

# Toscana Virus Epidemiology: From Italy to Beyond

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**Abstract:** Toscana virus (TOSV) is an arthropod-borne virus which is transmitted to humans by *Phlebotomus* spp sandflies. Infection is the cause of brain injuries, such as aseptic meningitis and meningoencephalitis, in Italy mainly during the summer. More recently some unusual clinical manifestations due to TOSV with severe sequelae, such as ischemic complications and hydrocephalus, have been reported. TOSV represents an important emerging pathogen and its presence is being investigated in several European countries on the Mediterranean basin, including Italy, France, Spain, Portugal and Cyprus. Phylogenetic analysis has distinguished two genotypes of TOSV, A and B; the first is circulating mainly in Italy and the second in Spain, indicating a different geographic distribution possibly related to the vector. This distribution, evolving with the climate, globalization and habitat modification, has implications for the epidemiology of TOSV.

**Keywords:** Toscana virus, phleboviruses, vectors, epidemiology, meningitis.

## INTRODUCTION

Toscana Virus (TOSV) belongs to the *Phlebovirus* genus of the *Bunyaviridae* family, it is an arthropod-borne virus transmitted to humans by *Phlebotomus*, *Sergentomyia* and *Lutzomyia* genera, in particular by *Phlebotomus perniciosus* and *P. perfiliewi*. The virus can be transmitted transovarially in the insect vectors, but its animal reservoir has not been identified yet. TOSV isolation from the brain of a bat (*Pipistrellus kuhli*) has been the only evidence of the possible involvement of this species in the ecology of the virus [1-3]. However, serological investigations have shown that anti-TOSV specific IgG has been detected in some animal species [4], indicating that this virus can also infect animals [4]. Its genome is composed of three negative single-strand RNA segments (ssRNA<sup>-</sup>) designated Large (L), Medium (M) and Small (S). The different segments code respectively for the RNA-dependent RNA-polymerase (L) [5], two envelope glycoproteins (G<sub>N</sub> and G<sub>C</sub>) [6, 7] and a nucleocapsid protein (N) [8]. Moreover, two non-structural proteins (NS<sub>m</sub> and NS<sub>s</sub>) are coded by the M and S segments, respectively. Among sandfly-transmitted viruses, three serotypes have been identified: Naples, Sicilian and Toscana. Naples and Sicilian serotypes have the widest geographical distribution which is related to the distribution of the vector (*P. papatasi*) and they have been isolated from sandflies in Africa, central Asia, the Americas and Europe. In temperate regions, peak sandfly activity occurs during summer when the human population in these areas is exposed to sand-fly transmitted diseases, including those caused by phleboviruses, as demonstrated by serological investigations performed on the indigenous populations and tourists visiting these areas [9-18]. SSFV and SNFV are aetiologic agents of mild, self-limited disease characterized by fever,

myalgia, and headache [19, 20]. However, TOSV is the major cause of aseptic meningitis (95%) and meningoencephalitis (4.5%) and influenza-like illness during the summer season [21, 22]. Most cases of the disease have been reported in residents or travelers in central Italy or Spain, but a growing number of cases has been recorded in other countries in the Mediterranean basin, including Portugal, France, Cyprus, Turkey and Greece [23-27]. Asymptomatic infection and infection without central nervous system involvement due to TOSV, such as febrile erythema or influenza-like illness, have also been described [21, 28]. Unusual clinical manifestations or severe sequelae, such as hydrocephalus, epididymo-orchitis and ischemic complications, have recently been reported [21, 22, 28-30]. Genome sequence information is now available for evaluating its geographical distribution, virus surveillance and studying emerging pathogens [10]. In the past few years, some scientific studies have focused on the genetic analysis and phylogenetic relationship between the TOSV strains that have been isolated in different European countries [31-34]. Two different clusters of TOSV, genotypes A and B, were clearly distinguished and the geographic distribution may be different for each TOS virus genotype [31]. Reinfection cases have not been detected so far and preexisting immunity plays a role in limiting disease in the affected areas of current TOSV prevalence. However, this virus could be a threat to human health, in particular for populations outside the considered area, thus research and surveillance studies should be promoted to prevent its spread in new areas.

