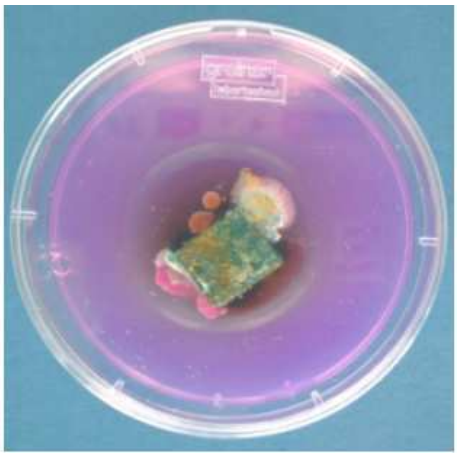
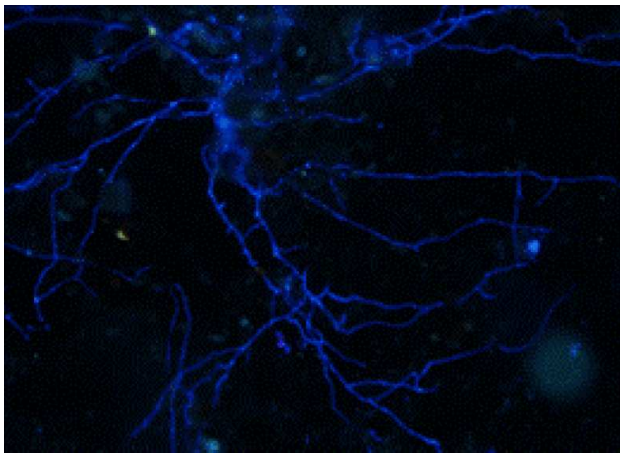
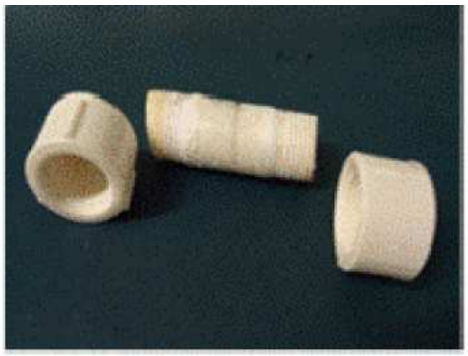
BELGISCHE VERENIGING VOOR MENSELIJKE EN DIERLIJKE MYCOLOGIE
SOCIETE BELGE DE MYCOLOGIE HUMAINE ET ANIMALE

FILAMENTOUS FUNGI IN HOSPITAL WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS: WHAT IS THE RISK?

