Prevalence of Pneumocystis jirovecii colonization in autopsy cases in Turkey

Soykan Özkoç, Murat Köker, Mustafa Önder and Songül Bayram Delibaş

1Department of Parasitology, Dokuz Eylül University, Faculty of Medicine, Izmir, Turkey
2Izmir Group Chairman Morgue Department, Council of Forensic Medicine, Izmir, Turkey

Detection of Pneumocystis jirovecii and its DNA in clinically asymptomatic people is defined as colonization. The aim of this study was to reveal the colonization prevalence of P. jirovecii and affecting factors in an immunocompetent population. The study included 200 cases undergoing forensic autopsy between February 2015 and April 2015. The cause of death was non-medical conditions (group 1) in 111 cases (55.5 %), medical conditions (group 2) in 73 cases (36.5 %) and undetermined (group 3) in 16 cases (group 3). Tissue specimens about 1 g in weight were taken from the right upper pulmonary lobe. After DNA extraction, nested PCR targeting mitochondrial large subunit rRNA was used to detect P. jirovecii. Of 200 cases, 37 (18.5 %) had P. jirovecii DNA. There was not a significant difference in place of living, gender, smoking status and medication use between the cases with P. jirovecii and those without P. jirovecii. A significantly high rate of P. jirovecii colonization was detected in group 2 (χ²=7.674; P=0.022). P. jirovecii-colonized cases also had a chronic disease in 2 of 13 (group 1), 12 of 20 (group 2) and 1 of 4 (group 3) cases (χ²=5.571; P=0.062). A significantly high rate of the cases aged 0–1 year had P. jirovecii (5/11; 45.5 %) (χ²=5.639; P=0.018). The results of the study suggest that infants and patients with chronic diseases like cardiac or pulmonary diseases can be at risk for P. jirovecii colonization.

INTRODUCTION

Pneumocystis jirovecii is a human-specific Pneumocystis and causes opportunistic pulmonary infections called Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia (PCP) in immunocompromised people (Krajicek et al., 2008). Detection of P. jirovecii in people without clinical or radiological findings of PCP is defined as P. jirovecii colonization (Calderon & Dei-Cas, 2010; Morris & Norris, 2012).

People with P. jirovecii colonization play an important role in the spread of the agent and can be at risk for PCP development when immunosuppression appears (Morris et al., 2008; Mekinian et al., 2011; Gutiérrez et al., 2011; Tasaka & Tokuda, 2012). It is argued that the colonization may trigger chronic pulmonary diseases, exacerbate diseases already present and cause drug resistance (Morris et al., 2008; Mekinian et al., 2011; Gutiérrez et al., 2011; Calderon et al., 2007). It has been shown in the literature that P. jirovecii colonization can be detected in completely healthy people in addition to immuno-compromised patients (Peters et al., 1992; Medrano et al., 2005; Nevez et al., 1997, 1999; Maskell et al., 2003).

Since the number of parasites is low, conventional staining techniques fail to show the colonization (Morris & Norris, 2012). With the introduction of PCR-based molecular methods, there has been an increase in studies on P. jirovecii colonization. Sensitivity of molecular tests has been increased by using multi-copied mitochondrial large subunit rRNA (mt-LSUrRNA) gene (Morris et al., 2008; Calderon et al., 2007; Tia et al., 2012). At present, nested PCR (nPCR) targeting mt-LSUrRNA is used with success in the detection of P. jirovecii in pulmonary tissue specimens as well as bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, nasal aspirates, oral lavage fluid and induced sputum (Krajicek et al., 2008; Morris et al., 2008; Tasaka & Tokuda, 2013).

Studies about P. jirovecii in Turkey have mostly been directed towards evaluation of diagnostic methods and present indirect information about P. jirovecii colonization (Günes et al., 2004; Döskaya et al., 2011; Tekinşen et al., 2013; Tosun et al., 2013; Özmen et al., 2013). In addition, they have been carried out on hospitalized immunocompromised patients. Therefore, this study was performed to detect the prevalence of P. jirovecii colonization in an immunocompetent population and to contribute to epidemiological data in Turkey.

Abbreviations: mt-LSUrRNA, mitochondrial large subunit ribosomal RNA; nPCR, nested PCR; PCP, Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia.
RESULTS

Demographic features of patients

Of 200 cases, 143 (71.5%) were male, and 57 (28.5%) were female. The median age of the cases was 49 years (range, 1–86 years). Eleven cases were infants (aged 0–1 year). Of the remaining cases, 6 were aged 1–9 years, 10 were aged 10–19 years, 55 were aged 20–39 years, 50 were aged 40–59 years and 68 were older than 60 years.

At autopsy, the possible cause of death was non-medical conditions in 111 cases (55.5%; group 1), medical conditions in 73 cases (36.5%; group 2) and undetermined in 16 cases (8%; group 3) (Table 1).

All the infant cases were found dead at home or were dead when they were brought to hospital. None of the cases had a history of hospitalization for more than 1 day at birth or later. Two infants died 1–2 days after birth. In autopsy reports, the cause of death was not stated in seven infants and was suspected pneumonia and/or there were signs of pneumonia in the other four.

