



Animal & Plant Health Agency

METhepaticus :

Development of tools to detect *Campylobacter hepaticus*, the causative agent of Spotty Liver Disease in poultry.



Workshop Campylobacter / 26-27 September 2023

Context of the study

Spotty liver disease (SLD)

- emerging disease particularly in outdoor laying hens, causing egg laying drop and mortality with an economic impact on egg industry
- ✓ more prevalent in hot weather suggesting an increase in prevalence with global warming
- ✓ hepatitis with whitish grey spots on the surface of the liver and gallbladder infection.

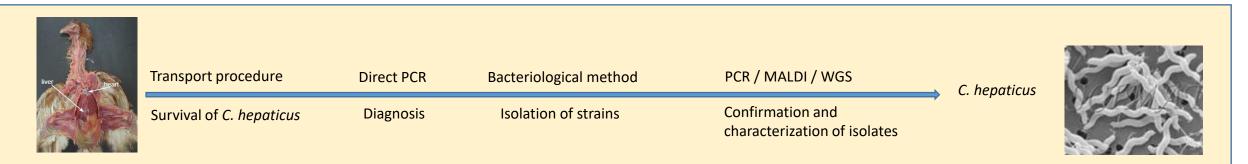
Campylobacter hepaticus

(in 2023, Campylobacter bilis)

- ✓ atypical *Campylobacter* difficult to cultivate on conventional media
- \checkmark no harmonised protocols for isolation of the organism and confirmation of the disease.

METHepaticus

- → to develop efficient and harmonized protocols from farms to laboratories :
- \checkmark for transporting samples to the lab without affecting bacteria survival
- ✓ for detecting of *C. hepaticus* from liver with bacteriological and molecular methods
- \checkmark For the isolation and characterization of *C. hepaticus* strains
- → beneficial for veterinarians, testing laboratories and research institutes.





anses T1. Bacteriological method for detection of *C. hepaticus* and recovering of isolates from liver

Problems to solve	Tests carried out from artificially contaminated livers	
difficult to cultivate on selective conventional <i>Campylobacter</i> media : mCCDA, Karmali, Bolton, Butzler,	Blood agar / blood agar + metronidazole / blood agar + bile salts / Preston agar Preston broth	
slow growth / small colonies	Duration of agar and broth incubation : 4 / 8 days Temperature of incubation : 37°C vs 41.5°C Growth supplement* in broth and in agar	
background flora and other <i>Campylobacter</i> on the sampled liver <i>Campylobacter jejuni</i>	Flaming livers Direct streaking vs streaking after enrichment 1/10 vs 1/50 in enrichment broth // Selective agar = Preston agar	
Carnobacterium maltaromaticum Lactobacillus crispatus Aeromonas spp		
Streptococcus parauberis Proteus mirabilis		
	 streaking on Columbia agar with blood (GCS) (non-selective agar) identification of isolates by MALDI-TOF 	
Pantoea agglomerans		
Staphylococcus saprophyticus ssp saprophyticus		



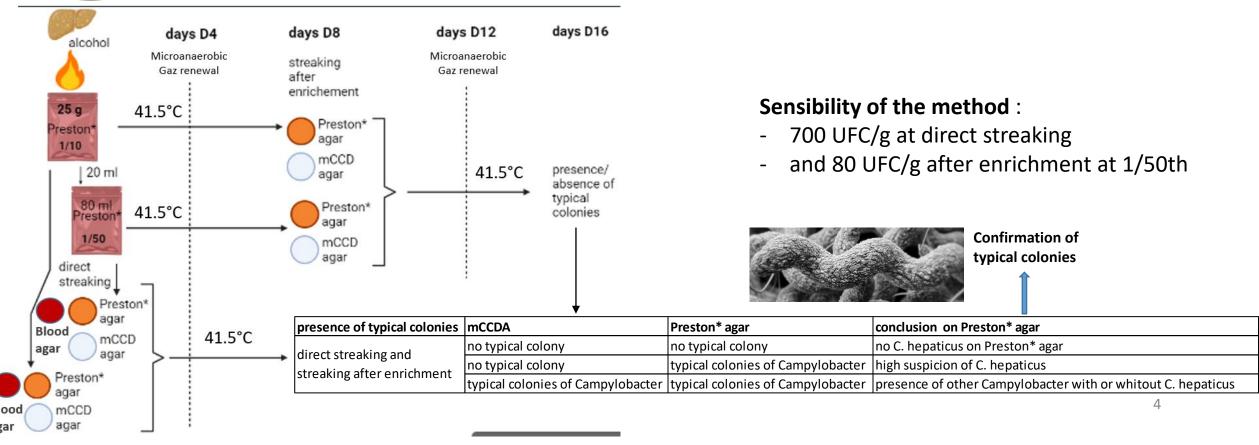
soaking the liver in alcohol, then flaming

