

Enterobakterie vyvolávající nozokomiální infekce v intenzivní péči

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Colours of Sepsis, Ostrava, 27.-31.1.2020

Enterobakterie- charakteristika

- Skupina glukózu fermentujících fakultativně anaerobních bakterií přítomných běžně v gastrointestinálním traktu člověka
- Čeleď: Enterobacteriaceae
Řád: Enterobacteriales
Rod: Escherichia, Klebsiella, Enterobacter, Proteus, Serratia, Citrobacter....

Enterobakterie- charakteristika

- Oportunní patogeny, ALE



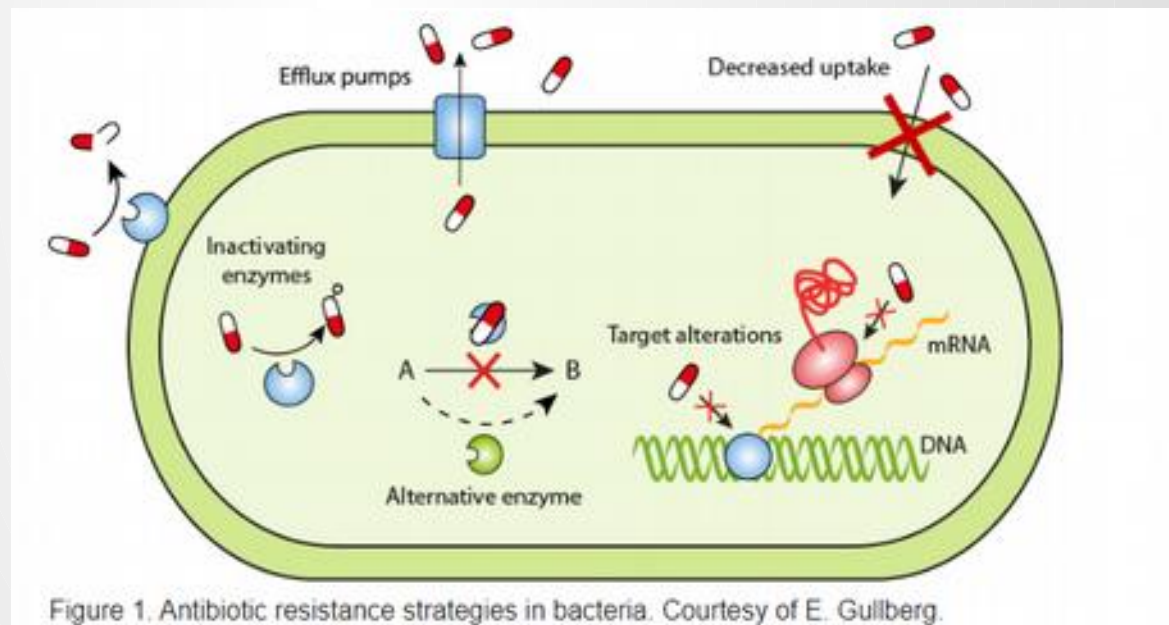
IMC, infekce ran, peritonitidy, meningitidy, sepse...

- Kmeny dobře citlivé k antibiotikům
- Kmeny rezistentní- původci infekcí spojených se zdravotní péčí (záchyt i PDR enterobakterií)



Mechanismy rezistence

- Přirozená rezistence- daná stavbou a metabolismem baktérií
- Získaná rezistence- adaptace na působení antibiotik



Rezistentní enterobakterie jako původci

NN

- **Betalaktamázy**- inaktivace betalaktamových antibiotik štěpením vazby mezi dvěma aminokyselinami
- Štěpení úzké skupiny betalaktamů (TEM-1: rezistence k ampicilinu u E.coli)
- AmpC (Enterobacter, Serratia)
- ESBL (Klebsiella, E.coli)
- Karbapenemázy- štěpení většiny/všech betalaktamových antibiotik včetně karbapenemů- nejzávažnější rezistence v dnešní době vůbec

- NDM- Indie, Pákistán Srí Lanka
- KPC- USA, státy Jižní Ameriky, Izrael, Řecko, Itálie
- OXA- Turecko, Malta, státy severní Afriky