## TOSCANA VIRUS IN ITALY

Toscana virus was isolated for the first time in 1971 from *P. perniciosus* in Monte Argentario (Grosseto, Tuscany) [1, 35, 36], but it was recognized as a causative agent of neurological disease in humans only in 1983, when it was isolated for the first time from a young woman with lymphocytic meningitis [37]. A serosurvey for the presence of antibodies to Sicilian sandfly virus, Naples sandfly virus and Toscana virus highlighted that in spite of the use of

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insecticide-spraying malaria eradication campaigns in Italy after 1940, Toscana virus was still observed annually in central Italy during summer, causing meningitis or meningoencephalitis [19, 20, 38, 39]. The rate of TOSV-associated meningitis during summer in Italy was demonstrated by an epidemiological study conducted on hospitalized patients residing in Tuscany during the 1995-1998 period. About eighty percent of cases of aseptic meningitis were due to TOSV infection [38]. The incisive role of TOSV as an etiologic agent of neurological diseases in central Italy was clearly underlined by Pauri P. in a study conducted from 1999 through 2003 (personal communication). Further serological analyses were conducted on a high-risk population occupationally exposed to viral infection in two regions of Italy: Tuscany and Piedmont. The results indicated a TOSV seroprevalence of 77.2% in forestry workers, particularly in Tuscany, compared to 22.7% of seropositivity in the urban population (Table 1). This finding is strictly correlated with the favorable habitat for the arthropod vectors in the regions where the specific vector lives [40]. Moreover, this serological analysis underlined the presence of asymptomatic infections of TOSV in exposed people. Another serological investigation

**Table 1. Prevalence of TOSV Antibodies in Occupationally Exposed and Citizens of Two Italian Regions [40]**

Population	No. (%) Tested for TOSV Antibodies		
	Positive	Negative	Total
<b>Tuscany</b>			
Forestry workers	278 (77.2)	82 (22.8)	360
Control	66 (22.7)	224 (77.3)	290
<b>Piedmont</b>			
Forestry workers	3 <sup>a</sup> (6)	47 (94)	50
Control	1 (2.5)	39 (97.5)	40

<sup>a</sup>Two sera with borderline value.

carried out on asymptomatic household contacts of central nervous system infection patients showed anti-TOS IgG seropositivity in 22% and IgG/IgM seropositivity in 6% of the subjects [20, 41]. These data confirm that TOSV infection can occur in humans with mild or even no symptoms. A more recent and wider study carried out in the Siena area during the years of 1993-2008 showed that a high rate of meningitis in the summer is due to TOSV infection (399 cases), with a peak in 2005 and 2006 (Fig. 1A) [42]. A significant decrease in cases was recorded in 2007-2008. A retrospective analysis of the climate in this area, during the summer of 2006, revealed that the temperature was 3-5 °C higher than 2007, with more days at extremely higher temperatures compared to the seasonal mean values. The incidence of TOSV aseptic meningitis in central Italy was higher in July, August and September (Fig. 1B). Some sporadic TOSV activity was noted during the remaining span of time. Other reports of TOSV infections have been described in northern Italy (Emilia Romagna, Piedmont) [28, 40, 43] and in other regions, including the Marches, Umbria, Lazio, Campania and Sardinia [44-46]. In this context, two

