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Federal University of  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

**\*Correspondence:**

J. Todd Kuenstner  
John.Kuenstner@tuhs.temple.edu

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# The Consensus from the *Mycobacterium avium* ssp. *paratuberculosis* (MAP) Conference 2017

J. Todd Kuenstner\*, Saleh Naser, William Chamberlin, Thomas Borody, David Y. Graham, Adrienne McNees, John Hermon-Taylor, Amy Hermon-Taylor, C. Thomas Dow, Walter Thayer, James Biesecker, Michael T. Collins, Leonardo A. Sechi, Shoor Vir Singh, Peilin Zhang, Ira Shafran, Stuart Weg, Grzegorz Telega, Robert Rothstein, Harry Oken, Stephen Schimpff, Horacio Bach, Tim Bull, Irene Grant, Jay Ellingson, Heinrich Dahmen, Judith Lipton, Saurabh Gupta, Kundan Chaubey, Manju Singh, Prabhat Agarwal, Ashok Kumar, Jyoti Misri, Jagdip Sohal, Kuldeep Dhama, Zahra Hemati, William Davis, Michael Hier, John Aitken, Ellen Pierce, Nicole Parrish, Neil Goldberg, Maher Kali, Sachin Bendre, Gaurav Agrawal, Robert Baldassano, Preston Linn, Raymond W. Sweeney, Marie Fecteau, Casey Hofstaedter, Raghava Potula, Olga Timofeeva, Steven Geier, Kuruvilla John, Najah Zayanni, Hoda M. Malaty, Christopher Kahlenborn, Amanda Kravitz, Adriano Bulfon, George Daskalopoulos, Hazel Mitchell, Brett Neilan, Verlaine Timms, Davide Cossu, Giuseppe Mameli, Paul Angermeier, Tomislav Jelic, Ralph Goethe, Ramon A. Juste and Lauren Kuenstner

Temple University Health System, Philadelphia, PA, United States

On March 24 and 25, 2017 researchers and clinicians from around the world met at Temple University in Philadelphia to discuss the current knowledge of *Mycobacterium avium* ssp. *paratuberculosis* (MAP) and its relationship to human disease. The conference was held because of shared concern that MAP is a zoonotic bacterium that poses a threat not only to animal health but also human health. In order to further study this problem, the conferees discussed ways to improve MAP diagnostic tests and discussed potential future anti-MAP clinical trials. The conference proceedings may be viewed on the [www.Humanpara.org](http://www.Humanpara.org) website. A summary of the salient work in this field is followed by recommendations from a majority of the conferees.

**Keywords:** *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis*, Crohn's disease, zoonosis and health public, Johne's disease, type I diabetes, complex regional pain syndrome, lymphangiomatosis

## REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONFEREES

Clinical and pathological similarities between the chronic regional inflammatory disease in humans and the disease in ruminants later called Johne's disease (JD) were pointed out shortly after the cattle disease was described in 1895 (1). Its *Mycobacterium avium* spp. *paratuberculosis* (MAP) etiology was identified by Twort et al. in culture (2) and human pathological features described by Dalziel (3). The recovery of MAP following prolonged culture of ileal tissue from some patients with Crohn's Disease (CD) (4), its identification by nucleic acid hybridization as MAP in the intestinal tissue of some patients with CD (5) and ability to culture viable MAP from peripheral blood monocytes and breast milk from CD patients all support the theory that MAP is a cause of CD (6, 7). In a blind study, three independent laboratories using Naser's method have confirmed that viable MAP is found at a

higher prevalence in CD patients than in controls (8). This theory remains plausible and valid (9, 10).

Explanations for a cause of CD must account for a number of established observations: (a) two meta-analyses of the large number of studies have confirmed that MAP can be detected at a higher prevalence in patients with CD than in healthy controls (11, 12), (b) MAP has been cultured from peripheral blood mononuclear cells significantly more often in patients with CD than normal controls (6), and (c) open label (13, 14) and controlled clinical trials of antibiotic therapy of CD have shown a therapeutic benefit with ciprofloxacin, metronidazole, clarithromycin, rifamycin analogs, and clofazimine (15). In a recent confirmation of the MAP association with CD by another research group, Timms et al. used 3 PCR assays (IS900, f57, and nested IS900) and age- and sex-matched controls and also found a significant association of MAP and CD ( $p = 0.02$ ) (16). Detection of MAP in non-CD patients is alarming since MAP has also been linked to several other chronic inflammatory syndromes (17).

The hypothesis that MAP is a cause of CD was dealt a blow when an Australian Trial (the Selby study) of anti-MAP antibiotics in CD patients suggested no therapeutic benefit (18). However, an “intention-to-treat” re-analysis showed that the addition of combination antibiotics to standard of care therapy and steroids used in the trial performed significantly better than placebo plus standard of care therapy and steroids (19). The current interpretation of the Australian Trial is that the antimycobacterial therapy was beneficial in treating CD but was not curative. It is important to note that the doses used in the Australian trial were lower than the doses used in current clinical trials (RedHill Biopharma first FDA phase III trial NCT01951326).

