



Norwegian Institute of Public Health

Molecular epidemiology of *Vibrio* infections in Nordic countries and Norway (2014-2018)

Ettore Amato, PhD

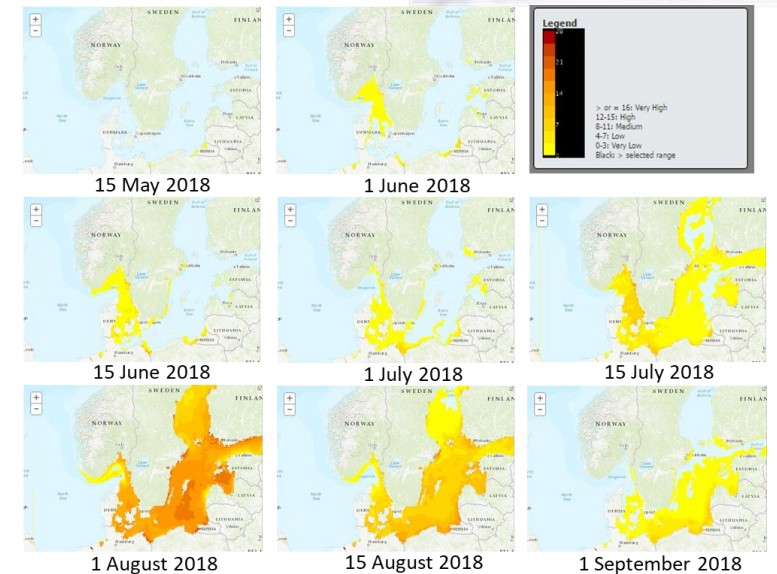
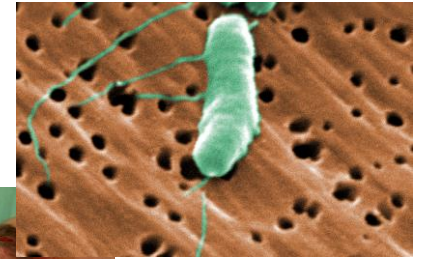
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Dept. Infection control and preparedness

Food-, Water-borne infection and Zoonosis

Background – *Vibrio* infections

- **Gram-negative** bacilli, major cause of severe waterborne infection.
- Ubiquitous bacteria found in **aquatic** and **marine habitats**.
- Non-cholera *Vibrio* spp. (e.g. *V. parahaemolyticus*, *V. vulnificus*) cause **vibriosis** infections through **exposure to seawater** or consumption of raw or undercooked **contaminated seafood**.
- Several clinical manifestations, from mild self-limiting gastroenteritis to severe infections.
- *V. vulnificus* infections are the most **expensive marine acquired infections**, long-term medical interventions often required.
- A notable **data gap** in the field of *Vibrio* research: need of surveillance data regarding *Vibrio* spp. infections globally.



<https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejmicm1716464>

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10096-004-1241-2>

<https://www.infectiousdiseaseadvisor.com/home/topics/skin-infections/consequences-of-climate-change-might-affect-spread-of-certain-bacteria/>

<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/vibrio-suitability-tool>

Epidemiological and microbiological investigation of the large increase of vibriosis in northern Europe in 2018


