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Combining spatial analysis and host population genetics to gain insights into the mode of transmission of a pathogen: the example of *Toxoplasma gondii* in mice

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Abstract

Toxoplasma gondii is an ubiquitous highly prevalent zoonotic protozoan. Cats are the definitive hosts, while all other warm-blooded animals are intermediate hosts for this parasite. Commensal rodents, being the main prey of cats, are probably the major reservoir for *T. gondii* in the domestic environment. Rodents can acquire infection after ingestion of oocysts that have sporulated in the environment. However, experimental evidence shows that vertical transmission can be sufficient for the perpetuation of transmission between generations of mice. In natural settings, the relative epidemiological importance of vertical transmission over oral transmission is a matter of debate and raises the question of the possibility of a *T. gondii* cycle in the absence of cats. In the present study, we took advantage of an extensive survey of commensal rodents in Dakar, Senegal, where the house mouse is the predominant putative reservoir of *T. gondii*. Mice genotypes and spatial location through GPS referencing of all trapping localizations were investigated in relation to *T. gondii* infection in eight sites of the city of Dakar and on Goree Island. In each sampling site, the occurrence of over-prevalence zones of *T. gondii* infection was investigated through Kulldorf's statistic using SaTScan software. Genetic structure and relatedness between mice were investigated within each over-prevalence zone, in order to find clues of transmission between related mice. Within each of the four over-prevalence zones identified across nine sites, infected mice belonged to more than one genetic group. No association between the degree of relatedness and the occurrence of *T. gondii* infection could be detected. These findings suggest an environmental source of infection for mice associated with localized putative foci of environmental contamination and support an oral route of infection for mice from Dakar rather than a cycle based on vertical transmission. However, further investigations based on a denser sampling in different epidemiological contexts are recommended.

Toxoplasma gondii; *Mus musculus*; spatial analysis; relatedness; transmission; vertical.

1. Introduction

Toxoplasmosis is an ubiquitous parasitic zoonosis, caused by an obligate intracellular protozoan parasite *Toxoplasma gondii*. In humans, *T. gondii* infection is often subclinical, except in

some risk groups like the developing foetus (in case of congenital infection) and immunocompromised patients, for which toxoplasmosis can have severe health consequences (Montoya and Liesenfeld, 2004). Felids are the definitive hosts, with the domestic cat being the unique definitive host in the domestic environment, while all other warm-blooded animals are intermediate hosts for this parasite (Frenkel et al., 1970; Dubey, 2009). Birds and mammals, including humans, often develop dormant tissue cysts after ingestion of oocysts shed in the environment by cats in the form of contaminated faeces (Dubey, 2009). Commensal rodents, being the main prey of cats (Turner and Bateson, 2013), are probably the most important reservoirs for *T. gondii* in the domestic environment (Dubey et al., 1995; Hejlícek et al., 1997).

Experimental studies have shown that rodents are able to get infected by *T. gondii* through several routes (Dubey, 2009). Infection through oocyst ingestion is universally admitted as a conventional infection route for most of intermediate host species including rodents, although a high inoculum dose can be fatal in some susceptible hosts such as the house mouse *Mus musculus* (Owen and Trees, 1998). In addition, several studies have shown that an infected female rodent can vertically transmit the parasite to her offspring, during pregnancy due to transplacental passage of parasites to foetuses, or to neonates during lactation (Dubey and Shen, 1991; Roberts and Alexander, 1992; Zenner et al., 1993; Dubey et al., 1997; Owen and Trees, 1998; Paulino and Vitor, 1999; Marshall et al., 2004; Freyre et al., 2009). Vertical transmission of *T. gondii* through successive generations of chronically infected rodents without exogenous reinfection was demonstrated only in outbred laboratory mice (Beverley, 1959) and wild mice *Mus musculus* from the United Kingdom (Owen and Trees, 1998). Infected mothers transmitted the infection to the majority of their offspring from each litter (Owen and Trees, 1998; Marshall et al., 2004). In contrast, in BALB / c mice, hamsters, and in most of the laboratory rat lineages, vertical transmission was noticed mainly when the infection occured during pregnancy, but seldom in individuals with a chronic infection (Dubey and Frenkel, 1973; Dubey and Shen, 1991; Roberts and Alexander, 1992; Zenner et al., 1993; Dubey et al., 1997; Paulino and Vitor, 1999; Freyre et al., 2009; Hide, 2016). Hence, the modes of transmission of *T. gondii* in natural populations of rodents are still unresolved and are a matter of debate (Dubey, 2009).

