

Identification of *Lonepinella* sp. in Koala Bite Wound Infections, Queensland, Australia

Holly Angela Sinclair, Paul Chapman,
Lida Omaleki, Haakon Bergh, Conny Turni,
Patrick Blackall, Lindsey Papacostas,
Phillip Braslins, David Sowden, Graeme R. Nimmo

We report 3 cases of koala bite wound infection with *Lonepinella koalarum*-like bacteria requiring antimicrobial and surgical management. The pathogens could not be identified by standard tests. Phylogenetic analysis of 16S rRNA and housekeeping genes identified the genus. Clinicians should isolate bacteria and determine antimicrobial susceptibilities when managing these infections.

Lonepinella koalarum, a species present in koala (*Phascogalea cinereus*) feces, is a gram-negative bacterium that can degrade tannin protein complexes (1). This bacterium is the only species of the genus *Lonepinella*, a member of the family *Pasteurellaceae*. *L. koalarum*-related strains have been identified in koala gingiva (2). We report 3 cases of human wound infection involving *Lonepinella*-like organisms occurring after koala bites in Queensland, Australia.

The Study

In 2014, case-patient 1, a 69-year-old female wildlife worker from the Sunshine Coast region of Queensland, Australia, sought treatment for left wrist puncture wounds and a 2-cm laceration to the dorsum of her left hand after a koala bite. The wound was cleaned, and oral amoxicillin/clavulanic acid was administered. Increased erythema and edema developed after 48 hours. Surgical debridement was required, and intravenous piperacillin/tazobactam was given for 6 days, followed by oral trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole; full recovery was achieved. A Gram stain revealed gram-positive and -negative organisms. After 48

hours of culturing, we identified *Staphylococcus sciuri* and 2 gram-negative coccobacilli (MS14434 and MS14435).

After this case, we reviewed records and found a similar previous incident. In 2012, case-patient 2, a 62-year-old male wildlife worker from Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia, went to a general practitioner for treatment of a koala crush-bite injury to the thumb. After increased pain, swelling, fever, and malaise developed, he sought hospital care. He had an open wound (2-mm long, 5–8-mm wide, 20-mm deep) with purulent discharge. Surgical debridement was required, and intravenous ticarcillin/clavulanic acid was administered for 4 days, followed by oral amoxicillin/clavulanic acid for 7 days; clinical improvement occurred. We cultured specimens obtained during the operation and found *Fusobacterium nucleatum*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and an unidentifiable gram-negative bacillus (MS14436).

In 2015, case-patient 3, a 66-year-old woman from Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, sought hospital treatment for a koala bite wound on her right hand. Surgical debridement and washout revealed pus within the thenar muscle compartment and metacarpophalangeal joint. Intravenous piperacillin/tazobactam was given, and the patient's condition improved. We cultured swabs of specimens acquired before and during surgery and isolated an unidentified gram-negative bacillus (MS14437).

We cultured all isolates on chocolate agar in 5% CO₂ for 48 h and recorded growth in different culture conditions (Table 1). We performed biochemical reactions, sugar utilization, and cultures using in-house methods and commercial identification products API 20NE Microbial Identification Kit (bioMérieux, <https://www.biomerieux.com>), RapID NH System (Remel, <http://www.remel.com/Clinical/Microbiology.aspx>), RapID ANA II System (Remel), and VITEK 2 GN and NH ID cards (bioMérieux). We performed matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry using the VITEK MS IVD database (bioMérieux) and performed antimicrobial susceptibility tests per the European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) guidelines (http://www.eucast.org/clinical_breakpoints) for *Pasteurella multocida* (3). We used Etest (bioMérieux) to determine MICs.