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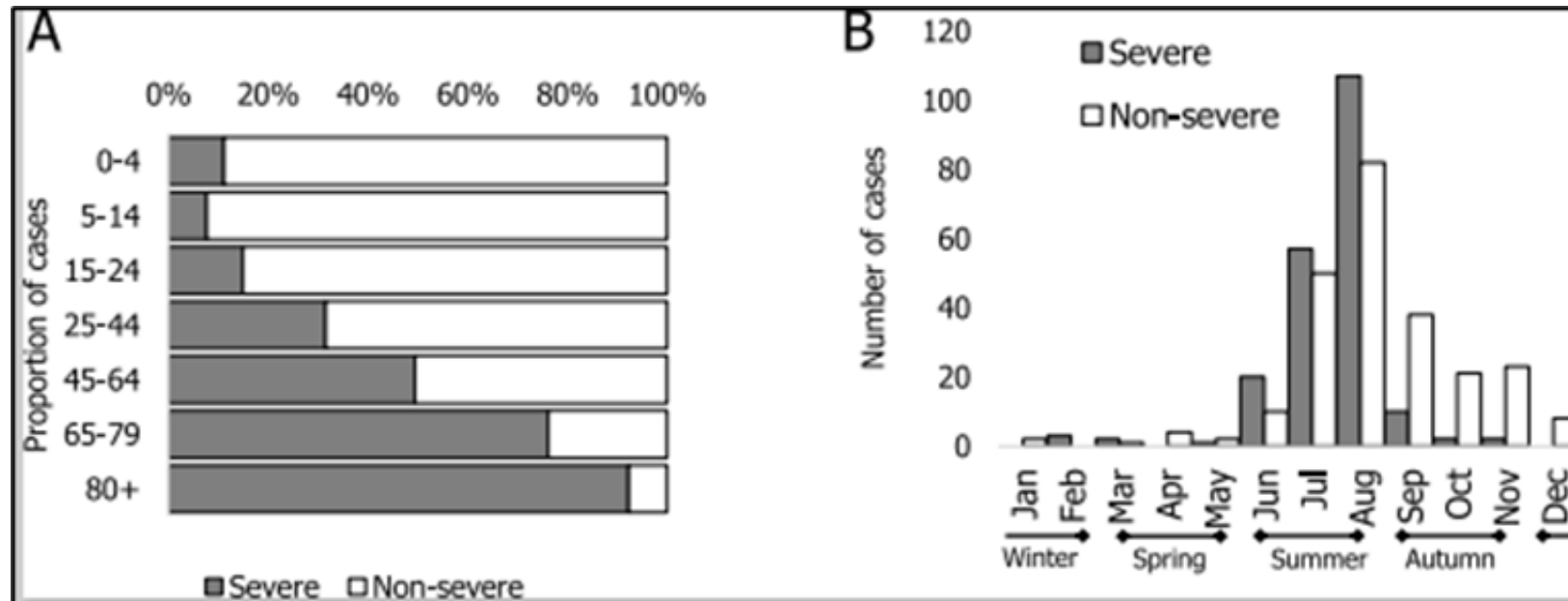
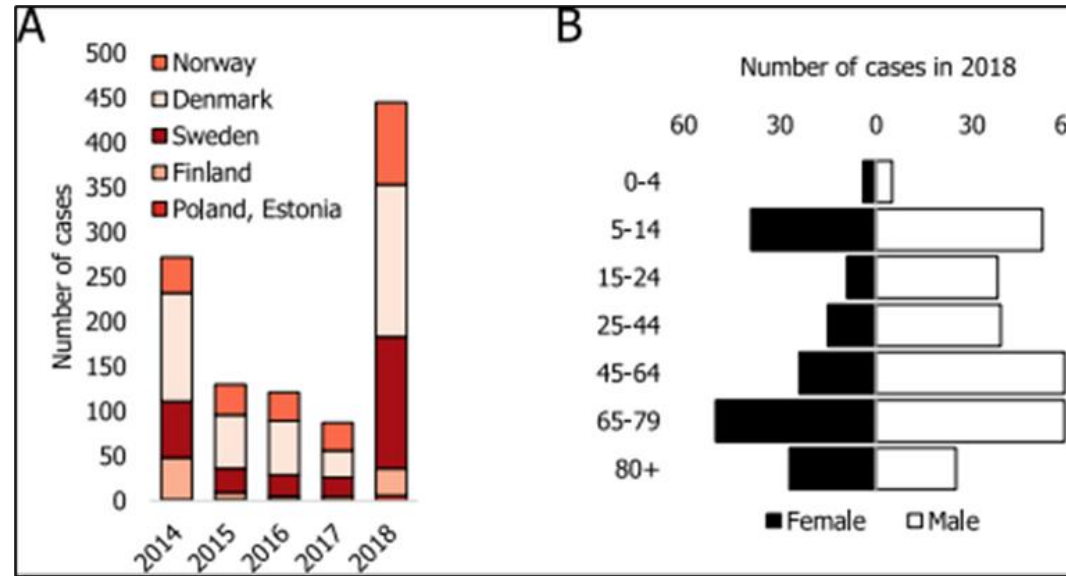
Epidemiological and microbiological investigation of the large increase of vibriosis in northern Europe in 2018