Vertical transmission in intermediate hosts, bypassing sexual multiplication in the definitive host, was proposed as a possible explanation for the clonal structure of most *T. gondii* populations (Johnson, 1997; Worth et al., 2013). However, oral transmission could also sustain the clonality of *T. gondii* populations, as cats simultaneously infected with different strains of *T. gondii* are likely to be very rare events in nature (Howe and Sibley, 1995), and hence only selfing of the infecting strain usually occurs in the cat's gut. In addition, the ability of *T. gondii* to modify the behaviour of rodents to presumably facilitate their predation and its trophic transmission to cats (Webster et al., 1994; Berdoy et al., 2000; Gonzalez et al., 2007; Vyas et al., 2007) suggests that oral transmission is of key importance in this current pattern of host-parasite coevolution. Evaluating the relative frequency of vertical transmission over oral transmission in rodents in natural settings may help in the understanding of the mechanisms underlying the clonality of *T. gondii* populations. A previous study relied on comprehensive lambing records to define families within a flock of sheep, in order to test the hypothesis of possible successive vertical transmission of *T. gondii* within families (Morley et al., 2005). However, investigating an association between families and infection occurrence may be much more challenging to test in wild species given the difficulty of reconstructing families *a posteriori*, using molecular techniques for example (Jones et al., 2010).

In the present study, the objective was to provide insight into the transmission pathways of *T. gondii* within wild populations of house mice (*Mus musculus domesticus*) from Dakar, Senegal (West Africa). In Senegal, and more widely in West Africa, the genetic structure of *T. gondii* populations was shown to be strongly clonal, with few clonal lineages representing the majority of parasitic strains (Galal et al., 2018, 2019a). Here, we relied on data on trapping location, microsatellite genotypes and infectious status for *T. gondii* for mice from several sites in Dakar. The spatial heterogeneity of infected cases was investigated to test if the occurrence of *T. gondii* infection could be associated to putative foci of environmental contamination within the population home range. To this end, the occurrence of possible over-prevalence zones of *T. gondii* infection among mice was investigated within each site. In addition, the genetic structure of local mice populations was analysed and the degree of relatedness between mice was calculated, in order to test if the infected individuals were more related to each other than to non-infected mice. We hypothesized that relationships between

genetic structure or relatedness and infection could be expected in the case of vertical transmission of *T. gondii*.

2. Materials and methods

We took advantage of an extensive survey of urban rodents in the city of Dakar (Stragier et al., 2019). Briefly, sampling was carried out in 12 sites of the Cape Verde Peninsula and in the Goree Island (Figure 1), each site being separated from each other by a minimum distance of 600 m and covering a median surface of 0.04 km². Two traps (one wire mesh trap and one Sherman trap) were set per room or courtyard in buildings such as dwelling houses, boutiques, workshops, offices or warehouses, and locations were precisely recorded with a GPS device. This survey led to the sampling of 473 mice, which were genotyped using a set of 15 microsatellite markers. Details about genotyping methodology and basic analysis of genetic data (allelic richness, genotypic differentiation between sampling sites, deviation from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium) are reported elsewhere (Stragier et al., 2019). Mice were previously screened for chronic infection with *T. gondii* using a real-time PCR assay that target the 529 bp repeat region of *T. gondii* genome (Galal et al., 2019b). Among the 13 sampled sites considered for this study, four were excluded from the analysis. In the first two sites (*Hann-Pecheur* and *Yoff*), the single PCR-positive mouse detected did not enable to investigate the spatial heterogeneity of infected cases. In the two other sites (*International Port of Dakar* and *Parc de Hann*), the sampling coverage of the site was highly unbalanced, with important distances (> 500 meters) between the sampled sectors within the site. Sampling size, number of infected individuals and prevalence data per site are summarized in Table S1.

