

## Research Article

# Weil-Felix Test - A Diagnostic Tool for Rickettsial Diseases

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Received: December 05, 2016; Accepted: February 09, 2017; Published: February 14, 2017

## Abstract

Rickettsial diseases are generally classified under the causes of Pyrexia of Unknown Origin (PUO) and high prevalence of this disease is found in developing countries like India. Diagnosis in such cases is difficult because early sign and symptoms are non-specific and varied. Mortality may be as high as 30-40% if untreated. Weil Felix in one of the cheapest screening methods available for laboratory diagnosis of rickettsial diseases but the major drawback of this method is its less sensitivity. A prospective testing was carried out in clinical pathology department in Haffkine Institute as a routine testing for the patients who are advised for extended Widal test. These patients come from the various government hospitals, private hospitals and tertiary care centres. The serum samples from 1464 PUO cases which included patients of all age group and from both government and private hospitals, were subjected to Weil-Felix test (RK Diagnostics, Malad, Mumbai, India). The test was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. Titers of  $\geq 1:80$  for OX K, OX 2 and OX 19 were considered significant. Of 1464 samples, rickettsial diseases were detected in 485 (33.13%) samples. Seropositivity was higher among male subjects 262 (54.02%) when compared with female subjects 223 (45.98%) Most of the positive cases were in 5-10 age group. Prevalence of rickettsial diseases 485 (33.13%) is significantly high, especially in children's and hence should be included in the differential diagnosis of PUO.

**Keywords:** Rickettsia; Weil Felix; Pyrexia of Unknown Origin (PUO); Scrub typhus; Rocky mountain scrub typhus; Tick borne scrub typhus

## Introduction

Rickettsiae are characterised as group of small non-motile gram negative coccobacilli and are obligate intracellular organism. They are generally transmitted by arthropod vectors like lice, fleas and ticks [1]. Rickettsiae are globally prevalent and they have been report in all parts of India like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, Assam, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu [2]. Based on clinical manifestation species of Rickettsia can be categorized into spotted fever, typhus, and scrub typhus groups [3]. Rickettsial infections are attributed as one of the important causes of Pyrexia of Unknown Origin (PUO) and there is a need to differentiate it from other common febrile illnesses like enteric fever, malaria, dengue for appropriate treatment and better prophylaxis etc [4].

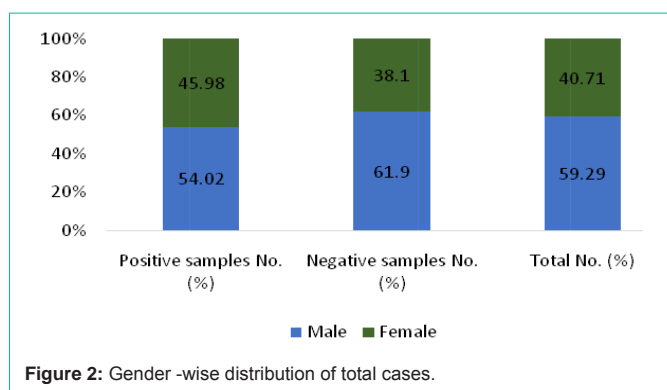
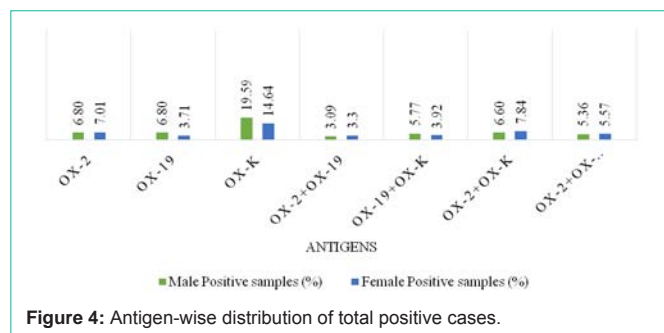
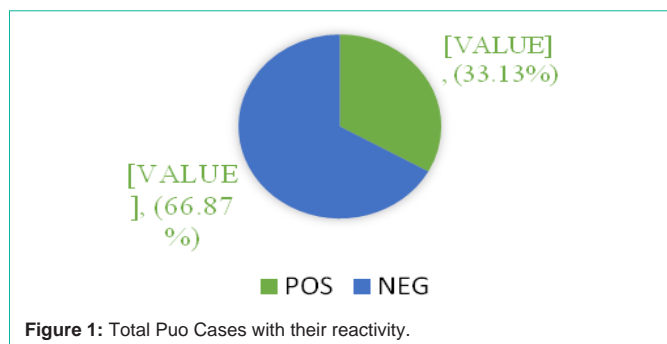
Clinical manifestation of Rickettsial infection have been very well documented but recent studies in asian countries have reported unusual complication associated with rickettsial infection such as gastrointestinal manifestations, tinnitus, and hepatitis syndromes [5]. Severities of this disease vary from self-limited illness to fulmination life threatening infection if untreated [6]. Mortality due to these infections is reported to occur in 1% to 30% of untreated cases [7,8].

