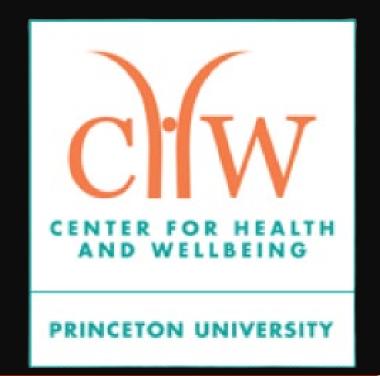


Analysis of 546 M. tuberculosis Genomes from the Indian Subcontinent



Jaeyoon Cha, 2021, Molecular Biology

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Introduction

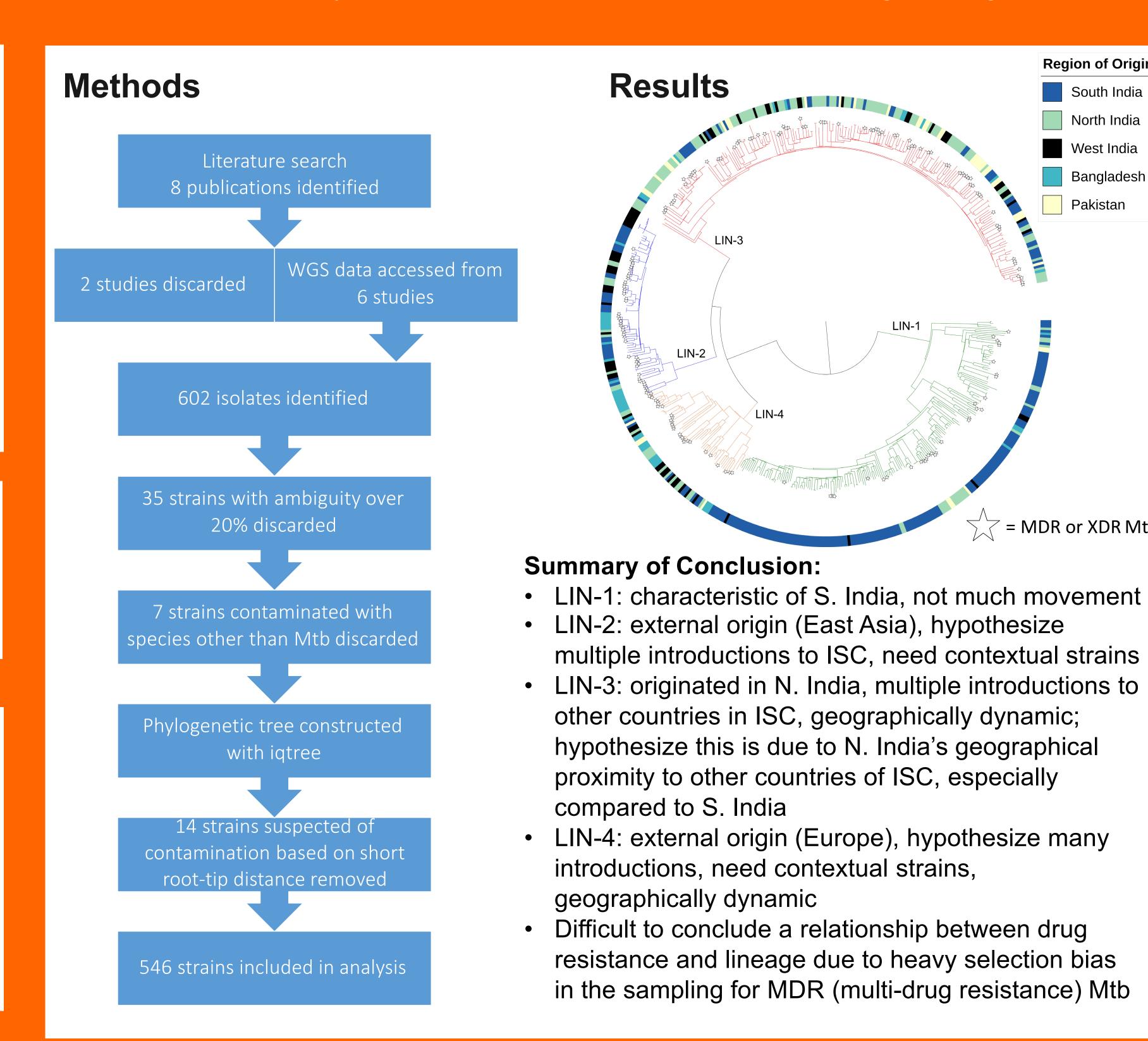
- TB is the number 1 cause of death due to a single infectious agent
- 10.4M new cases and 1.7M deaths per year (WHO)
- 7 different lineages, each characteristic of particular region(s)
- In 2017, two—thirds of all TB cases were in 8 countries: India (27%), China (9%), Indonesia (8%), the Philippines (6%), Pakistan (5%), Nigeria (4%), Bangladesh (4%), and South Africa (3%)

Research Question

How do different historical and geographical factors influence the distribution of Mtb lineages in the Indian Subcontinent (ISC)?

Work profile

- Bioinformatics research intern at the Oxford University Clinical Research Unit (OUCRU), hosted by the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in Vietnam
- Coworkers from all over the world-Vietnamese, British, Australian, Dutch, Thai...
- Part of a larger project to analyze all Mtb in Asia



Looking ahead

Region of Origin

South India

North India

West India

Bangladesh

Pakistan

= MDR or XDR Mtb

These 546 strains will be further analyzed along with thousands of other Mtb strains from Asia. In context, we can use phylogenetic trees to more closely examine the epidemiology of TB in Asia. I also worked on a second project, which involved modelling the trends of TB incidence of the 30 highest burden countries. I compared the projected number of cases to the WHO End TB goals until the year 2035. This is an ongoing project. My time at OUCRU was a unique

opportunity to become more familiar

with various computer languages and

Acknowledgements

apply them to original research.

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