2.1. Spatial clustering analysis

Within each of the 9 sites included in this study, purely spatial cluster analysis was performed to test whether the infected mice were distributed randomly over space and, if not, to identify significant over-prevalence zones using Kulldorf's statistic. An over-prevalence zone was defined as a circular geographic area within a site in which the number of observed cases was significantly higher

than the number expected if cases were randomly distributed in space. Building units where rodent traps were set during the survey were considered as the smallest spatial unit in this study. 'Spatial scan statistics' which relies on Kulldorf's statistic was used to test the null hypothesis that the relative risk (RR) of *T. gondii* infection was the same between any building groups (or collection of building groups) and the remaining building groups of a sampling site. SaTScan software version 9.4.4 (Kulldorff, 1997, 2010), designed specifically to implement this test and using a Bernoulli model, imposed a circular scanning window on the map that moves across space. The area within the circular window, centered on the centroid of each building unit, varied in size from zero to a maximum radius never including more than 50% of the total population within a given site. The SaTScan software tested for possible over-prevalence zones within the variable window around the centroid of each building group. The number of Monte Carlo replications for statistical inference was set to 999, and over-prevalence zones with statistical significance of $p < 0.05$ were reported.

2.2. Genetic structure and relatedness within over-prevalence zones

Within each site exhibiting an over-prevalence zone, analyses of genetic structure and relatedness were performed in relation to *T. gondii* infection.

The possible occurrence of distinct genetic groups of mice was investigated using Discriminant Analysis on Principal Components (DAPC) (Jombart et al., 2010). DAPC was performed using the adegenet package (Jombart, 2008) for the R 3.4.0 software (R Development Core Team, 2009). This Bayesian clustering method is not based on a predefined population genetics model and is thus free from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium assumptions. Prior clusters were defined by sequential K-means and a range of appropriate clustering solutions based on the Bayesian information criterion (BIC) was defined. The optimal number of clusters selected was the one for which the BIC showed the lowest value and after which BIC increased or decreased by the least amount. Individuals were considered having an admixed genotype when they exhibited no more than 90% of probability of membership in a single cluster (Jombart and Collins, 2015).

Relatedness (r) for all pairs of mice within each site was estimated through maximum-likelihood methods using ML-Relate (Kalinowski et al., 2006). ML-Relate uses the downhill simplex

166 routine to find the maximum likelihood estimate of *r*. The *r* values of pairs composed of two infected
167 mice (named group A) were compared to those of pairs composed of an infected mouse and a non-
168 infected mouse (named group B). The Mann-Whitney U test was used to determine statistical
169 significant difference between the two groups in XLSTAT 2017 for Windows.
170

171 **2.3. Concordance between DAPC clustering and relatedness**

172 To evaluate the concordance between DAPC clustering and relatedness, we compared the r
173 values of pairs of mice from identical DAPC clusters (intra-cluster pairs) to those obtained for pairs of
174 mice from distinct DAPC clusters (inter-cluster pairs). Therefore, the r values were organized in
175 groups defined according to the DAPC cluster to which belongs each of the two mice composing a
176 pair (DAPC1/DAPC1, DAPC1/DAPC2, DAPC2/DAPC2, etc.). The distribution of r values between
177 groups was compared using the Kruskal-Wallis test. *Post hoc* pairwise comparisons of the
178 distributions of r values between groups were performed using the Dunn's procedure, which applies
179 the Bonferroni's correction of p-values. This analysis was performed using XLSTAT 2017 for
180 Windows.
181

