



Improving methods for epidemiological control of canine visceral leishmaniasis based on a mathematical model. Impact on the incidence of the canine and human disease

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ABSTRACT

The mathematical model described by Dye (1996) condemned the epidemiological canine visceral leishmaniasis control campaign, considering it non-efficient. Using this model, we mathematically demonstrate that the control is not efficient, only at low κ values (rate at which latent and infectious dogs are lost by the destruction program) which match the canine seropositivity observed in the field by the immunofluorescence (IF) blood eluates analysis. With higher κ values, corresponding to IF ($\kappa = 0.07$) or ELISA ($\kappa = 0.25$) results in sera samples, the number of infectious dogs declines to a $R_o = 1$ or $R_o = 0$, respectively, interrupting the transmission and the advancement of epidemics. We also experimentally demonstrate that the dog removal, following the results of IF of sera, instead of eluates lead to a 57% ($p < 0.005$) decrease in canine cases and 87.5% ($p < 0.005$) in human cases. Our mathematical and experimental results indicate that the control campaign become more efficient by enhancing the sensitivity of the diagnostic assay.

Key words: canine visceral leishmaniasis, epidemiological control, immunofluorescent assay.

INTRODUCTION

Human visceral leishmaniasis or kala-azar is, in the Mediterranean and in the New World, a re-emergent canid zoonoses (Tesh 1995). The parasite is exposed on the skin of dogs and wild canids and transferred to human through the bite of the

specific sandflies. The present epidemiological control, as recommended by the World Health Organization, involves the treatment of human cases, the insecticide vector control and the removal for sacrifice of the *Leishmania*-seropositive dogs (Tesh 1995). In Brazil, the impact of the control campaign has been either supported (Magalhães et al. 1980, Ashford et al. 1998, Jeronimo et al. 2000) or contested (Di-

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etze et al. 1997, Furtado Vieira and Coelho 1998), mainly for being too laborious and of doubtful efficacy, probably due to the low sensitivity of the diagnostic methods (Machado Braga et al. 1998, Borja-Cabrera et al. 1999, Palatnik-de-Sousa et al. 2001) and delay in removal of infectious dogs (Machado Braga et al. 1998). The control campaign official data (Furtado Vieira and Coelho 1998), shows however, that the increase in removal of seropositive dogs led to the maintenance of the human annual cases at basal levels (Palatnik-de-Sousa et al. 2001).

Dye (1996), described a mathematical model for the transmission of zoonotic visceral leishmaniasis (ZVL) and concluded that the dog removal would not have impact on the decrease of the canine infectious population. A human or canine vaccine or insecticide control instead, would be efficient tools. In the mathematical model used by Dye (1996), a relatively low value was attributed to the κ parameter (rate at which latent and infectious dogs are lost and susceptible replaced by the control program), probably based on the low sensitivity of the diagnosis performed by immunofluorescence (IF) in blood eluates, and to the assumption that infected dogs removed by the control program are immediately substituted by susceptible animals (Palatnik-de-Sousa 2002).

Several variables could be responsible indeed, for the controversial low efficacy of the control program. The IF test itself, although considered as a gold standard in studies of clinical and parasitologically characterized human or dog samples, shows lower sensitivity and specificity, in field studies. Samples are mostly analyzed as eluates of blood drops adsorbed in filter paper. Usually, results are obtained from pooled samples and there is a long delay between their collection and removal of dogs (Machado Braga et al. 1998).

In the present investigation, we analyzed Dye's model with variation of the κ values, according to the potency of more sensitive diagnostic methods and demonstrated, mathematically and experimentally, the great impact on reduction of canine infectious

dog population and on human disease by the enhancement of sensitivity of diagnostic methods.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DOG POPULATION IN THE FIELD. VARIATION OF THE EFFICACY OF THE CONTROL PROGRAM. CALCULATION OF THE R_0 VALUES IN THE MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF ZVL