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doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.11.19.21266449>



Vibriosis in Nordic countries



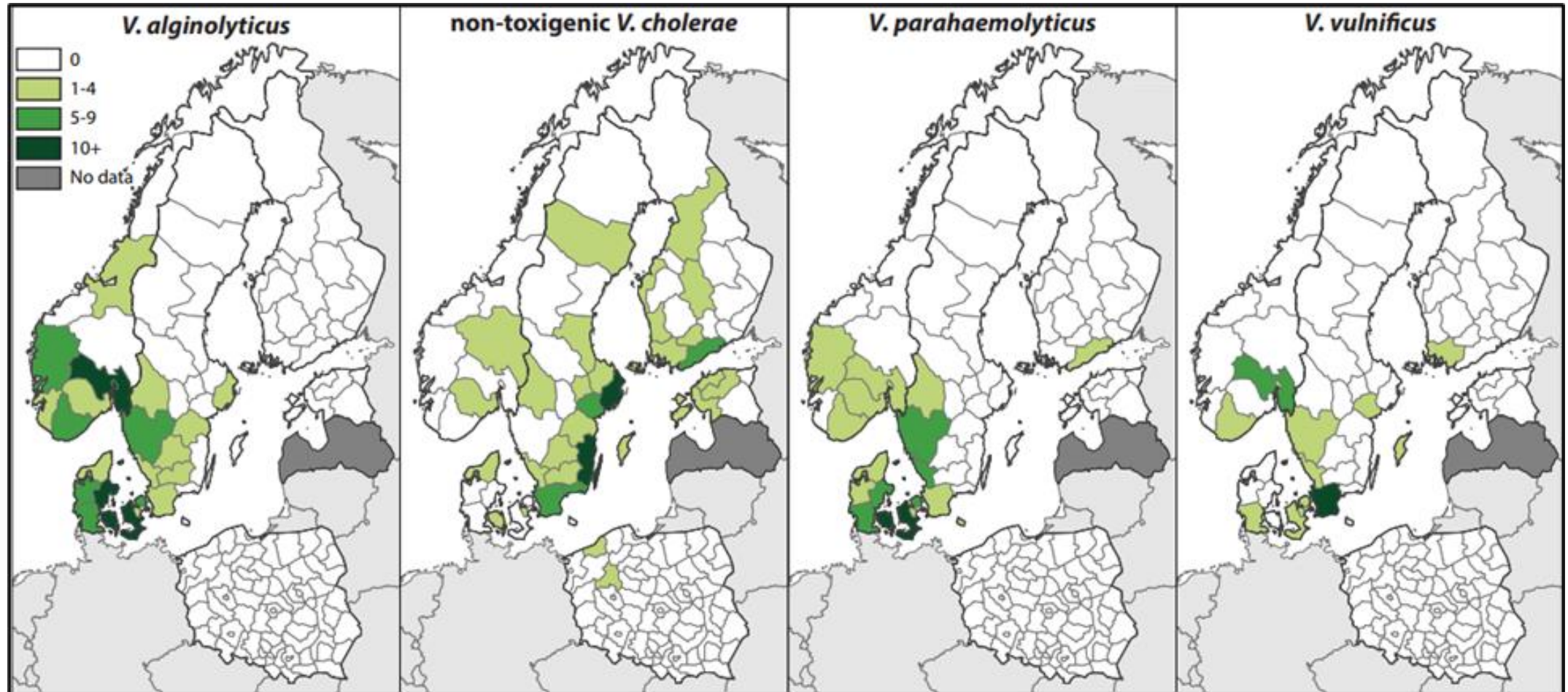
Vibriosis in Nordic countries

Table 2. Predictors without and with adjustment of severe and non-severe vibriosis cases in the study countries, 2018.