None of the cases received immunosuppressive therapy. Only one infant was thought to have primary immunosuppression due to suspected Griscelli syndrome. Ninety-seven cases were found to be active smokers (based on patient records and history taken from family members). Thirty-seven patients were found to take medications regularly for chronic diseases including diabetes, hypertension, coronary artery disease, chronic obstructive lung disease, asthma, thyreoiditis and epilepsy.

nPCR results of P. jirovecii

nPCR revealed that 37 of 200 cases (18.5%) were positive for P. jirovecii DNA (Fig. 2). The distributions of P. jirovecii according to possible cause of death are shown in Table 1.

There was not a significant difference in the distribution of cases positive and negative for P. jirovecii DNA in terms of place of living, age, gender, smoking status, chronic diseases and medication use (Table 2). However, a significantly high rate of the cases in group 2 was positive for P. jirovecii DNA ($\chi^2=7.674; P=0.022$). P. jirovecii-colonized cases also had a chronic disease in 2 of 13 (group 1), 12 of 20 (group 2) and 1 of 4 (group 3) cases ($\chi^2=5.571; P=0.062$).

The difference between infants and older people with respect to P. jirovecii positivity was significant ($\chi^2=5.639; P=0.018$) (Table 2). Of seven infants with unknown causes of death, two had P. jirovecii colonization, and of four infants with suspected pneumonia, three were positive for P. jirovecii DNA.
DISCUSSION

In Turkey, studies on *P. jirovecii* have mostly been directed towards evaluation of efficacy of diagnostic methods and give indirect information about its colonization. They were performed on different groups of patients, and various regions like mt-LSUrRNA, internal transcribed spacer and major surface glycoprotein gene were amplified with PCR in those studies. They showed *P. jirovecii* positivity in 8–24% of the cases (Günes et al., 2004; Döskaya et al., 2011; Tekinsen et al., 2013; Tosun et al., 2013; Özmen et al., 2013). In prior studies, we also evaluated different groups of patients with the method we used in the present study. In one study, we showed that 70% of 30 patients with underlying pulmonary diseases had *P. jirovecii* colonization. In another study, we found that 33.7% of 92 patients, most of whom were immunocompromised, were positive for *P. jirovecii* (Özkoç et al., 2014; Özkoç & Delibaş, 2015). To our knowledge, the present study is the first to examine pulmonary specimens of a group of patients outside the hospital and showed *P. jirovecii* positivity in 18.5% of the cases.

*P. jirovecii* colonization may appear in varying rates of immunocompetent individuals using PCR analysis (Nevez et al., 1997, 1999; Maskel et al., 2003). Ponce et al. (2010), in their study in Chile, revealed that 55 of 77 autopsy cases were positive for *P. jirovecii*. Another study revealed that bronchoalveolar lavage fluid specimens from 20% of 169 cases with respiratory symptoms but without PCP were positive for *P. jirovecii* (Nevez et al., 1997). Medrano et al. (2005) showed *P. jirovecii* colonization in oral lavage fluid from 20% of 50 healthy cases. They also underlined that these cases did not have a known contact with patients with PCP (Medrano et al., 2005). However, there have been

Fig. 1. The distribution of autopsy cases according to place of living.
studies reporting no \( P.\ jirovecii \) positivity in nasal swabs, sputum specimens, induced sputum specimens and pulmonary tissue specimens (Peters et al., 1992; Leigh et al., 1993; Nevez et al., 2006; Morris et al., 2008). The conflicting results of the studies show that different patient groups, different methods used and different geographical regions may affect \( P.\ jirovecii \) colonization. None of the cases in the present study, except an infant with suspected Griscelli syndrome (primary immunosuppression), had immunosuppression. Therefore, the results of this study can be considered as reflection of \( P.\ jirovecii \) colonization in an immunocompetent sample of the Turkish population.

There has been conflicting results that several features like gender and smoking affect \( P.\ jirovecii \) colonization. Fritzsche et al. (2012) detected no relation between smoking and \( P.\ jirovecii \) colonization, while Vidal et al. (2006) reported that a significantly high rate of the patients with interstitial disease and \( P.\ jirovecii \) colonization were smokers. Calderon et al. (2007) showed similar results in their study on chronic obstructive lung disease patients with \( P.\ jirovecii \) colonization. However, Mekinian et al. (2011) found that a significantly high rate of the non-smoker patients had \( P.\ jirovecii \) colonization. They also indicated that a significantly high rate of the male patients had \( P.\ jirovecii \) colonization (Mekinian et al., 2011). The present study showed no relation between \( P.\ jirovecii \) positivity and