To model the dynamics of the transmission of visceral leishmaniasis between dogs in the field we used the following differential equation system previously described by Dye (1996):

$$\begin{aligned} dS/dt &= \alpha_D \beta_D D + \kappa(L + I) \\ &\quad - C_D I(S/D) - \delta S \\ dL/dt &= C_D I(S/D) - (\sigma + \delta + \kappa)L \\ dI/dt &= \sigma L - (\delta + \kappa)I \\ dR/dt &= (1 - \alpha_D)\beta_D D + \rho I - \delta R \end{aligned}$$

The parameters were those described by Dye (1996) with variation of α_D and κ values according to Table I. The parameter β_D , the birth rate of dogs, was obtained considering two annual deliveries of an average of 5 dogs each, distributed along the 365 days of a year ($10/365 = 0.027$). We analyzed the variation of the infectious dog population with predetermined κ values (0; 0.02; 0.25; 0.5; 1.0) for $\alpha_D = 0.02$ or $\alpha_D = 0.25$.

Furthermore, according to Dye's model (1996) we needed to assume initial values for the distribution of population (Table II). We assumed that on Dye's model (1996), the number of susceptible dogs was 50% and that always, the infected dogs, sacrificed by the control campaign are substituted by susceptible puppies. On the other hand, the values we attributed to the S, I and L categories in this study (Table II), are close to the mean averages values obtained by different field studies, performed in Brazil by different authors, using different serological ELISA assays with different antigen preparations (Paranhos-Silva et al. 1996, Ashford et al. 1998, Dietze et al. 1997, Borja-Cabrera et al. 1999). All these studies gave close related values of canine

TABLE I

Definition of variables and parameters used in the Model of ZVL.

S	Number of susceptible dogs	
L	Number of latent dogs	
I	Number of infectious dogs	
R	Number of resistant dogs	
D	Number of dogs (S+L+I+R)	
C_D	Vectorial capacity of the sandfly population transmitting infection between dogs	
α_D	Proportion of dogs born susceptible to ZVL	0.02;0.25;0.5;1
β_D	Birth rate of dogs	0.027
σ	Rate at which latently infected dogs become infectious	0.005
δ	The average mortality rate of dogs	0.00167
ϵ	Incidence rate of dog infection	0.015
κ	Rate at which latent and infectious dogs are lost, and susceptible replaced by a destruction program	0;0.02;0.25;0.5;1
R_0	Base case reproduction number	

TABLE II

Population composition in the mathematical model for ZVL.

Population	Categories	Initial number and proportions Dye (1996)	Initial number and proportions, this investigation
N	Initial dog population number	N = 2000	N = 2000
PS	Proportion of the susceptible dogs. These are the dogs acquiring infection after the sandfly bite.	0.5	0.15
PL	Proportion of latent dogs: susceptible, infected, still asymptomatic and non-infectious dogs.	0.125	0.05
PI	Proportion of infectious dogs.	0.125	0.10
PR	Proportion of resistant dogs. Infected, asymptomatic and non-infectious to sandflies	0.25	0.7

seroprevalences: 23.5% in Natal (Borja-Cabrera et al. 1999); 23.5% (Paranhos-Silva et al. 1996) and 28.5% (Ashford et al. 1998) in Bahia and 30.5% in Espirito Santo (Dietze et al. 1997). The mean average of them was $25.0\% \pm 3.19$, suggesting that this was the actual proportion of susceptible, latent and infectious dogs, responsible for ZVL transmission in endemic areas submitted to the control campaign. Therefore, in this investigation we compared the calculation of κ values, using two different compositions of population distribution (Table II).

For the determination of the R_o values, we used the formula developed by Dye (1996) as follows:

$$R_o = (CD\alpha_D\sigma)/(\delta + \kappa)(\sigma + \delta + \kappa)$$

We calculated the R_o values with variation of κ values from 0.02 to 0.25.

For all the above-described equations, calculations were performed using the Maple Software.