We performed DNA amplification and sequencing of 16S rRNA (4), *rpoB* (5), *recN* (6), and *infB* (7) genes as previously published and deposited sequences in GenBank (Appendix Table 3, <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/25/1/17-1359-App1.pdf>). We used Geneious 10.0.6

Author affiliations: Pathology Queensland, Herston, Queensland, Australia (H.A. Sinclair, H. Bergh, G.R. Nimmo); Caboolture Hospital, Caboolture, Queensland, Australia (P. Chapman); Queensland Institute of Medical Research Berghofer, Herston (P. Chapman); The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia (L. Omaleki, C. Turni, P. Blackall); Sunshine Coast University Hospital, Birtinya, Queensland, Australia (L. Papacostas, D. Sowden); University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales, Australia (P. Braslins); Griffith University, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia (G.R. Nimmo)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2501.171359>

Table 1. Phenotypic characteristics of 4 clinical isolates obtained from koala bite wound infections, Queensland, Australia, and *Lonepinella koalarum* ACM 3666

Growth characteristic or condition	MS14434	MS14435	MS14436	MS14437	ACM 3666
Growth requirement					
X factor	–	–	–	–	–
V factor	–	–	–	–	–
Biochemical reaction					
Acetoin, Voges-Proskauer test	–	+	+	–	+
Arginine arylamidase	+	–	–	+	–
β-galactosidase	–	–	–	+	–
β-glucosidase	–	+	+	+	+
β-xylosidase	+	–	–	–	+
Catalase	–	–	–	–	–
H ₂ S	–	–	–	–	–
Indole	–	–	–	–	–
Leucine arylamidase	+	+	+	+	+
Ornithine decarboxylase	–	–	–	–	–
Oxidase	+*	+*	+*	+*	+*
Phenylalanine arylamidase	+	+	+	–	+
Urease	–	–	–	–	–
Courmarate	–	+	–	+	–
Maltotriose	+	+	+	+	+
N-acetyl-D-glucosamine	+	+	+	–	+
Phenylphosphonate	+	–	–	–	+
Phosphatase	+	+	+	+	+
Nitrate reduction	–	–	–	–	+
Hydrolyzed esculin	–	+	+	+	+
Sugar utilization					
Glucose	+	+	+	+	+
Sucrose	+	–	–	+	+
Lactose	–	–	–	–	–
Maltose	–	–	–	–	+
Mannose	+	+	+	+	+
Xylose	–	–	–	–	+*
Mannitol	–	–	–	–	–
Malate	+	+	+	+	+
D-cellobiose	–	–	–	+	+
Media type					
Horse blood agar	+	+	+	+	+
Chocolate agar	+	+	+	+	+
Bacitracin agar	+	+	+	+	+
Brain Heart yeast	+	+	+	+	+
MacConkey with crystal violet	–	–	–	–	–
Hemolysis on horse blood agar	–	–	–	–	–
Temperature and atmospheric conditions					
Room temperature	+	+	+	+	+
28°C Aerobic	+	+	+	+	+
35°C Aerobic	+	+	+	+	+
35°C in 5% CO ₂	+	+	+	+	+
35°C Microaerophilic	+	+	+	+	+
35°C Anaerobic	+	+	+	+	+
42°C Aerobic	–	–	–	+	–

*Weak positive.

(<https://www.geneious.com>) to align and analyze sequences. We performed a neighbor-joining analysis of 16S rRNA sequences by using Jukes-Cantor corrections and calculated bootstrap support in MEGA version 6 (<https://www.megasoftware.net>). We calculated the similarity matrix using MUSCLE (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/muscle>) and predicted genome relatedness using a previously published formula using the *recN* gene (8,9).

The colony morphology of the 2 isolates from case-patient 1 were distinctly different from each other; MS14434 was morphologically similar to MS14437, and MS14435

was similar to MS14436. Optimal colony growth was seen on chocolate agar with 5% CO₂ and under microaerophilic conditions (Table 1). Results from commercial identification systems were mostly inconsistent (Appendix Table 1); note that *L. koalarum* is not included within the commercial databases used.

The MICs of all the antimicrobial drugs tested for MS14434 and MS14435 were low (Appendix Table 2); MICs for MS14436 and MS14437 were higher. MS14436 and MS14437 were resistant to benzylpenicillin when applying *P. multocida* breakpoints (3).