182 **3. Results**

183

184 **3.1. Spatial clustering analysis**

185 Purely spatial cluster analysis revealed the occurrence of over-prevalence zones in four sites
186 (Table 1): Goree Island (Fig. S2), *Grand Dakar* (Fig. S3), *Ouakam* (Fig. S5) and *Plateau Reubeuss*
187 (Fig. S7).
188

189 **3.2. Genetic structure and relatedness**

190 The occurrence of more than one genetic group was detected in seven of the nine sites
191 included in this study using DAPC (Table 2). In the seven sites where genetic structure was found,
192 most individuals showed clear assignment to a single DAPC cluster, as the percentage of individuals
193 with an admixed DAPC genotype was 18.30% on average (ranged from 0.00% to 36.36% according to

site). A more or less marked spatial aggregation of mice of the same DAPC cluster was noticed in most sites (Fig. S1-S7). This pattern of spatial aggregation by DAPC cluster was strong in *Colobane*, *Grand Dakar*, *Ouakam* and *Gueule Tapée* and less pronounced in Goree Island, *Patte d'oie* and *Plateau Reubeuss* (Fig. S1-S7). Within the four over-prevalence zones previously identified, more than one DAPC cluster was found, and infected individuals also belonged to more than one DAPC cluster (Table 2; Fig.S2, S3, S5 and S7).

In two of the four over-prevalence zones previously identified (in *Grand Dakar* and *Ouakam*), only infected mice were found. We therefore could not compare the r values of pairs composed of two infected mice (group A) to the r values of pairs of mice composed of an infected mouse and non-infected mouse (group B) within these two over-prevalence zones. In the over-prevalence zone occurring in Goree Island, r values ranged from 0 to 0.62 for group A (n=42), with an average of 0.13 and from 0 to 0.91 for group B (n=196), with an average of 0.09. In the over-prevalence zone occurring in *Plateau Reubeuss*, r values ranged from 0 to 0.37 for group A (n=30), with an average of 0.06 and from 0 to 0.25 for group B (n=132), with an average of 0.03. Mann-Whitney test showed no significant difference between group A and group B in both Goree Island and *Plateau Reubeuss*, with p-values of 0.202 and 0.267, respectively.

3.3. Concordance between DAPC clustering and relatedness

As r values were only calculated between pairs of mice from Goree Island and *Plateau Reubeuss*, the comparison between DAPC and relatedness was only possible for these two sites.

In Goree Island, 15 groups were defined for r values according to the DAPC cluster to which belongs each of the two mice composing a pair. Five groups were composed of intra-cluster pairs of mice (which correspond to the five DAPC clusters identified in this site) and 10 groups were composed of inter-cluster pairs of mice. The distribution of r values between groups was significantly different using the Kruskal-Wallis test (p-value < 0.0001). The distribution of r values in groups composed of intra-cluster pairs of mice stochastically dominated (significance threshold of 0.0005 after Bonferroni's correction) groups composed of inter-cluster pairs in all pairwise comparisons, with the exception of an absence of significant difference between group 1 and group 3 (Table S2).

222 In *Plateau Reubeuss*, six groups were defined for r values according to the DAPC cluster to
223 which belongs each of the two mice composing a pair. Three groups were composed of intra-cluster
224 pairs of mice (which correspond to the three DAPC clusters identified in this site) and three groups
225 were composed of inter-cluster pairs of mice. The distribution of r values between groups was
226 significantly different using the Kruskal-Wallis test (p-value < 0.0001). The distribution of r values in
227 groups composed of intra-cluster pairs of mice stochastically dominated (significance threshold of
228 0.003 after Bonferroni's correction) groups composed of inter-cluster pairs in all pairwise comparisons
229 (Table S3).
230

231 **4. Discussion**

232 In this study, we aimed to evaluate whether spatial patterns of *T. gondii* infection in mice may
233 be related or not to the genetic structure of hosts, giving clues about the mode of transmission.

