Ripples of Change: Need for Vigilance

Dr. Judith Isaac-Renton

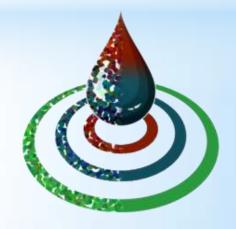
Professor Medical Microbiology UBC BC Public Health Laboratory Director





Questions

- Secure?
- Threats?
- Priorities?



Perspective

- Public health
- Water quality
- Waterborne infections

Secure?

- Depends
- Assess needs
- Public health

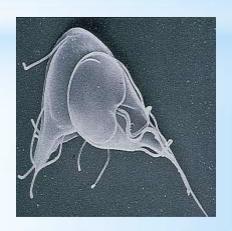


- Waterborne infections
 - Primary concern (WHO,2011)

 - Fecal contamination
 All types of pathogens



- Pathogens change
 - ✓ Bacteria important historically
 - ✓ New bacteria emerged
 - ✓ Parasites came to fore
 - ✓ Don't forget viruses



- Monitored well?
 - ✓ Weather
 - ✓ Surveillance
 - ✓ Testing



Current Test Limitations

"The most significant problems associated with pathogen measurement are the lag time involved in testing and... the large number of false results... The absence of *E. coli* does not assure the absence of more resistant fecal pathogens..."

The Honourable Dennis R. O'Connor Walkerton Inquiry Commissioner

Current Tests

Filtration of sample then putting filtered membrane on culture media (grow bacteria)



Incubate cultures then cultures examined by lab tech for bacterial growth





Better Tools: Role of Metagenomics

"DNA analysis offers promise for the future"

Walkerton Inquiry Report

We need better tests

- Water quality test: Is fecal pollution present?
- New markers: Detect all types of microbes?
- Pollution attribution: Which species is the cause?



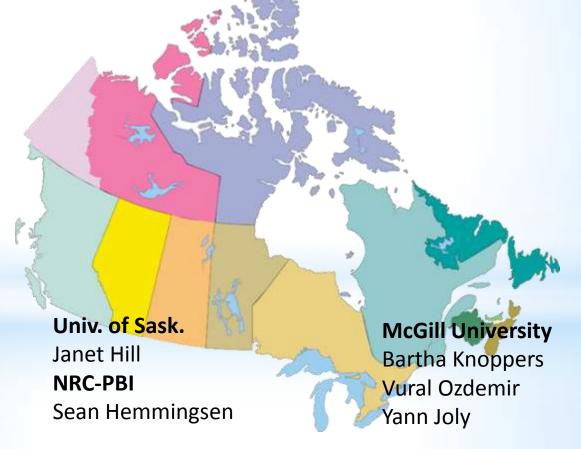
Some Current Team Work

UBC

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Judith Isaac-Renton
Natalie Prystajecky
Jennifer Gardy
Curtis Suttle
Robert Holt
Karen Bakker
Leila Harris
Natalie Henrich
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Fiona Brinkman



Collaborators

Hans Schreier, UBC Kyle Garver, DFO

Timothy Lambert, MOH Paul Hasselback, VIHA



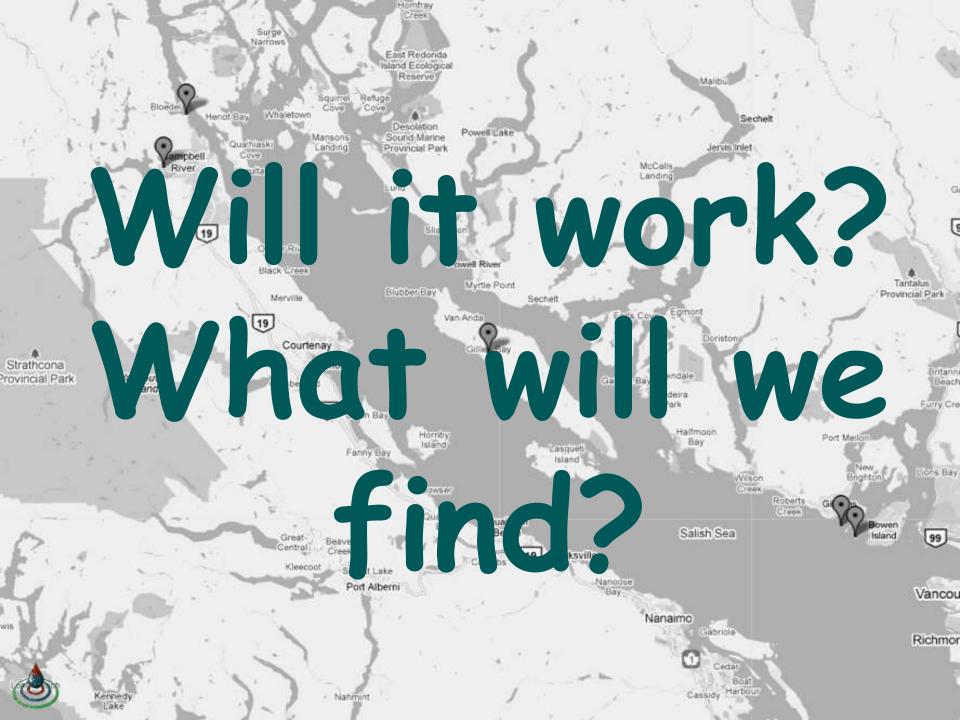
These two things make metagenomics happen



