

- body to hepatitis C virus genotypes 1,2,3,4,5 and 6. *J. Gen. Virol.* **76** (1995) 1737–1748.
2. BLUM, L., OGOUGBEMY, M., M'BOUP, S., GRIMAUD, J., MILLAN, J., LAUNOIS, P., GAYE, Y., LE GUENNO, B., GAYE, A. and FLAGEUL, B. Etude épidémiologique de la séroprévalence de l'infection par le VIH dans une population hansénienne au Sénégal. *Acta Leprolo.* **8** (1922) 35–41.
 3. DENIS, F., AUSSEL, L., RANGER, S., MARTIN, P., ITOUA-N'GAPORO, A., FROMMEL, D., TECKLE-HAIMANOT, R. T., SANGARE, A., M'BOUP, S., MILLAN, J. and AL QUBATI, Y. Prevalence of antibodies to hepatitis C virus among patients with leprosy in several African countries and the Yemen. *J. Med. Virol.* **43** (1994) 1–4.
 4. FAKUNLE, Y. M. and WHITTLE, H. C. Hepatitis-B virus infection in patients with leprosy; a serological study in a leprosarium in northern Nigeria. *Trans. R. Soc. Trop. Med. Hyg.* **75** (1981) 623–625.
 5. FROMMEL, D., TECKLE-HAIMANOT, R. T., BERHE, N., AUSSEL, L., VERDIER, M., PREUX, M. P. and DENIS, F. A survey of antibodies to hepatitis C virus in Ethiopia. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* **49** (1993) 435–439.
 6. TOUNKARA, A., FOFANA, Y., DIABATE, N. and SANGARE, D. Etude de la séroconversion anti-VIH chez les lépreux lépromateux au Mali. *Méd. Afr. Noire* **38** (1991) 89–91.

Dormancy, Drug Resistance or Dependency; Some Thoughts to Ponder

TO THE EDITOR:

This study, using the mouse foot pad method, was aimed at investigating *Mycobacterium leprae* persistors in the skin and nerves of leprosy patients and their sensitivity to drugs after a fixed duration of the World Health Organization-recommended multidrug treatment (WHO/MDT). Certain observations were intriguing and persuasive.

Secondary resistance to dapsone (DDS) (0.01 g%) and rifampin (0.001 g%) were recorded in two of the multibacillary cases treated and released from WHO/MDT. It was noted, however, that in both patients the percentages of takes (in second passage, mice to mice) were higher in the presence of DDS. Both were 80% as compared to untreated mice of 60% and 16.6%, respectively (The Table), and the average fold increases/foot pad of *M. leprae* were 10 times more in DDS-treated mice, suggesting that these organisms grew better in the presence of 0.01 g% DDS given by oral feeding.

A reconfirmation of the results was sought in these two patients. A second skin biopsy was obtained from each patient 3 years after release from treatment (RFT). The bacterial index (BI) of these biopsies were: Patient CS had a BI of 5+ and a morphological index (MI) of 1%; patient DS had a BI of 4.5+ and a MI of 1%.

Inocula were appropriately diluted to give $1 \times 10^4/0.03$ ml and injected into the foot pads of normal Swiss white mice, and

a direct test for sensitivity to the same concentration of DDS (0.01 g%) and a higher concentration of rifampin (0.03 g%) was carried out.

Contrary to our expectations, both inocula showed no recordable count in the foot pads of mice at 6, 7, 8 and 12 months. However, significant counts were obtained at 16 months in both of the control groups of mice. The percentage take in patient CS was 80% (4/5); in patient DS, 67% (4/6). Only inocula from patient CS showed growth in the foot pads of drug-treated mice (percentage take with DDS 0.01 g% = 25% (1/4); with rifampin 0.03 g% = 33% (2/6), thus confirming resistance to both DDS and rifampin using highest concentrations.

Since there were no mice left, further harvests and confirmation of growth could not be carried out. Nevertheless, these cumulative data have raised several questions.

Results from the first part of the study indicate that there was a subpopulation of *M. leprae* that were not only refractory to DDS but grew better in the presence of DDS (? DDS dependence) and a doubtful rifampin resistance considering the concentration of rifampin used in this test was only 0.001 g%.

Three years after RFT, the second biopsies obtained from the same patients, in spite of showing a good BI and 1% MI, failed to show a normal growth pattern. Since the harvests were carried out at regular intervals beginning from month 6, the

THE TABLE. *Mouse foot pad results on passage (mice to mice) of bacilli from two patients after WHO/MDT.*

	No. positive takes in mouse foot pad/no. harvests	
	Patient CS	Patient DS
Control (No Rx)	3/5 (60%)	1/6 (16.6%)
+ DDS (0.01 g%)	4/5 (80%)	4/5 (80%)
+ RFP (0.001 g%)	1/6 (16.6%)	3/6 (50%)

chances of missing any growth did not arise. We were, hence, inclined to assume that these "dormant persistor" bacteria either continued to remain dormant in the foot pads of mice for a prolonged period or they had an unusually long generation time, thus showing a delay in growth?

Another argument would be that if a significant subpopulation of *M. leprae* were DDS dependent, 3 long years of starvation would have further reduced their metabolic activity or viability. This argument derives some support from the results obtained in the second part of the study, i.e., growth in the foot pads was at a lower level in patient DS who had shown a higher degree of DDS dependency in the first inocula.

It should be mentioned that DDS dependency was also indicated in yet another inoculum tested in our laboratory that was derived from an untreated lepromatous case (to be published). Another independent *in vitro* study records unperturbed and a better growth in the presence of rifampin of a *M. tuberculosis* strain that was derived from a tuberculosis patient showing clinical resistance (Mistry, N.F., personal communication).