234 A previous study investigating oocyst spatial distribution in an urban area has demonstrated
235 highly localized foci of oocysts' occurrence, associated with cats' defecation sites (Afonso et al.,
236 2008). Therefore, we hypothesized that mice living on areas of recent oocyst shedding would be
237 predominantly exposed to the oocysts found on the soil, resulting in a spatial aggregation of infected
238 mice. We evaluated whether or not the spatial distribution of infected cases was random, by
239 investigating if infected mice gathered in over-prevalence zones of *T. gondii* infection. Our results
240 showed that the spatial distribution of mice infected with *T. gondii* was not random within several sites
241 in Dakar, as over-prevalence zones of *T. gondii* infection could be identified in four sites. Such a
242 pattern may correspond to (1) an environmental source of infection for mice associated to localized
243 putative foci of environmental contamination, but also to (2) vertical transmission, given that mice are
244 known to live in extended family groups occupying a small territory (Berry and Bronson, 1992;
245 Pocock et al., 2004). The analyses of genetic clustering using DAPC showed that mice within over-
246 prevalence zones belonged to more than one genetic group. This pattern observed in all the four over-
247 prevalence zones identified in this study suggests that infected mice within an over-prevalence zone
248 can exhibit some degree of genetic distance, and that genetic proximity (according to DAPC

clustering) is not associated with *T. gondii* infection in mice. In the two sites (Goree Island and *Plateau Reubeuss*) having over-prevalence zones with infected and non-infected mice, we also showed that relatedness was not higher in pairs of infected mice than in pairs involving infected and non-infected mice. This result suggests no effect of the relatedness on mice infection. In these two sites, the r values of pairs of mice from identical DAPC clusters (intra-cluster pairs) were generally significantly higher than those obtained for pairs of mice from distinct DAPC clusters (inter-cluster pairs). This comparison enabled to verify the concordance between the two types of genetic analysis. Finally, no clues supporting an association between *T. gondii* infection and genetic structure could be found, suggesting that vertical transmission has no significant role in *T. gondii* infection and that infection occurrence can only be associated to the location.

However, the approach used in this study, combining host genetics and spatial analysis of *T. gondii* prevalence, faced some limitations in several sites. In five sites, no over-prevalence zones could be detected, which may be attributed to gaps in sampling, the spatial overlapping (partial or total) of several contamination foci within a site — if we assume a predominant role of oral transmission — or the movements of infected individuals within the site. In addition, no genetic structure could be identified using DAPC in two of these sites to test the effect of genetic structure on the distribution of infected individuals. Furthermore, DAPC is known to group together individuals with similar genetic profiles in terms of allele frequencies, but inferred groups do not necessarily correspond to family groups. Studies in the lab or in the wild have shown that mice populations are subdivided into social breeding groups, termed demes, where gene flow is restricted by behavioural barriers (Petras, 1967; Anderson, 1970; Selander, 1970; De Fries, 1972; Berry and Jakobson, 1975; Singleton, 1983). This social organisation may contribute to the occurrence of a genetic structure within populations of mice. Although populations inferred from DAPC could be composed of related individuals, they may also be composed of unrelated individuals with close genetic profiles. Finally, the significance of relatedness inferences could have been affected by the small sampling from each site when larger sample sizes are usually required to infer relatedness from wild populations (Jones et al., 2010).

Overall, despite the limitations that we have pointed out, the results provided by this study suggest that *T. gondii* infection in mice may be more associated to location than to genetic proximity or degree of relatedness between mice. Transmission is hence more likely to occur through an oral route than by vertical transmission in mice from Dakar.