### Table 1. The distribution of \( P.\ jirovecii \) according to possible causes of death at autopsy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deaths due to non-medical conditions (group 1)</th>
<th>No. of cases, ( n ) (%)</th>
<th>Median age (range)</th>
<th>( P.\ jirovecii ) DNA positivity, ( n ) (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to non-medical conditions (group 1)</td>
<td>111 (55.5)</td>
<td>38 (1–86)</td>
<td>13 (11.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Traffic accidents</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>46 (6–79)</td>
<td>4 (14.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Firearm injuries</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31 (19–66)</td>
<td>3 (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hanging</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>28 (18–62)</td>
<td>2 (16.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Poisoning</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>58 (16–81)</td>
<td>1 (5.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(carbon monoxide, medications, alcohol, drugs)</td>
<td>5. Other</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>46 (1–86)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1 (9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall from height</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1 (9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric shock</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp force injuries</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 (50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to medical conditions (group 2)</td>
<td>73 (36.5)</td>
<td>60 (1–79)</td>
<td>20 (27.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cardiovascular conditions, myocardial infarction</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>61 (18–76)</td>
<td>12 (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pulmonary infection, oedema</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>31.5 (1–78)</td>
<td>5 (35.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Subarachnoid haemorrhage</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>53 (41–79)</td>
<td>1 (14.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>45.5 (19–66)</td>
<td>2 (50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pericardial tamponade</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epileptic seizures</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intestinal obstruction</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined (group 3)</td>
<td>16 (8)</td>
<td>28.5 (1–71)</td>
<td>4 (25)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2. A comparison of demographic features between cases positive for \( P.\ jirovecii \) colonization and those negative for \( P.\ jirovecii \) colonization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( P.\ jirovecii ) nPCR (+) (( n=37 ))</th>
<th>( P.\ jirovecii ) nPCR (–) (( n=163 ))</th>
<th>( P )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean age (range, years)</td>
<td>41.3 (1–76)</td>
<td>46.1 (1–86)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender, male, ( n ) (%)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking, ( n ) (%)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medication use, ( n ) (%)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants, ( n ) (%)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gender and smoking. Also, none of the cases had a history of corticosteroid or other immunosuppressive agent use, which is considered as a risk for P. jirovecii colonization.

Serological and molecular studies have pointed out that P. jirovecii colonization more frequently appears in children and especially in those with lower pulmonary tract infections (Morris et al., 2008; Morris & Norris, 2012; Vargas et al., 2001; Nevez et al., 2001). Autopsy studies in infants showed P. jirovecii positivity in pulmonary specimens from 10 to 100% of the cases (Morris et al., 2008; Beard et al., 2005; Vargas et al., 1999, 2005). One of these studies showed a significant relation between P. jirovecii positivity and sudden infant death syndrome (Vargas et al., 1999). In the present study, the difference in P. jirovecii positivity between the infants (45.5%) and the general population (18.5%) was statistically significant. However, because of the small number of infant cases, the relation between P. jirovecii colonization and sudden infant death syndrome and pneumonia could not be evaluated. In addition, 33.3% of the children younger than 10 years (1–9 years) had P. jirovecii positivity. Consistent with the literature, the current study showed that P. jirovecii is encountered in the early years of life.

A significantly high rate of the cases in group 2 were positive for P. jirovecii. In addition, the relation between P. jirovecii colonization and presence of chronic diseases was statistically significant in this group. This suggests that underlying diseases can pose a risk of P. jirovecii colonization. Another striking feature of group 2 was that the cases were older than the other groups (median age, 60 years). Both old age and high possibility of presentation to hospital might have increased the risk of contact with P. jirovecii. Age is also known to be an important risk factor for the distribution of hospital-associated P. jirovecii, which can be transmitted from person to person (Medrano et al., 2005; Tasaka & Tokuda, 2012).

In the present study, of 73 cases in group 2, 59 (81%) died of cardiovascular or other conditions, and 14 (19%) died of pulmonary infections (pneumonia and its complications). On PCR, of the 14 cases who died of pneumonia, 5 (35.7%) were positive for P. jirovecii DNA, and of 59 cases who died of other conditions, 15 (25.4%) were positive for P. jirovecii DNA. Although the rate of P. jirovecii positivity was higher in the cases who died of pulmonary conditions, the difference between the two groups was not statistically significant (P=0.061). Since the microbiological identification could not be done in those pulmonary infections, we do not know whether the causative agents of pneumonia were P. jirovecii and/or other agents.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to reveal the prevalence of P. jirovecii colonization in immunocompetent people in our country. We could say that a considerable rate of the Turkish population have P. jirovecii colonization. Although the results of this study showed that infants and patients with chronic diseases were at risk for P. jirovecii colonization, further studies with larger sample sizes are needed to obtain more reliable data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was supported by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜB TAK; project no. SBAG-2145052). We also thank the Izmir Group Chairman, Council of Forensic Medicine (Republic of Turkey Ministry of Justice), for the support and permission given during the preparation of the present scientific study.

REFERENCES


Pneumocystis jirovecii in autopsy cases


Özmen, A., Mistik, R., Alver, O., Coşkun, F., Urasvaş, A. & Uzaslan, E. (2013). [The Pneumocystis jirovecii colonization in bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) and bronchial washing and the comparison of methods which are used in diagnosis]. Tabaerk Toraks 61, 303–311 (in Turkish with English abstract).