WP1 : LABORATORY METHODS FOR C. HEPATICUS

T1. Bacteriological method for detection of *C. hepaticus* and recovering of isolates from liver



First method : streaking before and after enrichment in Preston broth





T1. Bacteriological method for detection of *C. hepaticus* and recovering of isolates from liver

Second method with filter

chicken livers spiked with different levels of *C. hepaticus*



the liver is diluted and ground

one ml is placed on the filter



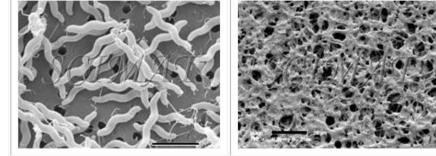
Incubation of the plates

C. hepaticus passes through the filter

Low sensitivity of the method : High levels of *C.hepaticus* are required for a positive result

- MF-Millipore[™] Membrane Filter (DAWP04700), 0.65 µm pore size, mixed cellulose esters (MCE) membrane (nitrocellulose) (NC)
- Isopore Membrane Filter (DTTP04700), 0.6 µm pore size, hydrophilic polycarbonate membrane (PC)

not a suitable method for detection of *C. hepaticus* from field samples 5



T2. Confirmation of isolates as *C. hepaticus*.

Morphology under microscope



Campylobacter

PCR sybergreen from Van et al. (2017)

Amplification of glycerol kinase gene PCR which also amplifies *C. bilis* but does not allow differentiation between *C. hepaticus* and *C. bilis*

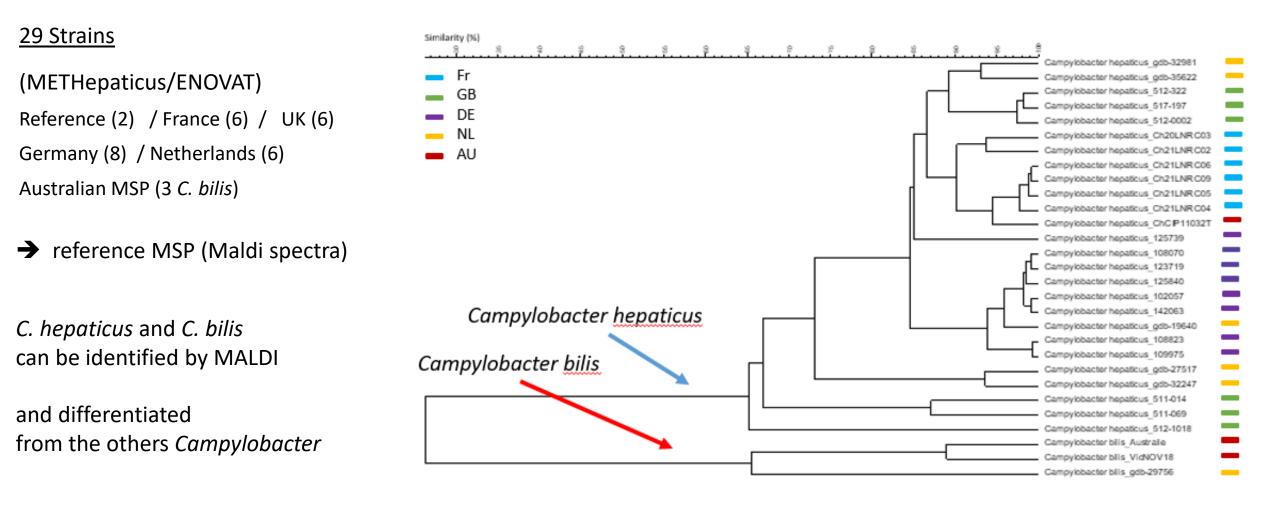
MALDI-TOF

Comparison of the MSP (Maldi spectra) with reference MSPs But not reference MSPs of *C. hepaticus* and *C. bilis* in the Bruker data base