Table 2. Similarity matrix of 16S rRNA, *rpoB*, *infB*, and *recN* gene sequences of 4 clinical isolates obtained from koala bite wound infections, Queensland, Australia, and *Lonepinella koalarum* ACM 3666*

Gene and isolate	MS14434	MS14435	MS14436	MS14437	ACM 3666
16SrRNA					
MS14434	100				
MS14435	96.52	100			
MS14436	96.50	98.45	100		
MS14437	97.48	98.16	98.00	100	
ACM 3666	94.82	95.26	96.00	95.45	100
rpoB					
MS14434	100				
MS14435	95.77	100			
MS14436	96.54	97.69	100		
MS14437	95.96	99.42	97.88	100	
ACM 3666	95.96	95.96	95.00	96.35	100
infB					
MS14434	100				
MS14435	84.34	100			
MS14436	83.89	98.66	100		
MS14437	84.34	96.20	95.75	100	
ACM 3666	99.78	84.12	83.67	84.12	100
recN					
MS14434	100				
MS14435	83.90	100			
MS14436	84.13	99.06	100		
MS14437	83.97	99.53	99.37	100	
ACM 3666	97.17	83.97	84.21	84.05	100

*Values are percentage identity.

We compared 16S rRNA and *rpoB* gene sequences from our isolates with those available in public databases, including GenBank, but confident organism identification was not possible. The 16S rRNA phylogenetic analysis

clustered all 4 isolates distantly from *L. koalarum* (ACM 3666), albeit within the same group (Figure).

For the *rpoB* gene sequence, an identity of 85%–88% for genera and 95% for species has been suggested for *Pasteurellaceae* (2,10,11). All isolates of this study had an identity of >95% for the *rpoB* gene of ACM 3666 (Table 2), indicating a close genetic relationship with *L. koalarum*. A minimum level of 83%–85% identity of the partial *infB* gene has been shown between members of the *Pasteurellaceae* family at the genus level (12). The partial *infB* gene sequence of MS14434 had a high similarity (99.78%) to the corresponding sequence in ACM 3666, and the partial *infB* genes of the other 3 isolates are at the lower limit of the 83%–85% threshold. These 3 isolates also shared <85% similarity with the *recN* gene of ACM 3666 and >99% similarity with the *recN* gene of each other. The *recN* gene of MS14434 had 97.17% similarity with that of ACM 3666. Using the *recN* similarity index (8), we are 95% confident that these 3 isolates are a species other than *L. koalarum* within the genus *Lonepinella*, and MS14434 is most likely *L. koalarum*.

Each case manifested with purulent skin and soft tissue infection requiring surgical washout and debridement, similar to infections linked to *Pasteurella* in dog and cat bite wounds (13). MICs of amoxicillin and clavulanic acid, third-generation cephalosporins, and ciprofloxacin were low for all isolates. MIC determination should be sought because 2 isolates were nonsusceptible to benzylpenicillin on the basis of *P. multocida* interpretation criteria (3). For

