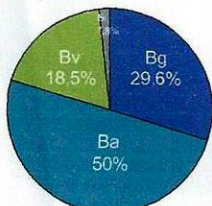
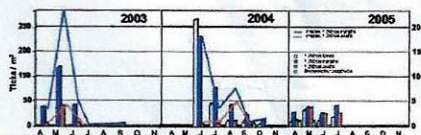
2004 22/245 positive (210 nymphs, 35 adults) [Ba : 14, Bg : 3, Bv : 3]. The preponderance of Ba is explained by the important quantity of nymphs, mainly infected by this species.

### Anaplasmataceae DNA Detection<sup>a</sup>

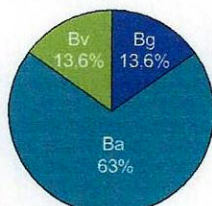
2004 18/245 *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* (Ap) 2, *Ehrlichia*-like (Esp) 4, *Wolbachia* 2, *Rickettsia* close to *R. heilongjiangii* (R#h) 6, Eubacteria 3.

**Coinfections 2004** 5/22 Ap+Ba 1, Ap+Esp 1, Bg+Bv 2, Bg+Bv+Esp 1.

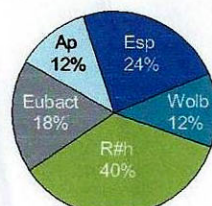
	2002	2003	2004
Participants	49/392 (12,5%)	77/361 (21,3%)	70/361 (19,4%)
Lyme disease cases	19	25	49
Incidence /100 000	79	83,9	156
Repartition	EM 16 Neurobor 2 Myocarditis 1	EM 22 ACA 1 Facial Palsy 1 Arthritis 1	EM 45 ACA 1 EP+EM 1 Myocarditis 1 Arthritis 2



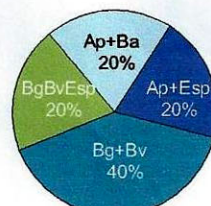
Repartition of Bbsl 2003



Repartition of Bbsl 2004



Repartition of Anaplasmataceae 2004



Coinfections 2004

## CONCLUSIONS

- \* The incidence of TBD is underevaluated in Meuse, both for LB<sup>c</sup> or for emergent rickettsioses.
- \* The frequency of coinfections justifies a systematic treatment of LB by doxycyclin.
- \* After this study, the number of SFS has remained important, especially among the group at risk. Because of a lack of means, *Francisella tularensis*, arboviruses or protozoans have not been looked for, and *D. marginatus* has not been analysed either (density 15/100 m<sup>2</sup>). A survey of the pathogen agents transmitted by ticks in the region is a must.



a) Centre National de Référence des Borrelia, Institut Pasteur, Paris.

b) European Concerted Action on Lyme Borreliosis.

c) WHO workshop on Lyme Borreliosis Diagnosis and Surveillance, Warsaw, Poland, 20-22 June 1995.

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