Generate reference MSP



T2. Confirmation of isolates as *C. hepaticus* : MALDI-TOF



The species of the strains were also confirmed by Whole Genome Sequencing

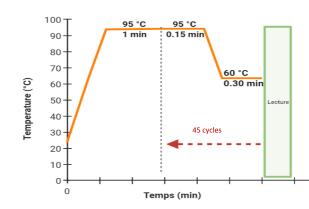
The reference MSP generated were shared to all the METhepaticus partners

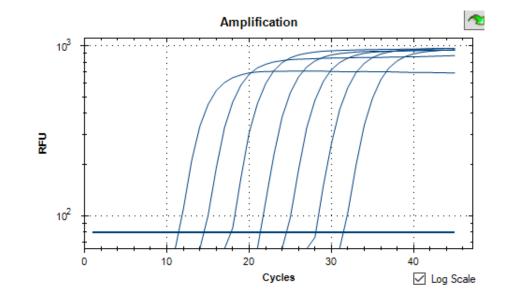


T3. Molecular method for detection of *C. hepaticus*

→ quantitative PCR method for the detection (diagnosis) and quantification of *C. hepaticus*

- Design of a PCR primers and probes targeting the glycerol kinase gene (Van et al., 2016): Amplicon size 191 bp
- Optimal conditions for the amplification :
- PCR Efficiency: 98.8% over a wide dynamic range of 7 log

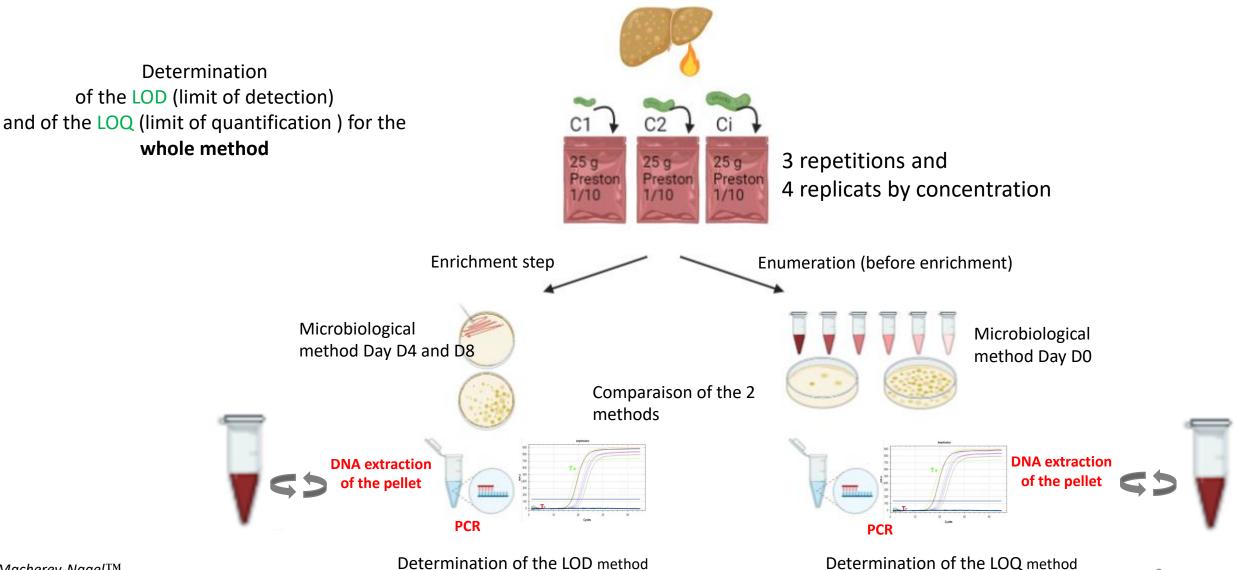




- <u>Specificity:</u>
 - Inclusivity on 6 C. hepaticus isolated by the French NRL
 - Exclusivity on 83 *Campylobacter* strains belonging to 8 species + 19 non *Campylobacter* strains
- <u>Sensibility</u>:
 - Limit of Detection LODpcR: 5 copy / μL
 - Limit of Quantification LOQPCR: 100 copy / μL



T3. Molecular method for detection of *C. hepaticus*



Macherey-NagelTM NucleoMagTM 96 Tissue kit. Determination of the LOD method

→ to test the robustness of the protocol "Detection and confirmation of Campylobacter hepaticus / Campylobacter bilis in

chicken liver" following SOP produced from Anses

First, SVA had to produce stable *C. hepaticus* and *C. bilis* reference materials

ILS performed April – May 2023 :

Four institutes participated to ILS (APHA, Anses, WBVR, Royal GD).

