

	Surveillance Report	volume	11
		issue	9
		date	28 September 2006

To see the citations for these articles, including electronic page number, [click here](#). For further explanation and help, [see here](#).

1. [Outbreak of community-acquired legionnaire's disease, July-September 2006, Paris, France](#)
2. [Extensive drug-resistant TB: a threat for Europe?](#)
3. [Erratum for: Euro Surveill 2006; 11\(9\):E060921.1](#)
4. [Erratum for: Euro Surveill 2006; 11\(9\):E060921.3](#)

Outbreak of community-acquired legionnaire's disease, July-September 2006, Paris, France

D Dejour Salamanca¹, S Henry², D Che³ (d.che@invs.sante.fr), on behalf of the investigation team*

¹Cellule Inter-Régionale d'Epidémiologie (CIRE) Ile de France, France

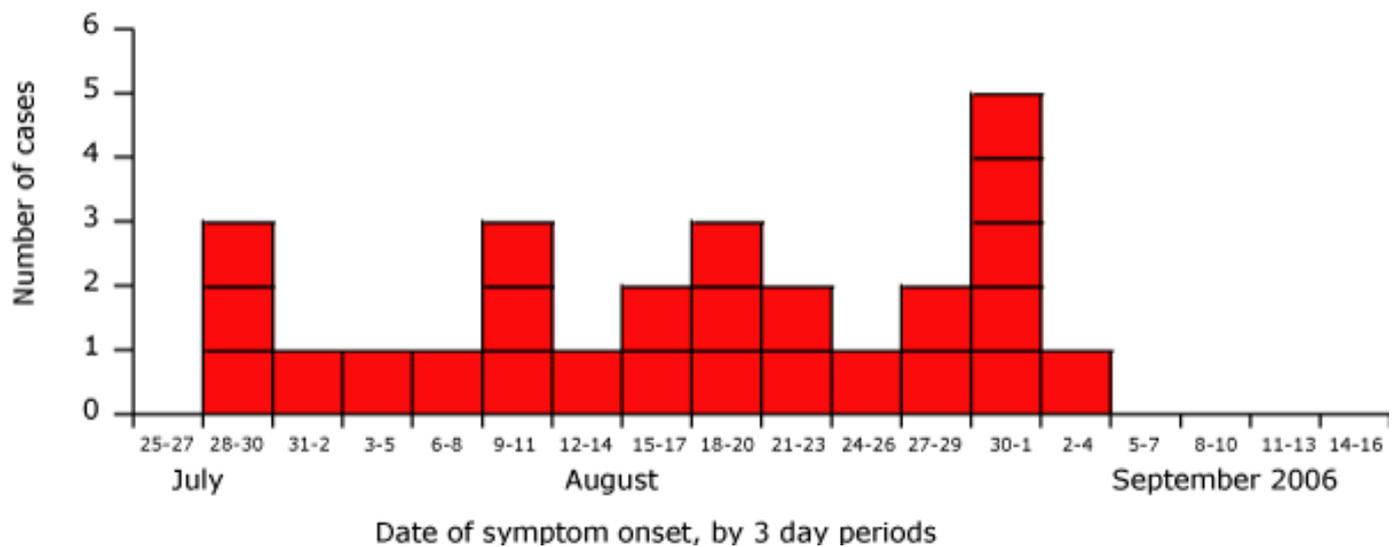
²Direction des Affaires Sanitaires et Sociales, Paris, France

³Institut de Veille Sanitaire, Saint Maurice, France

* C Cosson, C Tremblay, Y Pavageau, A-L Thos, C Bernard (Direction des affaires sanitaires et sociales, Paris), S Jarraud (Centre national de référence des légionelles, Lyon), C Campèse (InVS, Saint Maurice), F Du-Fou-de-Kerdaniel, C Chollet (Service technique interdépartemental d'inspection des installations classées, Paris)

In early September 2006, an outbreak of 26 cases of legionnaire's disease was detected in southeast Paris, by the local health authorities responsible for surveillance (Figure). All patients had symptoms of acute lower respiratory tract infection and tested positive for urinary antigen, indicating a *Legionella pneumophila* serogroup 1 infection. Dates of symptom onset ranged from 28 July to 2 September 2006 (figure). Patients' ages ranged from 21 to 86 years, 85% were men, and two patients have died.

Figure. Legionnaire's disease outbreak, July-September 2006, Paris, France. N=26



Local and national health authorities began an epidemiological investigation, interviewing patients using a standard questionnaire. Patients were asked about their activities, including work and leisure, in the 10 day period before the onset of symptoms. The results showed that during this period, all patients had stayed or visited an area in southeast Paris around the Gare d'Austerlitz railway station.

Environmental investigations were carried out in southeast Paris by the local environmental health authorities. All identified cooling towers were tested for legionella, and four sites in the defined area were identified as suspect, because positive samples (>100 000 CFU/l) had been taken from their cooling towers during the summer period. All these cooling towers were disinfected.

Isolates obtained from samples from seven patients were sent to the national legionella reference laboratory, together with the positive samples from the cooling towers, for pulse-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) subtyping. Isolates from six patients matched the environmental strains isolated from the cooling towers of one of the four sites, as assessed by PFGE subtyping. The cooling towers of this site were shut down on 7 September. No additional cases have been detected since the onset of the last case on 2 September.

A Community alert was sent through EWGLINET (The European Working Group for Legionella Infections, <http://www.ewgli.org/ewglinet.htm>) and the European Union's Early Warning and Response system but no cases linked to the outbreak in travellers from other countries have been found.

[back to top](#)

Extensive drug-resistant TB: a threat for Europe?

D Manissero (davide.manissero@ecdc.eu.int), K Fernandez de la Hoz

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Stockholm, Sweden

An outbreak of a strain of extensive drug-resistant tuberculosis (XDR-TB) was reported recently in 53 patients from a rural district in Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa, where the TB/HIV co-infection rate is over 80% [1]. A World Health Organization-sponsored international meeting was held in South Africa in early September 2006 to address the issue of multidrug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis in Africa and to further discuss the findings of the XDR-TB outbreak in Kwazulu-Natal. Following the meeting, a global XDR-TB action plan was launched with the objectives of strengthening TB control measures and tackling XDR-TB more effectively [2].