MARIE-PIERRE HAYETTE
University Hospital of Liège

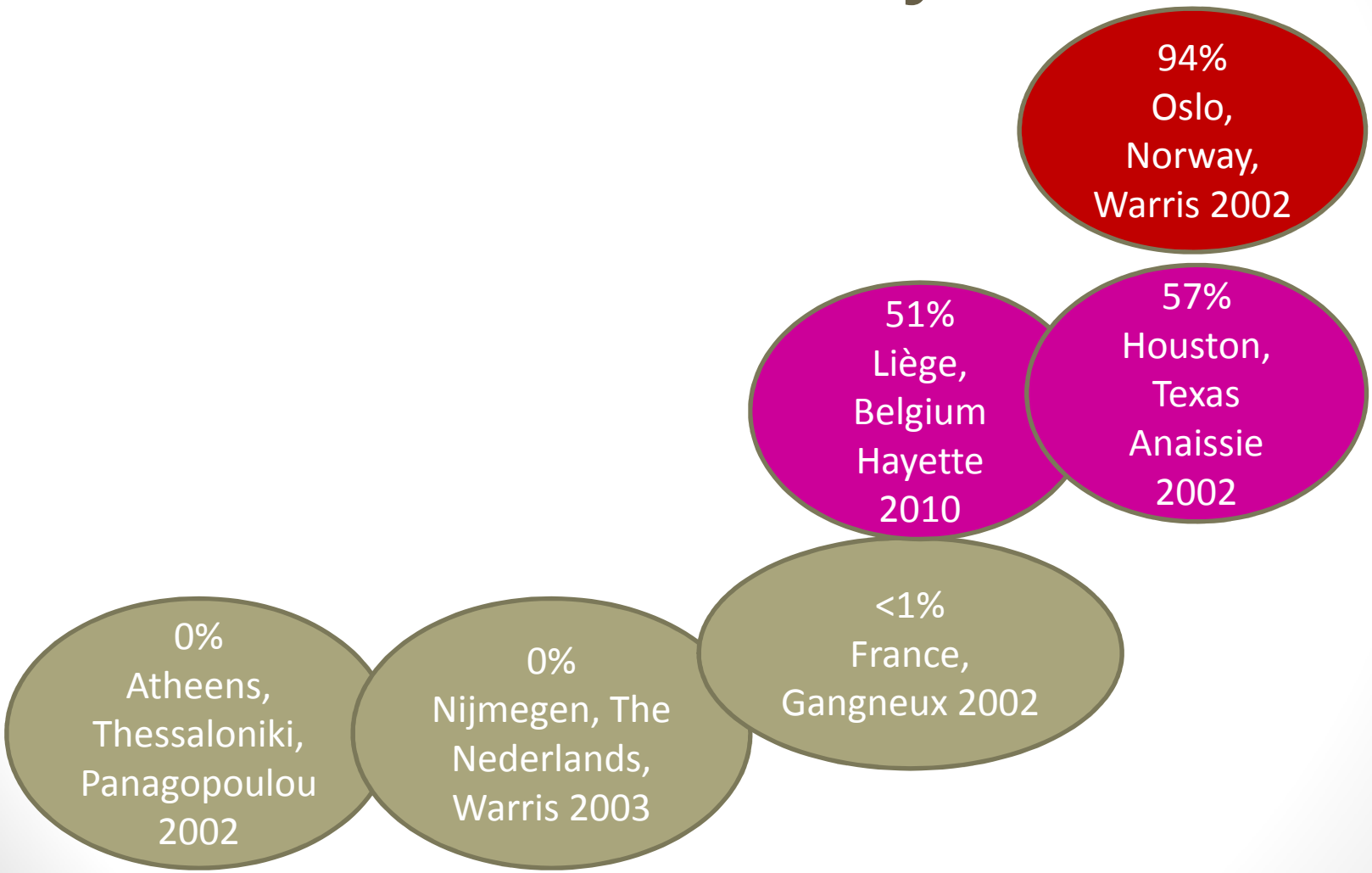
Biofilms

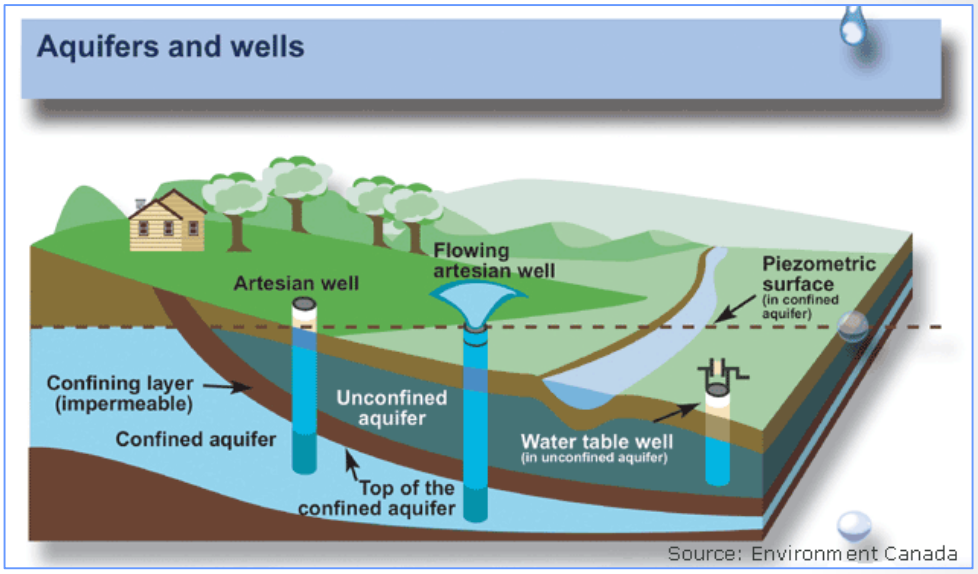



Siqueira V. IJERPH 2011

Variable situations in hospital water distribution systems



Origin of the water



Water storage tanks

Warris A CID 2002

Highest concentration in autumn

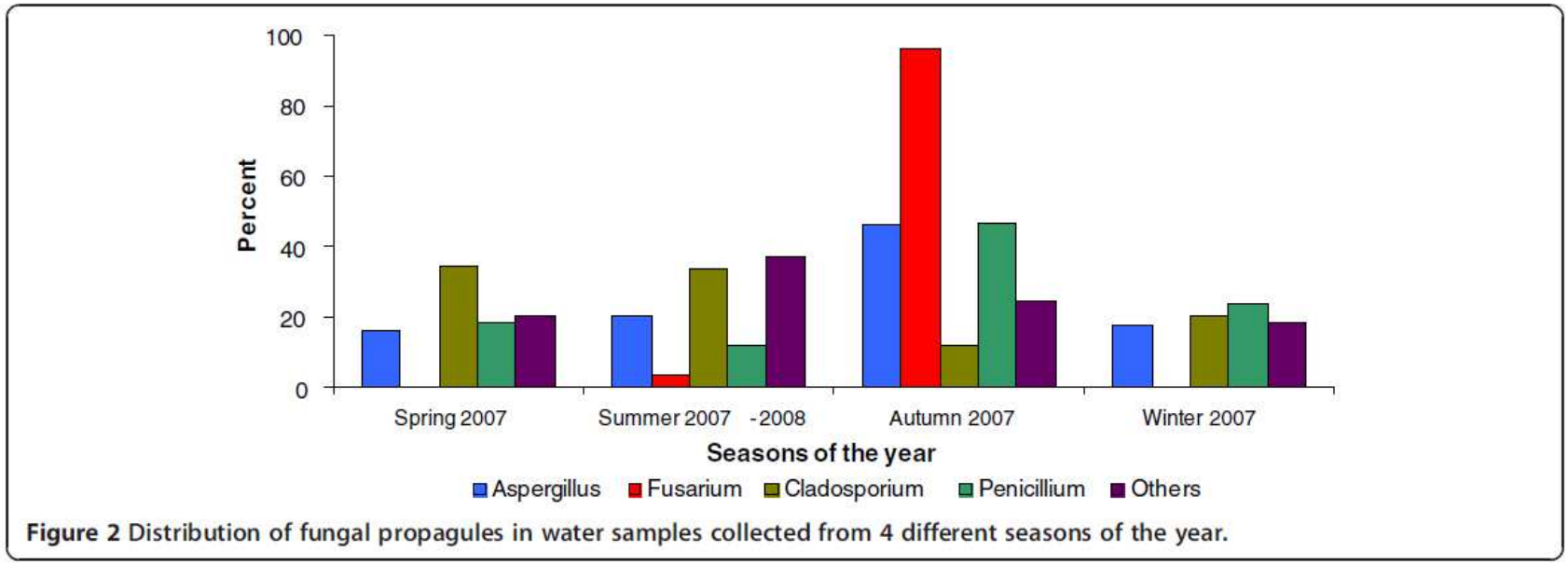


Figure 2 Distribution of fungal propagules in water samples collected from 4 different seasons of the year.

Mesquita-Rocha S, BMC Infect Dis 2013

Surveys : 1996-2003

Country, Place, Year	Period of time	Type of water	Main isolation method	Most frequent fungal isolates
United Kingdom, 1996	Autumn and Spring	Surface water and network	Membrane filtration, Direct plating and Bating	*Aspergillus*, *Cladosporium*, *Epicoccum*, *Penicillium* and *Trichoderma*
Greece, Thessaloniki, 1998	One collection (126 samples)	Tap water (hospital and community)	Membrane filtration	*Penicillium*, *Aspergillus* and *Acremonium*
Greece, 85 haemodialysis units, 1998	One collection (255 samples)	Municipal water supplies of haemodialysis centres	Membrane filtration	*Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*
Germany, North Rhine-Westphalia, 1998/9	12 months	Drinking water	Pour-plating	*Acremonium*, *Exophiala*, *Penicillium* and *Phialophora*
Norway, 14 networks, 2002/3	December, June and September	Drinking water (surface and groundwater)	Membrane filtration	*Penicillium*, *Trichoderma* and *Aspergillus*