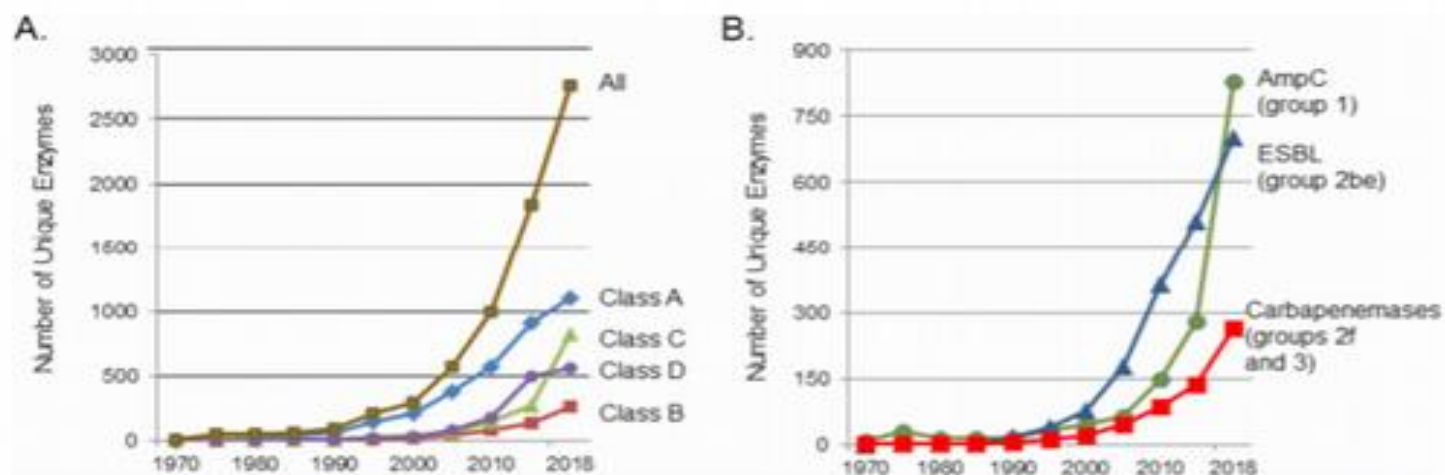
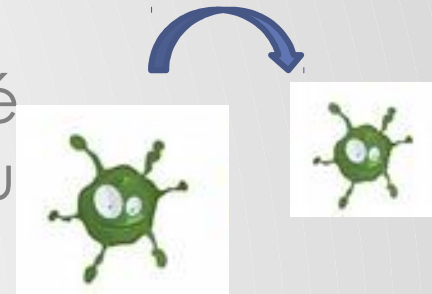


FIG 3 Increase in numbers of unique, naturally occurring β -lactamases (some data from reference 224 as well as from <http://www.Jahey.org/Studies/> and <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/PRJNA313047>). (A) β -Lactamases enumerated according to molecular classes A, B, C, and D, with the total number of enzymes (all) equal to 2,771. (B) β -Lactamases enumerated according to major functional groups with their trivial names, AmpC, group 1; ESBLs, group 2be; and carbapenemases, groups 2f and 3.

Šíření rezistentních bakteriálních kmenů

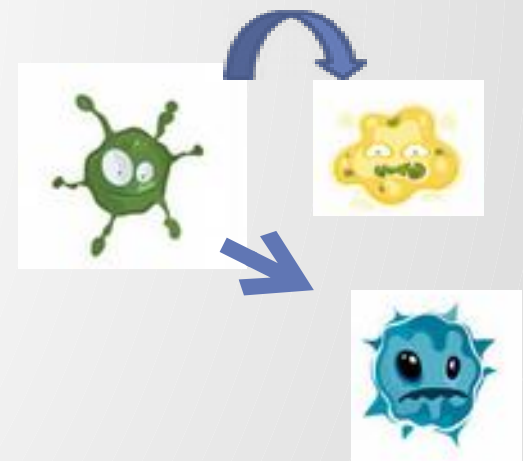
1. Klonální šíření- vertikální přenos genetické informace z mateřské na dceřinou buňku



