Deciphering an Outbreak of Drug-Resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

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There have been ample warnings that multidrug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis (TB) will continue to emerge if countries do not strengthen their control of TB. In low-incidence European countries, however, these warnings have been substantiated mainly by outbreaks in association with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-positive patients. The aim of this study was to investigate an outbreak of infection with MDR and drug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* that was diagnosed among 20 HIV-negative patients living in Norway. Of these, 19 were immigrants from East Africa and one was an ethnic Norwegian. We wanted to find out if transmission had taken place in Norway or abroad and to identify the genetic basis of drug resistance. The strains were analyzed by IS6110 restriction fragment length polymorphism, antibiotic susceptibility tests, spoligotyping, reverse hybridization to regions of the *rpoB* gene, and sequencing of the *katG* gene. Epidemiological links between the patients were mapped, and the strains were compared to those isolated in 36 other countries and regions. All strains were resistant to isoniazid and carried Ala234Gly, Ser315Thr, and Arg463Leu substitutions in the *katG* gene. Eleven strains were MDR and carried a Ser531Leu substitution in the *rpoB* gene. MDR was acquired in the index patient after arrival in Norway. Links were found among 14 patients. The strain was imported from Somalia but acquired MDR and was transmitted in Norway. This demonstrated that MDR strains are not necessarily imported from high-incidence countries and can be highly communicable. The outbreak underscores a deficiency in the TB control measures employed in many countries and challenges the adequacy of the policy of screening immigrants for TB only on arrival.

The incidence of tuberculosis (TB) has increased in many countries during the last decades, and more people have TB now than at any other time in history (22). Globally it is estimated that TB still kills more people than any other infection (22). The situation is made even worse by the emergence of antibiotic-resistant strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (6). Cases resistant to the two most important anti-TB chemicals, rifampin (RIF) and isoniazid (INH) are defined as multidrug resistant (MDR). They are especially difficult and costly to treat (6). Drug resistance in *M. tuberculosis* is attributable primarily to accumulation of mutations in drug target genes. Any patient with drug-resistant TB either has not been treated properly, did not take the medication as prescribed, or was inflected by someone who had not been treated properly or did not take their medication as prescribed (6). In 1995, the World Health Organization estimated that 50 million people were infected with drug-resistant strains of *M. tuberculosis* (23), and it is estimated that 273,000 new cases of MDR TB occurred worldwide in 2000 (6). With increased international travel, TB, and inevitably MDR TB, is readily circulating throughout the world.

Norway, like many other countries in Europe, has witnessed a dramatic fall in the incidence of TB during the last century. This decline is believed to be due to a number of reasons, including improved living conditions and a well-functioning national anti-TB program. The incidence of TB among native Norwegians is 1.8/100,000 (9), and transmission is uncommon in this country (4). Norway has therefore been considered to be in the elimination phase of TB (J. D. A. van Embden and D. van Soolingen, Editorial, Int. J. Tuberc. Lung Dis. 4:285-286, 2000). However, immigrants from countries with high TB burdens who live in Norway have an incidence similar to that in their country of origin, and in 2000 they accounted for more than 70% of all TB cases in Norway (9). Obligatory TB screening of immigrants from these countries on entry into Norway has therefore been enforced for many years. The initial screening works well for people seeking political asylum, but follow-up examinations of patients with findings indicative for TB have been problematic to enforce. The TB screening of other categories of immigrants could also be improved. These problems are not unique to Norway but are also experienced in other countries (2, 8).

By January 2000, Norway had received over 6,000 refugees from Somalia. The majority of these lived in Oslo. The incidence of TB in Somalia is among the highest in the world (6, 12), and there is growing concern that MDR TB may be imported to low-incidence communities from such high-burden countries. The exact prevalence of MDR TB in Somalia is not known but has been estimated to include between 1.9 and 4.4% of new TB cases in 2000 (6). The World Health Organization and the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease warned in 2000 that if countries do not act quickly to strengthen their control of TB, MDR strains of *M. tuberculosis* will continue to emerge. This will seriously hamper national and global efforts to control TB (24). As a consequence of this development, the world is facing a much more serious TB situation today than in the mid-1950s.

