RÉSUMÉ

Gestion de la cryptosporidiose humaine en Bulgarie, un pays à faible endémicité

Introduction. La cryptosporidiose est une infection protozoaire, chez l’homme elle est le plus souvent causée par deux espèces – Cryptosporidium parvum et C. hominis. La maladie est le plus souvent accompagnée de diarrhée et a été définie par l’OMS comme une infection liée au VIH. Si en Bulgarie des tests de cryptosporidiose ont été pratiqués depuis près de trente ans, la maladie n’est pas encore suffisamment connue des professionnels de santé.

L’objectif de cette étude est de déterminer l’incidence et certaines caractéristiques démographiques de la cryptosporidiose humaine en Bulgarie sur une période de 10 ans, de 2009 à 2018.

Material et méthodes. Pendant la période de l’étude, un total de 2706 patients ont été examinés pour la cryptosporidiose par des méthodes microscopiques et immunochromatographiques, dont 2618 étaient immunocompetents et 88 étaient infectés par le VIH.
INTRODUCTION

Coccidia of the genus Cryptosporidium (phylum Apicomplexa) infect a wide range of vertebrates, including humans. To date, 26 species of cryptosporidia have been identified, and two of them are most often isolated from human clinical specimens, *C. parvum* and *C. hominis*.1,2 The infection in humans most often presents with diarrhea, which in immunocompromised patients is profuse and cholera-like. Human cryptosporidiosis has been identified by the World Health Organization (WHO) as an acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) indicator3-6. Vulnerable groups are also premature babies, children in nurseries, travelers to tropical countries, livestock breeders, veterinarians, zootechnicians, workers in the meat industry.

Over the years, epidemic outbreaks of cryptosporidiosis related to drinking water7-9, recreational waters and swimming pools10-13, contaminated food consumption, animal contact and outdoor activities14,15 have been reported from various countries all over the world. Notwithstanding that to date epidemic outbreaks of cryptosporidiosis associated with different types of water sources have not been registered in Bulgaria, a 2007 study found that out of 135 samples from different water sources, 33 (24%) were contaminated with *Cryptosporidium* oocysts, with the largest number of positive samples (n = 21) from rivers (n = 21 out of 42 samples), followed by sewage water (n = 6 out of 12 samples), springs (n = 5 out of 18 samples) and water pumps (n = 1 out of 3 samples).16

The average incidence of cryptosporidiosis in the European Union (EU) countries for the period 2015-2017 was 3.37 per 100 000 population. Among them, countries with the highest morbidity were the United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, the Netherlands. Children aged 0-4 years were most affected (incidence of 12.5 cases per 100 000 population in 2017).17

Conclusions. In Bulgaria, human cryptosporidiosis has a low incidence rate, but in our opinion, this is mostly due to the fact that, currently, only a small number of laboratories perform tests, that hinder the determination of the actual prevalence among the population.

Keywords: cryptosporidiosis, AIDS-associated parasitic infection, microscopic diagnostic method.

Abbreviations:

WHO = World Health Organization
AIDS = acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HIV = Human immunodeficiency virus
NCIPD = National Centre of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases
MZN = modified Ziehl-Neelsen method
ICT = immunochromatographic test
n = number
ECDC = European Center for Disease Prevention and Control
EU = European Union
EEA = European Economic Area

RESULTS. 22 patients étaient diagnostiqués avec des oocystes de *Cryptosporidium* sp., dont 15 étaient immunocompétents et 7 immunodéprimés. L’incidence annuelle moyenne pour la période était de 0,03 pour 100 000 habitants. Cet indicateur est à un niveau similaire à celui de certains pays de l’UE comme la Pologne, la République tchèque, la Lettonie ou la Norvège. Les données de notre étude démontrent que les groupes les plus touchés sont les enfants de 0 à 4 ans, ainsi que la population féminine, et que la maladie est plus fréquente en été.

Conclusions. En Bulgarie, la cryptosporidiose humaine a un faible taux d’incidence, mais à notre avis, cela est principalement dû au fait qu’actuellement, seul un petit nombre de laboratoires effectuent de tels tests ce qui masque la prévalence réelle dans la population.

Mots-clés: cryptosporidiose, infection parasitaire associée au SIDA, méthode de diagnostic microscopique
In Bulgaria, more systematic research on cryptosporidiosis began in the 1990s. The disease has been diagnosed among people returning from tropical countries, children from rural areas, livestock breeders\textsuperscript{18,19}. Familial cryptosporidiosis among immunocompetent individuals (husband and wife) as a result of consumption of fresh goat milk during a trip to Greece was described in 2014\textsuperscript{20}. In a more recent study by Yancheva et al three cases of cryptosporidiosis were diagnosed among 33 patients with HIV infection suffering from watery diarrhea and malnutrition\textsuperscript{22}.

**THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY** was to conduct a retrospective analysis of the prevalence, the incidence and some demographic characteristics of cryptosporidiosis in Bulgaria over a 10-year period (2009-2018).

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Study design**

The study was conducted retrospectively, from data obtained for clinical purposes and epidemiological investigations in persons with diarrheal syndrome, with or without compromised immunity, and in accordance with the Helsinki Accords and the requirements of Bulgarian legislation.

**Data collection**

In Bulgaria, cryptosporidiosis is a subject to mandatory notification and registration, according to Ordinance No 21/2005 on the procedure for registration, notification and reporting of communicable diseases of Ministry of Health. The annual analyses of parasitic diseases in the country, prepared by the Department of Parasitology and Tropical Medicine at the National Centre of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (NCIPD), Sofia (Bulgaria) were used to conduct the retrospective study, for the period between January 2009 and December 2018. Also, data from the annual reports of the registered cases of parasitic diseases of the Regional Health Inspectorates (28 in number), and data of the National Centre for Public Health and Analyses for the diseases, subject to obligatory notification and registration in the country, were used. Data from the European Union’s annual summary reports on trends and sources of zoonotic diseases, zoonotic agents and foodborne outbreaks for the specified period were also used.

**Results**

**Microscopic analysis**

The study included a total of 2706 individuals (2618 immunocompetent and 88 infected with HIV) with diarrhea and/or other gastrointestinal complaints and with suspected Cryptosporidium spp. infection. Of these, 2658 individuals were examined by microscopic methods alone, 31 individuals were examined by immunochromatographic test alone, and a combination of the two tests was used in 17 subjects. Microscopic examination of fecal smears stained by MZN method revealed 22 positive samples (0.81%) with presence of Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of the surveyed individuals, 15 (68%) of the immunocompetent persons and 7 (32%) of the HIV-infected patients were positive. Patients with laboratory-confirmed cryptosporidiosis were tested three times and/or
until negative results were obtained after treatment in HIV-infected persons (Azithromycin 500 mg/day for 14 days, with more severe immunosuppression for up to 21 days, in combination with antiretroviral therapy). In one of the patients with compromised immunity, a negative result was obtained after treatment and 5-fold study for a month.

**Immunochromatographic Test (ICT)**

A rapid immunochromatographic test for the qualitative determination of *Cryptosporidium parvum*/*or Giardia duodenalis* in stool samples (RIDA®QUICK Cryptosporidium/Giardia Combi Immuno chromatographic Test (ICT), R-Biopharm, Darmstadt, Germany) was applied. The test is used mainly in the National Reference Laboratory “Diagnosis of Parasitic Diseases” and for the period of the study 48 of all patients were tested, of whom 43 were immunocompetent and 5 HIV-infected. A positive result was found in 15 (71.43%) of them from a total of 22 persons diagnosed by MZN method. In two of the cases, in whom a combination of the two methods was applied, ICT was negative. Both cases were HIV-infected patients.

For the period of study, the highest number of immunocompetent and immunocompromised individuals who were tested for cryptosporidiosis was in 2014 (n = 594), followed by those in 2016 (n = 479) and 2009 (n = 291), and the lowest in 2015 (n = 69). The identified infected persons were unevenly distributed during the years of the study, with the largest number in 2017 (n = 7), in 2012 and 2016 (n = 4), in 2014 (n = 3), in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2013 (n = 1); in 2015 and 2018 there were no patients positive for cryptosporidiosis. The average incidence for the study period was 0.03 per 100,000 population, with values of this indicator being the highest in 2017 (0.09) and the lowest in 2009 and 2010 (0.01) (Fig. 1).

**Age groups**

Depending on the age of the immunocompetent persons (n = 2618), the largest number of persons was in the age group of 5-9 years old (n = 349), followed by 30-34 years (n = 304), 0-4 years (n = 254), 45-49 (n = 235), 45-49 (n = 228), 35-39 (n = 212), 25-29 (n = 202), and 20-24 (n = 187). The lowest number of subjects was in the age groups of 65-69 years (n = 63), 15-19 years (n = 45) and over 70 years (n = 22). *Cryptosporidium* oocysts were detected by microscopy and ICT in 15 (0.53%) of all patients. In the age group of 0-4 years, 7 (2% of the studied) children with cryptosporidiosis were diagnosed, in the age group 25-29 years – 4 (2.4%) and one positive patient in the groups of 5-9 years, 15-19 years, 20-24 years, and 35-39 years. The highest number of cases of cryptosporidiosis in the studied immunocompetent individuals was found in the age groups from 0 to 4 years and 25 to 29 years (Table 1).