2. Horizontální šíření- přenos genetické informace mezi klony, druhy, rody.....

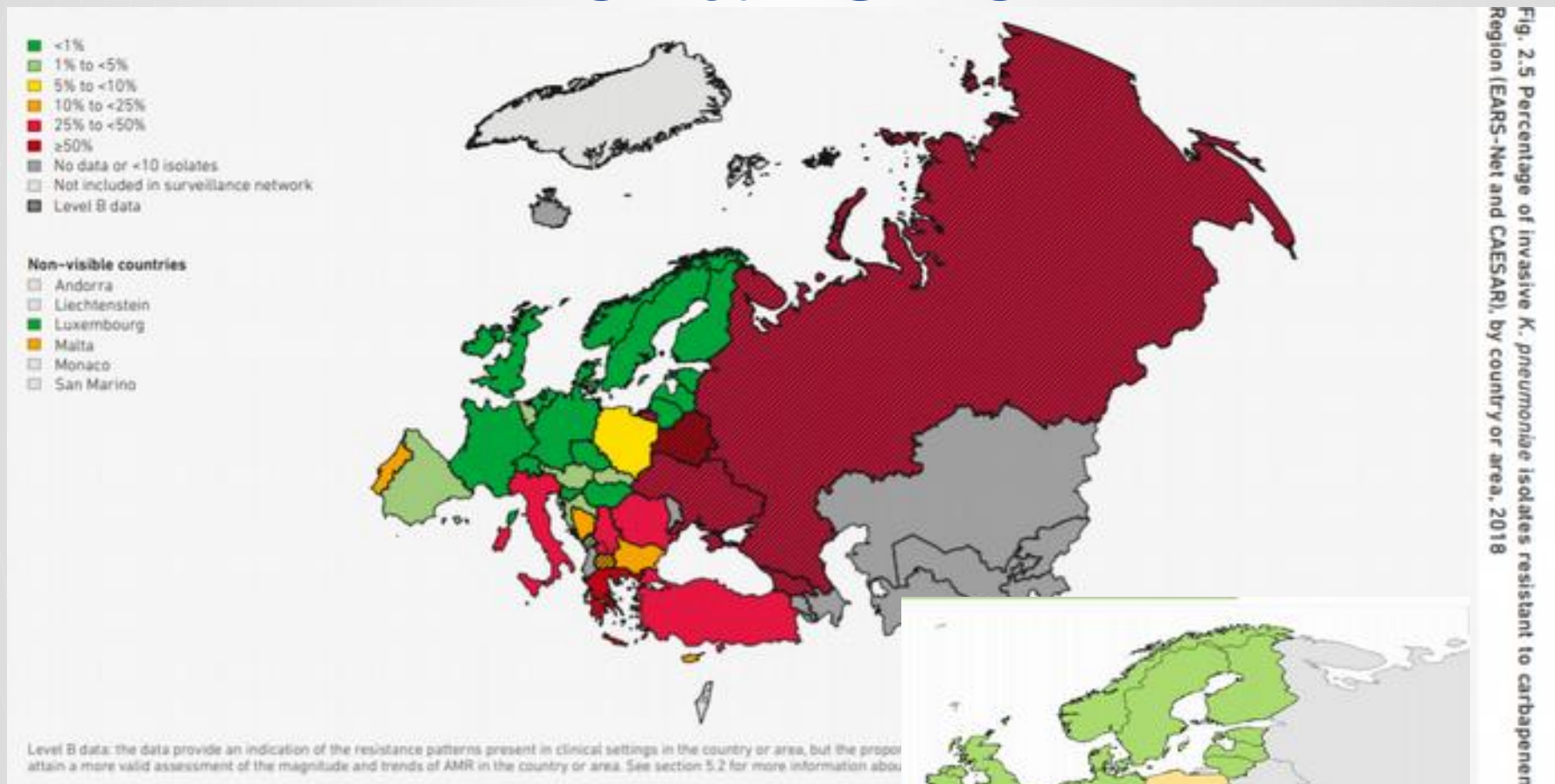
mobilní genetické elementy

typický příjemce transferabilních genů- *Klebsiella*

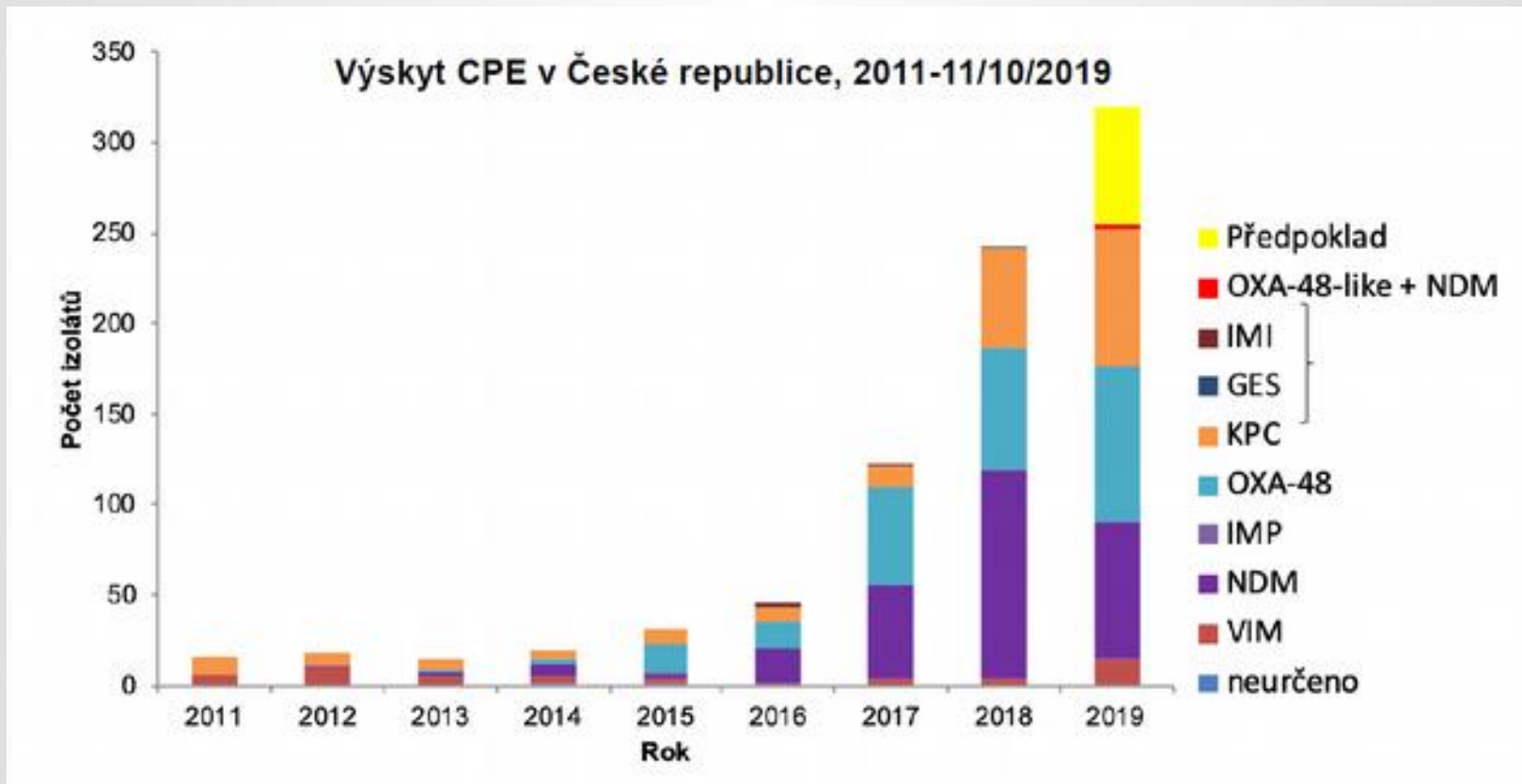


Karbapenem rezistentní enterobakterie

EARS-net + CAESAR



CPE v České republice zastoupení karbapenemáz



Rezistentní enterobakterie jako původci

NN

- Enterobakterie s produkcí karbapenemáz patří k největším hrozbám (nejen) v intenzivní péči
- Co teď?