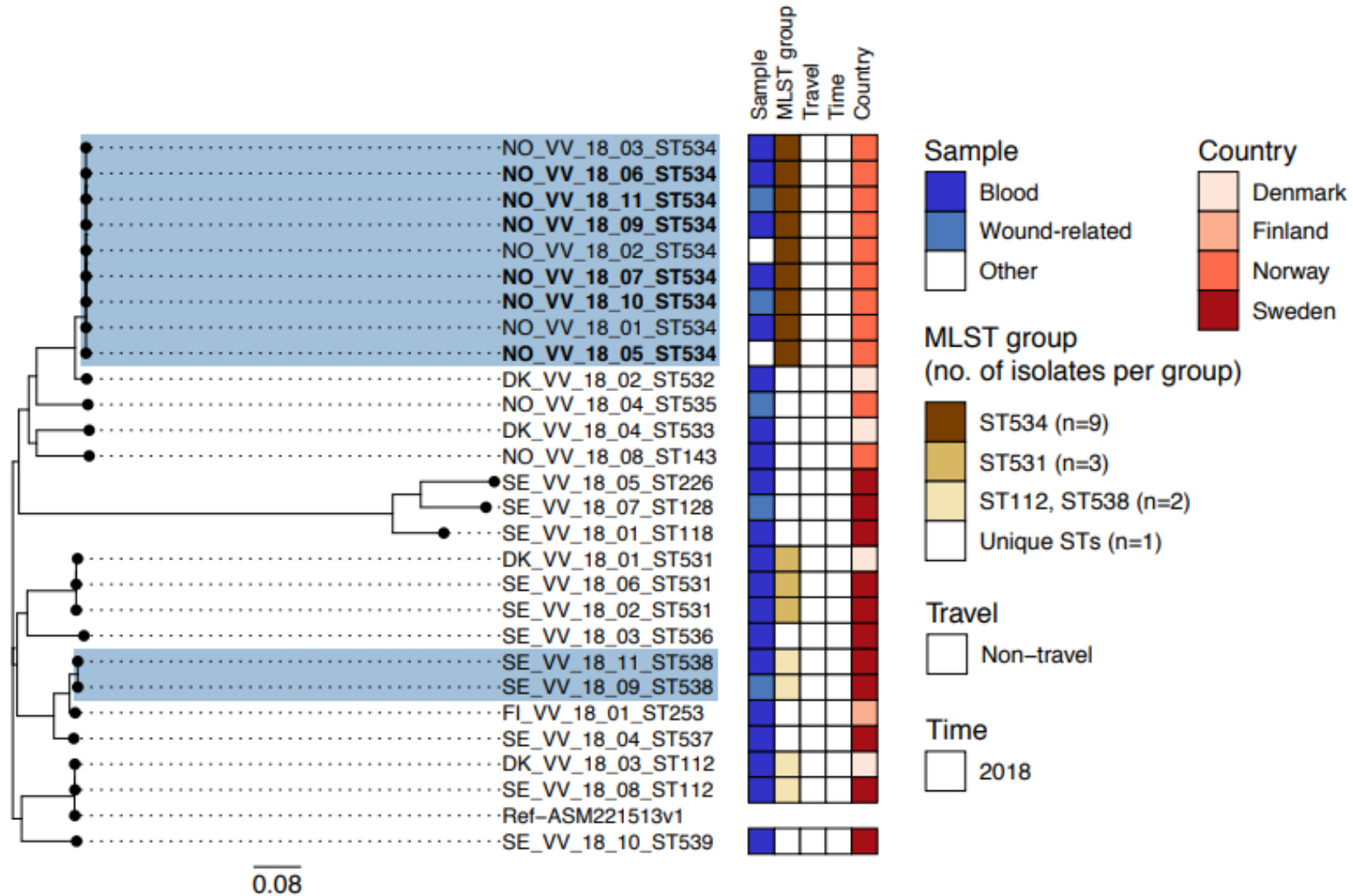
Characteristics	Severe infections		Non-severe infections		Univariate logistic regression ^a OR (95% CI)	MVA ^a adjOR (95% CI)
	n	%	n	%		
All cases (N=445)	204	45.8	241	54.2		
Sex						
Female	89	53.0	79	47.0	1	1
Male	115	41.5	162	58.5	0.6 (0.43-0.93)	0.7 (0.42-1.27)
Age group						
0-4	1	11.1	8	88.9	0.3 (0.03-2.35)	0.1 (0.01-1.69)
5-14	7	7.7	84	92.3	0.2 (0.07-0.47)	0.1 (0.05-0.41)
15-24	7	14.9	40	85.1	0.4 (0.14-1.02)	0.4 (0.16-1.26)
25-44	17	31.5	37	68.5	1	1
45-64	41	49.4	42	50.6	2.1 (1.04-4.35)	1.9 (0.86-4.18)
65-79	83	76.1	26	23.9	6.9 (3.37-14.33)	3.9 (1.73-8.68)
80+	48	92.3	4	7.7	26.1 (8.1-84.2)	15.5 (4.41-54.31)
Season						
Summer	184	56.4	142	43.6	7.6 (4.13-13.93)	5.1 (2.40-10.86)
Autumn	14	14.6	82	85.4	1	1
Winter	3	23.1	10	76.9	1.8 (0.43-7.19)	3.1 (0.52-18.04)
Spring	3	30.0	7	70.0	2.5 (0.58-10.88)	1.5 (0.27-8.49)
Vibrio species						
<i>V. alginolyticus</i>	48	31.6	104	69.1	0.9 (0.55-1.61)	1.6 (0.79-3.31)
Non-toxigenic <i>V. cholerae</i>	33	33.0	67	67.0	1	1
<i>V. parahaemolyticus</i>	58	65.2	31	35.8	3.8 (2.08-6.94)	2.1 (1.00-4.49)
<i>V. vulnificus</i>	43	95.6	2	4.4	43.7 (9.96-191)	17.2 (3.28-90.45)
<i>Vibrio</i> spp.	22	37.3	37	62.7	1.2 (0.62-2.36)	2.1 (0.86-5.30)

