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## Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis in Pet Ring-Tailed Lemur, Madagascar

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2703.202924>

We diagnosed tuberculosis in an illegally wild-captured pet ring-tailed lemur manifesting lethargy, anorexia, and cervical lymphadenopathy. Whole-genome sequencing confirmed the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolate belonged to lineage 3 and harbored streptomycin resistance. We recommend reverse zoonosis prevention and determination of whether lemurs are able to maintain *M. tuberculosis* infection.

**T**uberculosis (TB) is an ancient disease affecting a plethora of domestic and wild animals, including humans. In primates, TB can cause severe multisystemic disease. The prevalence of TB in lemurs within Madagascar is unknown; the most recent documented case occurred in 1973 (1). Reverse zoonotic transmission of TB can occur when nonhuman primates are in close contact with humans (1). We report a clinical case and genomic analysis of TB infection in a female subadult ring-tailed lemur (*Lemur catta*) held at a nongovernmental organization facility in Southwestern Madagascar. The University of San Diego (San Diego, CA, USA) provided ethics authorization (no. IACUC 0619-01).

The lemur was born in the wild in September or October 2018 and was surrendered to the facility in April 2019. On July 12, the animal was emaciated, anorexic, and lethargic; it had a large fistulated mass on the left cervical region. The mass was surgically removed and found to be caseous and necrotic (Figure). Despite rehydration and systemic antimicrobial therapy, the lemur died on July 16.

We confirmed TB infection by PCR on the lymph node sample using GeneXpert MTB/RIF assay (Cepheid, <https://www.cephid.com>) (2). We cultured on Löwenstein-Jensen solid medium to confirm streptomycin resistance using the proportions method, enabling phenol chloroform DNA extraction and genomic DNA sequencing using Oxford Nanopore Technologies (ONT) (<https://www.nanoporetech.com>) long-read sequencing. We basecalled raw data using ONT Guppy software version 3.4.5. We performed read mapping using minimap2 version 2.17. For decontamination, we used a manually curated database including viral nontuberculosis mycobacteria and human sequences, augmented with *L. catta* genome (GenBank accession no. PVHV00000000) to improve host DNA filtering. Decontaminated reads were mapped to the *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv reference genome (accession no. NC\_000962.3); we called single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) using bcftools version 1.10 (<http://samtools.github.io/bcftools/bcftools.html>) and masked repetitive regions (3). We performed genotypic resistance testing using Mykrobe Predict version 0.8.2 (<https://www.mykrobe>).



**Figure.** Lymph node removed from ring-tailed lemur in Madagascar that exhibited advanced clinical symptoms consistent with tuberculosis. Blade is 44 mm by 22 mm.

com) and confirmed streptomycin resistance (causative variant R83P/CCG4407954CGG) (4). For lineage identification, we used both SNP-based method, which uses known lineage-defining SNPs, and k-mer-based methods, which rely on an in-silico equivalent of PCR probes analyzing each SNP alleles' 20bp flanking regions (5–7). Both methods confirmed the isolate as lineage 3.1.1 (Central Asian sublineage Kilimanjaro, CASI-KILI). We ruled out laboratory cross-contamination and assessed relative genomic distance of this isolate compared with other human TB isolates from Madagascar by reanalyzing all lineage 3 TB isolates cultured in the laboratory during March 2017–June 2019 for which lineage typing and genomic sequencing data were available, and created a SNP distance matrix and phylogenetic tree (Appendix Figures 1, 2, <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/27/3/20-2924-App1.pdf>). The lemur's isolate was substantially distant from other isolates by a closest SNP distance of 63 SNPs (mada\_116), ruling out laboratory contamination or transspecies transmission within the samples processed on site (3). We submitted *M. tuberculosis* lineage 3 consensus sequence to GenBank (accession no. PRJNA659624).

Human TB isolates in the region of Toliara most frequently belong to lineage 1 (Institut Pasteur de Madagascar, unpub. data). However, lineage 3 isolates were previously isolated in humans from other regions of Madagascar (7). Pet lemurs are transported over vast distances (8,9); this lemur may have originated or been transferred from another region of Madagascar. The Malagasy lineage 3 profile shares

similarities with strains found in Tanzania and the Indo-Pakistani subcontinent (7).

Human activities, including trade and translocation of wild animals and keeping of wildlife as pets, have resulted in reverse zoonotic TB and spillover into wild populations in, among others, meerkats (*Suricata suricatta*), banded mongoose (*Mungos mungo*), and Asian elephants (*Elephas maximus*) (10). Although the risks of transmitting emerging diseases from wildlife to humans have received much attention, the risks that human diseases present to wildlife are not well described. In addition to other anthropogenic activities that imperil wildlife (e.g., deforestation, bushmeat consumption, animal trafficking), the effects of human disease reservoirs may become increasingly detrimental (10).

