The Efficacy of Genotype® MTBDRplus Assay in Rapid Detection of Rifampicin and Isoniazid Resistance in Mycobacterium tuberculosis Complex Isolates

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Abstract: Aims: To evaluate the efficacy of GenoType® MTBDRplus assay in rapid detection of Tuberculosis cases resistant to Isoniazid and/or Rifampicin and to detect the drug resistant genes. Materials and Methods: Early morning sputum samples from 100 clinically suspected TB patients were collected from south Gujarat region and subjected to sputum microscopy, culture, Drug Susceptibility Testing (DST). GenoType Mycobacterium Tuberculosis Drug Resistance (MTBDR) plus assay was done on the culture isolates to detect Rifampicin and/or Isoniazid resistance. The efficacy of the Genotype MTBDRplus assay was compared with that of the phenotypic drug susceptibility test-1%Proportion method. Results: Out of 100 patients, 27 were smear positive by Ziehl-Neelsen method and 30 were culture positive on Lowenstein Jensen medium. Out of 30 isolates, 7 isolates (23.3%) showed drug resistance by conventional DST method while 8 isolates (26.67%) showed drug resistance by the Genotype MTBDRplus. Out of 8 isolates, 3 isolates (37.5%) showed drug resistance to only Isoniazid, 1 isolate (12.5%) showed drug resistance to only Rifampicin and 4 isolates (50%) were multi-drug resistant for Rifampicin and Isoniazid with molecular method-Genotype MTBDRplus. Conclusion: The MTBDRplus assay allows the rapid detection of drug resistance patterns with significantly lesser turnaround time as compared to conventional DST method.

Keywords: Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Drug resistance, Multi-drug resistant, Proportion method, Genotype MTBDRplus assay

1. Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) is an ancient disease that has affected mankind for more than 4,000 years¹, TB, one of the world’s deadliest communicable diseases, remains a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in developing countries, including India. Though India is the second-most populous country in the world, one fourth of the global incident TB cases occur in India annually². India accounts for more than 25% of the world’s incident cases of tuberculosis³. India is a high tuberculosis (TB) burdened country with increasing prevalence of multidrug resistant tuberculosis (MDR TB). In 2012 there were an estimated 170,000 deaths from MDR TB, and 450,000 new cases of MDR-TB.⁴

Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is a disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains with resistance to, at least, two first line drugs Isoniazid and Rifampicin. It is a major public health problem that threatens progress made in TB care and control worldwide. The development of drug resistance in M. tuberculosis isolates is due to the random genetic mutations in particular genes that confer resistance⁵. Based on this information, the molecular assays have been established for rapid detection of drug resistance in clinical M. tuberculosis isolates within a day⁶.

The mutations mainly found in Rifampicin (RMP)-resistant M. tuberculosis isolates are located in an 81-bp “core region” of the rpoB gene [Fig. 2]⁷.⁸ However, the mutations causing Isoniazid (INH) resistance are located in several genes and regions⁹. About 50 to 95% of INH-resistant strains have been found to contain mutations in codon 315 of the katG gene ¹⁰,¹¹. While 20 to 35% contain mutations in the inhA regulatory region ¹²,¹³. Mutations in these regions are an outstanding marker for detection of MDR-TB cases. Spread of Multi drug-resistant TB is a man-made problem mainly related to poor case management and lack of quality drugs¹⁴. Timely diagnosis and appropriate treatment of infectious cases are the only key elements in reducing the spread of TB.

GenoType MTBDRplus assay is a molecular technique which allows the direct identification of M. tuberculosis complex and its resistance to Rifampicin (RMP) and/or Isoniazid (INH) from culture isolates or smear-positive pulmonary clinical specimens within one working day, thus saving several weeks of time required for culture and DST¹⁵.

The main aim to perform this study was to evaluate the efficacy of GenoType® MTBDRplus assay in rapid detection of TB cases resistant to INH and/or RIF and to detect the drug resistant genes.