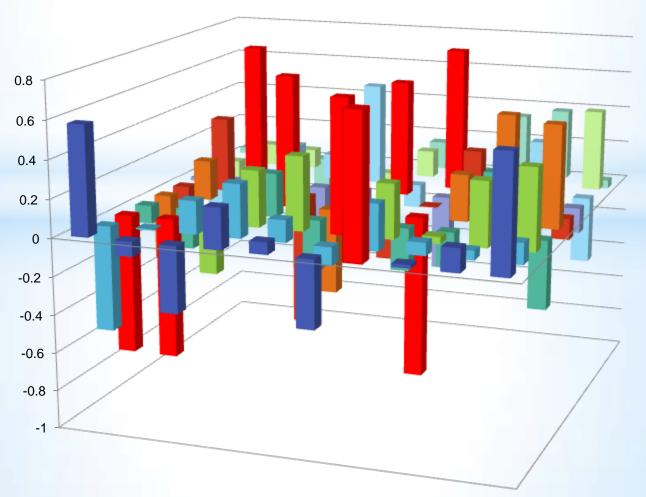
✓ Next-generation DNA sequencers allow millions of pieces of DNA to read from a processed water sample.



✓ Computational tools compare DNA in a sample and determine what microbes are there.



New Informative Biomarkers



Development of Tests

PCR Test to Monitor Microbial Pollution

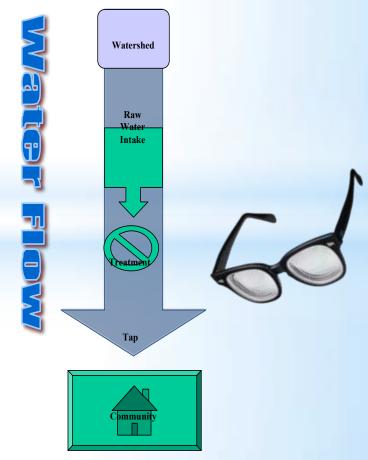
PCR Test for Pollution Attribution

Prototype kits validated with partners

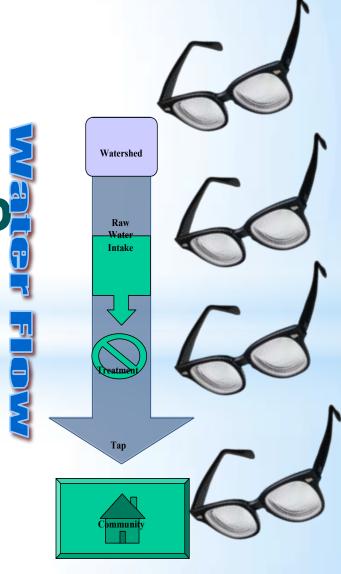
Faster, more useful, more cost-effective monitoring

- Framework complex
 - ✓ New model: Quality?
 - ✓ Multi-disciplinary possible?
 - ✓ Risk management focus?

☐ At tap

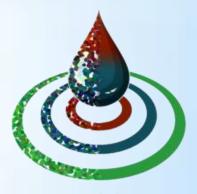


Source-to-tap



"... source protection planning must be carried out on an ecologically meaningful scale that is, at the watershed level."

The Honourable Dennis R. O'Connor Walkerton Inquiry Commissioner



Watershed Stakeholders

Ministry of Agriculture and Lands

Ministry of Forestry

Livestock

Irrigation

Water Purveyors

Forestry

Conservation areas



Drinking water

Municipalities

Ministry of Environment

Urban areas

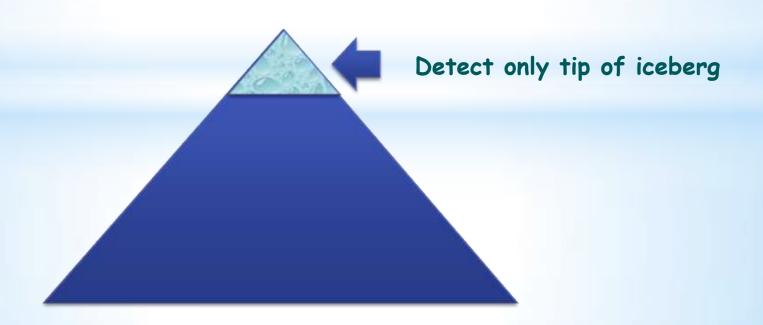
Ministry of Health

Fish habitat

Water-based recreation

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Surveillance limitations



- Waterborne infections
- Pathogens rapidly change
- Limitations of monitoring
- Focus is at tap
- Framework complex

Priorities?

Immediate, ongoing
Recurring themes?

Safe Drinking Water, Steve and Elizabeth Hrudey, IWA 2004

Priorities?

- Recurring themes
 - ✓ Pathogens pose greatest threat
 - ✓ Use multiple barriers
 - ▼ Trouble preceded by change
 - ✓ Use a risk approach

Safe Drinking Water, Steve and Elizabeth Hrudey, IWA 2004

Answers

- Secure? Don't know
- Threats? Pollution
- Priorities? Define, improve, involve

Questions... Answers?



Applied Metagenomics of the Watershed Microbiome (Genome Canada)

Phase I:
Metagenomic
Survey of
Watersheds

Phase II: Develop
PCR-Based
Quality and
Attribution Tests

Understanding stakeholder needs Understanding regulatory framework