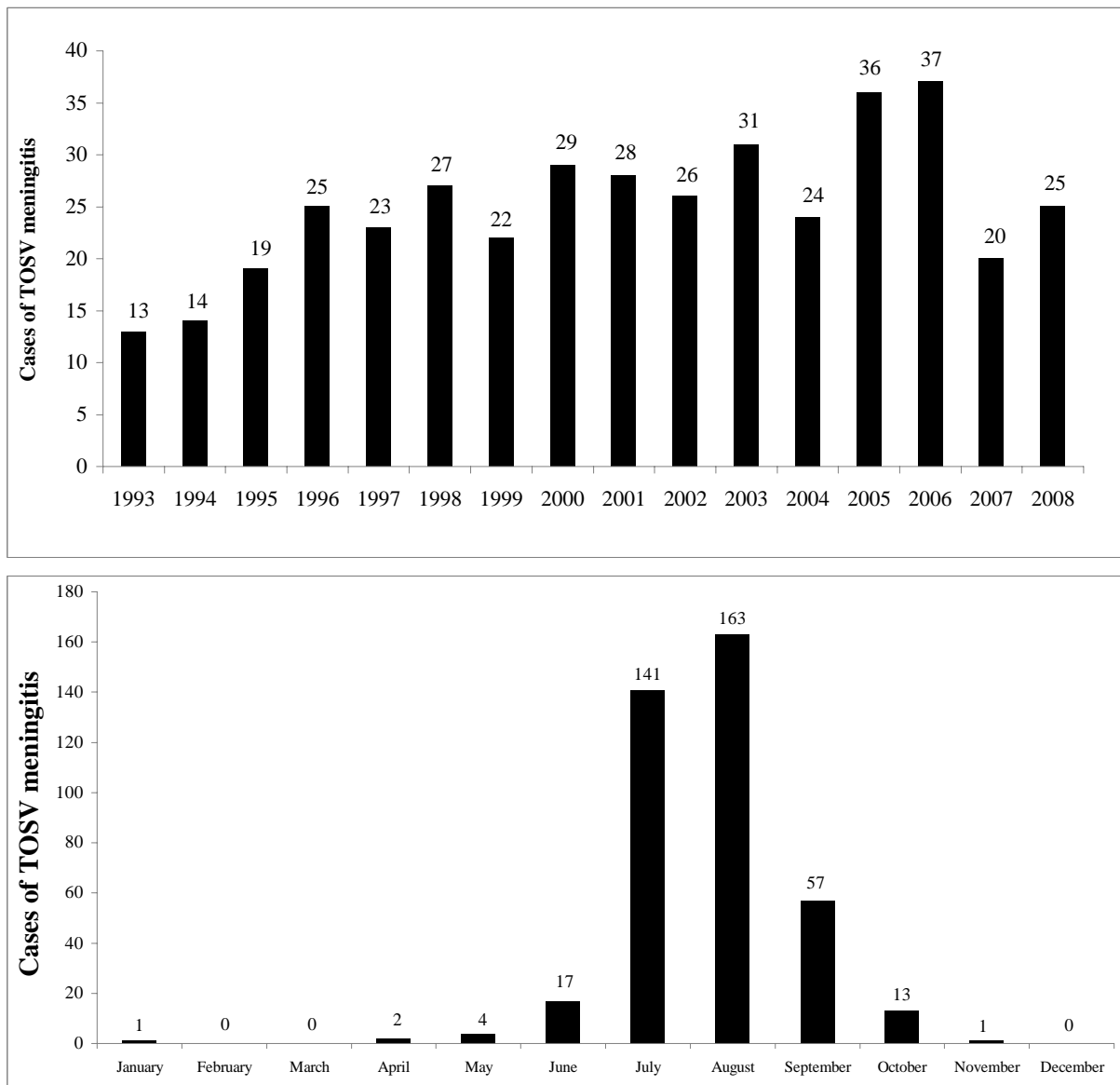
cases of meningoencephalitis with severe sequelae, such as hydrocephalus caused by TOSV, were observed in Umbria [29]. A recent retrospective study on the antibody prevalence rates of Toscana virus (TOSV) among children and adults was performed in a population (n=2737) living in Tuscany during 1999-2006 [47]. The seroprevalence rate was 19.8% in adults and 5.8% in children, showing an age-dependent increase in TOSV specific immunity. Moreover, correlating seroprevalence to the clinical profile, the study indicated that asymptomatic TOSV infection is more frequent in young people (91%) than in adults (31.4%), in whom a higher incidence of severe signs of neurological disorders correlated to TOSV infection are present (Fig. 2). It is still unclear why this occurs.