2. Materials and Methods

Sample Size

Early morning sputum samples from 100 clinically suspected TB patients were collected from different hospitals of south Gujarat region, India, a period of one year from June 2013-May 2014. This study was done after approval from the local research ethics committee. All Mycobacterial investigations were carried out at the Microcare Tuberculosis Laboratory, Surat. The laboratory is accredited for carrying out culture and Drug Susceptibility Testing (DST) by the Central TB Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India.
Sample Collection and Processing:

Early morning sputum samples were collected in a sterile, leak-proof container. All the specimens were handled in class II bio safety cabinet in a bio-safety level (BSL) – 3 laboratory and were decontaminated by Modified Petroff’s Method. All the samples were subjected to smear examination for detection of acid fast bacilli (AFB) and culturing. Smears were made from the mucopurulent portion of sputum and stained by the conventional Ziehl Neelsen method. The smears were graded according to the number of bacilli seen on the slide, as per recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO). For culturing of the specimen, two McCartney Bottles of Lowenstein – Jensen medium were inoculated with each sample and incubated at 37°C until growth of mycobacterium was observed or were discarded as negative after 8 weeks. All the culture isolates were identified as Mycobacterium tuberculosis by their slow growth rate, colony morphology, inability to grow on L-J media containing p-nitro benzoic acid (500 mg/ml), niacin positive and catalase negative tests.

Drug Susceptibility Testing was done by the Genotype MTBDR plus assay and the efficacy of this molecular method was compared to that of the phenotypic drug susceptibility test – 1% proportion method.

GenoType® MTBDRplus assay (Hain Lifescience, Nehren, Germany)

The GenoType® MTBDRplus, a commercially available DNA Strip, assay was performed as recommended by the manufacturer (Hain Lifescience, Nehren, Germany).

This DNA Strip based technology allows the molecular identification of the Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex and its mutations that confer resistance to Rifampicin and/or Isoniazid from pulmonary smear-positive clinical specimens or cultivated samples.

The GenoType® MTBDRplus assay includes the following three steps -
1. DNA extraction
2. Multiplex polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification
3. Reverse hybridization.

These steps were performed in three separate rooms with restricted access and unidirectional workflow. Mycobacterial DNA extraction was done in BSL-3 laboratory according to manufacturer’s instructions (Hain Lifescience, Nehren, Germany). 5 µl of the extracted supernatant DNA was used for PCR while the remainder was stored at -20°C.

For amplification, master mixture was prepared. This master mixture consisted of 35 µl primer nucleotide mixture (provided with kit), 5 µl of 10XPCR buffer with 15 mM MgCl2, 2 µl of 25 mM MgCl2, 0.2 µl (1 U) of HotStarTaq DNA polymerase (Hain Lifescience, Nehren, Germany), 3 µl nuclease free molecular grade water and 5 µl of DNA supernatant in a final volume of 50 µl. The amplification protocol consisted of 15 min of denaturation at 95°C, followed by 10 cycles comprising 30 s at 95°C and 120 s at 58°C; an additional 20 cycles comprising 25 s at 95°C, 40 s at 53°C, and 40 s at 70°C; and a final extension at 70°C for 8 min.

Hybridization was performed with the automatic machine (twincubator). After hybridization and final washing, strips were removed, air dried, fixed on paper and results were interpreted according to the protocol given by the manufacturer (Hain Lifescience, Nehren, Germany).

The GenoType® MTBDRplus strip contains 17 probes, including amplification and hybridization controls for the verification of the test procedures. For the detection of Rifampicin (RMP) resistance, eight rpoB wild-type probes (probes WT1 to WT8) encompass the region of the rpoB gene encoding amino acids 509-533. Four probes (probes rpoB MUT D516V, rpoB MUT H526Y, rpoB MUT H526D and rpoB MUT S531L) specifically target the most common mutations conferring resistance to Rifampicin. For the detection of Isoniazid (INH) resistance, one probe cover the wild-type S315 region of katG, while two others (probes katG MUTT1 and MUTT2) are designed to assess the AGC- to-ACC (S315T) and the AGC- to-ACA (S315T) mutations. Moreover, the promoter region of the inhA gene is included on the new strip and encompasses the regions from positions -15 to -16 for the inhA WT1 probe and positions -8 for the inhA WT2 probe. Four mutations (-15C/T, -16A/G, -8T/C and -8T/A) can be targeted with the inhA MUT1, MUT2, MUT3A and MUT3B probes. Either the missing of wild-type band(s) or the presence of mutant band(s) indicates a resistant strain [Fig.1].

Conventional Drug Susceptibility Testing

The Conventional Drug Susceptibility Testing -1% proportion method was performed on Lowenstein-Jensen solid medium according to the standard operating procedure of RNTCP. Since the proportion method is widely used across laboratories in India under RNTCP as a standardized method for DST, this method was used as a reference standard method in this study.

