

Establishing single cell sequencing capacity in Bangladesh to build a pediatric nasal mucosa atlas

Presenting author: Yogesh Hooda, Child Health Research Foundation, Dhaka, Bangladesh, yhooda@chrfd.org



Child Health Research Foundation

Fever Investigation
Sepsis, typhoid, paratyphoid, **AMR...**

Outbreak Investigation
Dengue, Chikungunya, SARS-CoV-2

Neurological & Respiratory infections
Pneumococcus, Influenza, RSV **UNKNOWN...**

Vaccines
Facilitated Hib & pneumococcal vaccine introduction

CHRF

- Kumudini Women's Medical College and Hospital, Mirzapur
- MR Khan Shishu Hospital and Institute, Dhaka
- Bangladesh Shishu Hospital and Institute, Dhaka
- Chittagong Maa-O-Shishu Hospital, Chittagong

Sample collection at a rural community surveillance site at Mirzapur, Bangladesh

Mirzapur upazilla is a semi-urban area, 60 km north of Dhaka, where CHRF has been running a community surveillance since 2013

Mirzapur upazilla, Tangail District

Demographic Surveillance Site (DSS)

invasive bacterial disease- Vaccine preventable - surveillance (IB-VPD)

Population	Mirzapur	DSS	IB-VPD
Total	428,170	263,079	130,416
Birth Cohort	7,714	4,954	2,500
<5 y	38,953	26,116	13,342
Union	13	8	4

Building computational capacity @CHRF

- Single-cell analysis requires robust computational skills; building on the genomic sequencing and analysis capacity @CHRF~

Szabo et al, Immunity 2021
55,218 cells

Yoshida et al, Nature 2022
236,977 cells

Zeigler et al, Cell 2021
32,588 cells

dataset

cell-type

Merged dataset = 324,783 cells (BBKNN, Polanski et al 2019)

A Global Pediatric Cell Atlas of Nasal and Oral Mucosa

Design of sample collection

- Village Health Workers identify children with symptoms of suspected respiratory infection
- Two nurses visit next day & collect nasopharyngeal sample
- Age/sex/geography matched health controls are selected by a biostatistician enrolled, and samples are collected
- Data regarding health condition, household information are collected from all
- All samples re stored in -70 °C for processing at CHRF HQ

WHO case definition for community-based surveillance for RSV infections:

- shortness of breath; cough and/or
- sore throat and/or
- coryza

Next steps

- Complete sample collection (n=48) by November 2023 (n = 100)
- Undertake single cell capture and sequencing in-house using the Honeycomb HIVE kit and Nextseq2000
- Analyze data and compare with other sites, published datasets to build an atlas of nasal swabs
- The biggest challenge: Acquisition and price of reagents

Acknowledgements

- Senjuti Saha & team, Child Health Research Foundation
- José Ordoñas-Montanes & team, Boston Children's Hospital
- Bruce Horwitz & team, Boston Children's Hospital
- Alex Shalek & team, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- All of other sites of the consortium