Treatment for rickettsial infection needs to started on the basis of clinical and epidemiological suspicion as no single laboratory finding is specific for early diagnosis, moreover the method used and sensitivity in testing this infection varies between with different

laboratories. The greatest challenge to the clinician is the diagnostic dilemma posed by these infections early in their clinical course when antibiotic therapy is most effective. Micro-immunofluorescence, latex agglutination, indirect hemagglutination, immuno-peroxidase assay, and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay are various serological tests available. Immunofluorescence Assay (IFA) is the "gold standard" technique [9]. Even though the sensitivity and specificity of Weil Felix test is low, in most of small laboratories, this method is the only one available. This study was conducted to know the prevalence of rickettsial diseases among various age group and gender wise prevalence of this infection.

## Materials and Methods

Prospective study of 32 months from Jan 2014 to Aug 2016 was done in our clinical pathology department Haffkine Institute, Parel, India. Rickettsial diseases were diagnosed by Weil-Felix test (RK Diagnostics, Malad, Mumbai, India). Total of 1464 serum samples from PUO cases were subjected to Weil-Felix test. Test is based on the principle that some strains of Proteus share common somatic constituents with certain species of Rickettsia. Sera from patients infected with Rickettsia will, therefore, produce agglutination with Proteus antigen suspensions. Antigen suspension of Proteus OX 19 antigen reacts strongly with the sera of patients with typhus group rickettsiae and Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Proteus OX 2 with the sera of patients with spotted fever infections, while the Proteus OX K with the sera of patients infected with scrub typhus. Titers of  $\geq 1:80$  for OX 2, OX 19 and OX K were considered diagnostically significant.

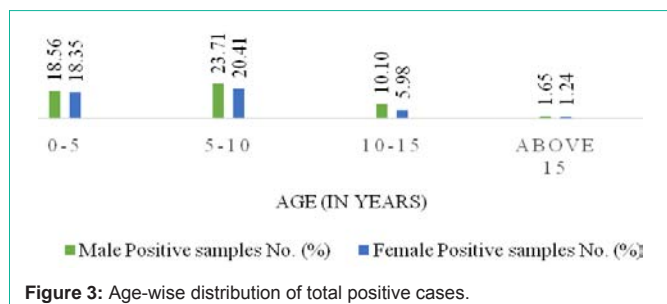


**Table 1:** Total puro cases with their reactivity.

Positive samples No. (%)	Negative samples No. (%)	Total No. (%)
485 (33.13%)	979 (66.87)	1464

**Table 2:** Gender-wise distribution of total cases.

Gender	Positive samples No. (%)	Negative samples No. (%)	Total No. (%)
Male	262 (54.02)	606 (61.90)	868 (59.29)
Female	223 (45.98)	373 (38.10)	596 (40.71)
Total	485 (100)	979 (100)	1464 (100)