The Proportion method enables precise estimation of the proportion of resistant mutants present in the Lowenstein-Jensen medium with the drug. The first line drugs like rifampicin, isoniazid, streptomycin and ethambutol were tested with concentrations of 40 µg /ml, 0.2µg/ml, 4µg/ml and 2µg/ml respectively. Any strain with 1% (the critical proportion) of bacilli resistant to any of the four drugs – rifampicin, isoniazid, streptomycin and ethambutol – was classified as resistant to that drug.

3. Results

Demographic data has been shown in Table 1 and 2. The majority of the patients were found to be in the age group of 30-39 years (31%) [Table1]. 100 patients were included in the study. Out of those, 61 were males and 39 were females [Table 2]. Out of 100 patients, 27 were smear positive by Ziehl-Neelsen method (27%), 30 were culture positive on Lowenstein Jensen medium (30%). All positive cultures belonged to Mycobacterium Tuberculosis (MTB) complex. The minimum time taken for the growth on Lowenstein Jensen medium was 20 days and the maximum was 41 days.
Out of 30 isolates, 7 isolates (23.3%) showed drug resistance by conventional DST method. Out of 7 drug resistance isolates, 3 isolates (42.85%) showed drug resistance to only Isoniazid, 1 isolate (14.28%) showed resistance to only Rifampicin and 3 isolates (42.85%) were multi-drug resistant for Rifampicin and Isoniazid with conventional drug susceptibility-Proporion method [Table 3].

Out of 30 isolates, 8 isolates (26.67%) showed drug resistance by molecular method-Genotype MTBDRplus. Out of 8 drug resistance isolates, 3 isolates (37.5%) showed drug resistance to only Isoniazid, 1 isolate (12.5%) showed drug resistance to only Rifampicin and 4 isolates (50%) were multi-drug resistant for Rifampicin and Isoniazid with molecular method-Genotype MTBDRplus [Table 4].

4. Discussion

TB, one of the world’s deadliest communicable diseases, remains a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in developing countries, including India. It is the first infectious disease declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a global health emergency. The death rate in MDR cases is high (50-60%) and is often associated with a short span of disease (4-16 weeks). In recent years, more emphasis has been given on rapid diagnosis and prompt treatment of MDR-TB. In this context, we evaluated the MTBDRplus assay in an area with high TB incidence. The MTBDRplus assay has been proven to be suitable for application for both with culture isolates and smear positive specimens. It allows the rapid detection of Rifampicin and/or Isoniazid resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

The youngest patient included in this study was 9 years old while the oldest was 65 years old. Maximum number of patients were found to be in the age group of 30-39 years (31%) followed by 20-29 years (18%). In this study, out of 100 cases 61 were males and 39 were females. Men are more commonly affected than women. The case notifications in most countries are higher in males than in females.

Out of 100 patients, 27 were smear positive by Ziehl-Neelsen method (27%), 30 were culture positive on Lowenstein Jensen medium (30%). In this study, 30 isolates were subjected to Genotype MTBDRplus assay, 1 isolate (3.33%) was resistant to Rifampicin, 4 isolates (13.33%) were resistant to both Rifampicin and Isoniazid (MDR) and 3 isolates (10%) were resistant to Isoniazid. The detection of mutations in the rpoB gene is a useful strategy for diagnosis of drug resistance to Rifampicin in M. tuberculosis complex since the mutations in the hot spot region are predominant (average, >95%) [Fig. 2]. Additional analysis of codon 315 of katG facilitates the detection of the most-frequent mutations associated with Isoniazid resistance. In this study, 3 isolates (Sample No. 15, 87 and 90) showed absence of rpoB WT 8 with rpoB MUT 3, mutation at 530-533 Codon, i.e., mutation at S531L and absence of katG WT with katG MUT 1, mutation at 315 Codon, i.e., mutation at S315T1. 3 isolates (Sample No. 38, 55 and 57) showed absence of katG WT with katG MUT 1, mutation at 315 Codon, i.e., mutation at S315T1. 1 isolate (Sample No. 52) showed absence of rpoB WT 3, 4 with rpoB MUT 1, mutation at 513-519 Codon, i.e., mutation at D516V and absence of katG WT with katG MUT 1, mutation at 315 Codon, i.e., mutation at S315T1. 1 isolate (Sample No. 36) showed absence of rpoB WT 2 with no mutation [Table 4].