## TOSCANA VIRUS IN THE IBERIAN PENINSULA

Several clinical manifestations of TOSV infection have also been reported in Spain and Portugal. In Portugal, a retrospective study performed on cerebrospinal fluid samples from patients with a diagnosis of meningitis collected between May and September from 2002 through 2005 revealed the presence of TOSV in 5.6% patients, as a causative agent of neurological disease in Portuguese inhabitants [24]. A large epidemiological study conducted in the province of Granada by a Spanish group [25] established TOSV as one of the most important etiological agents of CNS diseases. The seroprevalence rate for TOSV was 24.9%, as also observed in Italy [48], while other seroprevalence studies carried out in northern Europe [49] report a lower rate, confirming that TOSV is endemic in the Mediterranean area. The high seroprevalence rates suggest that diagnosis is frequently missed since most cases are mild and a severe pathology appears in only a few subjects. A possible explanation could be that the TOSV circulating in this region is less neurovirulent than the Italian one, but this has been refuted by some case reports describing serious clinical manifestations in TOSV infected patients. Two unusual severe neurological sequelae were reported, and in both cases TOSV diagnosis was carried out by RT-PCR and serological methods. Immunoglobulins M were detected at a very late stage of infection, while a borderline level of IgG was found several months after admission. Both patients reported ischemic complications and the outcome of the infection was probably influenced by their compromised immune systems [22]. A case of deafness after TOSV meningitis has also recently been described [30]. In any case, the seasonal distribution, between June and October with a peak of incidence in August (53%), the age dependency of TOSV infection and the predominance of disease in rural area residents (11.64%) are similar to those recorded in Italy [50, 51]. In 2003, the Spanish Ministry of Health sponsored "EVITAR" (Enfermedades Viricas Transmitidas por Artrópodos y Roedores), a network for the surveillance of arthropod- and rodent-transmitted viruses. As a part of this study, a broad serological and molecular investigation on TOSV was performed [25]. TOSV was also isolated from sandfly pools captured in the Granada province and its genome was sequenced, providing genetic information for a better characterization of TOSV strains circulating in Spain.

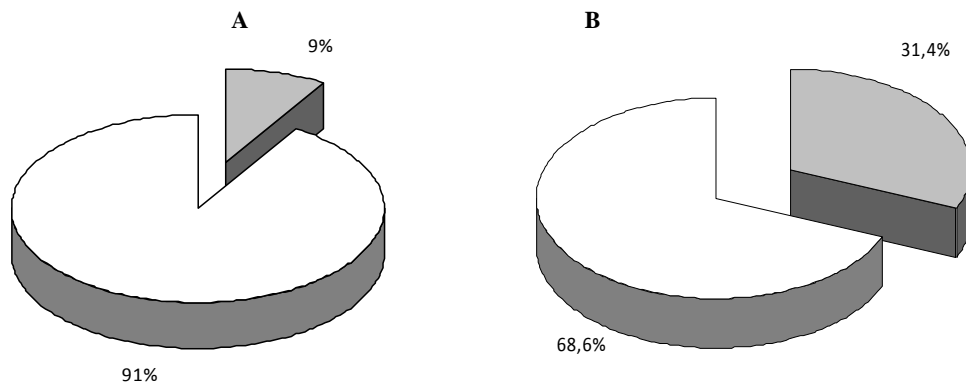
## TOSCANA VIRUS IN FRANCE

Toscana virus distribution is not restricted to Italy and Spain, as other European countries are also affected. During



**Fig. (1).** (A) Toscana virus meningitis in the Siena area during the years 1993-2008. (B) Seasonal distribution of TOSV meningitis in Tuscany.