Anecdotal case reports support a causal role for MAP in CD with antibiotic therapy producing long-term profound remission off any active therapy, which resembles cured CD. For example, in 2002, Hermon-Taylor described a patient with classic CD and a positive MAP ELISA test [one of the tests used to identify MAP infection in cattle (20)] The patient received antimycobacterial therapy (clarithromycin, rifabutin, and clofazimine) for 1.5 years and has remained without disease since 2001 (Hermon-Taylor J, Personal Communication, 2017). Additional cases of patients that were prospectively treated for MAP infection have also shown long-term profound remission/cures (21, 22) including one patient with a positive MAP blood culture that became negative along with resolution of lesions associated with CD (23). Similar reports have been published including resolution of disease in two patients, one with classic CD and the other with complex regional pain syndrome, following treatment for blood cultures positive for MAP with resolution of disease and blood cultures for MAP becoming negative (24). Eleven further CD patients with profound, clinical, and histological remission for 3–22 years off all therapy were presented at the conference (25). Such reports indicate that anti-MAP therapies are bringing us closer to approaching a cure (14). Singh et al. (26) described an Indian CD patient with stool culture positive for typical MAP colonies on HEY agar slants containing mycobactin J. Biotyping of the colonies with the IS1311 PCR-RE and IS1311 L2 PCR-REA demonstrated the bacterium was the “Indian Bison type,” of MAP,

the predominant form of MAP in India (27). The patient’s serum was also positive for MAP antibodies by ELISA. Following 1 year of antibiotic therapy, the disease was suppressed and the organism could no longer be cultured from the stool.

*Mycobacterium avium* ssp. *paratuberculosis*, the organism proven to cause JD in ruminant animals and identical to the organism isolated in the previously described patients, has been cultured from pasteurized milk (28–30), from beef (31), and from commercial infant formula (32). By USDA estimates, the herd-level prevalence of MAP infection in U.S. dairy herds has increased from 21.6% in 1996 to 91.1% in 2007 (33). The magnitude of the difference in prevalence over this period of time suggests that the change is unlikely due to sampling methods alone. During this same period, CD has increased in the US and now affects 201 per 100,000 adults (34). Hospital stays for any-listed CD increased from >120,000 (44.2 per 100,000) in 2003 to >196,000 (59.7 per 100,000) in 2013 ( $p < 0.05$ ) (35).

Using a standard definition of consensus, which is the majority opinion, the conference participants reached consensus on several issues relating to MAP. A majority of the conferees (78%) at the Temple University MAP conference concluded that the accumulating information now strongly supports the theory that MAP is a zoonotic bacterium while 22% were uncertain whether MAP causes human disease. A majority of the conferees (72%) noted that MAP present in dairy products and meat causes disease in some humans and thus poses a public health threat while 28% were uncertain whether MAP is a public health risk. In addition, to better understand the role of this organism in the human host, the conferees proposed the following future efforts.

To address concerns about the reproducibility and sensitivity of the different diagnostic methods currently used, the group agreed to undertake a cross-laboratory comparison of four different already available blood culture methods (6, 36–38). The MAP blood culture test that performs best will then be compared to the intestinal tissue culture method (37). MAP isolates will undergo genetic sequencing and be compared to published MAP genomic data (39) to confirm identity.

A cross-laboratory comparison of the available diagnostic serologic MAP antibody tests will also be undertaken (40–43). The preceding studies will be performed with blinded samples from CD patients and from healthy controls obtained from multiple clinical sites.

The blood culture method could then be used to select patients for a study of a combination of antibiotics in CD patients. Suggested inclusion criteria for a clinical trial include an established CD diagnosis and two positive blood cultures separated by at least 1 week. Additional cultures would be done during and after the study to test the association between the clinical response and MAP detection.

The antibiotic therapy that would be prescribed in the treatment group remains to be finalized. As previously described, RedHill Biopharma is already conducting a US first FDA phase III clinical trial of a combination of clarithromycin, rifabutin, and clofazimine in CD patients. Instead of repeating the work of this groundbreaking study, other options should be considered for future clinical trials. Such possible options include: combinations of clarithromycin, ethambutol, methotrexate, Vitamin D,

metronidazole, rifaximin, rifampicin, gentamicin, or amikacin (22, 44–49). Each combination requires preliminary “proof of concept” studies and the study authors will agree on the best choice at a later date, taking into account previous experience which has been reported in the literature.

Based on the results of the genome wide association studies linking CD with innate immune deficiency, other therapies that enhance immunity should be considered. It also was noted that gallium nitrate and monensin sodium have been proposed for use to treat JD and should be considered for possible human use (50).

A majority of the conferees concluded that current evidence strongly supports the theory that MAP causes CD in some genetically susceptible human hosts. While it is impossible and inappropriate to feed MAP to healthy human infants to test whether genetically predisposed individuals develop CD, such exposure to viable MAP in infant formula and milk occurs daily. The best proof of causation is still Koch's and later Relman's postulates, which have now been satisfied for MAP in CD (51, 52). Ideally, reliably curing the disease with anti-MAP therapy, and linking profound remission/cure to the posttreatment absence of the MAP organism in the human host would be very supportive. This latter step has been accomplished in the small number of patients as described in the preceding references. Controlled clinical trials will only prove or disprove that a particular therapy is better than the control placebo or an alternate therapy. Nevertheless, even today, the precautionary principle (53) should apply for the protection of the public health.

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## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All of the coauthors contributed to the consensus opinions of this conference and to the writing of this manuscript.



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Sohal, Dhama, Hemati, Davis, Hier, Aitken, Pierce, Parrish, Goldberg, Kali, Bendre, Agrawal, Baldassano, Linn, Sweeney, Fecteau, Hofstaedter, Potula, Timofeeva, Geier, John, Zayanni, Malaty, Kahlenborn, Kravitz, Bulfon, Daskalopoulos, Mitchell, Neilan, Timms, Cossu, Mameli, Angermeier, Jelic, Goethe, Juste and Kuenstner. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.