The results of the present study have shown that the Genotype MTBDRplus assay is easy to perform and has capability for the rapid and specific detection of the most frequent mutations leading to Rifampicin and Isoniazid resistance in clinical Mycobacterium tuberculosis isolates.

In this study, the drug resistance was seen in 7 and 8 isolates with the proportion method and the Genotype MTBDRplus assay respectively. As compared to the conventional Proportional method which showed 3 isolates to be resistant to both drugs, the Genotype MTBDRplus assay showed 4 isolates to be resistant to both the drugs. In this study Conventional DST-Proportion method was used as the reference standard, and we observed that the MTBDRplus test results had a good concordance with the conventional DST with an additional advantage of a shorter turnaround time. Based on our results, the Genotype MTBDRplus assay revealed a high sensitivity and specificity for detection of Rifampicin and Isoniazid compared to the conventional DST.

Some authors discussed a main limitation of the MTBDR test system, which is the low sensitivity for the detection of INH resistance. This was due to the fact that the test targets only the katG S315T mutation. By using the MTBDRplus assay, this problem is partly solved by the addition of a second target, the inhA gene, for the detection of INH resistance. Through our study, we could show that rate of detection of Isoniazid resistance was excellent.

The MTBDRplus assay is a rapid technique as it can be applied directly to smear-positive specimens. With a turnaround time of approximately 6 hours, these techniques save several weeks of time, this is required for primary isolation and conventional DST.

5. Conclusion

From the results of the present study, it is concluded that the Genotype MTBDRplus assay is a reliable, an efficient and a valuable technique for the detection of the mutations leading to Isoniazid and Rifampicin resistance in clinical Mycobacterium tuberculosis isolates. The MTBDRplus assay allows the rapid detection of drug resistance patterns with significantly lesser turnaround time saving several weeks of time required for culture as compared to conventional DST method and can easily be implemented in routine work flow. In addition, the MTBDRplus assay does not require viable organisms and thus reduces the biohazard risk in the laboratory.

6. Acknowledgments

We are thankful to Microcare Laboratory for providing infrastructure and lab-space and Hain Lifescience, Germany, for providing the Genotype MTBDR plus assay.
sequencing and the line probe assay, from Hungary by DNA Mycobacterium tuberculosis

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tuberculosis characterization of rifampicin-resistant isolates of Parsons L. M. and Salfinger M. Molecular Detection of rifampicin-resistance mutations in Zhang Y. and Telenti A. Genetics of drug resistance in

www.tbfacts.org/tb-statistics.html

Tuberculosis%20Control%20in%20SE%20Asia%20Re

http://whothailand.healthrepository.org/bitstream/12345


Table 1: Age-wise distribution of cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group (Years)</th>
<th>No. of cases</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
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<td>0-9</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
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<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
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<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and above</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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Table 2: Gender-wise distribution of cases

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<th>Sex</th>
<th>No of patients</th>
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<td>Female</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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Table 3: Genotype MTBDRplus test results in comparison with Conventional DST-Proportion method

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<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Rifampicin only</th>
<th>INH only</th>
<th>Rifampicin + INH</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTBDR plus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conventional DST</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
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</table>

References

[5] Zhang Y. and Telenti A. Genetics of drug resistance in


[16] RNTCP, Manual of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) web address


Table 4: MTBDRplus test results for the analyses of Rifampicin and Isoniazid resistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample No.</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>36</th>
<th>38</th>
<th>52</th>
<th>55</th>
<th>57</th>
<th>87</th>
<th>90</th>
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<tr>
<td>rpoB WT</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rpoB mut</td>
<td>MUT-3</td>
<td>No MUT</td>
<td>MUT-1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>MUT-3</td>
<td>MUT-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codon analysed</td>
<td>530-533</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>513-519</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>530-533</td>
<td>530-533</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mutation</td>
<td>S531L</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>D516V</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>S531L</td>
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<tr>
<td>katG WT</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Missing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Codon analysed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mutation</td>
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<tr>
<td>inhA WT</td>
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<tr>
<td>RESISTANCE</td>
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<td>INH</td>
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NOTE: WT-wild type; MUT-Mutation; rpoB, katG, inhA-Genes; Rif-Rifampicin; INH-Isoniazid

Figure 1: Examples for banding patterns and their evaluation with respect to RMP and/or INH resistance

Figure 2: Locations of probes within the 81-bp hot spot cluster of the rpoB gene.

Author Profile

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