

Investigation into the effect of growing food onsite on the incidence of cryptosporidiosis in California Ranching households

Student ID: 997900158

February 25, 2013

Abstract

This cohort study's objective was to investigate the relationship between california ranchers growing food onsite and incidence of cryptosporidiosis in their household. Ranchers from a USDA were sent an initial questionnaire, followed up by a visit from a nurse practitioner to collect information on various covariates. After adjusting for source of drinking water, households that grew more than 50% their food on site were 2.2 times more likely to experience a cryptosporidiosis event each year than those who did not grow more than 50% of food onsite.

1 Introduction

C. parvum is a protozoal parasite that can infect the intestinal tract of over causing cryptosporidiosis in 70 species, [1] including humans. It is an important human pathogen, with 8,269 cases reported in the USA in 2005, commonly in patients without normal immune systems, such as the young, old and immunocompromised (e.g. AIDS patients) [2]

Because of the cross infection of *C. parvum*, Cattle are an especially important source of human infection in California, where there are over 5 million beef and dairy cows. [3] In cattle infection is also mild and commonly effects calves between ages of 4 days and 4 weeks [?]. In beef herds in California,

4% of cattle were found to be shedding *C. parvum* in a recent study, with prevalence among calves less than two months old more than 41 times older animals [4]. Dairy calves are also at risk of *C. parvum* infection, especially due to management methods commonly used rearing dairy heifers. The year round presence of young calves in an intensive management environment allows constant transmission and constant endemic infection [5]

Transmission between cattle and humans occurs from direct contact with animal faeces that contain the infectious *C. parvum* oocysts[?]. The oocysts are hardy and can survive in the environment for some time, depending on environmental conditions present. During hot dry conditions oocyst survival is reduced, although they may persist for some time if microenvironment (e.g. within moist cow pat) is favourable [6]. Preventing transmission of cryptosporidiosis from infected cattle faeces is based on good sanitation and hygiene practices[?], although water contamination can occur and was responsible for a large outbreak in Milwaukee in 1993 [?]. *C. parvum* oocysts have been located downstream from cattle production facilities and contamination of watersheds is a concern from a human health perspective [7].

California ranchers and their families are exposed to *C. parvum* oocysts in their work and home environments, with contamination of drinking and recreational water sources been a major source of this exposure. Recreational pursuits common in the ranching community include hiking, fishing, swimming and water skiing, all potential sources of exposure to contaminated water. Many California ranching households also have recreational pools to escape the summer heat, and *C. parvum* oocysts have been shown to be chlorine resistant, especially in poorly sanitised pools [8]. Ranchers commonly grow their own food, and this may be a source of infection with *C. parvum* oocysts if contaminated water is used for irrigation purposes. No studies we are aware of have investigated the link between contact with contaminated water sources and home food production with cryptosporidiosis.

It was hypothesised that ranching families experience higher levels of *C.*

parvum exposure through direct and indirect contact with cattle faeces, and this exposure is responsible for an increased incidence of cryptosporidiosis in these households.

The objective of this study is to identify risk factors associated with cryptosporidiosis in ranching families, by comparing the incidence of cryptosporidiosis in ranching households with different levels of occupational, dietary, and household factors. The study hypothesis for this objective is some ranching families are at higher risk of cryptosporidiosis due to occupational, dietary and household factors.

2 Methods

The study population was ranchers in California. The unit of study for this study is the household, and the outcome is incidence of cryptosporidiosis in cases per unit time.

Ranchers were identified from USDA databases as having active ranching operations (sold cattle in state recorded sales in the previous 12 months). This sample (n=1923) was mailed a letter explaining study design and purpose, and a brief return questionnaire to express interest in participating and basic demographic data. The high return rate for this initial letter (n= 1704, 88.61 %) demonstrates the willingness of ranchers to participate, and the effectiveness of previous extension efforts to raise awareness of this important zoonotic disease. The initial demographic data gathered included household parameters as listed in table 1, as well as estimated calving start date (CSD).

Based on these initial responses, a local nurse practitioner organised a mutually agreeable time to visit ranching properties, at least 2 months before CSD. For each study area the nurse practitioner was selected from the local nursing facility, and where possible preference was given to those that had been in the community for the longest period of time.

During this visit the NP sought to confirm as many of the details collected

in the initial questionnaire as possible, as well as gather information regarding the property layout (were there cattle in close proximity to home block), and determined source of drinking water for each property. At the conclusion of this visit the nurse practitioner also dropped off faeces collection materials and prepaid return envelopes to facilitate sample detection in symptomatic individuals. Training was provided in correct sample collection and handling procedures. These samples were mailed to the CAHS lab at UC Davis for IFA and DNA isolation, as described in [9]. At the end of the study period, participants were mailed a final questionnaire regarding GI upsets.