^a Data of Poland and Estonia were not included in the logistic regression analyses.

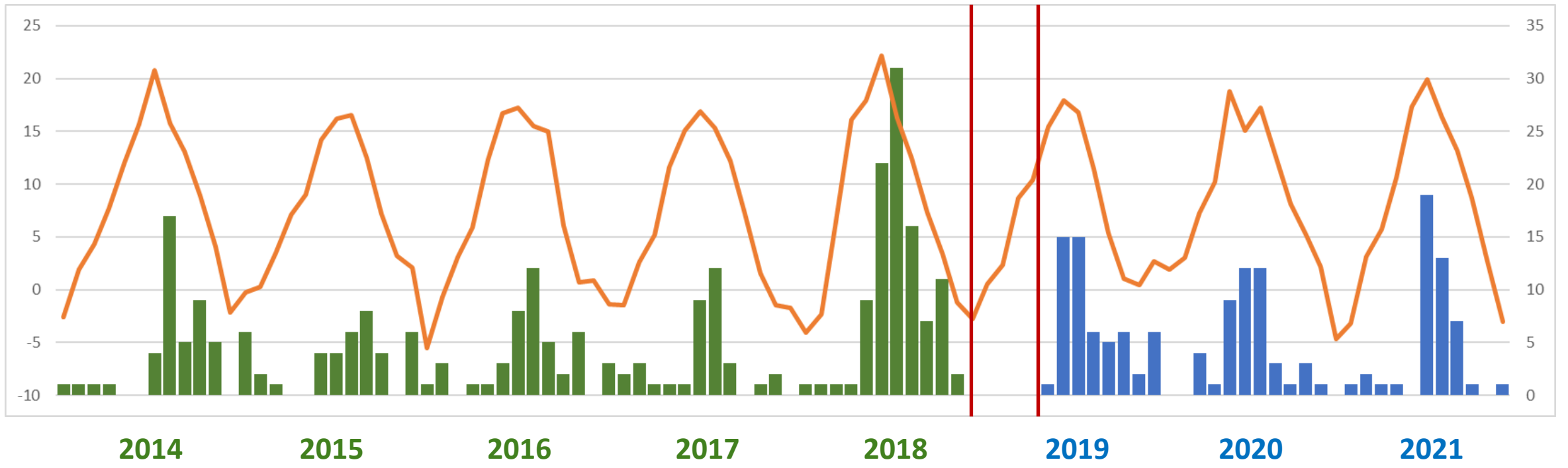
Vibriosis in Nordic countries



Vibriosis in Nordic countries

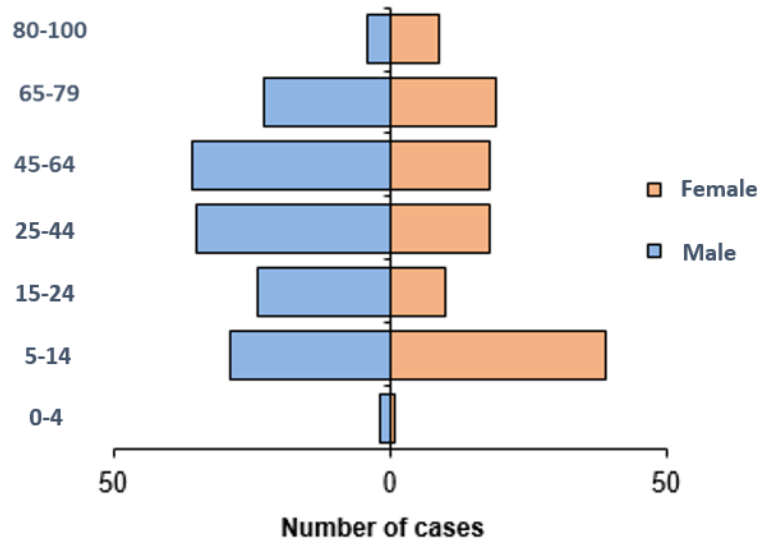


Vibriosis in Norway (2014-2018)



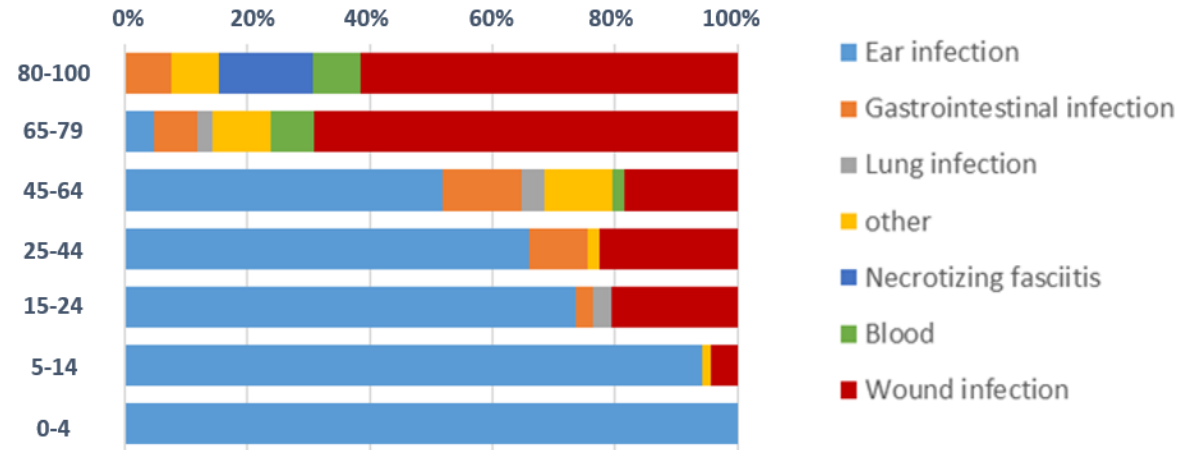
Vibriosis in Norway (2014-2018)