The SOP included background information to spread awareness about the disease

- <u>Contents of the ILS packages</u>:
 - One bag of approx. 170 g whole chicken livers
 - 5 vials with freeze-dried sample (with or without *Campylobacter*)
 - All reagents required for qPCR (Van et al. 2017)
- The SOP method included
 - Detection (by parallell procedures for enrichment / direct streak)
 - confirmation by PCR (Van et al. 2017) and MALDI-TOF (optional)

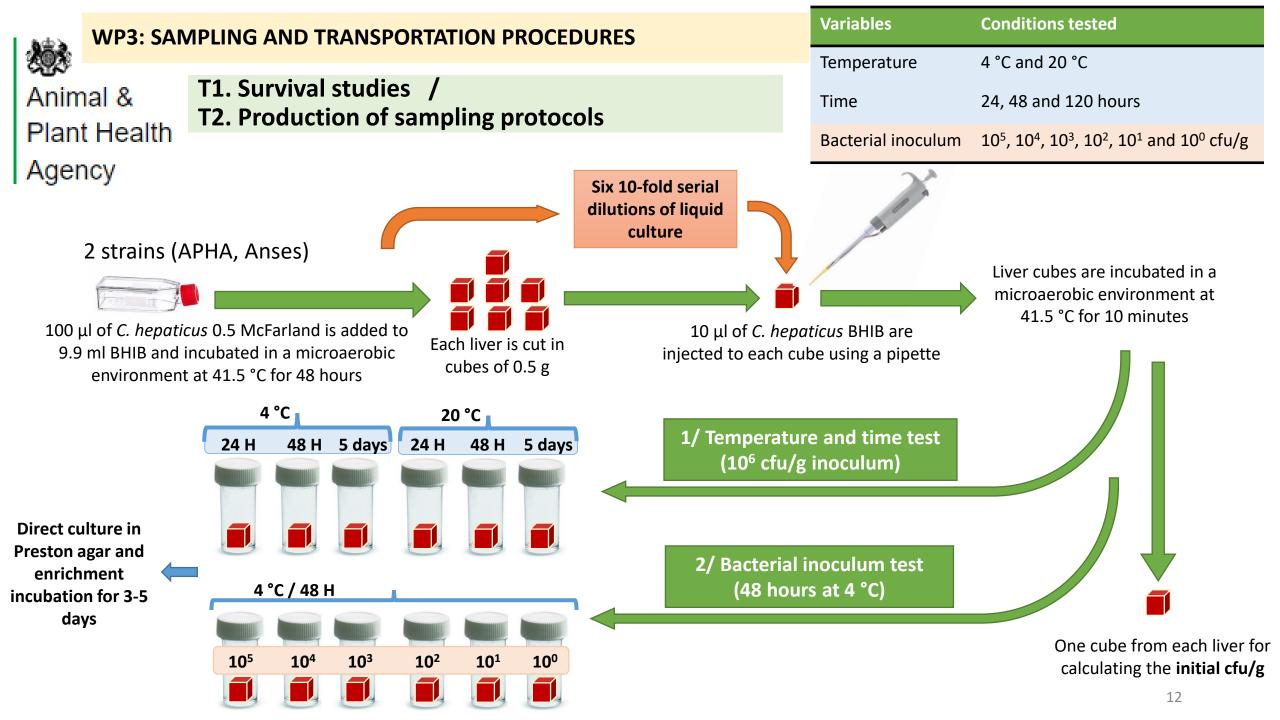


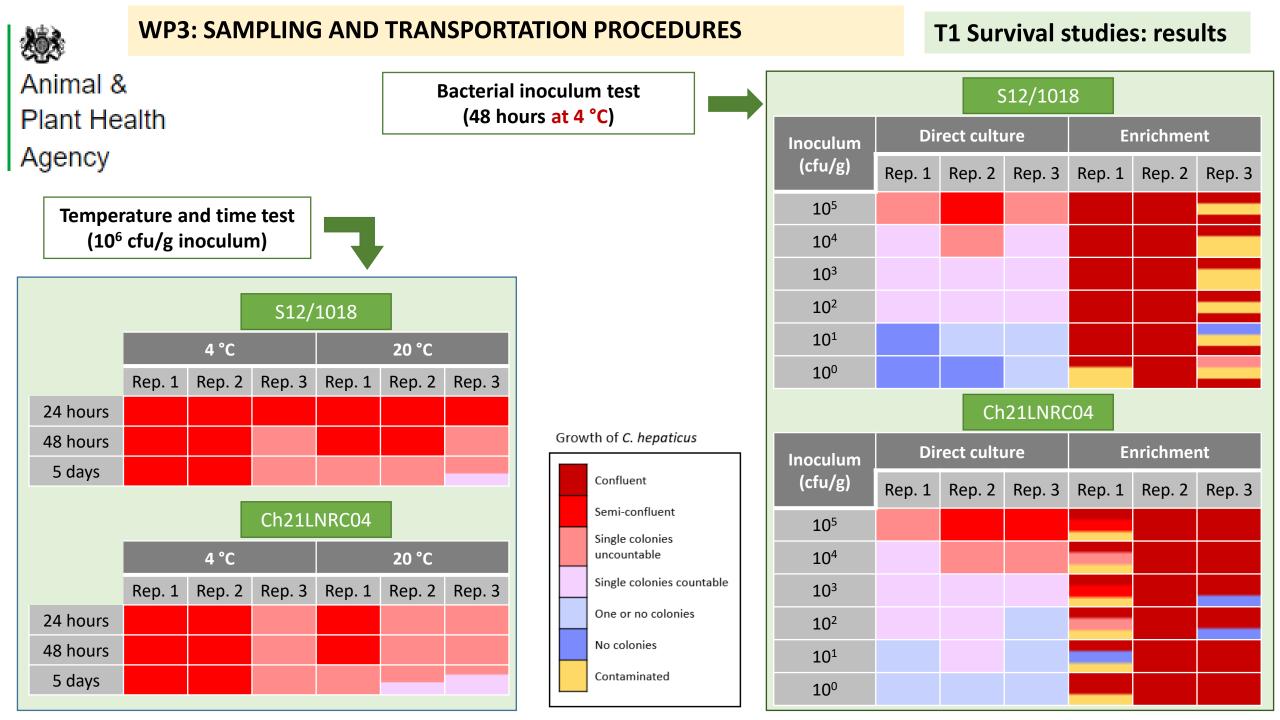


ILS results

2 samples containing	correctly reported as positive for <i>C. hepaticus</i> or <i>C. bilis</i>
<i>C. hepaticus</i>	by all 4 participants
1 sample containing <i>C. bilis</i>	reported as positive for <i>C. hepaticus</i> or <i>C. bilis</i> by 2 participants reported as negative for <i>C. hepaticus</i> and <i>C. bilis</i> by 2 participants (suspected <i>Campylobacter</i> colonies negative at PCR confirmation)
2 samples not containing	correctly reported as negative for
<i>C. hepaticus</i> or <i>C. bilis</i>	<i>C. hepaticus</i> and <i>C. bilis</i> by all 4 participants

The laboratory procedure (enrichment, direct streak, medium) producing the final results varied between samples and participants highlighting the need for parallel procedure.







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WP3: SAMPLING AND TRANSPORTATION PROCEDURES

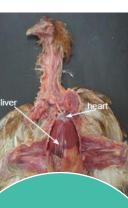
T2 Production of sampling and transport protocols -> recommendations



Place chicken carcases in a sterile container.

Place the primary container inside a leak-proof secondary container and this container inside a tertiary container with ice packs (temperature between 2-8 °C).





Post-mortem examination using a method as aseptic as possible Collect the chicken liver in a sterile container and maintain the sample between 2-8 °C until processing.

Flame-sterilise the surface of the liver (step not tested)

48 hours after sampling: Reliable identification of up to 10² cfu/g by direct culture. Lower cfu/g could be detected by enrichment

> Macerate the liver in Preston broth and proceed with direct culture and enrichment culture to isolate C. hepaticus

Process the livers as soon as possible after collection. Ideally, within 48 hours after sampling. No later than 120 hours after sampling.

Thanks to all our partners for this successful collaboration



Muriel Guyard Bérengère Nagard Ségolène Quesne Camille Lucas Elisabeth Repérant Martine Denis



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