Illegal trade of wild-captured lemurs is rampant in Madagascar (8,9). Moreover, humans are frequently in close contact with pet or tourist facility-based lemurs. Some resorts encourage tourists to feed lemurs from their mouths, whereby pathogens could be transferred. Because lemurs make poor pets and often become aggressive, many are discarded as adults, some by release into forests with wild conspecific populations (8,9).

We present anatomopathologic and molecular diagnostics evidence that wild-born lemurs can become infected with and die from complications of TB. To minimize risk for transmission of TB between humans and lemurs, we recommend enforced prohibition of keeping wild-captured lemurs as pets, systematic clinical screening and microbiological testing of facility-based animals and staff who become ill, and necropsy of deceased lemurs. Because we do not know if lemurs are able to maintain *M. tuberculosis* infection, we recommend quarantine and testing at lemur facilities and caution against release of captive lemurs into the wild. We also warn against close proximity or contact between humans and lemurs (captive or wild) in Madagascar, given the potential for reverse zoonotic and zoonotic transmission of TB and other infectious diseases.

#### Acknowledgments

We thank Madagascar Ministry of the Environment and Forests for permission to study ring-tailed lemurs (no. 155/19/MEDD/SG/DGEF/DGRNE) and the lemur facility for permission to conduct surgery and sample the sick ring-tailed lemurs.

The University of San Diego and Lemur Love, Inc. provided funding for this study.

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Dr. LaFleur is an assistant professor at the University of San Diego, California, USA, and the founder and director of Lemur Love, a US-based nonprofit organization conducting research, conservation, and small-scale development in Madagascar. Her research examines the ecology of wild ring-tailed lemurs and the legal and illegal trades of wild-captured lemurs in Madagascar.

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## Genomic and Pathologic Findings for *Prototheca cutis* Infection in Cat

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2703.202941>

Severe nasal *Prototheca cutis* infection was diagnosed postmortem for an immunocompetent cat with respiratory signs. Pathologic examination and whole-genome sequencing identified this species of algae, and susceptibility testing determined antimicrobial resistance patterns. *P. cutis* infection should be a differential diagnosis for soft tissue infections of mammals.

*Prototheca* spp. (phylum Chlorophyta, order Chlorellales, family *Chlorellaceae*) are ubiquitous algal organisms that represent emerging infectious agents of humans and animals (1). Protothecosis has been increasingly reported for immunocompromised human and animal patients (1,2). At least 14 species of *Prototheca* have been recognized; 1 case of *P. cutis*-associated dermatitis in an immunocompromised man has been reported (3,4). We describe a case of *P. cutis* in a domestic cat in Georgia, USA.