We describe here the first outbreak of MDR and drug-resistant TB in Norway. It included 20 human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-negative patients. Of these, 19 were African immigrants and one was a native Norwegian. We aimed to find out whether transmission had occurred before or after arrival.
in Norway and to identify the genetic mechanisms of antibiotic resistance. International collaboration made it possible to compare IS6110 restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) patterns in 36 other countries and regions. Such multinational studies may bring valuable information on how *M. tuberculosis* spreads from high-burden countries to other parts of the world.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

As part of the national TB surveillance program in Norway, 93% of all culture-positive cases during 1994 to 2000 were analyzed by IS6110 RFLP. The species identification of the isolates was based on a 16S rRNA gene hybridization technique (AccuProbe; GenProbe Inc., San Diego, Calif.) and conventional biochemical tests (nitrreduction and niacin accumulation tests). The DNA fingerprints were made according to internationally agreed guidelines (19). Briefly, for isolation of genomic DNA, *M. tuberculosis* strains were grown on Löwenstein-Jensen slants for 3 to 5 weeks. All bacterial cells from one slant were transferred in 400 μl of TE buffer (0.01 M Tris-HCl, 0.001 M EDTA, pH 8), and the solution was heated at 80°C for 20 min to kill the bacteria. Microfilters of lysisolyme (10 mg/ml) were added, and the tube was incubated for 1 h at 37°C. Seventy microfilters of sodium dodecyl sulfate (10%) and 5 μl of proteinase K (10 mg/ml) were added, and the mixture was incubated for 10 min at 65°C. A 100-μl volume of 5 M NaCl and an N-cetyl-N,N,N-trimethylammonium bromide (CTAB)-NaCl solution (4.1 g of NaCl and 10 g of CTAB per 100 ml) was added and incubated for 10 min at 65°C. An equal volume of chloroform-isomylalcohol (24:1) was added, the mixture was centrifuged for 5 min at 13,000 × g, and the aqueous supernatant was transferred to a fresh tube. The total DNA was precipitated with isopropanol and redissolved in an appropriate volume of double-distilled water. The DNA was digested with the restriction endonuclease *Pvu* II prior to IS6110 RFLP. The digested DNA was separated by using horizontal 0.8% agarose gels in Tris-acetate buffer and vacuum blotted onto a nylon membrane. For the IS6110 RFLP, the DNA was hybridized to the 254-bp internal PCR fragment of IS6110 and visualized by use of a digoxigenin-dUTP labeling and detection kit (Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany). Twenty strains that carried the same DNA IS6110 fingerprints were subjected to further analyses and are presented in this report.

These 20 isolates were also analyzed by direct repeat (DR)-RFLP (4) and spoligotyping as described by Kamerbeek et al. (10). In brief, for the DR RFLP, *AciI*-digested DNA was hybridized to a 36-bp synthetic oligonucleotide directed against the directly repeated sequences of 36 bp which are clustered in one region of the *M. tuberculosis* genome, which was used as probe. The DR probe was labeled and visualized by use of an enhanced chemiluminescence kit (ECL; Amersham, Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire, United Kingdom). Spoligotyping is based on the in vitro amplification of the DNA of the highly polymorphic DR genomic locus present in the *M. tuberculosis* chromosome. The reverse primer was biotinylated at the 5′ end. A set of 45 oligonucleotides (10), each corresponding to one of the unique spacer DNA sequences within the DR locus, were covalently bound to a commercially available membrane (Immunetics, Cambridge, Mass.). For hybridization, 20 μl of the PCR product was diluted and heat denatured. The samples were pipetted into parallel channels of a miniblotter (Immunetics) in such a way that they were perpendicular to the rows of oligonucleotides. The hybridization was performed for 60 min at 60°C. The membranes were incubated with streptavidin-peroxidase conjugate (Boehringer Mannheim Biochemicals, East Sussex, United Kingdom) for 60 min at 42°C. The patterns were visualized by use of the ECL liquid (Amersham) and by exposure of the membrane to X-ray film (Hyperfilm; Amersham) for 5 min. 