EFFECT OF THE USE OF SERA INSTEAD OF BLOOD ELUATES IN THE IMMUNOFLOURESCENCY ASSAY FOR CANINE CONTROL IN JARDIM PROGRESSO, NATAL, RN

Canine serological screenings for the presence of anti-*Leishmania chagasi* antibodies were annually performed (1999-2003) in Jardim Progresso, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, a populated urban area of Natal, of low socioeconomic status and high human immigration rate, where human and canine kala-azar are highly endemic. A total of 2184 samples of domiciliary dogs were collected by our personnel. These animals were fed ad libitum and maintained in each own residence during the whole project. Clinical symptoms of kala-azar (loss of weight, cachexia, alopecia, onychogryphosis, apathy, ulcerative skin lesions) were identified and recorded for each animal. From 1999 to the first semester of 2001, a drop of blood of the ear edge was obtained after puncture with a sterile disposable needle and collected (1099 samples) on squares of filter paper, dried and stored at -20°C until analysis. Antibodies were eluted from filter paper with PBS. Dilutions of eluates were incubated with *L. (L.) cha-*

gasi promastigotes (Biomanguinhos, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) plated on slides, dried, incubated with diluted dog sera and further treated with a fluoresceinated goat anti-dog IgG-specific conjugate (Biomanguinhos, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) in a 1:40 dilution (Camargo 1966). Reactions were considered positive if fluorescent at a 1:40 dilution. This is the usual limit value for diagnosis of leishmaniasis in immunofluorescence assays in field control in Brazil considered as reference by the Brazilian National Foundation for Health (FUNASA). Starting from the second semester of 2001 and until 2003, sera samples were collected from cephalic vein blood, resuspended in glycerol (1:1) and analyzed by immunofluorescence. Blood collection was performed on the immobilized animals, after local asepsy with no need of anesthetic procedure. A comparison of sensitivities was performed with the samples collected during the second semester of 2001, using immunofluorescence of blood eluates and sera, and FML-ELISA assay in 1:100 diluted serum samples (Borja-Cabrera et al. 1999). Samples for the FML-ELISA assay were analyzed in triplicates. The reaction was developed as described elsewhere (Palatnik-de-Sousa et al. 1995) and the absorbance values were recorded at 492nm. The cut-off of the method for the analysis of canine sera was determined according to the Youden test (reviewed by Palatnik-de-Sousa et al. 1995).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The χ^2 test was used for comparison of proportions. Correlation coefficient analysis between human kala-azar incidence and total dog population or human and canine incidence of the disease was determined on a Pearson bivariate or Spearman's (non-parametric), two-tailed test of significance (SPSS).

RESULTS

VARIATION OF THE INFECTIOUS DOG POPULATION IN THE FIELD ACCORDING TO THE κ VALUES

The κ value represents the power of the control campaign on the removal of infectious dogs. The results