**Table 3:** Age-wise distribution of total positive cases.

Age-Group In Years	Male Positive samples No. (%)	Female Positive samples No. (%)	Total No. (%)
0-5	90 (18.56)	89 (18.35)	179 (36.91)
5-10	115 (23.71)	99 (20.41)	214 (44.12)
10-15	49 (10.10)	29 (05.98)	78 (16.08)
Above 15	8 (01.65)	6 (01.24)	14 (2.89)
Total	262 (54.02)	223 (45.98)	485 (100)

## Results

Of 1464 samples, rickettsial diseases were detected in 485 (33.13%) samples. Seropositivity was higher among male subjects 262 (54.02%) when compared with female subjects 223 (45.98%). Most of the positive cases were in 5-10 age groups. 67 samples were reactive to OX 2 only, 166 to OX K only and 51 samples to OX 19 individually. When reactivity was seen towards two or more antigens in the same serum sample, combination of antigens demonstrated are OX 19 + OX 2, OX 19 + OX K, OX 2 + OX K and OX 19 + OX 2 + OX K. In this combination OX 19 + OX 2 was detected in 31 samples, OX 19 + OX K in 47 samples, OX 19 + OX 2 + OX K in 53 samples. Maximum reactivity was in combination OX 2 + OX K which was detected in 70 samples. In the present study, rickettsial diseases were detected in 485 (33.13%) samples with male predominance 262 (54.02%) which is similar to previous studies [1,2]. Maximum reactivity was in combination OX 2 + OX K. Recent studies have shown similar results [10]. Rickettsial infection is reemerging with reports of this infection from different parts of worlds, predominantly in Asian countries [11]. The Rickettsial diseases are endemic in Southeast Asia, Northern Australia and pacific islands. Amongst Rickettsiosis scrub typhus is

most common and is endemic in the tropical and subtropical regions of the Asian continent. The presence of rickettsial diseases in India has been documented in subhimalayan region of the country [12]. As per (Figure 1), out of 1464 samples, 485 (33.13%) cases shows positive results. As per (Figure 2), out of total 1464 samples, 45.98% of female cases are showing positive results whereas 54.02% of male cases are showing positive results. As per above chart, it is seen that positive cases in males are more prominent than females. (Figure 3) shows the age wise distribution of positive cases. According to (Table 3), from the total number of sample received by our department, highest number of samples are from the age group of 5-10 in both male & female, whereas less samples are from the age group of above 15. Most of the cases which show positive test result for are belonging to the age group of 5-10. As per (Figure 4), from the total number of positive sample, maximum shows reactivity towards OX-K antigen 166 (34.23%). Reactivity is maximum in combination of OX-2 + OX-K which is 70 (14.43%).

## Discussion

From the data obtained, it is clear that Seropositivity was higher among male subjects 262 (54.02%) when compared with female subjects 223 (45.98%). Males appear to be at higher risk to infection from tick-borne rickettsioses [13]. This is likely because of greater recreational or occupational exposures to tick habitats. However, in some spotted fever illnesses (e.g., Q fever), females seem to be less

**Table 4:** Antigen-wise distribution of total positive cases.

Antigens	Male Positive samples No. (%)	Female Positive samples No. (%)	Total No. (%)
Only OX 2	33 (06.80)	34 (07.01)	67 (13.81)
Only OX 19	33 (06.80)	18 (03.71)	51 (10.52)
Only OX K	95 (19.59)	71 (14.64)	166 (34.23)
OX 2 + OX 19	15 (03.09)	16 (03.30)	31 (06.39)
OX 19 + OX K	28 (05.77)	19 (03.92)	47 (9.69)
OX 2 + OX K	32 (06.60)	38 (07.84)	70 (14.43)
OX 2 + OX 19 + OX K	26 (05.36)	27 (05.57)	53 (10.93)
Total	262 (54.02)	223 (45.98)	485 (100)

susceptible to the infection possibly due to a protective role of female hormones [14].