**Clinical manifestation of TOSV infection**



**Fig. (2).** Clinical manifestation of TOSV infection in seropositive subjects. Asymptomatic infection (white) is more frequent in young people (A) than in adults (B) [47].

a program of surveillance for West Nile virus in southern France, several samples with suspected meningitis were also tested for the presence of TOSV [26] and some resulted positive by molecular and serological techniques. The virus was then isolated on cell cultures from clinical samples and from arthropod vectors, indicating that it was circulating in southern France and could cause neurological disease in some subjects [33]. To date, two native cases of TOSV infections have been reported in the south of France [21]. So far only one case of TOSV infection has been described in a German traveler returning from France [11]. Recently the first imported case of meningoencephalitis due to TOSV in a traveler returning from Italy to France was reported [18]. An interesting study on seroprevalence was conducted in volunteer blood donors in France, showing that 12 % of sera from healthy donors and 18.9% of sera from patients hospitalized for CNS infection were IgG positive for TOSV, confirming that TOSV circulates in southeastern France and that a significant proportion of healthy blood donors have a history of TOSV infection [52]. These data raise concerns about potential implications for blood donors and the risk of transmitting the virus to naïve subjects.

### TOSV IN THE REST OF EUROPE

Other countries in the Mediterranean basin are affected by the presence of sandflies and, consequently, arthropod-borne phleboviruses. Some sporadic seroprevalence investigations performed in Greece, Cyprus, Israel, Tunisia, Algeria and even Iran, have shown that the naïve population can be infected by Phleboviruses consisting of many serotypes [27, 53-56]. Most of these studies have recorded the presence of anti SSFV antibodies, but it is likely that a specific antibody response against TOSV could also be found. The presence of sandfly fever virus was also investigated in Bosnia and Herzegovina in a serological study of the local population. The presence of specific anti-TOSV antibodies was revealed in a group of patients during 2006-2008 [16]. Since this region also appears to be affected by the virus, further serological analysis are needed for evaluating the presence of TOSV in this wide area, in order to adopt measures of prevention of the disease. The circulation of endemic viruses has been facilitated through globalization, and TOSV is a good example. In fact, TOSV infections have been reported in people visiting endemic areas (Fig. 3). The first well described case concerns Swedish soldiers based in Cyprus during 1985: twenty percent showed seroconversion to TOSV with specific IgG without any signs of illness [14]. In light of these data, a retrospective investigation was conducted by Eitrem *et al.* on Swedish tourists that had visited the region for the presence of Toscana virus in Cyprus [57]. All three serotypes of the sandfly fever viruses (Sicilian, Naples and Toscana) were detected in Cyprus, with a higher incidence of Sicilian and Naples strains than Toscana (antibody prevalence rates 32% and 57%, respectively) [23]. Other scientists have focused their attention on this emerging virus in order to diagnose some forms of meningitis, particularly those affecting people who had visited endemic areas in the summer. In fact, several cases of aseptic meningitis in tourists returning from Italy, Spain or France were related to TOSV. Some infections imported into Germany by people returning from a vacation in Tuscany, France, Spain or Portugal have been

reported [11, 12, 49, 58-61]. Another case of imported TOSV infection has been recorded in the Netherlands, where a patient with meningoencephalitis was hospitalized after a vacation in central Italy during the summer [62]. Other imported Toscana virus infections acquired by travelers have been reported during the past few years. In Switzerland, a case of meningitis due to TOSV infection was reported in a tourist who had stayed on the coast of Tuscany (Elba Island) during August [63]. On the basis of these data, Toscana virus meningitis should be included in the differential diagnosis of people with neurological symptoms returning from a holiday in the Mediterranean area.