Susceptibility tests were performed with a radiometric respirometry system (BACTEC 460) as described by Siddiqui et al. (17). The anti-TB drugs tested and the concentrations used were as follows: INH, 0.2 μg/ml; RIF, 2.0 μg/ml; ethambutol, 7.5 μg/ml; streptomycin, 6.0 μg/ml; pyrazinamide, 100 μg/ml; amikacin, 4 μg/ml; ciprofloxacin, 2 μg/ml; clarithromycin, 2 μg/ml; cefotaxime, 2 μg/ml; rifabutin, 2 μg/ml; azithromycin, 2 μg/ml; para-aminosalicylic acid, 4 μg/ml; cycloserine, 50 μg/ml; capreomycin, 10 μg/ml; ethionamide, 5 μg/ml; and thiacetazone, 2 μg/ml. The MIC of INH was determined twice on different days for all strains as described by Abate et al. (1). The additional concentrations of INH tested were 1.0, 2.0, 4.0, and 8.0 μg/ml. Strains resistant to both RIF and INH are designated MDR, while strains resistant to INH without being MDR are referred to as drug resistant, in this article.

A line probe assay kit, INNO-LiPA Rif. TB (Innogenetics, Ghent, Belgium), was used for genotyping to the manufacturer's instructions for rapid identification of mutations in the Rif resistance-determining region of the *rpoB* gene. The entire *katG* gene was amplified by use of PCR (primers P1 and P10), and the PCR products were sequenced with five sets of overlapping primers as described by Marttila et al. (15). Sequencing was performed as described by Maiden et al. (14), and the results were compared to the completed genome sequence of *M. tuberculosis* (3). All mutations, as well as the wild-type part of the gene, were confirmed by the presence of complementary bases on the complementary DNA strand.

Municipal health authorities carried out contact investigations. The information was collected at the Norwegian Institute of Public Health. Additional information was collected through direct communication with local health services. For some patients, the results of the chest radiographs taken on arrival to Norway were available at the reception center for political asylum seekers in Oslo.

The IS6110 RFLP patterns were compared to those available at the internet site of the Concerted Action on Tuberculosis (CAonTB) (http://www.caontb.rivm.nl). The CAonTB is a project within the framework of the European Union BIOMED II program and includes IS6110 RFLP patterns of *M. tuberculosis* isolates from Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Comores, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Greenland, Guinea, Honduras, India, Iran, Malaysia, Mongolia, The Netherlands, the Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Tahiti, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, the United States, Venezuela, Vietnam, and Zambia. In addition, the IS6110 RFLP patterns were compared to those of *M. tuberculosis* strains isolated in London during 1995 to 1997 (13).

**RESULTS**

From 1994 to 2000 there were 1,647 cases of TB in Norway. Of these, 1,139 (69%) were culture positive, and isolates from 13 (1.1%) patients were MDR TB. The *M. tuberculosis* isolates from 1,064 of these patients (including all MDR strains) were fingerprinted by IS6110 RFLP. The results showed that transmission of TB in Norway was uncommon (4). The largest outbreak included 20 cases that were resistant to INH, 11 of which were MDR TB (Table 1).

**Patients.** All 20 patients were HIV negative. One patient was in jail while treated, but all others lived outside institutions in the Oslo region. The first patient (patient 1) (Table 1) diagnosed with this outbreak strain of *M. tuberculosis* was born in Somalia in 1967. In 1992 a chest radiograph had been taken and evaluated as negative, but a tuberculin skin test had not been performed. In 1994 he was diagnosed with pulmonary TB (Table 1). The patient had formerly abused narcotics; he claimed that he had not been treated for TB before. Anti-TB treatment with INH, RIF, and pyrazinamide was started in 1994. His intake of antibiotics was not given under direct observation, however, and he did not appear for check-up appointments. It was demonstrated that the *M. tuberculosis* strain was resistant to INH. The patient appeared 1 year later and was hospitalized with smear-positive pulmonary TB. It was demonstrated by IS6110 RFLP that the *M. tuberculosis* strain isolated was identical to the strain isolated a year previously. One important difference, however, was that the strain now was resistant to RIF and he had therefore acquired MDR TB. Another Somali immigrant (patient 2) (Table 1) was also diagnosed with a strain of *M. tuberculosis* that carried the same RFLP in 1994. This strain was also INH resistant but was susceptible to RIF, and the patient was treated successfully.