Siqueira V. IJERPH 2011

SURVEYS 2004-2010

Country, Place, Year	Period of time	Type of water	Main isolation method	Most frequent fungal isolates
Portugal, Braga, 2003/4	12 months	Tap water	Membrane filtration	*Penicillium* and *Acremonium*
Pakistan, Karachi, 2007	One collection (30 samples)	Water (and fruit juice)	Direct plating	*Aspergillus niger* and *A. clavatus*
Australia, Queensland, 2007/8	18 months	Municipal water	Membrane filtration	*Cladosporium*, *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus and Fusarium*
Brazil, Recife, 2009/10	5 months	Water treatment plant; tap water	Membrane filtration	*Penicillium*, *Aspergillus* and *Phoma*
Portugal, Lisbon, 2010	4 months	surface water; spring water; groundwater	Membrane filtration	*Aspergillus*, *Cladosporium*, *Penicillium*
Belgium, Liège	4 months	Tap water+MDS	Membrane filtration	*Fusarium*, *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Paecilomyces*

Siqueira V. IJERPH 2011

Fusariosis Associated with Pathogenic *Fusarium* Species Colonization of a Hospital Water System: A New Paradigm for the Epidemiology of Opportunistic Mold Infections

Elias J. Anaissie,[1] Robert T. Kuchar,[2] John H. Rex,[2] Andrea Francesconi,[4] Miki Kasai,[4] Frank-Michael C. Müller,[4] Mario Lozano-Chiu,[2] Richard C. Summerbell,[3] M. Cecilia Dignani,[1] Stephen J. Chanock,[4] and Thomas J. Walsh[4]

Houston university Hospital, Texas, 2001
Numerous cases of *Fusariosis*
over a 10- year period

- 162/283 (57%) *Fusarium sp. in* water samples
- 18 strains of *F. solani* from patients/17 *F. solani* from environment

Table 2. Molecular biotyping profiles of related strains of *Fusarium solani* isolated from patient and environmental samples from a hospital in Houston, Texas.

Type of matched isolate, by source; isolate no.[a]	Pattern score, by laboratory and testing method[b]				Relatedness[c]
	Laboratory A			Laboratory B:	
	RAPD	RFLP	IR-PCR	RAPD	
Patient-environment					
1381, 1370	Highly probable	Probable	Probable	Highly probable	Probably related
1379, 1369	Probable	Highly probable	Probable	Probable	Possibly related
Patient-patient					
1328, 1379	Probable	Highly probable	Highly probable	Probable	Probably related
1242, 1319	Highly probable	Probable	Probable	Highly probable	Probably related
1317, 1377	Highly probable	Probable	Probable	Highly probable	Probably related
Environment-environment					
1368, 1370	Probable	Highly probable	Probable	Probable	Possibly related

Anaissie EJ CID 2001

Fusariosis Associated with Pathogenic *Fusarium* Species Colonization of a Hospital Water System: A New Paradigm for the Epidemiology of Opportunistic Mold Infections

Elias J. Anaissie,[1] Robert T. Kuchar,[2] John H. Rex,[2] Andrea Francesconi,[4] Miki Kasai,[4] Frank-Michael C. Müller,[4] Mario Lozano-Chiu,[2] Richard C. Summerbell,[3] M. Cecilia Dignani,[1] Stephen J. Chanock,[4] and Thomas J. Walsh[4]

Houston university Hospital, Texas, 2001
Numerous cases of *Fusariosis*
over a 10- year period

1. This study demonstrates that hospital water is a **reservoir** for opportunistic fungi (*Fusarium)*
2. Genetically diverse strains of *F. solani* can contaminate the water system and persist for years
3. WDS can disseminate the fungi by way of aerosols from shower and sink
4. Isolates of *Fusarium* can cause nosocomial infections

Anaissie EJ CID 2001

Pathogenic *Aspergillus* Species Recovered from a Hospital Water System: A 3-Year Prospective Study

Elias J. Anaissie,[1] Shawna L. Stratton,[1] M. Cecilia Dignani,[1] Richard C. Summerbell,[3] John H. Rex,[4] Thomas P. Monson,[2] Trey Spencer,[1] Miki Kasai,[5] Andrea Francesconi,[5] and Thomas J. Walsh[5]