Cases of intestinal discomfort, fever, and diarrhoea were self reported by ranching families, and confirmed with IFA and DNA isolation on stool sample to confirm *Cryptosporidium parvum* was the causative agent. Study participants names were also searched in local medical databases to detect any cases that went unreported. 15 cases in the exposed group and 18 in the unexposed group were identified in this way.

No matching was undertaken due to the sparsity of study population with respect to predictor variables. Blinding NP was unnecessary as at the time of interview, the case outcome of each family was unknown. Each individual's medical history was examined and any with incidence of severe diarrhoea or other gastrointestinal disease in the last 6 months was excluded. Any individual with a history of compromised immune system was removed from the study. As the duration of shedding *C. parvum* is typically below one month following infection, it was decided an examination of medical history for past gastrointestinal problems was sufficient for screening prevalent cases of disease, as individual fecal samples at enrollment would prove too costly and would scare many potential study participants away.

Sample size requirements were computed using Epi info with alpha of 0.05, desired power of 0.8, biologically significant RR of 2, returning a sample size per group of 686 per group, with 10% added for attrition, to return total sample size of 1510. Output can be seen in ??

Where possible, stocking rates were confirmed by crossreferencing sales records with property registration records

Data quality was maintained throughout the study by using trained professionals for data collection, querying county medical records to check for missed cases, and using barcoded sample collection containers unique to each household to eliminate mistakes in the lab. IFA tests were calibrated against a gold standard before and after running each batch to ensure consistency.

2.1 Statistical Evaluation

Cox proportional hazard models were used with time to event as response and various covariates discussed above as predictors, with a household level random effect included. The baseline hazard was modified to follow a weibull distribution to reflect the fact that risk for cryptosporidiosis varies with time over the season, with an increased risk occurring with the presence of young calves following calving start date. This model yielded results as shown in ?? Due to some loss of study households in both case and control groups, Incidence density rates were calculated for all strata of the covariates with findings indicated in ??.

3 Results

During the study period there were 1042 cases of cryptosporidiosis confirmed by fecal IFA among people who grew more than 50% of their own food, giving an overall incidence density rate of 62 cases per 100 person years. Within the ranching community, there were various risk factors identified for cryptosporidiosis, as listed in ??. Number of aged people, presence of a pool, slaughtering own meat, eating wild game, size of property, and number of animals were all found to not differ significantly between the households that experienced a cryptosporidiosis event and those that did not.

A potential confounder investigated in this study was age. Age of case was recorded and included investigated as it was known children are more likely to become infected with cryptosporidiosis, and are also more likely to be exposed by swimming in contaminated waterways, and practicing sub-standard personal hygiene. It was found that IDR for households with young children differed from crude unadjusted IDR, hence the IDR was adjusted for age in the final model.

Interactions that were investigated included source of drinking water and more than half of food grown on site. Households that used surface water for drinking and grew more than 50% of food on site were more likely to undergo an episode of cryptosporidiosis, and hence the RR found in final model were adjusted for this interaction.

Sources of possible bias in this study was selection bias and follow up bias. It is possible that there was differential loss to follow up during this study, with ranching families that did not experience any gastrointestinal event during study period not bothering to report at end of study period. It is also possible that not all cases of GI upset due to cryptosporidiosis were recorded and confirmed. Selection bias may have occurred as families with a history of GI upset may be more interested in study findings and hence be more likely to participate. As there is some evidence of immunity following initial episode, this may reduce incidence in exposure group, reducing calculated RR.

4 Discussion

4.1 Strengths and Limitations

Two strengths of the study are the data quality and accuracy of exposure information.

Using a nurse practitioner known to the local community rather than a foreign researcher improves quality of responses by facilitating trust between study participants and data collection point. People are more likely

to share true information with someone they see at the postoffice weekly, and in turn the nurse practitioner will already have a wealth of information about local families and ranching properties, and can use judgement when deciding accuracy of responses. The physical visit by nurse practitioner greatly improves the accuracy of exposure information. During this visit she was able to inspect and objectively record property layout, water sources, presence of pool on property which improves the quality of exposure measures. The use of county medical records to confirm cases where medical attention was sought improves the accuracy of outcome measurement, although the majority of cases were only confirmed through IFA on submitted fecal samples, a demonstration of the average ranchers stoicism and difficulty in accessing medical care in remote rural communities.

Two weaknesses of this study is the loss of some study participants to follow up, and potential outcome recording issues. There were 126 households lost to follow through this study. They were either unable to be contacted, or refused to participate at the end of the study period. There is the potential that this was a differential loss to follow due to the study design. Households that did not experience a cryptosporidiosis event may have thought it unnecessary to record or submit samples, which would have resulted in an over reporting of the relative risk. Ranching households are stronger than the average household, and will be more likely to deal with a mild GI upset than their city counterparts.