This conclusion appears to be in contradiction with a number of field studies in which the results supported a vertical transmission of *T. gondii* in several species of rodents (Murphy et al., 2008; Thomasson et al., 2011; Webster, 1994). In those previous studies, high prevalence levels of *T. gondii* infection were reported among rodents in areas that appear to be relatively free of cats. These findings provide indirect evidence that vertical transmission can be sufficient to the perpetuation of transmission. In line with this, a field study was performed on wood mice *Apodemus sylvaticus* in a location where low a cat density (Bajnok et al., 2015). The wood mice from this location were found to belong to four genetically distinct subpopulations defined with STRUCTURE (Pritchard et al., 2000), distributed in different parts of the study zone. The prevalence of infection was found to be significantly different in each of the subpopulations and was linked to host genotype rather than location of capture. This suggested that parasite infection was associated to subpopulations and non-randomly distributed throughout the populations, which is in accordance with a predominantly vertical route of transmission. However, as for the DAPC is the present study, it is unknown whether or not these populations defined by STRUCTURE truly correspond to family groups. In addition, an important aspect to point out is that all these studies were conducted in the United Kingdom and in areas free (or nearly free) of cats, limiting the diversity of epidemiological situations in the exploration of this issue. Indeed, in situations where cats densely populate an area — as it is the case in Dakar, Senegal (Lahamdi, 1992; Bend, 2006) — and in which rodents are therefore heavily exposed to oocysts, the high predation pressure could reduce the rodents' overall lifespan and the likelihood of reaching sexual maturity to transmit the infection to offspring through vertical transmission (Turner et al., 2013). In particular, assuming a role of parasitic manipulation in facilitating the predation of rodents by cats, a primary involvement of vertical transmission could be detrimental for the sustainability of the cycle, as infected individuals would be less likely to reach sexual maturity and reproduce compared to non-infected individuals as they would die earlier in age.

303

304 **5. Conclusions and perspectives**

305 Altogether, the factors quoted above emphasize on the importance of considering the
306 specificities of each epidemiological situation in inferring on transmission dynamics from empirical
307 data. Cat and rodent density, rodent host and parasite genetic determinants probably influence the
308 mode of transmission of *T. gondii*, by favouring — or not — vertical transmission (Lélu et al., 2013;
309 Turner et al., 2013). The absence of a validated and standardized methodology to evaluate the relative
310 epidemiological importance of vertical transmission over oral transmission in rodents in natural
311 settings may also explain the inconsistencies between the results of different studies. The findings of
312 the present study provide interesting insights into the transmission routes of *T. gondii* in natural
313 populations of mice, although the approach we used showed certain limitations in a number of
314 situations.

315 Estimating the epidemiological importance of vertical transmission based on the levels of
316 prevalence in embryos collected from pregnant dams may not necessarily be the most appropriate
317 approach to address this question. Although a high frequency of *T. gondii* transmission from infected
318 females to foetuses is observed (Beverley, 1959; Owen and Trees, 1998; Marshall et al., 2004),
319 experimental congenital infection in mice was shown to be associated with heavy mortalities among
320 the offspring and does significantly reduce the number reared to maturity in each litter (Beverley,
321 1959). This may limit the transmission of the parasite between generations of mice. Another appealing
322 approach could be the genotyping of *T. gondii* strains infecting mice of distinct family groups which
323 do not segregate in space to see if they are infected by different strains or not. The limited sensitivity
324 of the available genotyping techniques would probably hamper the application of this approach at the
325 present time as the tissue burden of *T. gondii* is too low for genotyping in most individuals (Galal et
326 al., 2019b). Indeed, among 89 PCR-positive mice (from a total of 671 mice), only 6 *T. gondii*
327 genotypes could be obtained (refer to Supplementary Fig. S1 in Galal et al., 2019b).