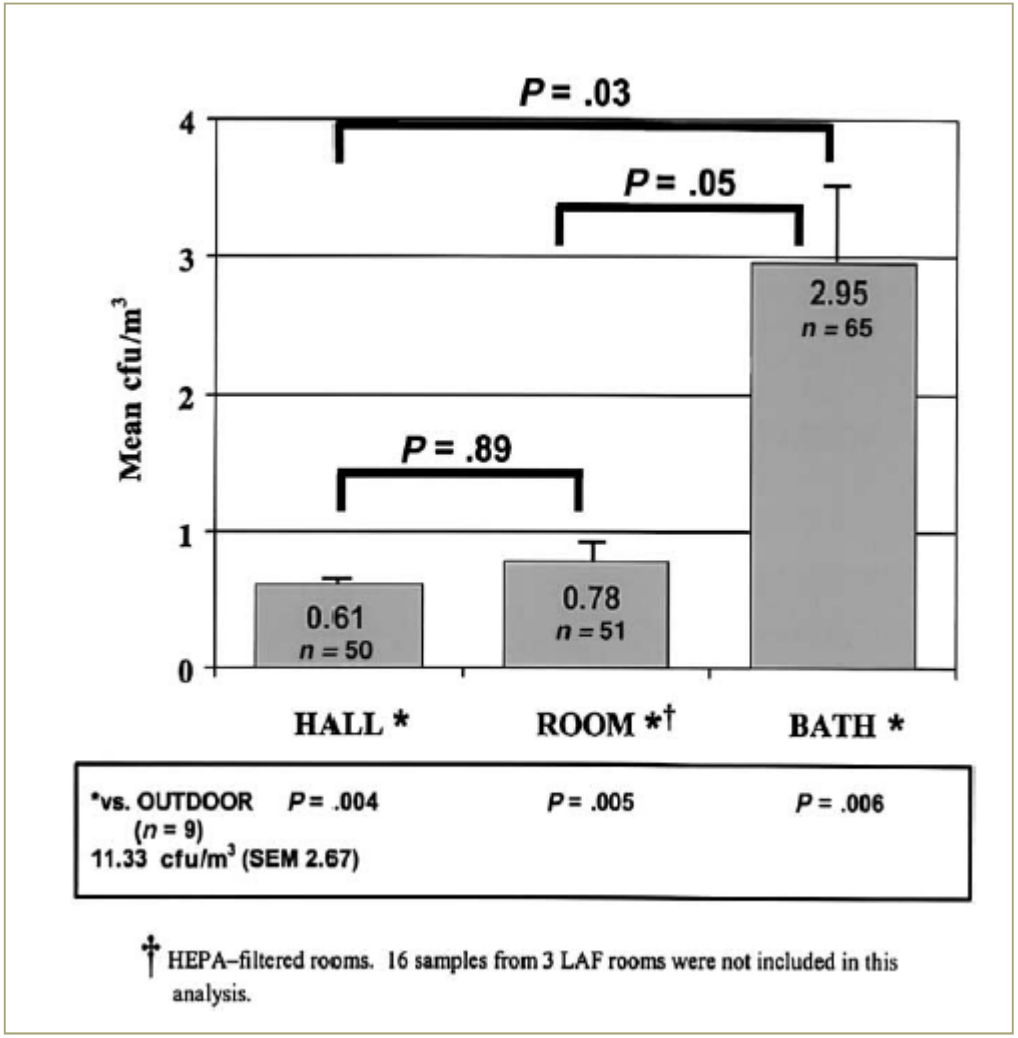
Study conducted in the Hospital of Little Rock, Arkansas

- Comparison of genotypic profile of environmental strains and patients isolates

1. 21% *Aspergillus* positive water samples from patients care areas
2. Significantly higher concentration of air-borne propagules were found in bathrooms