Rezistentní enterobakterie- opatření

- Mikrobiologická diagnostika (různé hodnoty MIC karbapenemů pro různé enterobakterie a typy betalaktamáz)

Fattouh et al.

TABLE 1 Meropenem MIC profile of predominant carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae* isolates^a

Organism	CP type	Meropenem MIC ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)							Total	
		<0.12	0.25	0.5	1.0	2.0	4.0	8.0		≥ 16
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp.	All	0	1	1	2	4	13	20	38	91
<i>Enterobacter</i> spp.	All	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	13	20
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	All	3	8	2	4	4	2	3	26	62
<i>Citrobacter</i> spp.	All	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	3	9
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp.	KPC	0	0	0	2	2	8	7	17	36
	NDM	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	29	39
	OXA	0	1	1	0	2	4	4	4	16
<i>Enterobacter</i> spp.	KPC	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	6
	NDM	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	9
	OXA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	KPC	1	3	1	3	3	0	1	2	14
	NDM	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	34	35
	OXA	2	5	1	1	1	1	2	0	13
<i>Citrobacter</i> spp.	KPC	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	6
	NDM	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
	OXA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

^a The values shown correspond to the number of carbapenemase-producing isolates (all types or individual types) of select organisms for which the MIC was as indicated; the intensity of the red color corresponds to the number of isolates. Carbapenemase status is based on PCR analysis. CP, carbapenemase.



Antimicrobial Agents
and Chemotherapy



What Is the Appropriate Meropenem MIC for Screening of Carbapenemase-Producing *Enterobacteriaceae* in Low-Prevalence Settings?

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Rezistentní enterobakterie- opatření

- Screening rizikových pacientů- u repatriací ze ZZ v zahraničí je obecně doporučovaný
- Opatření proti šíření (izolace, úklid a dezinfekce, odpady)
- Adekvátní antibiotická terapie

Rezistentní enterobakterie- terapie

TABLE 2 | Antimicrobial agents used for carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* infections.

Antimicrobial agents	Recommended dose for CRE infections ^a	Comments
Meropenem	2 g every 8 h by prolonged infusion for isolates with MICs of 2–8 mg/L	May not be effective for isolates with MIC > 8 mg/L
Ertapenem	Consider 2 g every 24 h	Used in double-carbapenem therapy
Colistin	Loading dose of 9 MU, followed by 9 MU/day in 2–3 divided doses	
Polymyxin B	Loading dose of 2–2.5 mg/kg, followed by 5 mg/kg/day in 2 divided doses	
Tigecycline	Loading dose of 100 mg, followed by 50 mg every 12 h	Consider loading dose of 200 mg, followed by 100 mg every 12 h for severe infections
Eravacycline	1 mg/kg every 12 h	Approved by FDA in August 2018 for the treatment of cIAI. Activity against carbapenem-resistant <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> has been demonstrated <i>In vitro</i> . Clinical data in CRE infections are still lacking
Gentamicin Tobramycin	5–7 mg/kg/day	Used in combination therapy. Consider a higher dose of 10–15 mg/kg/day for severe infections without other options. Risk of toxicity may increase. TDM is recommended
Amikacin	15–20 mg/kg/day	Used in combination therapy. Consider a higher dose of 25–30 mg/kg/day for severe infections without other options. Risk of toxicity may increase. TDM is recommended
Plazomicin	15 mg/kg/day	Approved by FDA in June 2018 for the treatment of cUTI including pyelonephritis. Activity against ESBL- and carbapenemase-producing <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> has been demonstrated <i>In vitro</i> . Clinical data in CRE infections are still lacking
Fosfomycin	4 g every 6 h to 8 g every 8 h	Used in combination therapy
Aztreonam	1–2 g every 8 h	MBL producers are susceptible if not ESBL or AmpC producers
Ceftazidime	1–2 g every 8 h	OXA-48 producers are susceptible if not ESBL or AmpC producers
Ceftazidime/avibactam	2.5 g (2 g/0.5 g) every 8 h	KPC and OXA-48 producers are frequently susceptible
Meropenem/vaborbactam	2 g (1 g/1 g) every 8 h	KPC producers are frequently susceptible