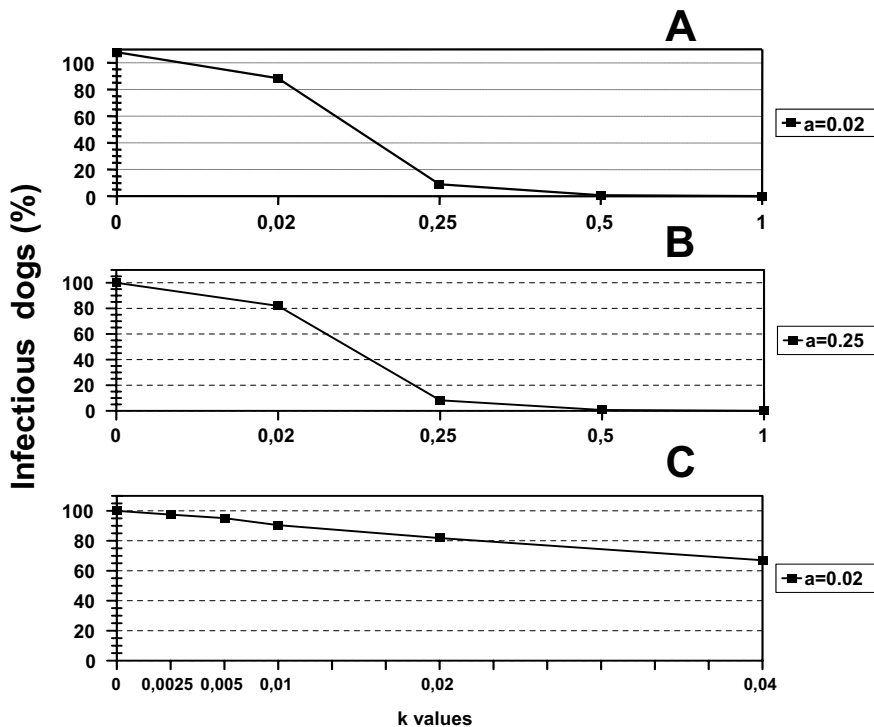


Fig. 1 – Variation of the infectious dog population in the field according to the κ values. The κ value represents the power of the control campaign (x axis) on the removal of infectious dogs (y axis). Considering an initial number of 2000 dogs, 30% of them already infected, the effect of κ value is analyzed, using an $\alpha_D = 0.02$ (Figure 1A), and an $\alpha_D = 0.25$ (Figure 1B). We also tested the model using the initial population composition of susceptible dogs (50%) at $\alpha_D = 0.02$ (Figure 1C).

of the analysis of variation of the κ values is summarized in Figure 1. Considering an initial number of 2000 dogs, 30% of them already infected (S + I + L) (Table II), using a $\alpha_D = 0.02$, the canine control program shows almost no impact in the range of $\kappa = 0$ to 0.02 (Figure 1A). Indeed, 88.4% of infectious dogs remain in the field when the control program removes a maximum of 2% of seropositive dogs. The impact of the control however, shows a pronounced decrease in infectious dogs with κ values slightly higher than 0.02 and only 8.9% of infectious dogs remain in the field using a $\kappa = 0.25$ (Figure 1A). Very similar results were obtained using a $\alpha_D = 0.25$, indicating that the increase in the number of dogs born susceptible does not interfere in the system (Figure 1B). We also tested the model using the initial population composition we presumed as

the previous used by Dye (1996), considering higher number of susceptible dogs (50%) (Table II) and no significant variation was seen on the decline of the infectious population (Figure 1C). Indeed, while very low impact on infectious dog population is seen with κ values ranging from 0 to 0.02 (97.5 to 81.8%) a significant reduction of infectious dogs starts from $\kappa = 0.04$ (67%).

VARIATION OF R_o ACCORDING TO κ VALUES

R_o , the basic case reproduction number, is the number that defines the onset of the epidemic. The interruption of the infection cycle and of the epidemics would occur at $R_o \leq 1$ (Dye 1996). We analyzed the variation of R_o in relation to κ values. The results are summarized in Figure 2. When the control campaign removes only 2% of the infectious dogs

(κ values ranging from 0 to 0.02), the epidemic is active ($R_o = 10$). However, a strong decline in the R_o values is seen with κ values starting from 0.02. The $R_o = 0$ if the control campaign removes 25% of the infectious dogs. However, the removal of 7% of the infectious dog population ($\kappa = 0.07$) is enough to interrupt the infectious cycle in nature ($R_o = 1$), finishing the epidemics.

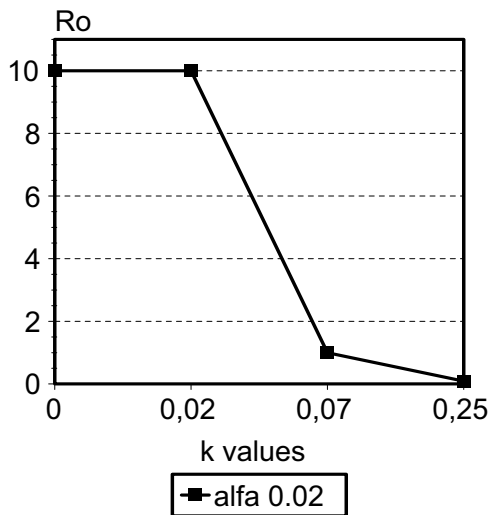


Fig. 2 – Variation of R_o according to κ values. R_o is the number that defines the onset of the epidemic. The interruption of the infection cycle and of the epidemics would occur at $R_o \leq 1$ (Dye 1996). We analyzed the variation of R_o (y axis) in relation to κ values (x axis).