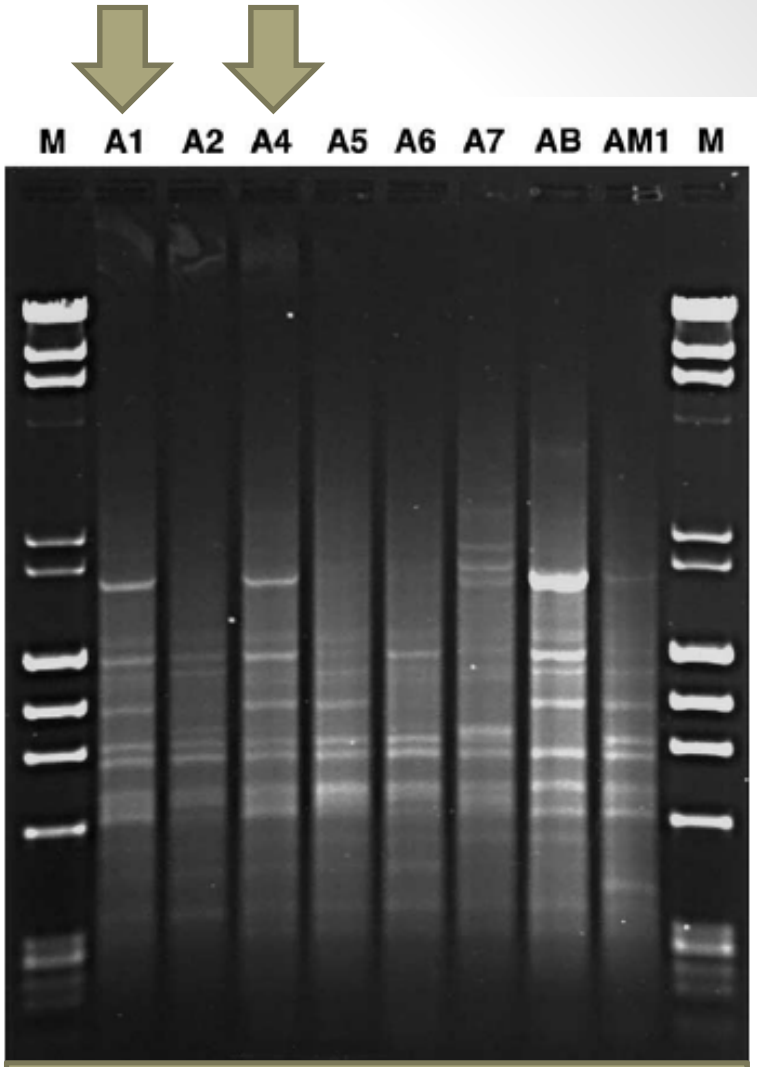
Anaissie EJ CID 2002

Higher rates in the shower



Anaissie EJ CID 2002

3. An isolate of *A. fumigatus* of a patient with IPA **was genotypically identical to an isolate recovered from the shower wall** of patient's room



A1 patient isolate
A4 isolate form patient's shower wall

Anaissie EJ CID 2002

RESEARCH ARTICLE Open Access

Molecular analyses of *Fusarium* isolates recovered from a cluster of invasive mold infections in a Brazilian hospital

Christina M Scheel[1*†], Steven F Hurst[1†], Gloria Barreiros[2†], Tiyomi Akiti[2†], Marcio Nucci[2†] and S Arunmozhi Balajee[3†]

2005, University Hospital of Rio de Janeiro
Increase of cases of fusariosis

SEPT 2005→OCT 2009
Patients isolates
Sampling of air-water-water related surfaces

