





Recent Studies on Multidrug Resistant (MDR) and Extensively Drug Resistant (XDR) Mycobacterium Tuberculosis Complex Isolates from Humans and cows

A thesis submitted by

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) is a serious infectious, contagious, airborne, chronic and zoonotic disease, in 2018; 136 years have passed since the discovery of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* by Robert Koch as well as 25 years since the WHO declared TB as a global health emergency. The worldwide reemergence of DR-TB strains threaten TB control program; moreover the emergence of drug-resistant *M. bovis*. Monitoring and tracking TB and DR-TB is a critical component in the management of TB, because it allows the identification of trends, challenges and implemented treatment program successes, in areas that require additional attention. Our study is the first to shed light on genotyping of circulating MDR strains in Egyptian community using Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS). This study revealed that the highest mono-resistance was detected against rifampicin (RIF), there one MDR- *M. bovis* was detected, and the predominance of Euro-American lineage in Egypt among drug resistance strain.

Key words:

Tuberculosis, *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* complex, *M. bovis*, Multi-drug Resistant (MDR), spoligotyping, MIRU-VNTR, whole genome sequencing.

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List of contents

	Contents	Page No.
1.	Introduction	1.
2.	Review of literature	7.
2.1	History of tuberculosis	7.
2.2	Etiological agent of tuberculosis	8.
2.2.1	Morphology and general characters	9.
2.2.2	The genus Mycobacterium Phylogeny and taxonomy	11.
2.3	The Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (MTB)	13.
2.4	The epidemiology of tuberculosis complex among man and animal	14.
2.4.1	The epidemiology of human tuberculosis among man and animal	15.
2.4.2	The epidemiology of bovine tuberculosis among man and animal	17.
2.4.3 2.4.4	Global epidemiology of human tuberculosis Epidemiology and public health importance of tuberculosis among the Egyptian population	19. 22.
2.5	Drug resistance	23.
2.5.1	MDR	23.
2.5.2	Mechanism of drug resistance	24.

2.6	Population structure and genetic diversity of MTBC	26.
2.7	Diagnosis of mycobacterial infection	28.
2.7.1	Overview of genotyping methods	29.
2.7.1.1	Probe-based hybridization methods	29.
2.7.1.2	Spoligotyping	30.
2.7.1.3	MIRU-VNTR	31.
2.7.1.4	Whole-genome sequence (WGS)	33.
3	Paper	35.
4	Discussion	65.
5	Conclusion and recommendation	80.
6	Summary	81.
7	References	84.
8	Appendix 1	110
8	Annendix 2	113

List of Abbreviations

*ahp*C Alkylhydroperoxide reductase

Am Amikacin

BCG Bacillus Calmette–Guérin

BTB Bovine tuberculosis

Cm Capreomycin

DNA Deoxyribonucleic acid

DOTS Directly observed thereby short-course

DST Drug Susceptibility Test

GC Guanine and cytosine

HIV Human immunodeficiency virus

INH Isoniazid

*Inh*A Enoyl acyl carrier protein reductase

INDELs insertion deletions

*kat*G Catalase-peroxidase enzyme