In the following 6 years, 18 other patients (patients 3 to 20) (Table 1) were diagnosed with a strain of *M. tuberculosis* that carried the same IS6110 fingerprint pattern. Data on all 20 patients are presented in this article.

The median age of the patients was 24 years (range, 1 to 48); 17 patients were male and 3 were female. Sixteen patients were immigrants from Somalia, two were immigrants from Ethiopia, one was born in Norway to Somali parents, and one was born...
patterns of these strains to those of M. tuberculosis. Azithromycin, para-

available for seven of the patients (Table 1). Six of these had find-
ing on previous chest radiographs taken in Norway was ap-

med for residence permits between 1985 and 1992. Infor-

of them. These women had been in contact with a friend in 

the one present in the sequenced genome of M. tuberculosis. 

In comparisons of the IS6110 RFLP patterns of these strains to those of M. tuberculosis strains isolated mainly from Somali immigrants living in London during 1995 to 1997 (13). It was likely that they represented a common family of M. tuberculosis strains in Somalia to which the present outbreak strain belonged. Spoligotyping confirmed the similarity of the isolates from these 20 patients. All strains belonged to spoligotype 70377740203171 (hexadecimal code = 70-7F-7F-40-83-1F). DR-RFLP revealed one DNA fragment of approximately 1,500 bp that carried the DR sequence for the 20 strains. The isolate from patient 11 (Table 1) carried an additional copy of the DR sequence on a DNA fragment of approximately 1,800 bp.

The sequence of the katG gene was identical for all strains and included Ala234Gly, Ser315Thr, and Arg463Leu substitutions. The rest of the katG gene was wild type, i.e., identical to the one present in the sequenced genome of M. tuberculosis strain H37Rv (3). All of the 11 MDR strains demonstrated a Ser531Leu mutation in the rpoB gene, and the isolates from the nine RIF-susceptible cases had the wild-type rpoB gene.

**Antibiotic resistance.** All 20 strains were resistant to INH, azithromycin, para-aminosalicylic acid, cycloserine, and thiacetazone. Eleven isolates were also resistant to RIF (MDR TB) and rifabutin. Of all culture-positive cases in Norway during this period, only two other individual cases were MDR. We found that for 18 strains the INH MIC was 4 μg/ml, and for 2 strains (patients 10 and 11) the INH MIC was 8 μg/ml.

**DISCUSSION**

There have been ample warnings that MDR TB will continue to emerge if countries do not act quickly to strengthen their control of TB (24). This is the first reported outbreak of MDR TB in Norway. Many countries around the world prac-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Yr of diagnosis</th>
<th>Yr of birth</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Country of birth</th>
<th>Residence permit (mo/yr)*</th>
<th>Type of TB</th>
<th>Sputum smear</th>
<th>Date (mo/yr) of chest X ray (result)</th>
<th>Drug resistancea</th>
<th>Epidemiological link (group)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>11.88 Pulmonary</td>
<td>Pulmonary</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>? 92 (negative)</td>
<td>INH</td>
<td>Lived with patient 7 (1)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Pulmonary</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>08.88 (negative)</td>
<td>INH</td>
<td>Friend of patient 6 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Male</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>03.92 Pulmonary</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>? 92 (negative)</td>
<td>MDR</td>
<td>Lived with patient 7 (1)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Somalia</td>
<td>01.91 Pulmonary</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>INH</td>
<td>Lived with patient 7 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1979</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>09.89 Pulmonary</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDR</td>
<td>None found (none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>1972</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>05.88 Pulmonary</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td>INH</td>
<td>Friend of patient 2 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>02.92 Pulmonary</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDR</td>
<td>Lived with patients 1, 3, 4 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1971</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>11.68 Lymphnode</td>
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<td></td>
<td>INH</td>
<td>Friend of patient 4 (1)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>07.87 Bone-joint</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MDR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1969</td>
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<td>09.88 Pulmonary</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td>INH</td>
<td>Lived with patient 8 (1)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Male</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<td>1975</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>01.91 Pulmonary</td>
<td>Positive</td>
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<td></td>
<td>INH</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1996</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td></td>
<td>INH</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Male</td>
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<td>11.89 Pulmonary</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDR</td>
<td>Lived with patient 1 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1975</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>09.90 Bone-joint</td>
<td>10.88 (negative)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INH</td>
<td>Friend of patients 4, 7 (1)</td>
</tr>
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<td>01.87 Bone-joint</td>
<td>09.90 (nonactive TB)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MDR</td>
<td>Friend of patients 4, 7 (1)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1975</td>
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<td>Somalia</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Aunt of patient 18, sister of patient 19 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>08.87 Pulmonary</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDR</td>
<td>Niece of patient 17, daughter of patient 19 (3)</td>
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<td>Somalia</td>
<td>02.85 Pulmonary</td>
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<td>MDR</td>
<td>Sister of patient 17, mother of patient 18 (3)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1959</td>
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<td>01.89 Pulmonary</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>01.89 (negative)</td>
<td>MDR</td>
<td>None found (none)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Date that application for residence permit was received at the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.