5 Figures

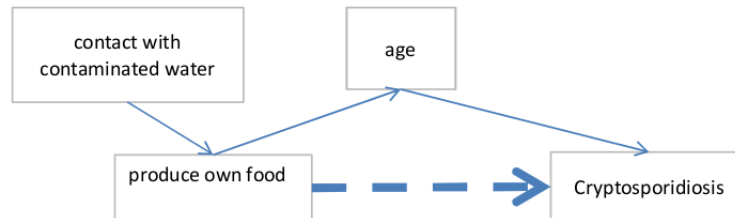


Figure 1: Flow Diagram showing proposed Biological Rationale for study, including exposure, outcome and covariates

initial ranching operations sent EOI		1923			
return of intial questionaiire		1704	88.61% response rate		
number of with NP interview and include in study		1657	97.24% response rate		
* cases are households that experienced a crypto case during study period.					
		Cases	Controls		
household	children (<5 yo)	1231	74.29%	426	25.71%
	number old (>60)	823	49.67%	834	50.33%
	precence pool	845	51.00%	812	49.00%
	watersports (water skiing, fishing, rafting)	815	49.19%	842	50.81%
	outdoor recreational pursuits (hiking, hunting)	896	54.07%	761	45.93%
	Surface water used for drinking	1211	73.08%	446	26.92%
dietry	grow own vegetables	1343	81.05%	314	18.95%
	slaughter own meat	873	52.69%	784	47.31%
	eat wild game	861	51.96%	796	48.04%
	produce more than 50% of food on property	1042	62.88%	615	37.12%
occupational	size property	801	48.34%	856	51.66%
	number animals	873	52.69%	784	47.31%
	number cow-calf pairs	861	51.96%	796	48.04%
	stocking rate	1042	62.88%	615	37.12%
	home block has cattle	1343	81.05%	314	18.95%

Figure 2: Characteristics of study participants and sample size calculations.

	* cases are households that experienced a crypto case during study period.		
	Cases	Controls	RR
produce >50% of food	678	133	5.10
do not	364	482	0.76
	1042	615	

* adjusted for source drinking water.

Figure 3: Odds Ratios (OR) for the association between uveitis and *Bartonella sp.* infection status, age, housing status and geographical location.

Conf.	Power	Unex:Exp	Disease in Exposed	Risk Ratio	Odds Ratio	Sample Size	Total
95.00 %	80.00 %	1:1	7.69 %	1.92	2.00	Unexp. 686, Exposed 686	1,372
90.00 %	"	"				551, 551	1,102
95.00 %	"	"				686, 686	1,372
99.00 %	"	"				995, 995	1,990
99.90 %	"	"				1,431, 1,431	2,862
95.00 %	80.00 %	"				686, 686	1,372
"	90.00 %	"				900, 900	1,800
"	95.00 %	"				1,100, 1,100	2,200
"	99.00 %	"				1,532, 1,532	3,064
"	80.00 %	4:1				1,588, 397	1,985
"	"	3:1				1,290, 430	1,720
"	"	2:1				988, 494	1,482
"	"	1:2				532, 1,064	1,596
"	"	1:3				480, 1,439	1,919
"	"	1:4				453, 1,813	2,266

Figure 4: Sample size function and calculation output from R. Calculations agrees with Epi Info when continuity correction was applied.

References

- [1] DP Casemore. Cryptosporidiosis human and animal epidemiology. In *Cryptosporidium and Cryptosporidiosis*. CRC Press Inc., 1997.
- [2] JS Yoder and MJ Beach. Cryptosporidiosis surveillance United States, 2003-2005. *MMWR Surveill Summ*, 2007.
- [3] Western Farm Press. California cattle numbers, 2003.
- [4] ER Atwill and E Johnson. Age, geographic, and temporal distribution of fecal shedding of *Cryptosporidium parvum* oocysts in cow-calf herds. *American journal of ...*, 1999.
- [5] E R Atwill, J A Harp, T Jones, P W Jardon, S Checél, and M Zylstra. Evaluation of periparturient dairy cows and contact surfaces as a reservoir of *Cryptosporidium parvum* for calfhood infection. *American journal of veterinary research*, 59(9):1116–21, September 1998.
- [6] L J Robertson, a T Campbell, and H V Smith. Survival of *Cryptosporidium parvum* oocysts under various environmental pressures. *Applied and environmental microbiology*, 58(11):3494–500, November 1992.
- [7] C Ong, W Moorehead, a Ross, and J Isaac-Renton. Studies of *Giardia* spp. and *Cryptosporidium* spp. in two adjacent watersheds. *Applied and environmental microbiology*, 62(8):2798–805, August 1996.
- [8] C Carpenter, R Fayer, J Trout, and M J Beach. Chlorine disinfection of recreational water for *Cryptosporidium parvum*. *Emerging infectious diseases*, 5(4):579–84, 1999.
- [9] ER Atwill, EM Johnson, and MG Pereira. Association of herd composition, stocking rate, and duration of calving season with fecal shedding of *Cryptosporidium parvum* oocysts in beef herds. *J Am Vet Med Assoc*, 1999.

- [10] California State Government. California Irrigation Management Information System, 2013.