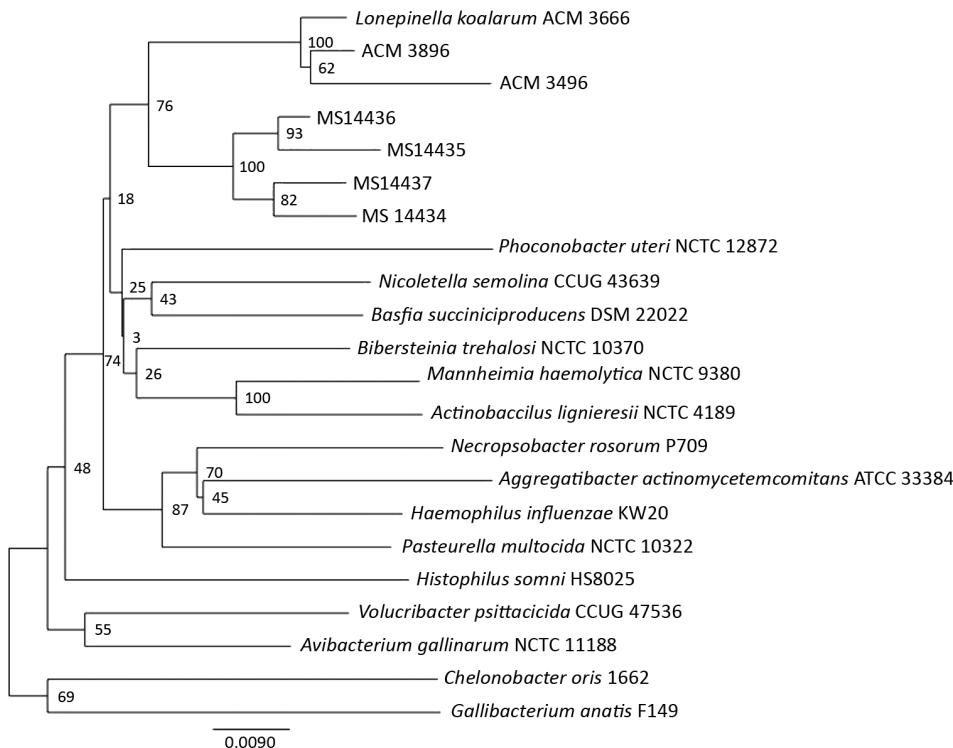


Figure. Neighbor-joining phylogenetic analysis of 16S rRNA gene sequences of 4 clinical isolates obtained from koala bite wound infections in 3 persons (MS14434–7), Queensland, Australia, 3 *Lonepinella koalarum* ACM isolates, and members of the *Pasteurellaceae* family. Scale bar represents nucleotide substitutions per site.

resolution of infection, surgical drainage might be required in addition to antimicrobial drug therapy.

In the original study of *L. koalarum* (1), 7 isolates were grouped into 4 biovars (a–d), and 16S rRNA sequencing demonstrated high similarity (97.6%–99.8%). A threshold of 93%–94% identity between 16S rRNA gene sequences has been described for differentiating members of *Pasteurellaceae* at the genus level (5) and >97% at the species level (10). Although all 4 isolates in our study showed >93% similarity to *L. koalarum* ACM 3666 in their 16S rRNA genes, none of them reached 97% similarity. Both *infB* and *recN* gene sequences indicated a close relationship between MS14434 and ACM 3666; however, 16S rRNA and *rpoB* gene sequences showed the same level of similarity between all 4 isolates and the reference *L. koalarum* strain. This disagreement between genes could be a result of lateral gene transfer; lateral gene transfer of housekeeping genes has been described as a reason for incongruence between 16S rRNA and housekeeping gene phylogeny (14).

Conclusions

Clinical and microbiological suspicion is required when assessing bacteria from koala bite wounds. Phenotypic and biochemical colony characteristics are often unreliable at assigning isolates to a genus and species within the *Pasteurellaceae* family, and identification with commercial kits is not always possible. *Pasteurellaceae* spp., including *L. koalarum*, can be identified by using matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry with updated spectra (15). Clinical laboratory identification methods involve sequencing the 16S rRNA gene and searching nucleotide databases. As seen in this investigation, this approach can be inconclusive, and phylogenetic analysis of sequences including housekeeping genes might be required.

In summary, *Lonepinella* infections acquired after koala bites can cause clinically significant human skin and soft tissue disease. In this report, we identified possibly novel *Lonepinella*-like organisms with a combination of genetic analyses.

Acknowledgments

We thank Scott A. Beatson and Leah Roberts for their scientific support.

About the Author

Dr. Sinclair is an advanced trainee in microbiology and infectious diseases with the Royal College of Pathologists Australasia and Royal Australasian College of Physicians. Her primary research interests include bacteriology, *Aeromonas* identification and infection, antimicrobial resistance, and phylogenetics.