BONE MARROW TRANSPLANT UNIT

DERMATOLOGIC CLINIC

Scheel et al. BMC Infect Dis 2013

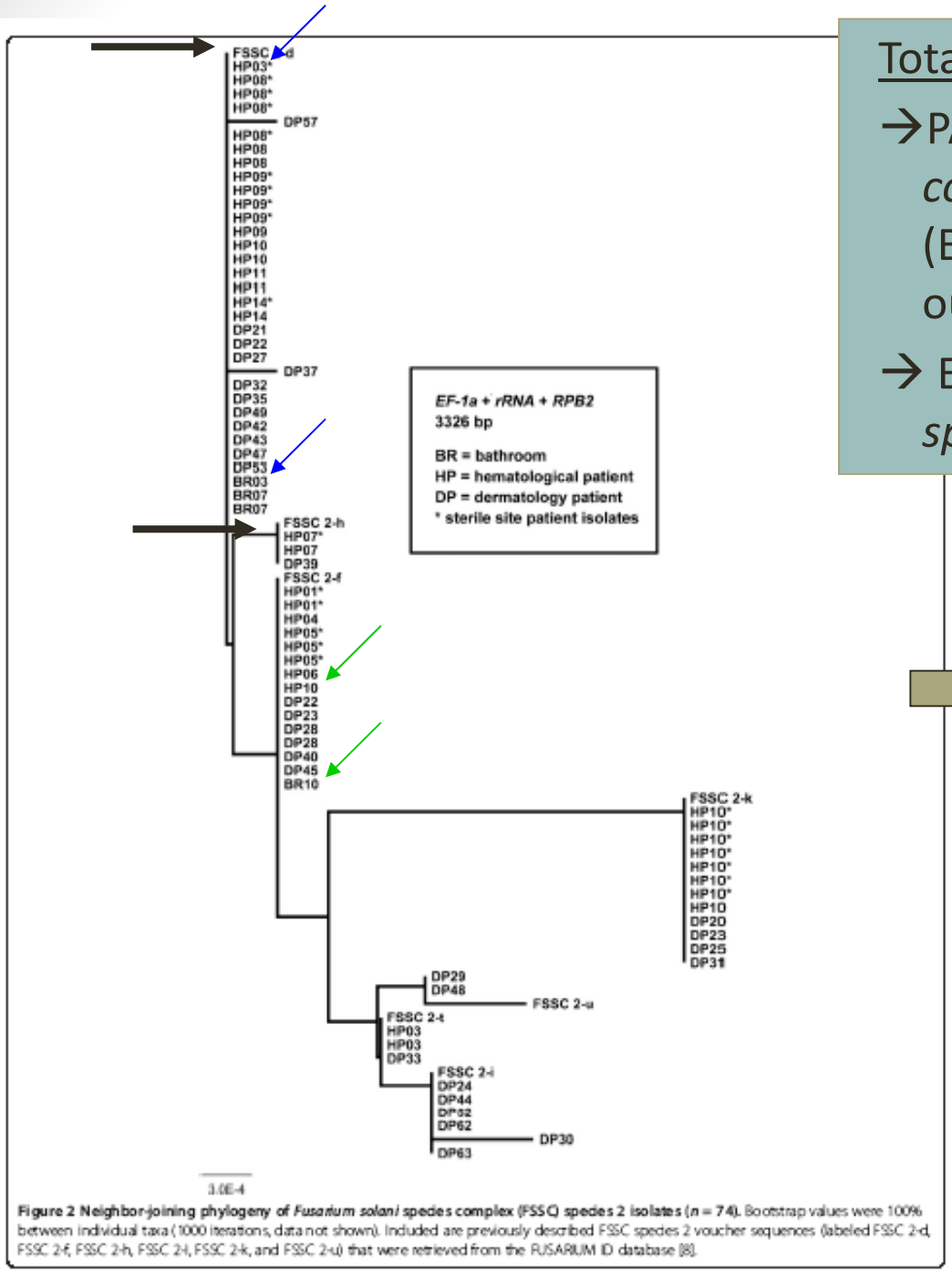


Figure 2 Neighbor-joining phylogeny of *Fusarium solani* species complex (FSSC) species 2 isolates ($n = 74$). Bootstrap values were 100% between individual taxa (1000 iterations, data not shown). Included are previously described FSSC species 2 voucher sequences (labeled FSSC 2-d, FSSC 2-f, FSSC 2-h, FSSC 2-i, FSSC 2-k, and FSSC 2-u) that were retrieved from the FUSARIUM ID database [8].

Total: 166 *Fusarium isolates*

→PATIENTS: 68% *F. solani species complex (FSSC)* in clinical samples (BMTU, dermatology clinic outpatients)

→ ENVIRONMENT: 50% *F. oxysporum species complex FOSC*

Two identical profiles between one strain from a BMTU patient and the bathroom but no temporal association

Scheel et al. BMC Infect Dis 2013

Sampling methodology: « guidelines? »

Kauffmann-Lacroix C, P Med 2008

- French multicentric study from Feb 2004→March 2005
- →no difference in colonisation between cold and hot water
- →no *Aspergillus fumigatus* but dematiaceous fungi +++

1L cold water
Filtration on 0,45µ membrane
Plating on SDA
Incubation at 27-30°C for 7 days

WHEN?