cIAI, complicated intraabdominal infection; cUTI, complicated urinary tract infection; ESBL, extended-spectrum β -lactamase; KPC, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase; MBL, metallo- β -lactamase; MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; OXA, oxacillinase; TDM, therapeutic drug monitoring.

Adapted from Rodriguez-Bano *et al.* (2018).

^aFor patients with normal renal function.



Infections Caused by Carbapenem-Resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*: An Update on Therapeutic Options

Chao-Dyuan Shen^{1,2}, Yi-Ting Chang^{1,2}, Shang-Ri Liao^{1,2}, Yen-Hsu Chen^{1,2*} and Fu-Ren Hsueh^{1,2*}

Rezistentní enterobakterie- nové možnosti terapie

Table 1. Activity and Indications of New Agents Against Carbapenem-resistant Gram-negative Pathogens

Agent	Activity						Indications (Including Expected)	Pathogen- directed Trial (Including Expected)
	Enterobacteriaceae			<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>A. baumannii</i>	<i>S. maltophilia</i>		
	Class A Carbapenemase (eg, KPC)	Class B Carbapenemase (eg, NDM)	Class D Carbapenemase (eg, OXA-48)					
Ceftazidime-avibactam	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	cUTI/AP, cIAI, HABP/VABP	No
Ceftolozane-tazobactam	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	cUTI/AP, cIAI, NP	No
Meropenem-vaborbactam	Yes	No	No	No ^a	No	No	cUTI/AP	Yes
Imipenem-cilastatin-relebactam	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	cUTI/AP, cIAI, HABP/VABP	Yes
Cefiderocol	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	cUTI/AP, HABP/ VABP	Yes
Plazomicin	Yes	Variable ^b	Yes	Variable	No	No	cUTI/AP	Yes
Eravacycline	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	cIAI	No
Fosfomicin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Variable	No	No	cUTI/AP	No

Abbreviations: *A. baumannii*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*; AP, acute pyelonephritis; cIAI, complicated intra-abdominal infection; cUTI, complicated urinary tract infection; HABP, hospital-acquired bacterial pneumonia; KPC, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase; NDM, New Delhi metallo- β -lactamase; NP, nosocomial pneumonia; OXA, oxacillinase; *P. aeruginosa*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; *S. maltophilia*, *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*; VABP, ventilator-associated bacterial pneumonia.

^aNot active beyond the activity of meropenem alone.

^bFrequently inactive against strains that produce NDM-type metallo- β -lactamases.

Rezistentní enterobakterie- terapie

Table 5
Most frequent antibiotic regimens for targeted treatment for infections caused by carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*^a