### PHYLOGENETIC ANALYSIS AMONG TOSV ISOLATES

A number of TOSV strains have been isolated from clinical samples and *Phlebotomus* spp. and their genomes have been partially or fully sequenced allowing for a phylogenetic analysis among strains circulating in the Mediterranean. A comparison was carried out among the several nucleotide and aminoacid sequences available in GenBank. Few differences were found in a partial sequence of the nucleoprotein gene among strains isolated in Italy, indicating that at least four different genotypes were circulating in the same area [39]. A later and more detailed analysis of a portion of the M fragment encoding the G<sub>N</sub> glycoprotein was performed by Venturi *et al.* on some Italian TOSV isolates. Phylogenetic analysis revealed four different lineages which did not show a close correspondence between viral strains and an area or a year of isolation, or with the host species. Finally, no correlation between phylogenetic clusters and the clinical presentation of the disease could be observed [34]. However, this study did not analyze the G<sub>C</sub> gene, the most variable viral gene encoding the protein, which is probably involved in recognition and binding to the cell receptor [32]. This analysis revealed a nucleotide variability in the M segment among circulating strains of TOSV, without correlating any variation in the antigenic properties with a more neurovirulent strain. At this aim, different TOSV strains from Spain were compared with isolates from patients and vectors and the Italian reference strain (ISS Ph1.3) [25]. Sequencing of the N gene and, partially the L gene, of strains isolated from patients and from vectors showed complete nucleotide and amino acid homology. The differences between TOSV and the Italian strain indicated, however, that at least two lineages of TOSV are circulating. In order to more fully clarify this finding, a phylogenetic analysis of the entire genome of TOSV strains was carried out on isolates from Spain and France by Collao *et al.* [31]. Pairwise comparison among the genomes showed that the S segment is highly conserved, in particular in the N gene, while the NSs coding sequence is more variable. Among the L and M genes, the M shows the highest rate of mutation. This suggests the presence of two geographically distinct TOSV genotypes, A and B. The TOSV A genotype includes all the Italian strains and it is also circulating in France and Portugal; the TOSV B genotype is circulating in Spain, France and Portugal. However, the virus circulation in Portugal must still be well clarified [31]. Geographic differences in genotype distribution may be related to differences in vector distribution.

## Geographical circulation of TOSV in Europe



**Fig. (3).** Circulation of Toscana virus in Europe and in other countries. ★: native cases of TOSV infection; ★: imported cases of TOSV infection; • TOSV seropositivity in the population.

### CONCLUSION

The study and surveillance of arbovirus infections should be considered worldwide, since they may cause emergent diseases and may represent an important public health problem in the coming years. Globalization and habitat modification have introduced new infective agents in different areas, and global air travel, deforestation, wars and changes in agricultural practices, among other factors, have changed our relationship with flora and fauna. Thus, new diseases have emerged. It is also very important to know how viruses and other pathogens evolve so that we will better be able to treat them. TOSV is an interesting example of an emergent virus transmitted by sandflies. Detailed information of the TOSV reservoir host is needed. Except for the data regarding its isolation from *Pipistrellus kuhlii*, no other information is available at this time. A serological study performed on some animal species in Tuscany revealed that ovines and, in particular, horses can be infected

by TOSV, apparently, without symptoms [4]. However, further studies are necessary for identifying the reservoir hosts of this virus that are responsible for maintaining it. Recent cases of more serious and unusual clinical pathologies due to TOSV in humans have been described [21, 22, 28-30], indicating that modification in host or in vector, as well as in viral agents, can represent an important factor responsible for extending the range of well-known arboviruses and the unexpected neurovirulence from a “common” pathogen. There is no treatment for TOSV infection, but supportive therapy is sometimes necessary in patients with neurological disease. Moreover, not only European countries but also others where phlebotomines are diffused should be alert to TOSV as an emergent cause of CNS infections. Only prevention, based on large epidemiological studies and research, and the development of new vaccines may be useful for controlling this viral infection.

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