b INH, resistant to INH, clarithromycin, azithromycin, para-aminosalicylic acid, cycloserine, and thiacetazone; MDR, resistant to INH, RIF, clarithromycin, rifabutin, azithromycin, para-aminosalicylic acid, cycloserine and thiacetazone.

c NA, not available.

d CNS, central nervous system.
sures have been extremely ef
fie
fi
during this period, 93% of all culture-positive cases of TB
cluded 11 cases of MDR TB and 9 cases of drug-resistant TB.
that MDR TB was acquired and allowed to spread
in Norway in particular.
noteworthy that MDR TB was acquired and allowed to spread
in Norway at the time. With the exception of the boy
who was born in 1996 (patient 13), the present strain was not
isolated from ethnic Norwegians. The majority of the patients
were immigrants from Somalia, and two were immigrants from
Ethiopia. For these reasons, it was reasonable to believe that
the strain of *M. tuberculosis* responsible for this outbreak was
imported from East Africa. There was little doubt, however,
that most of these immigrants and the Norwegian child were
infected in Norway.

RFLP analysis with the IS6110 element as a probe is an
internationally established method well suited to study the
epidemiology and transmission of TB. Identical IS6110 RFLP
patterns are generally considered to indicate transmission
chains of TB. The cases that follow the index case are consid-
ered to have recently transmitted TB (4, 12, 19). Transmission
of *M. tuberculosis* is uncommon in Norway, and outbreaks have
as a rule consisted of small clusters due to drug-susceptible
isolates (4). It has recently been suggested that drug-resistant
strains are less transmissible and/or less pathogenic than drug-
susceptible strains (5, 20). It was therefore unexpected that
that the present strain of *M. tuberculosis* contributed to the
largest outbreak of TB identified by DNA fingerprinting in
Norway.

It was not possible to establish epidemiological links be-
tween all the patients in order to confirm the results of the
DNA fingerprinting. This has also been the case in many pre-
vios studies where molecular methods could not be corrobo-
ated by conventional contact tracing (5, 12, 13, 20). Patients 1
and 2 could have been infected from a common source earlier,
but DNA fingerprinting was first started in Norway in 1994. It
was likely that patient 1 was the source of infection to the other
eight patients in epidemiological group 1 (Table 1), since he
was diagnosed first and it had also been established that he
acquired MDR TB in Norway. This patient was infectious for
a long period of time, and it was probable that he transferred
drug-resistant TB and MDR TB to other patients in the group.
It was also likely that patient 2 had infected patient 6 and that
patient 17 was the infectious source for patients 18 and 19
(Table 1). These three groups and the remaining six patients,
however, could not be linked epidemiologically, but most of
the patients were immigrants from Somalia, and all were living
in Oslo, which is a small city with 500,000 inhabitants.