Among HIV-infected people, the largest number of examined patients was in the age groups 30-34 years (n = 30), 25-29 years (n = 13) and 35-39 years (n = 12). Cryptosporidiosis was diagnosed in seven persons in the following age groups: from 25-29 years (n = 1), 30-34 years (n = 1), 35-39 years (n = 2), 55-59 years (n = 2) and 65-69 (n = 1).

![Annual incidence of cryptosporidiosis in Bulgaria for the period 2009-2018](image-url)
Sex

In both immunocompetent and HIV-infected persons, the number of men tested for cryptosporidiosis was higher than in women: 1320/1298 in immunocompetent and 72/16 in HIV-infected patients. However, 17 of the patients with a proven Cryptosporidium spp. infection were females (77%) and 5 males (23%). Depending on the age, the largest number of positive girls and women was in the age groups 0-4 years (n = 7), 25-29 years (n = 5) and 35-39 years (n = 2). In the age groups 5-9, 15-19 and 20-24 years, one positive female patient was identified in each group. Two of the women in the age groups 25-29 and 35-39 years were from the group of HIV-infected. In men, those diagnosed with cryptosporidiosis were in the age groups 25-29 years (n = 1), 30-34 years (n = 1), 55-59 years (n = 2) and 65-69 years (n = 1), all of whom were HIV-infected.

Geographical distribution

Studies for cryptosporidiosis between 2009 and 2018 were conducted in 6 districts of the country: Burgas, Varna, Gabrovo, Pernik, Plovdiv and Sofia-city (out of 28 districts total). The Pernik district (1543, 57.02%) had the largest number of studies of persons suspected of having cryptosporidiosis for this period, followed by the districts of Varna, Plovdiv, Sofia-city and Burgas with 494 (18.25%), 299 (11.05%), 264 (9.75%) and 102 (3.77%) persons, respectively. In Gabrovo, only one study was conducted in 2009, when 4 persons (0.14%) were tested (Fig. 2).

The largest number of positive for cryptosporidiosis for the study period was found in Varna district in 2016 and 2017 – 8 cases among children with diarrheal syndrome aged 0 to 9 years. In 2012, in Burgas district there were diagnosed 4 cases among women with diarrheal syndrome, aged 25-29 years. The remaining 10 cases diagnosed with cryptosporidiosis

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<th>No of cases</th>
<th>Female sex</th>
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Figure 2. Administrative map of Bulgaria. Regions in which were conducted studies for cryptosporidiosis are marked in grey. Regions with reported cases of human cryptosporidiosis are marked with *
were reported by Regional Health Inspectorates of Sofia-city, one case annually: 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013 and 2016, three in 2014 and two in 2017. Seven of them were HIV-infected, and the other 3 had diarrheal syndrome. Despite the significant number of tested subjects in Pernik district for the years of the study no positive cases of cryptosporidiosis were found.

**Seasonality**

The seasonal distribution of confirmed (n = 22) cases of cryptosporidiosis for the study period was as follows: in January, February, March, April, October one case was diagnosed, 4 cases in June, July and August, 5 cases in September, while in May, November and December no case of infection with Cryptosporidium sp. was found (Fig. 3). These data outline the prevailing summer seasonality of the prevalence of cases of cryptosporidiosis in Bulgaria.

**DISCUSSION**

Cryptosporidium is one of the major pathogens causing diarrhea in immunocompromised individuals and children. The timely and accurate diagnosis and subsequent etiological treatment are crucial for a positive outcome of the disease. In Europe, as elsewhere, the severity of the disease is difficult to measure due to the lack of appropriate, standardized surveillance and control systems. According to the Bulgarian legislation, which is harmonized with the Directives of the European Union, cryptosporidiosis in humans is a subject to mandatory registration and notification. In this regard, we believe that the data from our study show the real state of the problem with some stipulations. Due to the need for well-trained staff to perform microscopic diagnosis, targeted tests for cryptosporidiosis are performed in a few laboratories and cases of the disease may remain undiagnosed.