- Baseline study + regular survey
- Check if working on the WDS
- And if IFI

Sampling methodologies: media

	Glucose (g)	pH	Antibiotiques
CMA/2 Corn meal agar half streng	0	5.8-6.2	No
CZ Czapec agar	30	6.0-6.4	No
DG18 Dichloran 18% glycerol agar			
DRBC Dichloran RoseBengale Chloramphenicol agar			
NGRBA Neopeptone glucose rose Bengale aureomycine	10	6.3-6.7	Aureomycine
PDA Potato dextrose agar	20	5.4-5.8	No
MEA Malt extract agar	20	5.0-5.5	No
SDA Sabouraud dextrose agar	40	5.4-5.8	No

DG18: recommended medium: 2 avantages
→characteristic colony appearance
→inhibits overgrowth of fast growing fungi (*Trichoderma*, mucorales)

Siqueira V. IJERPH 2011

Study at the University Hospital of Liège

- CHU Liège: 955 Beds, 3 sites, Surface and underground water
- Filtration + chlorination before to enter the hospital and >65°C for hot water.
- Study during 4 months from Feb 2005- March 2006

- Methodology: 197 sampling points
  - 500 ml cold and 500 ml hot water
  - filtration on 0,45µ Millipore membranes
  - Sabouraud agar medium (+ATB)
  - Incubation at 30°C for 1 month

Hayette MP Med Mycol 2010

Results

- contamination rate: 51%

Site 1 Site 2 Site 3

Filamentous fungi	Sampling sites				
	Three sites (N = 197) n (%)	ST (N = 107) n (%)	OA (N = 40) n (%)	NDB (N = 50) n (%)	P (ST, OA, NDB)
Acremonium spp.	3 (1.5)	1 (0.9)	1 (2.5)	1 (2)	NS
Alternaria spp.	1 (0.5)	1 (0.9)	–	–	NS
Aspergillus spp.	12 (6)	8 (7.4)	4 (10)	–	NS
A. flavus	2 (1)	2 (1)	–	–	NS
A. fumigatus	4 (2)	2 (1)	2 (5)	–	NS
A. nidulans	2 (1)	2 (1)	–	–	NS
A. niger	2 (1)	–	2 (1)	–	NS
A. sydowii	2 (1)	2 (1)	–	–	NS
Cladosporium spp.	6 (3)	4 (3.7)	1 (2.5)	1 (2)	NS
Fusarium spp.	23 (11.6)	3 (2.8)	6 (15)	14 (28)	≤0.001
Monilia spp.	7 (3.5)	2 (1.8)	3 (7.5)	2 (4)	NS
Paecilomyces spp.	14 (7)	6 (5.6)	–	8 (16)	≤0.05
Penicillium spp.	22 (11.2)	9 (8.4)	6 (15)	7 (14)	NS
Sterile mycelia	10 (5)	5 (4.6)	1 (2.5)	4 (8)	NS
Trichoderma spp.	4 (2)	1 (0.9)	2 (5)	1 (2)	NS
Contamination rates	102 (51)	40 (37.3)	24 (60)	38 (76)	≤0.01

ST, Sart Tilman; OA, Ourthe-Amblève; NDB, Notre-Dame des Bruyères; N, total number of tested samples; n, number of samples; NS, not significant; (–), no observation.

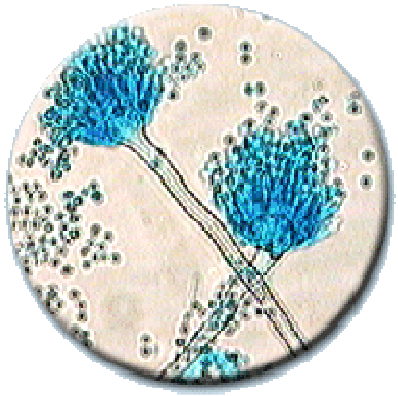
Hayette MP Med Mycol 2010

Conclusion of the study and preventive measures

- Implementation: quite easy
- Regular replacement more difficult to implement !!!

Hayette MP JMM 2010
Ortolano G AJIC 2008

Conclusion



- There is a need for guidelines
- Every hospital with severe immunosuppressed patients should be aware of the potential danger
- →sampling tap water and shower walls
- →implement point-of-use filtration systems and organize replacement
- →avoid showering during severe immunosuppression
- →replace showers by baths