SERA INSTEAD OF BLOOD ELUATES FOR IMMUNOFLUORESCENT ASSAY. IMPACT ON HUMAN KALA-AZAR INCIDENCE

A comparison of percent of seropositivities was performed on the 417 samples collected in two epidemiological enquires at Jardim Progresso, Natal, RN, during the second semester of 2001. The samples were analyzed for their positivities in immunofluorescence of blood eluates and sera and in FML-ELISA of sera samples. The results are summarized in Table III. The immunofluorescence was less sensitive in eluates (mean average = 8.7%) than in sera samples (mean average = 12.9%). The highest pos-

itivities were found in the sera analysis performed with the FML-ELISA assay (28.8%). Indeed, positivities in the FML-ELISA assay were significantly higher than those disclosed by immunofluorescence in eluates ($p < 0.05$) and in sera ($p < 0.005$). The differences between positivities in eluates or sera analyzed by immunofluorescence, however were not significant ($p > 0.05$).

Furthermore, the canine removal for sacrifice, in Jardim Progresso, Natal, RN, was performed according the results of immunofluorescence in blood eluates (Table IV) (from 1999 to the first semester of 2001) and to the results of immunofluorescence in sera samples (from the second semester of 2001 to 2003). The number of canine cases of disease showed a decline from 2001 (54) to 2002 (1) (Table IV). This decrease was however not significant, neither using for comparison the 2001 seropositivities in eluates ($36/417 \times 1/36$; $\chi^2 = 1.550$; $p > 0.05$) (Tables III and IV) or in sera ($54/417 \times 1/36$; $\chi^2 = 3.130$; $p > 0.05$). This fact might be related to the small area covered by the control campaign in 2002, or indicates that the effect of dog removal, according to a higher κ value (immunofluorescence in sera) requires a longer period to achieve significance.

On the other hand, when comparing the canine incidence of 2001 to that of 2003, a strong decline is noted. Indeed, a significant reduction ($p < 0.005$) of 57% of canine cases was observed.

Concomitantly to the use of immunofluorescence in sera samples, the number of human kala-azar cases in the area were reduced (Table IV). Indeed, an 87.5% of significant reduction was observed either from 2001 to 2002 ($\chi^2 = 7.157$, $p < 0.001$) or from 2001 to 2003 ($\chi^2 = 8.570$; $p < 0.005$).

Noteworthy, Jardim Progresso shows very rapid increase in human population during the studied period (30.7%). This fact could be responsible for a dilution of the kala-azar cases among the normal human population, giving some bias in the interpretation of the human incidence decline. However, the susceptible dog population suffered the same magnitude increase (34%) in the same period, indi-

TABLE III
Comparison of seropositivities in immunofluorescence of blood eluates, sera and FMLELISA sera assay.

Year	% area	Total canine samples	Positive IF-E	%	Positive IF-serum	%	Positive FMLELISA	%
2001	100	198	19	9.6	30	15.0	56	28.0
	100	219	17	7.8	24	10.9	65	29.7
Total	100	417	36		54		121	
Mean				8.7		12.9		28.8

TABLE IV
Effect of the use of immunofluorescence in blood eluates or sera samples for the epidemiological control of ZVL in Jardim Progresso, Natal, RN.

Year	% area	Total canine samples	Positive samples (incidence)	Incidence (%)	IF	Human kala-azar	Total humans	Incidence ‰
1999	100	351	27	7.7	Eluates	10	7744	1.29
2000	100	358	08	2.2	Eluates	07	8644	0.81
2001	100	390	11	2.8	Eluates	08	9972	0.80
	100	417	54	12.9	Sera			
2002	Restricted *	36	1	2.7	Sera	01	12396	0.08
2003	100	632	31	4.9	Sera	01	14396	0.07

*In 2002 following the Ministry of Health recommendations, the serological enquire was only performed in a 300m² area around the finding of a human kala-azar case.

cating a correlated increase of *Leishmania* reservoir. Therefore, the responsible for the decline of human and canine incidence of kala-azar was the increase of κ values of the control campaign by changing the use of blood eluates for sera samples in immunofluorescent assay.