For the studied period, only sporadic cases of the disease were recorded in the country, with no data on epidemic outbreaks related to water or food. The annual incidence rates range from 0.01 per 100 000 (2009 and 2010) to 0.1 per 100 000 (2012 and 2016), and our data are similar to those for Poland and the Czech Republic (0.01 per 100 000 for 2009 and 2010, respectively) and for Latvia and Norway (0.1 per 100 000 for 2012), and Estonia (0.1 per 100 000 for 2016)\(^{17,27}\). For the same period, the highest incidence of cryptosporidiosis was registered in Ireland – 12 per 100 000 (2012 and 2017), 11.8 and 11.1 per 100 000 in 2016 and 2013, respectively. According to the data from the annual epidemiological reports of the European Center for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) for the period 2009-2017 in the European Union (EU) and the European Economic Area (EEA) the confirmed cases of cryptosporidiosis were total of 83.308\(^{17,27,28}\). Bulgaria cases seem negligible (0.02% of cases). Nevertheless, cases of the disease are registered almost annually, although exception of one case of familial cryptosporidiosis no epidemiological link has been established between them, making it difficult to determine the source of infection.

Of the registered persons with cryptosporidiosis in Bulgaria, 32% (n = 7) were HIV-infected and 68%
(n = 15) in patients with diarrhea syndrome, without evidence of compromised immunity. The prevalence of cryptosporidiosis among HIV-infected individuals was 7.95% and 0.57% in immunocompetent people. In this respect, our data are similar in the literature. The distribution of cases by age shows that in persons without data of compromised immunity, the most affected was the age group of children from 0 to 4 years (n = 7.32%), and these data are identical to the literature, while in HIV-infected persons the cases of co-infection were distributed almost evenly in the age groups from 25 to 69 years and no dominant age group was established.

The distribution by gender shows a significantly greater involvement of females (77%) than males (23%). It is difficult to give any explanation for this fact, but the data presented in Table 1 show that all 8 cases of cryptosporidiosis diagnosed in children and adolescents were in females. The data of Painter et al., from a study in the USA covering the period from 2010 to 2012, are similar.

Cryptosporidiosis among humans in Bulgaria shows marked seasonality, with over 76% of all cases registered in the months of June to September (n = 17). During the rest of the year, except for May, November and December, one case per month was registered.

Regarding the diagnosis of the disease, although limited in volume, the data from our study indicated a relatively good sensitivity and specificity of ICT for antigen detection. In only two cases of HIV-positive individuals the test had a false-negative result. In the remaining over 88% of the cases of cryptosporidiosis there is a complete coincidence of the results of microscopic examination and ICT. Due to their ease of implementation and lack of need for specially trained personnel, they are particularly applicable in routine practice in persons with diarrhea syndrome, but still microscopic detection of the parasite remains the main method for the diagnosis of the disease. Of course, the merits of molecular diagnostic methods should not be ruled out, but they also require special laboratory equipment and trained staff.

The data from our study are similar with those of other studies conducted in Europe and the rest of the world, which show that the epidemiological characteristics of the disease in humans caused by Cryptosporidium spp. do not differ much in terms of territory and climate conditions. Of course, the present study gives us grounds to assume that cryptosporidiosis in Bulgaria has a low endemicity, although there are suspicions of undiagnosed or misdiagnosed cases. This is probably because that the tests for the presence of Cryptosporidium oocysts are performed only in a small number of laboratories in the country, which makes it difficult to determine the actual incidence.

**Conclusions**

Our observations over the 10-year study period revealed an insufficient focus of general practitioners and specialists for conducting parasitological tests among people with diarrhea syndrome. In most cases, their focus is on a bacterial and/or viral infection. All these data underline the need to expand and deepen environmental research and targeted, active research of people with gastrointestinal complaints (especially children under 5 years of age, travelers to the tropics, people with compromised immune systems, veterinarians, breeders, etc.), as well as in the event of water epidemics for presence of Cryptosporidium oocysts.

**Author Contributions**

Conceptualization, N.T. and I.R.; methodology, R.E.; validation, N.T., R.E., K.P. and N.Y.; formal analysis, R.H. and I.R.; investigation, I.K.; data curation, N.T., R.E., N.Y. and K.P.; writing–original draft preparation, R.H., N.T., I.R.; writing–review and editing, R.H., I.R., I.K.; supervision, R.H. All the authors have read and agreed with the final version of the article.

**Compliance with Ethics Requirements**

“The authors declare no conflict of interest regarding this article”

“The authors declare that all the procedures and experiments of this study respect the ethical standards in the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2008(5), as well as the national law. Informed consent was obtained from all the patients included in the study. The study was conducted in accordance with the principles of good clinical practices (GCP) and reviewed and approved by the institutional review board (IRB) 00006384.”

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