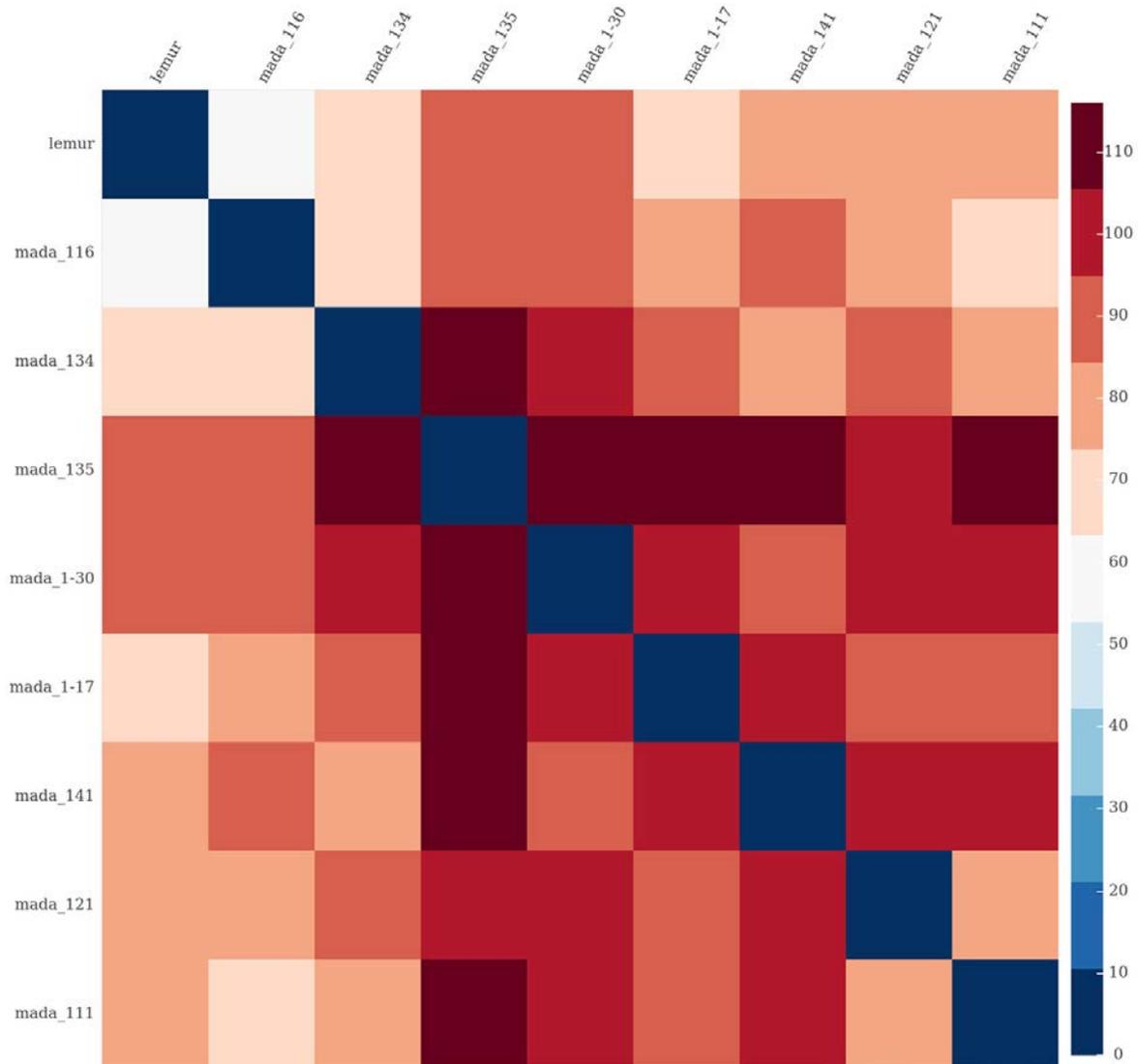
In January 2020, an 11-year-old, 5.8-kg, neutered male, domestic cat was examined for sneezing, wheezing, congestion, and rhinitis. This indoor/outdoor cat was negative for feline leukemia and feline immunodeficiency viruses. The cat showed no response to treatment with steroids and cefovecin sodium (Convenia; Zoetis, <https://www.zoetis.com>). From June 2019 through January 2020, the nasal planum became rounded and disfigured. A biopsy sample submitted to a private diagnostic laboratory indicated a fungal infection containing organisms suggestive of *Cryptococcus* spp. Because of concerns over the zoonotic potential of *Cryptococcus* spp., the cat was euthanized and submitted for postmortem examination.

Gross reflection of the skin revealed that a locally extensive area of connective tissue and musculature overlying ≈70% of the nasal bridge and dorsal nasal planum was diffusely soft, variably tan to light orange, and mildly gelatinous (Appendix Figure 1, <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/27/3/20-2941-App1.pdf>).

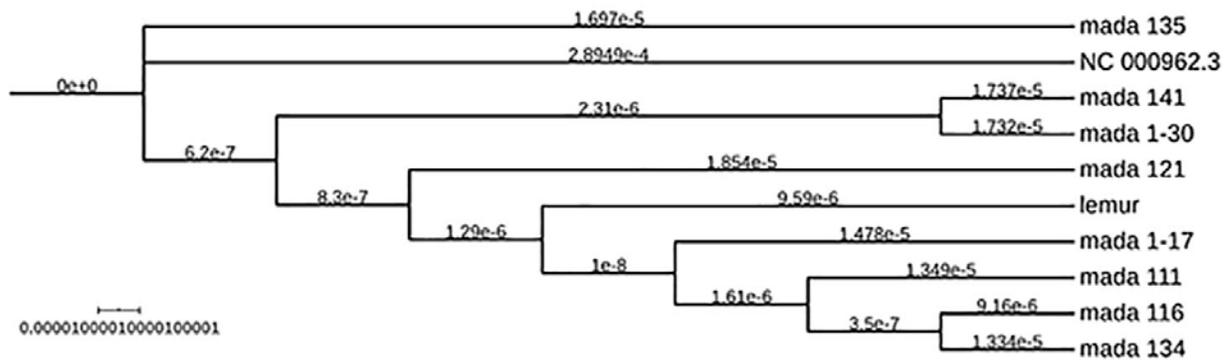
<sup>1</sup>These authors contributed equally to this article.

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## Appendix



**Appendix Figure 1.** Heatmap showing pairwise SNP distance between a lemur *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolate and other human lineage 3 samples based on genomic DNA sequencing and SNP calling (Oxford Nanopore Technologies; <https://www.nanoporetech.com>). Colors indicate distance; blue is closer and red is more distant.



**Appendix Figure 2.** Phylogenetic tree of lemur *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolate, other human lineage 3 samples, and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37Rv lineage 4 reference sequence (GenBank accession no. NC\_000962.3) PhyML was used to construct the tree. Numbers on branches indicate the length of the branch; scale bar indicates average number of nucleotide substitutions per site.