DISCUSSION

In the present investigation we meant to test Dye's model (1996) by studying the impact of the variation of κ values on the reduction of the infectious dog population in the field, as a predictive tool for the possible improvement of the control campaign efficacy. We observed that using either an $\alpha_D = 0.02$ or $\alpha_D = 0.25$, the canine control program shows al-

most no impact at low κ values (2%) that represent the usual value for canine seroprevalence disclosed in many Brazilian endemic areas, where immunofluorescence of blood eluates is used as standard diagnostic test (Borja-Cabrera et al. 1999, da Silva et al. 2001). The impact of the control however, shows a pronounced increase at higher κ values, such as 25% which would represent the power of control campaign performed following the results of ELISA, as disclosed in different Brazilian regions (Paranhos-Silva et al. 1996, Dietze et al. 1997, Ashford et al. 1998, Borja-Cabrera et al. 1999). The results of the mathematical model indicated that the use of an ELISA method as the standard test for removal of seropositive dogs from endemic areas, would com-

pletely reduce the number of infectious dogs in the field having possible impact on the human incidence of the disease.

Furthermore, the $R_o = 1$ when the control campaign removes 7% of the infectious dogs and $R_o = 0$ if 25% of removal occurs. This means that according to the mathematical model (Dye 1996), an effective dog control campaign would occur with the optimization of the sensitivity of the serological assay used for control. While the use of immunofluorescence in blood eluates (2%) would not be useful, the use of immunofluorescence in sera samples (7–8%) (Evans et al. 1990 and this investigation) or ELISA assays (25%) (Paranhos-Silva et al. 1996, Dietze et al. 1997, Ashford et al. 1998, Borja-Cabrera et al. 1999) would guarantee an efficient control.

With the aim of assaying this hypothesis in the field conditions, we initially comparatively analyzed the canine visceral leishmaniasis prevalence in Jardim Progresso, an endemic area for canine and human kala-azar. Our analysis disclosed that the immunofluorescence of blood eluates was less sensitive than that of sera samples, while the highest positivities were found in the sera analysis performed with the FML-ELISA assay (8.7, 12.0 and 28.8%, respectively). IF-sensitivity was also lower, if performed in eluates than in sera obtained from other reported field assays: 6.7 and 9.1% in São Gonçalo do Amarante, RN (Borja-Cabrera et al. 1999) and 8 and 17% in Brotas, Ceará (Evans et al. 1990). Sensitivity was also higher in dog sera clinical samples (100%) obtained from Araçatuba, SP, than in eluates ($p < 0.005$) transported either at room temperature (67.2%) or at 4°C (61.5%) (Borja-Cabrera 2002).

According to this information, we experimentally compared the removal of dogs performed following the results of immunofluorescence in blood eluates or in sera samples. The use of sera samples instead of eluates lead to a 57% and 87.5% of significant reduction, in canine cases and human cases of the disease, respectively. As predicted by the mathematical model then, the increase of κ values of the control campaign by changing the use of

blood eluates for sera samples had a strong impact on the decline of the disease incidence. The use of an ELISA assay for the canine control would probably reduce the human cases to zero. Ashford et al. (1998) analyzed the impact of canine control in two neighborhoods monitored by an ELISA assay. Only in the intervention area, removal of seropositive dogs was performed. A significant reduction of canine seroprevalence (36 to 6%, $p < 0.001$) and human incidence of disease (10 to 2 pediatric annual cases, $p < 0.01$) was observed in the intervention area, while canine seroprevalence oscillated from 24–28% with no change in mean average of annual human cases (6 to 7) in the control area with no removal.