Clustering may be identified by DNA fingerprinting of iso-
lates from individuals who have no recent link but for whom
there was a link in the past and in whom reactivation of old
infections occurs at about the same time. This is especially
likely if a strain predominates over a long period of time (12).
Since the present strain was not observed in other countries
that also received Somali immigrants during the period, it was
believed that such a common link existed in the past in Norway
and that the cases represented new transmission. This was
unlike the situation in London, where most immigrants had
endogenous reactivation of TB (13). Many immigrants stay
privately while their application for residence permit is pend-
ing, and others are not registered or stay illegally in Norway.
TB screening is therefore not carried out on all new arrivals,
and it is possible that people with TB enter and leave the
country without being diagnosed. However, since both patients
with drug-resistant TB and MDR TB could not be linked to the
others, these missing links must have been connected to pa-
tient 1 (Table 1) or two unidentified patients. It is likely that
patient 1 (Table 1) represents this common link but that lan-
guage barriers, cultural differences, fear of deportation, or
other factors left some immigrants reluctant to release infor-
mation on their contacts in Norway. Due to the design of
interviews and questionnaires applied in the contact tracing
work, links from the past may be overlooked. These investiga-
tions are employed for prophylactic reasons and are designed
to identify infected people among the current or recent con-
tacts in the community around a newly diagnosed patient. They
are not retrospective, and since health personnel cannot reveal
the identities of previous patients, direct questioning about
these is not possible. It is possible that a cafe in Oslo where the
Somali population meets is the place of transmission for the
unlinked immigrants. Transmission of TB by casual contact is
uncommon, but cafes and bars are often poorly ventilated and crowded, and transmission of TB in these public places has been described. In a recent study, Klovdal et al. demonstrated that such locations often represent the common link between patients with newly transmitted TB (11).

The parents of the 1-year-old ethnic Norwegian (patient 13) indicated that contact with Somali immigrants had taken place at a day care center. No other person at this day care was infected, according to the investigations employed by the municipal health authorities. It was possible that one of the pre-infected, according to the investigations employed by the municipalities, indicated that contact with Somali immigrants had taken place. In a recent study, Klovdahl et al. demonstrated that such locations often represent the common link between patients with newly transmitted TB (11).

In a recent study, Klovdahl et al. demonstrated that such locations often represent the common link between patients with newly transmitted TB (11).

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...and combinations of mutations is not always known. Therefore, standard microbiological susceptibility test methods such as the BACTEC method remain the "gold standard." The katG gene is commonly mutated in strains that are resistant to INH (7, 17), and all isolates from the present outbreak carried three mutations at the katG gene. It has been demonstrated that the susceptibility to INH in M. tuberculosis is not associated with the Arg463Leu mutation in katG (18). The mutation at codon 315, however, is commonly found in strains that are transmitted successfully and is an important indicator for INH resistance and for MDR among isolates of M. tuberculosis (7, 15, 17, 18, 21).

The effect that the Ala234Gly mutation in katG has on the susceptibility to INH remains to be examined. It is clear that all of these mutations are important epidemiological markers for the present isolates, corroborating the IS6110 RFLP results. The two isolates (from patients 10 and 11 [Table 1]) for which the MICs were higher than those for the other strains might carry mutations in other INH regulatory genes, such as the inhA, oxyR, or aphC gene. Eleven strains carried an Arg531Leu mutation in the rpoB gene. Mutations in rpoB are less likely to occur than mutations in katG, but resistance to RIF is strongly associated with mutations within this gene (7). It was clear that the Arg531Leu mutation gave rise to resistance to RIF in the present 11 MDR strains.

The enormous TB problem in many parts of the world and the global emergence of MDR TB are important matters to consider when revising national control programs for TB. MDR TB, even in a nonoutbreak setting, remains a devastating illness. The strain of this first outbreak of MDR TB in Norway originated from abroad, most likely from Somalia, but acquired MDR and spread further within the immigrant population in Norway. This was likely due to deficiencies in the Norwegian TB control system when applied to a population with a different social and ethnic background. This kind of program has very efficiently reduced the incidence of TB in Norway and many other countries. However, the present outbreak demonstrated that these routines were not sufficient to prevent an outbreak of drug-resistant and MDR TB among the immigrant population in Oslo. Also, as pointed out by Klovdahl et al. (11), programs to reduce TB incidence that focus on household members and other close contacts require reconsideration. Modern, multicultural societies encompass different ways of living and different social patterns among groups of people. Therefore, different definitions of close contacts need to be applied for different groups. The incidence of TB also varies greatly between different groups within a society. It appears that contact tracing and TB prevention work may be more efficient if applied differently to these different groups.

The present outbreak demonstrated the emergence of MDR TB in a country that has been said to be in the elimination phase of TB. It underlines that as long as TB remains a major health problem in some parts of the world, no nation can expect to eliminate this disease.

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