Age-group



Male to Female ratio of 1.3

- Highest number of cases in young adults followed by adults and elderly;
- Different infection type and severity per age-group;

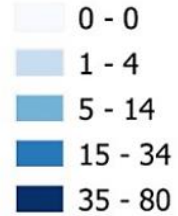


Vibriosis in Norway (2014-2018)

Characteristics	Hospitalised cases		Non-hospitalised cases		Univariate logistic regression OR (95% CI)	MVA adjOR (95% CI)
	n	%	n	%		
All cases (N=227)	24	10.6	203	89.4		
Age group						
0-44	5	20.8	135	66.5	1	1
45-64	4	16.7	39	19.2	2.8 (0.71-10.81)	4.7 (0.90-24.1)
65+	15	62.5	29	14.3	14.0 (4.70-41.48)	19.4 (4.49-84.05)
Sex						
Male	9	37.5	88	43.3	1	1
Female	15	62.5	115	56.7	1.3 (0.53-3.05)	1.8 (0.50-6.48)
Season						
Summer-Autumn	22	91.7	153	75.4	3.6 (0.81-15.83)	9.4 (1.11-79.98)
Winter-Spring	2	8.3	50	24.6	1	1
<i>Vibrio</i> species						
<i>V. alginolyticus</i>	9	37.5	168	82.8	1	1
Non-toxigenic <i>V. cholerae</i>	0	0	4	2.0	1 empty	1 empty
<i>V. parahaemolyticus</i>	5	20.8	19	9.4	4.9 (1.49-16.17)	5.1 (1.06-24.76)
<i>V. vulnificus</i>	8	33.3	2	1.0	74.67 (13.80- 404)	135.8 (14.32-1286.82)
<i>Vibrio</i> spp.	2	8.3	10	4.9	3.7 (0.71-19.63)	7.9 (0.63-97.89)
Year						
2014	5	20.8	34	16.7	1	1
2015	0	0	34	16.7	1 empty	1 empty
2016	3	12.5	29	14.3	0.7 (0.15-3.20)	0.5 (0.07-3.07)
2017	5	20.8	26	12.8	1.3 (0.34-5.00)	1 (0.20-5.49)
2018	11	45.8	80	39.4	0.9 (0.30-2.90)	0.1 (0.01-0.50)

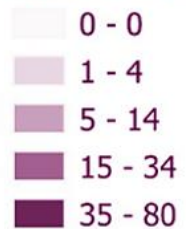
Vibriosis in Norway (2014-2018)

Number of cases



- Vibriosis cases by Norwegian county;
- Different distribution of cases by *Vibrio* species;

Number of cases



Non-toxicogenic Vibrio cholerae



Vibrio alginolyticus



Vibrio parahaemolyticus



Vibrio vulnificus

Conclusions

- A **vibriosis surveillance system** is in place in Norway since June 2019 to monitor cases especially during summers and heatwaves;
- Although the low incidence rate for *Vibrio infections in Norway*, severe infections could lead to long-term medical interventions, especially in elderly and immunocompromised individuals;
- It is relevant to continue to monitor the possible impact of global warming for these pathogens in order to increase preparedness and reduce severe infections in the future.
- Due to the very short incubation period (~16h for severe infections), it is important to raise awareness among clinicians on rapid diagnosis;
- NIPH, every year before summer, publish updates in order to inform the public and population at risk providing advices on preventive measures.



Acknowledgments

- Norwegian Institute of Public Health
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Thanks for your attention!