Machado Braga et al. (1998), had already shown that sensitivity of the diagnostic test and the delay in the removal of dogs by the control program might be critical in the lack of success of the program. In their investigation, when control was performed according the IF-FUNASA results the decrease in seroprevalence was 9% while if done following the ELISA results reduction was significantly greater (27%; $p = 0.0015$).

As we previously hypothesized (Palatnik-de-Sousa 2002), the epidemiological canine control for visceral leishmaniasis might be feasible and effective, having impact on both the reduction of canine and human incidence of the disease. In this investigation, our results raised from the mathematical model and experimental field assays confirm that this might be easily performed by using sera samples instead of blood eluates, enhancing sensitivity and increasing the κ value. Contesting this concept, Dye's model analysis (1996), concluded that the control campaign would not have impact on the reduction of the canine or human incidence. Dye's work assumed a maximum of 0.02 for k value that matches the frequent values of canine seroprevalences described in Brazil (Borja-Cabrera et al. 1999, da Silva et al. 2001). However, in a recent work, the same group (Courtenay et al. 2002) reviewed their previous model (Dye 1996) concluding that only a high-sensitive test (ELISA) with no time

delay will result in a sustained reduction of the proportion of infectious dogs to near zero. Interestingly, they got to this conclusion using the parameters values raised from the same field experiments referred in the original model (Dye 1996).

Recent investigations disclosed that the IgG1 subtype of immunoglobulin is predominant or increasing in the severe canine kala-azar (Solano-Gallego et al. 2001, Santana et al. 2002, Mendes et al. 2003, Nieto et al. 1999). The use of anti-IgG1 conjugates in diagnostic and prognostic serological assays used for canine control (Badaró et al. 1997, Borja-Cabrera et al. 1999) might give an enhanced impact on the reduction of the incidence of the disease.

The present epidemiological control for visceral leishmaniasis, as recommended by the World Health Organization, involves not only the treatment of human cases and the removal for sacrifice of the *Leishmania*-seropositive dogs but the insecticide vector control, as well (Tesh 1995). Since in the present investigation we focused our study on the impact of the sensitivity of diagnostic methods for canine control one must question whether any fluctuation in vector population density along the time would be responsible for the detected reduction in canine and human incidence of the disease. Although the vector population was not investigated, its actual presence is confirmed by the effective transmission of the disease. The density of phlebotomines however, would not decline during the period and could only be maintained or increased since the insecticide vector control in Jardim Progresso was interrupted, for reasons not related to this investigation, from the beginning of 1999 until 2004.

In this work, we experimentally demonstrate that: the use of serum instead of blood eluates enhances the κ value through the increase of immunofluorescent sensitivity, reducing significantly the human and canine incidence of kala-azar in the field. Our mathematical model indicates that the use of an ELISA method would give even better results. In conclusion, our mathematical model and experi-

mental results confirm that the methods for removal of seropositive dogs might be easily improved and that they represent efficient tools for the epidemiological control of human and canine kala-azar transmission.

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RESUMO

O modelo matemático descrito por Dye (1996) condenava a campanha de controle do calazar canino por considerá-la ineficaz. Usando esse modelo, demonstramos matematicamente que a ineficácia somente ocorre com valores baixos de κ (índice de remoção de cães infecciosos pela campanha de controle), que coincide com os valores de soropositividade detectados no campo, pelo método de imunofluorescência (IF) em eluatos. Aplicando valores maiores de κ , o controle se tornaria eficaz: valores de κ correspondentes a IF ($\kappa = 0.07$) ou ELISA em soros ($\kappa = 0.25$) diminuiriam o número de cães infecciosos, levando o valor de R_0 a 1 ou 0 respectivamente, impedindo com isso a transmissão e o avanço da epidemia. Demonstramos experimentalmente que a remoção de cães conforme os resultados de IF nos soros em lugar de eluatos diminuiu 57% dos casos caninos ($p < 0.005$) e de 87.5% dos casos humanos ($p < 0.005$). Os nossos resultados, demonstram que a campanha de controle se torna eficaz aumentando a sensibilidade do método diagnóstico.

Palavras-chave: leishmaniose visceral canina, controle epidemiológico, método de imunofluorescência.

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