Genomic analysis of *E. coli* strains isolated from calf diarrhoea in Denmark

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Calf diarrhoea

- Important cause of mortality in young calves
- Most severe in the first weeks of life
- Multiple factors associated with the disease
 - Pathogens (in Denmark)
 - E. coli, Clostridium perfringens, Salmonella
 - BoCoV, *Rotavirus*,
 - Cryptosporidium parvum and Eimeria spp
 - Management
 - Insufficient passive transfer of immunity
 - Hygiene

Focus of today



Adherent-invasive *E. coli*

Pathogenic *E. coli* cause diarrhoea in different ways





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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Applied Microbiology

Evaluation of a novel multiplex qPCR method for rapid detection and quantification of pathogens associated with calf diarrhoea

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> 118 samples from calves with diarhoea Zero positive for *E. coli* F5 by PCR

Diagnostic support to SEGES diagnostic lab. (Kjellerup) when *E. coli* detected

25 samples from calves with diarrhoea Three positive for *E. coli* F5+toxine by PCR

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Effect of feeding dairy calves with milk fermented with selected probiotic strains on occurrence of diarrhoea, carriage of pathogenic and zoonotic microorganisms and growth performance

65 samples from calves with diarrhoea

Zero positive for *E. coli* F5 by PCR

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Strains also kindly obtained from

Investigation of the current causes of diarrhoea in calves in Denmark.





Landbrugets Veterinære Konsulenttjeneste

Results reported with permission

DNA sequencing from *E. coli* isolates from calf diarrhea samples

- 65 *E.coli* isolates
 - 40 from CEVA+LVK investigation (25 massive growth of *E. coli;* 9 no other pathogen detected; 10 *C. perfringens* only pathogen)
 - 25 from SEGES+GUDP project (from calves where *E. coli* was likely the relevant pathogen)
- Sequenced by MiSeq (Illumina), Coverage of 30 (cut-off)
- Raw files were trimmed (trimmomatic) and assembled (spades)
- Assembled genomes were used to find virulence genes and antimicrobial resistance genes (Center for Genomic Epidemiology – database)

Strains from SEGES (25)

Ν	Serotype	ST-Type	Pathotype(s)*
6	O101:H9	10	5 ETEC (F5+STa), 1 F5-tox negative
2	O26:H11	21	EHEC (STEC)
5	O25:H28 + 3 other serotypes	58	2 EAEC, 3 putative AIEC (long polar flagella)
4	O8:H9 and H17	88	2 putative DAEC/EAEC (afa-genes, long polar flagella, EAST-1 gene), 1 putative AIEC, 1 hybrid.
4	O119:H4	117	4 putative DAEC/EAEC (long polar flagella, EAST-1 gene), 2 putative AIEC (long polar flagella)
4	The rest different types	Different types	1 EHEC (STEC), 2 putative EAEC, 1 unassigned

Strains from CEVA+LVK investigation (40)

*Best hit based on virulence gene profile. Hybrid types indicated

Ν	Serotype	ST-Type	Pathotype(s)*
5	O101:H9	10	2 F5+,tox negative, 1 putative DAEC/EAEC, 2 unassigned
2	O26:H11	21	1 EHEC (STEC), 1 aEPEC
2	O99:H33	34	unassigned
5	O8:H25 (2) + two other types	58	1 EAEC/DAEC, 4 unassigned
2	O15:H6, H18	69	AEEC/DAEC
9	O6, O8, O86 different flagella types	88	6 putative DAEC/EAEC, 2 putative AIEC
3	O9:H9, H30	540	2 EAEC/DAEC, 1 unassigned
12	Different O and H types	Different ST types	F17-tox neg, 4 EAEC/DAEC, 7 unassigned

Conclusions

- F5 ETEC is not commonly detected in Denmark
- ETEC (in general) found in few samples.
 - ETEC positive samples in CEVA/LVK investigation were from calves up to 8 days of age.
- ETEC, DAEC, EAEC, STEC, AIEC associated genes were found in the *E. coli* strains isolated from calf diarrhoae (cave not all samples can be said to contain an *E. coli* strains that has caused diarrhoea).

Change in pathotypes of diarrhoeagenic *E. coli* from calves?



- 2024 project ("Mælkeafgiftsfonden") headed by Rikke Heideman Olsen, Department of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, University of Copenhagen
- Calloboratoin with LVK (Kenneth Krogh and Birgitta Svensmark)
- Collaboration with SEGES (Henrik Læssøe Martin)
- Aims to determine which pathotypes are present in Danish calves to be able to adjust diagnostic methods and vaccine strategies

Future work

- Collect more *E.coli* from calves with diarrhoae (LVK)
- Isolate and characterize strains by NGS
- Characterize strains by phenotypic methods (cell culture interaction, among other methods) to confirm type
- Direct sequencing for detection and recommendation for new PCR methods
- Investigate reservoir in herds (SEGES)

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- Annette Sønderholm Juul, SEGES laboratory for sending strains
- Jibril Adurahmann for analysis of sequences from CEVA/LVK study