

# Rifampicin-resistant *Mycobacterium leprae* in an elderly leprosy patient in the People's Republic of China

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**Abstract:** The reported number of registered leprosy patients worldwide declined with the introduction of multidrug therapy. However, the emergence of rifampicin resistance in leprosy patients engenders difficulties for an individual patient, and its dissemination could pose a threat to leprosy control. This study reports an elderly patient who was diagnosed with rifampicin-resistant lepromatous leprosy. This case indicates that inadequate treatment and poor compliance may eventually result in rifampicin resistance in *Mycobacterium leprae* and clinical relapse.

**Keywords:** leprosy, rifampicin, drug resistance, elderly patient

## Introduction

Rifampicin (RFP) is a highly effective antibiotic against most Gram-positive bacteria as well as many other Gram-negative microorganisms. It is more effective against *Mycobacterium leprae* than any other prescribed anti-leprosy drug and is considered the core of multidrug therapy (MDT) for leprosy. RFP can eradicate 99% of the bacteria present within days in a single dose. However, resistance can develop rapidly in vitro as a one-step process. One in every 10<sup>7</sup>–10<sup>8</sup> tubercle bacilli is estimated to be resistant to RFP.<sup>1</sup> The use of RFP against *M. leprae* started later than dapsone (DDS) and reports of the resistance cases began to appear in 1976 and onwards.<sup>2</sup> Improper use of drugs, such as monotherapy and inadequate treatment, frequently lead to drug resistance, which threatens the usefulness of the compounds in antibiotic therapy. To date, no RFP-resistant *M. leprae* strain has ever been isolated from a Chinese leprosy patient treated with MDT.

## Case report

A 66-year-old male Chinese leprosy patient was referred to the authors' hospital for investigation as a suspected case of drug-resistant *M. leprae* caused by inadequate treatment, poor compliance, and clinical relapse. The patient was diagnosed with lepromatous leprosy at the age of 46 years and treated with DDS 50 mg/day. He stopped taking pills half a year later when the skin lesions had cleared. However, the patient continued experiencing progressive and worsening numbness of the limbs for the next 18 years, during which he was out of medical record and took alternative medicine instead. In April 2009, the patient sought medical help from a private practitioner for itchy rashes on his abdomen, buttocks, and groin. He was prescribed isoniazid, RFP, and DDS, but the patient only took RFP irregularly. An initial response to treatment was observed, but new nodules and ulcers soon developed all over the patient's body.

On July 4, 2011, the patient was finally admitted and smears showing a bacillary index of 5.0 were taken. He was diagnosed with relapsed lepromatous leprosy with possible RFP resistance.

Acid-fast bacilli were isolated from a skin biopsy specimen (Figure 1A). Identification of the isolate by polymerase chain reaction and gene sequencing of *M. leprae*-specific repetitive element and 16S rDNA genes was carried out.<sup>3,4</sup> The sequence analysis of *M. leprae*-specific repetitive element and 16S rDNA genes showed 100% similarity with *M. leprae*. Amplification and DNA sequencing of *folP1*, *rpoB*, and *gyrA* genes – involved in resistance to DDS, RFP, and quinolones, respectively – were also performed (Figure 1C).<sup>5</sup> Sequence analysis of these genes revealed a mutation within codon 441 of the *rpoB* gene (GAT→AAC), which indicates that it is the third reported strain harboring this mutation but a new two-base substitution (Figure 1D). No mutation of *folP1* or *gyrA* gene was found in this strain. The sequences were analyzed with the BLAST® version 2.0 software (National

Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD, USA), available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/>.

