Three Rickettsioses, Darnley Island, Australia

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We report 3 rickettsioses on Darnley Island, Australia, in the Torres Strait. In addition to previously described cases of Flinders Island spotted fever (Rickettsia honei strain “marmionii”), we describe 1 case of Queensland tick typhus (R. australis) and 2 cases of scrub typhus caused by a unique strain (Orientia tsutsugamushi).

The Torres Strait islands are scattered between Cape York in northeastern Australia and Papua New Guinea. Darnley (Erub) Island is the largest island (5.7 km²) in the eastern Torres Strait and has a mostly indigenous population of 360.

Rickettsioses in northeastern Australia include Queensland tick typhus (Rickettsia australis) (1,2), murine typhus (R. typhi), scrub typhus (Orientia tsutsugamushi) (3), and Flinders Island spotted fever (R. honei strain “marmionii”) (4). The latter 2 diseases are endemic to the Torres Strait islands (4,5). Because all 4 diseases have similar clinical manifestations, which may include maculopapular rash, fever, headache, rigor, myalgia, and arthralgia (1–4), laboratory investigation is needed to identify the rickettsial etiologic agent. We describe the northernmost case of Queensland tick typhus and 2 cases of scrub typhus, along with their molecular identifications, from patients examined at the Darnley Island Health Clinic.

The Cases

In March 2003, a 23-year-old man (patient 1) sought treatment for fever (39.3°C), headache, and an eschar on his right thigh. He had no rash. No diagnosis was made, but he was given penicillin V. Seven days later he returned with worsening symptoms of fever (39.9°C), headache, cough, arthralgia, and lethargy. A provisional diagnosis of scrub typhus was made, and he was given doxycycline. By the next day he was afebrile and discharged. Serologic testing of samples collected on days 10 and 33 displayed seroconversion to antibodies against scrub typhus (titers<128 to>1,024; Table).

In April 2003, a 29-year-old man (patient 3) sought treatment for fever (38.4°C), cough, nausea, lethargy, and cellulitis of both feet. His left thigh had 2 boils, and his inguinal nodes were palpable. Three days later, he was evacuated by air and admitted to the Thursday Island hospital, at which time he was still febrile (39.2°C) but had no cellulitis. He also had a macular rash, which he reported as originally having been pustular; the thigh lesions were recognized as eschars. A tentative diagnosis of scrub typhus was made, and the patient was given doxycycline. Within 48 hours he was afebrile and discharged. Serologic testing for rickettsiae was positive for the spotted fever group (titer 256) on day 3, but the titers remained unchanged 4 months later. A spotted fever group rickettsial organism was grown from the day-3 blood sample; however, PCR was negative for rickettsiae (Table).

Rickettsial serologic testing was performed on patients’ paired serum specimens by using an indirect immunofluorescence assay (6). Titers ≥128 were deemed positive. Patient 1 had an increase in titer to O. tsutsugamushi; patient 2 exhibited seroconversion to O. tsutsugamushi antibodies; and patient 3 had stationary positive titers to spotted fever group rickettsiae (Table).

Rickettsial isolation was performed according to previously described methods (7). A spotted fever group rickettsial organism was isolated from patient 3, and an Orientia organism was isolated from patients 1 and 2 (Table). Only 1 Orientia organism could be adapted to continuous culture (patient 2).

We extracted DNA from enriched buffy coat and rickettsial cultures by using the QIAamp Blood Mini Kit (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany) and following the manufacturer’s protocols. Scrub typhus was diagnosed by 56-kDa gene PCR, which used the primers A (5′-TACATTAGCTG-CAGGTATGACA-3′) and B (5′-CCACGATAATTCCTTTAACCAAG-3′) (Invitrogen, Mount Waverley, Victoria, Australia) as previously described, without the nested procedure and with a 51°C annealing temperature (8). Buffy
coats and cultures from patients 1 and 2 were PCR positive for *O. tsutsugamushi* (Table). The 320-bp product (patient 2) was sequenced (Newcastle DNA, University of Newcastle, Australia; GenBank accession no. AY860955) and shared 89.8% homology with the Taiwanese strains TW381 and TW521 (GenBank accession nos. AY222635 and AY222630, respectively). A phylogenetic tree of the 56-kDa antigen gene was constructed by using the SEQBOOT and CONSENSE programs of the PHYLIP software package (Figure).

Spotted fever group rickettsemia was identified by 17-kDa antigen gene PCR that used the primers MTO-1 (5′-GCTCTTGGCACTCTATGT-3′) and MTO-2 (5′-CATTGTTCGTCAGGTTGGCG-3′) (Invitrogen) as previously described, with an annealing temperature of 51°C and 45 cycles (9). The 17-kDa buffy coat PCR result was negative for patient 3, but the culture gave a 413-bp sequence that was 100% homologous with *R. australis* (GenBank accession no. M74042; Table). The patient’s buffy coat DNA extract was not tested for PCR inhibitors, and no attempt was made to use the *R. australis* isolate in a heterologous serologic reaction because the strain could not be established in continuous culture.

**Conclusions**

Isolation of *R. australis* from a patient on Darnley Island redefines the northern limit of distribution of Queensland tick typhus in Australia. Previously, Queensland tick typhus had been thought to extend from Wilson’s Promontory (the tip of southeastern Australia) (10) to the Atherton Tableland (north Queensland) (2). This more northern finding of Queensland tick typhus was not unexpected because distribution of the vector of Queensland tick typhus in northeastern Australia, *Ixodes holocyclus*, is likely to include the Torres Strait islands and Papua New Guinea (11).

Rickettsial diseases that differ clinically from scrub typhus have been reported in Papua New Guinea (5,12). Scrub typhus is known to be endemic to Darnley Island; however, strains have not been typed (5). Strains from northeastern Australia were serologically determined to be Karp or Karp-related (14). However, this new strain is 10.2% divergent from any other described strain, including Karp (Figure). Hence, we designated it as the Darnley strain, after the island from which it was isolated. The Figure. Phylogenetic tree obtained by a neighbor-joining analysis of the 56-kDa gene of *Orientia tsutsugamushi*. Bootstrap values from 100 analyses are shown at the node of each branch.
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phylogenetic relationship of the Darnley strain to other Australian strains, including Litchfield, needs to be elucidated. The presence of 3 rickettsial diseases on this small island demonstrates the complexity of rickettsial epidemiology in Australia.

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