328 Future field studies should rely on a denser sampling in smaller spatial scales, which could
329 allow a more accurate determination of parenthood between trapped individuals. A two steps sampling
330 approach could be followed: the first step would be to conduct an extensive sampling (density of traps

similar to the one followed in this study) to detect areas where infected mice appear to aggregate, and the second step would be to maximize the sampling efforts on those areas in order to obtain a robust sampling for kinship analyses in relation to infection. In parallel, fine-scale environmental specificities that could explain the spatial heterogeneity in the distribution of infected cases should be thoroughly investigated. This part of the survey should include an estimation of the spatial variability in cat density and the identification of cat defection sites as possible foci of environmental contamination with oocysts. Another important aspect is the social organization of wild mice populations and their spatiotemporal evolution which are still poorly understood. A better understanding of the family structure of mice and the interactions between family groups would be useful to validate kinship analysis and to understand how *T. gondii* and other pathogens may spread between mice.

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Figure 1. Sampling sites of *Mus musculus domesticus* in Dakar and on Goree Island, Senegal.

Table 1. Over-prevalence zones of infected mice.

For each sampling site included in this study (n=9), purely spatial cluster analysis was conducted to identify significant over-prevalence zones using Kulldorf's statistic.

Table 2. Genetic clustering of mice populations using discriminant analysis of principal components (DAPC).

DAPC was performed for each sampling site included in this study (n=9).

Fig. S1-S7. Mapping of mice from different sites of Dakar and on Goree Island according to DAPC cluster and *Toxoplasma gondii* infection.

Each circle represents an individual on its trapping localization. Different colours are attributed to distinct DAPC clusters in the left half of the circle. Mice with admixed genotypes are always represented in grey colour. The infected individuals and the non-infected individuals are represented in the right half of the circle in black and white, respectively. The over-prevalence zones are surrounded by a red circle with a dotted contour.

513

514 **Table S1. Sampling size, number of infected individuals and prevalence data per site.**

515

516 **Table S2. Pairwise comparisons of the distribution of r values between groups of mice pairs**

517 **from Goree Island defined according to their DAPC clusters of belonging.**

518 Pairwise comparisons between the mean ranks of the different groups and their p-values (in italics)

519 using the Dunn's procedure (Bonferroni corrected significance level: 0.0005).

520

521 **Table S3. Pairwise comparisons of the distribution of r values between groups of mice pairs**

522 **from *Plateau Reubeuss* defined according to their DAPC clusters of belonging.**

523 Pairwise comparisons between the mean ranks of the different groups and their p-values (in italics)

524 using the Dunn's procedure (Bonferroni corrected significance level: 0.003).

525

526

527

528

Dakar Yoff
Ngor
Patte dOie
Parc Hann Zoo
Hann Pecheur
Ouakam
Grand Dakar
Colobane
Gueule Tapée
Plateau
Faidherbe
Port
Plateau
Rebeuss
Goree Island
0
1
2
3
4
km

sites	number of over-prevalence zones ($p < 0.05$)	p-value	SIR (95% CI)	number of mice within the over-prevalence zone	number of infected mice within the over-prevalence zone	total number of building units within the over-prevalence	number of building units with infected mice	radius of the over-prevalence zone (in meters)
Colobane	0							
Goree Island	1	0.007	2.71 (1.09 - 5.59)	21	7	9	6	97
Grand Dakar	1	0.027	5.77 (1.16 – 16.86)	3	3	3	3	40
Ngor	0							
Ouakam	1	0.003	10.71 (2.15 – 31.31)	3	3	3	3	18
Patte d'oie	0							
Plateau Faidherbe	0							
Plateau Rebeuss	1	0.014	2.89 (1.06 - 6.31)	17	6	10	5	55
Gueule Tapée	0							

SIR, Standardized Incidence Ratio ; CI, Confidence Interval.

sites	number of admixed ; non-admixed genotypes	number of DAPC groups		
		total	within the over-prevalence	among infected mice within the over-prevalence
Colobane	17 ; 27	2		
Goree Island	5 ; 52	5	3	3
Grand Dakar	0 ; 29	3	2	2
Ngor		No clustering		
Ouakam	11 ; 32	2	2	2
Patte d'oie	10 ; 26	2		
Plateau Faidherbe		No clustering		
Plateau Rebeuss	5 ; 49	3	2	2
Gueule Tapée	10 ; 33	2		