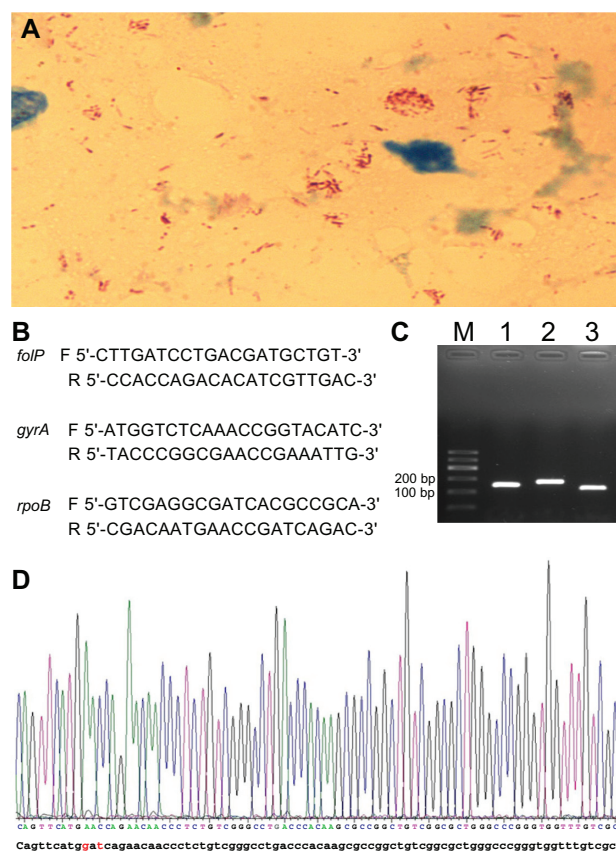
A regimen including 500 mg clarithromycin twice daily, 400 mg moxifloxacin once daily, 100 mg DDS once daily, and 50 mg clofazimine once daily was prescribed. The patient attended regularly for 3 months and then was lost. On his last visit, observations showed that the skin lesions of the patient had gradually subsided and that his bacillary index had dropped to 3.2.

## Conclusion

About 62 RFP-resistant strains of *M. leprae* and 102 nucleotide mutations have been reported.<sup>6–12</sup> Codon 441 of the *rpoB* gene is the fourth most frequently detected mutated site in RFP-resistant strains, following codons 456, 451, and 481. The authors considered this case to be a case of secondary resistance because of the lack of reports on primary RFP resistance in the People's Republic of China. The patient's improper use of RFP may have led to the development of resistant mutants overgrowing wild strains.

While the bacteria isolated from the patient is the first RFP-resistant *M. leprae* strain detected in the People's Republic of China, the actual number of strains showing such resistance may be higher than currently known, mainly because of limited awareness and access to testing facilities. This issue is worth considering because concerns about the higher resistance rate of *M. leprae* to RFP than DDS in the post-MDT era have increased, although such concerns may be biased self-reported cases.<sup>5</sup>

MDT significantly shortens the course of DDS monotherapy by reducing the emergence of DDS-resistant strains. Improper use of RFP leads to resistance, which requires less time to develop than DDS resistance. The authors were not surprised that the patient opted to be treated with only RFP. Because of a lack of medical resources, patients from the remote underdeveloped countryside are prone to visit private doctors first instead of formal health facilities. RFP is the only effective drug they are able to easily acquire; DDS and clofazimine are administered free of charge but these are only available in local public hospitals where patients are reluctant to visit and afraid of spending too much time at. Fear of the harmless “red urine” caused by RFP and belief in alternative medicines are not uncommon among elderly patients in the People's Republic of China. This scenario makes regular monotherapy, not to mention full-length MDT, nearly impossible. Unfortunately, prolonged inadequate treatment and poor compliance may eventually result in drug resistance. Resistance is a serious problem that must be addressed to



**Figure 1** (A) Microscopic observation of numerous acid fast bacilli (red rods) in the slit skin smear fluid from a solitary lesion in the face at the initial presentation of the patient. Original magnification:  $\times 1,000$ . (B) Primers used in this study. The letters F and R refer to forward and reverse primer, respectively. (C) Amplification products of *folP*, *gyrA*, and *rpoB* genes (lanes 1–3, respectively). (D) A mutation of codon 441 of the *rpoB* gene was found (GAT→AAC) (indicated in red).

prevent new resistant cases where patients become sources of infection. An approach that may be utilized to address drug resistance involves the use of molecular biological assays to confirm suspected drug resistance cases and select alternative drugs with which to treat persistent pathogens. To accomplish such an endeavor, the effort of medical workers, financial support, and public health awareness are necessary.

For this particular patient, the authors believe that both RFP resistance and a senile degenerated immune system contributed to the fluctuations observed during the long course of the disease. Switching anti-leprosy drugs, which was generally well-tolerated by the patient, resulted in a favorable response during the first 3 months of treatment. However, the authors doubt that the patient will continue with his regimen because clarithromycin and moxifloxacin are much more expensive than RFP and they are not covered by such a program. Allowing access to these drugs in the countryside is also a problem. A previous study demonstrated that RFP-resistant strains show growth disadvantages and lower virulence compared with RFP-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*. If the patient returns for follow up, investigating the changes in microbial flora at the molecular level and associating it with compliance in drug intake will be of great interest.

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## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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