There is documented evidence of the increased growth rate of atypical mycobacteria and of *M. malmoense* (S-253/86) in the presence of isoniazid in Lowenstein-Jensen media^(2,3). The concept of physiological or adoptive resistance development to DDS was proposed by Chatterjee⁽¹⁾. Observations made in the present study indicate the possibility of an interplay between dormancy, drug resistance and dependency. It also suggests an alternative approach to tackling the problem rather than justifying a case for prolongation of MDT. An up-to-date clinical history of these patients given below does not contradict the above thoughts.

Case 1. Patient DS was registered as a LL case in 1979. The patient remained absent from 1980 until June 1988, and was put on WHO/MDT from July 1988–June

1990. Histopathology studies of skin and nerve in April 1990 showed regressing lepromatous leprosy. The patient underwent repeated episodes of erythema nodosum leprosum reaction which were managed with steroids. Because the patient developed steroid dependency, the reaction was controlled with thalidomide. A mean BI when treatment was withdrawn was 4.3 and negativity was attained during a 5-year surveillance period. Skin and nerve biopsies 2 months after stopping treatment revealed growth in the mouse foot pad.

Case 2. Patient CS was diagnosed as LL with pulmonary tuberculosis (mean BI = 5.2) in January 1980 and incompletely treated with antituberculosis treatment (isoniazid + PAS + streptomycin and prothionamide) because the patient absented himself for 8 years from treatment after registry. When reported in 1988, the mean BI was 4.0 and the patient was put on WHO/MDT for 2 years from March 1988 to March 1990, when his mean BI was reported to be 3+. Histopathology of skin and nerve at this stage showed regressing borderline lepromatous leprosy. The BI was found to be negative in 1994. Periodical clinical examination of the patient did not show any evidence of clinical activity or any signs that indicated any need for chemotherapy.

—V.P. Shetty, Ph.D.

Senior Research Officer

—N.F. Mistry, Ph.D.

Senior Research Officer

—M.W. Uplekar, M.D.

Medical Officer

—N.H. Antia, F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S (Hon.)

Director and Trustee

The Foundation for Medical Research

84-A R.G. Thanani Marg

Worli, Bombay 400 018 India

—V.V. Pai, M.B.B.S., D.D.V.

Medical Officer

—R. Ganapati, M.B.B.S., D.D.V.

Director

Bombay Leprosy Project

Vidnyan Bhavan

11 V.N. Purav Marg

Sion-Chunabhatti

Bombay 400 002, India

Reprint requests to Dr. Shetty.

REFERENCES

1. CHATTERJEE, B. R. Drug resistance and multi-drug therapy in leprosy. *Lepr. India* **54** (1983) 402–411.
2. HAFNER, S. E. and JHELM, U. Increased growth of *Mycobacterium malmoeense in vitro* in the presence of isoniazid. *Eur. J. Clin. Microbiol. Infect. Dis.* **10** (1991) 787–788.
3. MIORNER, H. and OLSSON, B. Improved isolation of mycobacteria other than *M. tuberculosis* on isoniazid containing Lowenstein-Jensen medium. *Eur. J. Clin. Microbiol. Infect. Dis.* **7** (1988) 47–49.

Antileprosy Drugs, Pregnancy and Fetal Outcome

TO THE EDITOR:

In 1982, a World Health Organization (WHO) Study Group devised and recommended multidrug therapy (WHO/MDT) with pulsed doses of rifampin and clofazimine in addition to dapsone for leprosy. There is a lot of controversy regarding the use of these drugs in pregnancy due to the lack of controlled studies. Most of the studies have advocated the use of dapsone and clofazimine (^{2,3,5,6}) in pregnancy without serious side effects, including teratogenicity. However, congenital malformations have been reported in 2 out of 56 newborns of leprosy patients treated with dapsone in another study (⁴). The status of rifampin is still more controversial. Experimental studies in mice and rats have shown it to produce spina bifida and cleft palate in doses above 150 mg/kg (⁸). Another report describes 9 malformations in 204 human full-term pregnancies (⁷). In contrast, a surveillance study of Michigan (U.S.A.) Medicaid recipients has shown no major birth defects in 20 newborns exposed to rifampin in the first trimester (¹). Presently, clofazimine and rifampin are classified in category C: according to their fetal risk as defined by risk factors used by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (Federal Register 1980; 44:374, 34–67) (¹).

We have retrospectively studied 5500 leprosy patients over a 19-year period who included 13 female patients (age group 18–30 years) of different subtypes (TT = 1, BT

= 3, BL = 6, LL = 3) who had taken these drugs out of ignorance during pregnancy. All of these patients received 100 mg dapsone daily with 600 mg rifampin once monthly. Further, two patients received clofazimine and two patients took intermittent prednisolone throughout their pregnancies. All of these patients had full-term normal deliveries, including twins in one case.

Although our study is an uncontrolled study, it still shows that these drugs can be safely used in pregnancy.

—Puneet Bhargava, M.B.B.S.

Resident House Officer

—Chitar Mal Kuldeep, M.D.

Assistant Professor

—Narender Kumar Mathur, M.D.

Professor and Head

*Department of Dermatology, Venereology
and Leprology*

*S.M.S. Medical College and Hospital
Jaipur 302 004, India*

Reprint requests to Dr. N. K. Mathur, C-24 Peeyush Path, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur 302 004, India.

REFERENCES

1. BRIGGS, G. G., FREEMAN, R. K. and YAFFE, S. J., EDS. *Drugs in Pregnancy and Lactation*. 4th edn. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1994, pp.188–189, pp.768–769.