Most of the sample are reactive to OX-K antigen i.e.166 (34.23%). OX-K represents the scrub typhus infection. Because the vectors from which it is transmitted is present in most countries of the South-East Asia Region and it is endemic in certain geographical regions of India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand [15].

Most of the positive cases were in 5-10 age groups. A thorough recreational and occupational history can help reveal potential exposures to tick habitats. In areas endemic for ticks, activities in commonplaces as playing in a backyard, visiting a neighbourhood park, gardening, or walking dogs are potential sources of tick exposure. Many types of environments serve as tick habitats, depending on the specific tick vector species. Areas with high uncut grass, weeds, and low brush might pose a high risk for certain vector species; however, these tick species also seek hosts in well-maintained grass lawns around suburban homes [16].

Weil-felix still remains an important tool for diagnosis of rickettsial infection, although rickettsiae can be isolated from or detected in clinical specimens using other serological techniques. New techniques such as micro Immunofluorescence Assay (IFA) have gained importance and have become reference test for detection of rickettsial infection. The procedure appears to be the most sensitive and specific method for the diagnosis of rickettsial infections. It is demonstrated that the sensitivity between WF test and micro IF results especially with a rise in WF titre is around 70% [17]. Greater clinical awareness, a higher index of suspicion, better use of available diagnostic tools would increase the frequency with which rickettsial diseases are diagnosed [18].

Although rickettsiae can be isolated from or detected in clinical specimens, serological tests, especially Weil-Felix test, still remain an indispensable tool in diagnosis. In recent years the micro Immunofluorescence Assay (IFA) has become the reference test. The procedure appears to be the most appropriate for the diagnosis of rickettsial infections in low setup laboratories. Weil Felix test is the most established test to detect immune response of host to different Proteus antigens that cross-respond with rickettsiae. In spite of the fact that it needs specificity and sensitivity, it can be utilized as a primary diagnostic tool for detection of rickettsial infection in developing nations. One of the real restrictions of serology is the cross reactivity that frequently exists among antigens of pathogen inside similar class and at times in various genera. In reference research facilities, Cross-

Absorption (CA) procedures and Western blotting might be utilized to separate rickettsial infection by antibody evaluation, in developing nations like India where the study of disease transmission and burden of rickettsial disease is to a great extent.

Unfamiliar, high cost of directing examinations like immunofluorescence, Western blot or PCR based tests is extra obstacle in making exact conclusion of rickettsial illnesses. In such a case, straightforward, temperate Weil Felix test as beginning examination can guide a clinician in initiating proper treatment. Weil Felix test detects IgM antibody perceivable 5-10 days following the onset of disease indication. Entire cells of *P. vulgaris* OX 2 respond firmly with serum from individual tainted with Spotted Fever Group (SFG) rickettsiae except for those with Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF); and entire cells of *P. vulgaris* OX 19 respond with serum from individual contaminated with typhus aggregate rickettsial and in addition with RMSF. Likewise, OX K strain of *P. mirabilis* agglutinates with serum from scrub typhus patients. For a test to be valuable in the finding of intense rickettsial contamination, the most critical criteria are sensitivity and the length of deferral between the onset and appearance of noticeable antibody titres. Cross-reaction or significant titre in double antigen can be determined by testing convalescent serum to validate significant increase in titre. Results of Weil Felix test along with other test like IgM antibody ELISA or immunofluorescence can improve the reliability of results barring cost per test for diagnostic purposes.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, Weil Felix test can serve as primary test however not sole technique to perceive and analyze rickettsial diseases. In this manner, it is workable for most microbiology research facilities of the countries like India over to begin Weil Felix test, survey the load in their general vicinity and later on include other test like ELISA or immunofluorescence or Western blot contingent on the individual need and facilities accessible. Our outcomes demonstrate that rickettsial contaminations are one of the imperative reasons for PUO and dynamic observation of rickettsial disease is required to know correct extent and circulation of vector and diseases.

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