References

- Osawa R, Rainey F, Fujisawa T, Lang E, Busse HJ, Walsh TP, Stackebrandt E. *Lonepinella koalarum* gen. nov., sp. nov., a new tannin-protein complex degrading bacterium. *Syst Appl Microbiol*. 1995;18:368–73.
- Hansen MJ, Bertelsen MF, Kelly A, Bojesen AM. Occurrence of *Pasteurellaceae* Bacteria in the Oral Cavity of Selected Marsupial Species. *J Zoo Wildl Med*. 2017;48:1215–8. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1638/2017-0071.1>
- European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing. Breakpoint tables for interpretation of MICs and zone diameters. Version 5.0. 2015 Jan 1 [cited 2017 Aug 15]. http://www.eucast.org/mic_distributions_and_ecoffs/
- Nikkari S, Lopez FA, Lepp PW, Cieslak PR, Ladd-Wilson S, Passaro D, et al. Broad-range bacterial detection and the analysis of unexplained death and critical illness. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2002;8:188–94. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid0802.010150>
- Korczak B, Christensen H, Emler S, Frey J, Kuhnert P. Phylogeny of the family *Pasteurellaceae* based on *rpoB* sequences. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol*. 2004;54:1393–9. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1099/ijs.0.03043-0>
- Mullins MA, Register KB, Brunelle BW, Aragon V, Galofré-Mila N, Bayles DO, et al. A curated public database for multilocus sequence typing (MLST) and analysis of *Haemophilus parasuis* based on an optimized typing scheme. *Vet Microbiol*. 2013;162:899–906. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2012.11.019>
- Omaleki L, Barber SR, Allen JL, Browning GF. *Mannheimia* species associated with ovine mastitis. *J Clin Microbiol*. 2010;48:3419–22. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/JCM.01145-10>
- Zeigler DR. Gene sequences useful for predicting relatedness of whole genomes in bacteria. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol*. 2003; 53:1893–900. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1099/ijs.0.02713-0>
- Kuhnert P, Korczak BM. Prediction of whole-genome DNA–DNA similarity, determination of G+C content and phylogenetic analysis within the family *Pasteurellaceae* by multilocus sequence analysis (MLSA). *Microbiology*. 2006;152:2537–48. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1099/mic.0.28991-0>
- Christensen H, Kuhnert P, Busse HJ, Frederiksen WC, Bisgaard M. Proposed minimal standards for the description of genera, species and subspecies of the *Pasteurellaceae*. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol*. 2007;57:166–78. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1099/ijs.0.64838-0>
- Bisgaard M, Nørskov-Lauritsen N, de Wit SJ, Hess C, Christensen H. Multilocus sequence phylogenetic analysis of *Avibacterium*. *Microbiology*. 2012;158:993–1004. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1099/mic.0.054429-0>
- Nicklas W, Bisgaard M, Aalbæk B, Kuhnert P, Christensen H. Reclassification of *Actinobacillus muris* as *Muribacter muris* gen. nov., comb. nov. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol*. 2015;65:3344–51. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1099/ijsem.0.000417>
- Dendle C, Looke D. Review article: Animal bites: an update for management with a focus on infections. *Emerg Med Australas*. 2008;20:458–67.
- Christensen H, Kuhnert P, Olsen JE, Bisgaard M. Comparative phylogenies of the housekeeping genes *atpD*, *infB* and *rpoB* and the 16S rRNA gene within the *Pasteurellaceae*. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol*. 2004;54:1601–9. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1099/ijs.0.03018-0>
- Kuhnert P, Bisgaard M, Korczak BM, Schwendener S, Christensen H, Frey J. Identification of animal *Pasteurellaceae* by MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry. *J Microbiol Methods*. 2012;89:1–7. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.mimet.2012.02.001>

Address for correspondence: Holly A. Sinclair, Pathology Queensland, Department of Microbiology, Level 5, Block 7, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital Complex, Herston, QLD 4029, Australia; email: holly.sinclair@health.qld.gov.au or sinclair_holly@hotmail.com

Identification of *Lonepinella* sp. in Koala Bite Wound Infections, Queensland, Australia

Appendix

Appendix Table 1. Suggested identifications for the 4 clinical isolates obtained from koala bite wound infections, Australia, and *Lonepinella koalarum* reference strain (ACM 3666) provided by commercial kits or systems

Identification method	MS14434	MS14435	MS14436	MS14437	ACM 3666
VITEK MS	<i>Haemophilus parainfluenzae</i>	<i>H. parainfluenzae</i>	No ID	<i>H. parainfluenzae</i> 99.8%	No ID
VITEK 2 GNI	<i>Sphingomonas paucimobilis</i> 97%	<i>S. paucimobilis</i> 99%	<i>S. paucimobilis</i> 98%	<i>S. paucimobilis</i> 99%	<i>S. paucimobilis</i> 98%
VITEK 2 NH	<i>Aggregatibacter segnis</i> 94%	<i>A. segnis</i> 89%	<i>A. segnis</i> 90%	<i>A. segnis</i> 87%	<i>Aggregatibacter aphrophilus</i> 93%
API 20 NE	<i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i> and <i>Bibersteinia trehalosi</i> 92.9%	<i>Brevundimonas vesicularis</i> 83.9%	<i>Chryseobacterium indologenes</i> 64.8%	<i>M. haemolytica</i> and <i>Pasteurella pneumotropica</i>	<i>M. haemolytica</i> and <i>B. trehalosi</i> 94.2%
RapID NH	<i>H. parainfluenzae</i>	<i>H. parainfluenzae</i>	<i>H. influenzae</i>	No ID	<i>H. parainfluenzae</i>
RapID ANA II	<i>Prevotella disiens</i>	No ID	No ID	No ID	<i>Capnocytophaga</i> sp.

Appendix Table 2. Antimicrobial susceptibilities of 4 clinical isolates obtained from koala bite wound infections, Australia, and *Lonepinella koalarum* reference strain (ACM 3666)*

Antimicrobial drug	MIC, mg/L					<i>Pasteurella multocida</i> EUCAST S breakpoint, mg/L
	MS14434	MS14435	MS14436	MS14437	ACM 3666	
Benzylpenicillin	<0.002	<0.002	1.5	3	1	≤0.5
Ampicillin	0.75	0.75	1	1	0.5	≤1
Amoxicillin	<0.016	<0.016	0.75	ND	ND	≤1
Amoxicillin clavulanate	<0.016	<0.016	0.75	1	1	≤1
Piperacillin tazobactam	0.5	0.75	1.5	0.25	1	No breakpoint
Cefotaxime	0.012	0.016	0.023	0.023	0.016	≤0.03
Ciprofloxacin	<0.002	<0.002	0.016	0.012	0.016	≤0.06
Doxycycline	<0.016	<0.016	1	0.38	2	≤1
Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole	0.002	0.006	0.006	0.002	0.032	≤0.25

*EUCAST, European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing; ND, not done; S, susceptibility.

Appendix Table 3. GenBank accession numbers for 16S rRNA, *rpoB*, *infB*, and *recN* gene sequences of 4 clinical isolates obtained from koala bite wound infections, Australia

Gene	Isolate	GenBank accession no.
16S rRNA	MS14434	MH745052
	MS14435	MH745053
	MS14436	MH745054
	MS14437	MH745055
<i>rpoB</i>	MS14434	MH744673
	MS14435	MH744674
	MS14436	MH744675
	MS14437	MH744676
<i>infB</i>	MS14434	MH744677
	MS14435	MH744678
	MS14436	MH744679
	MS14437	MH744680
<i>recN</i>	MS14434	MH744681
	MS14435	MH744682
	MS14436	MH744683
	MS14437	MH744684