Total N = 114	cUTI	Pneumonia	IAI	SSTI	CNSI	Bacteraemia
Monotherapy (N = 57, 50%)						
POL	20 (35.1)	18 (31.6)	10 (17.5)	12 (21.2)	7 (12.3)	17 (29.8)
TIG	5 (8.8)	9 (15.8)	20 (35.1)	20 (35.1)	3 (5.3)	8 (14)
AMG	40 (70.2)	6 (10.5)	8 (14)	7 (12.3)	3 (5.3)	14 (24.6)
FOS	19 (33.3)	1 (1.8)	1 (1.8)	0 (0)	3 (5.3)	3 (5.3)
CAZ/AVI	20 (35.1)	16 (28.1)	17 (29.8)	16 (28.1)	5 (8.8)	17 (29.8)
Double combination therapy (N = 105, 92.1%)						
POL + TIG	13 (10)	43 (41)	61 (58.1)	40 (38.1)	9 (8.6)	34 (32.4)
POL + CARB	53 (50.5)	63 (60)	52 (49.5)	35 (33.3)	52 (49.5)	67 (63.9)
TIG + CARB	6 (5.7)	24 (22.9)	40 (38.1)	26 (24.8)	9 (8.6)	21 (20)
TIG + AMG	9 (8.6)	12 (11.4)	32 (30.5)	26 (24.8)	3 (2.9)	18 (17.1)
AMG + FOS	34 (32.4)	8 (7.6)	8 (7.6)	8 (7.6)	7 (6.7)	18 (17.1)
Triple combination therapy (N = 72, 63.2%)						
POL + TIG + CARB	12 (16.7)	39 (54.2)	36 (50)	22 (30.6)	21 (29.2)	40 (55.6)
POL + TIG + AMG	9 (12.5)	17 (23.6)	17 (23.6)	6 (8.3)	6 (8.3)	21 (29.2)
POL + TIG + FOS	4 (5.6)	14 (19.4)	8 (11.1)	6 (8.3)	8 (11.1)	13 (18.1)
POL + AMG + FOS	17 (23.6)	7 (9.7)	4 (5.6)	2 (2.8)	4 (5.6)	15 (20.8)
Double CARB + POL	8 (11.1)	11 (15.3)	7 (9.7)	5 (6.9)	12 (16.7)	13 (18.1)

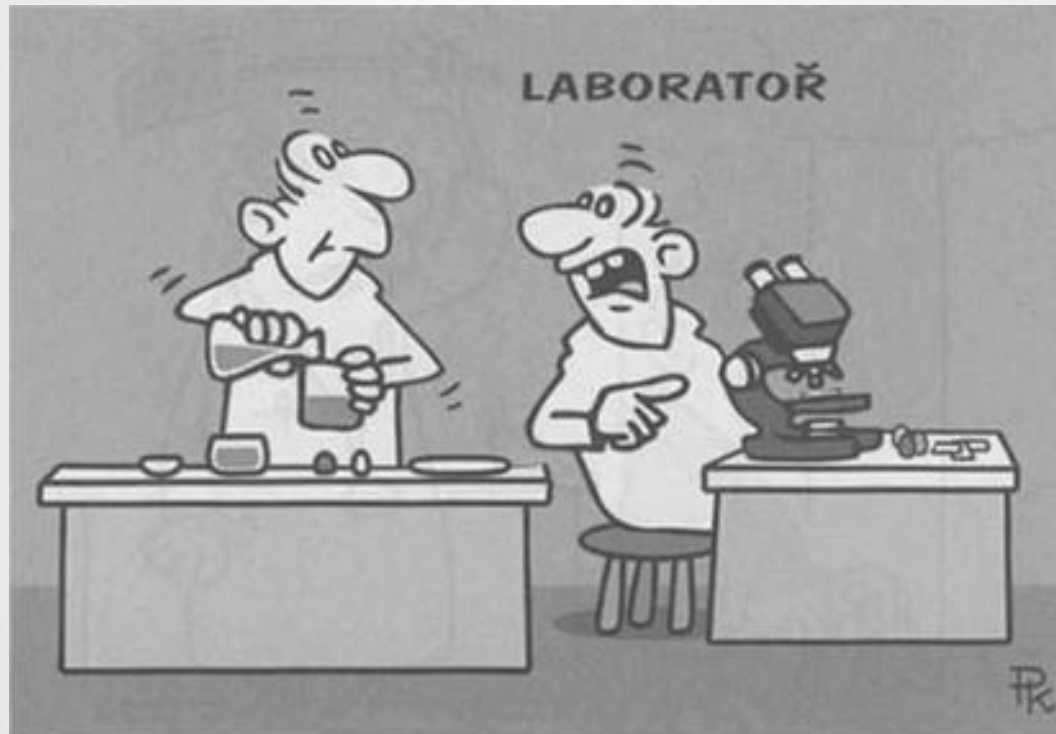
Abbreviations: cUTI, complicated urinary tract infection; IAI, intra-abdominal infection; SSTI, skin and soft-tissue infection; CNSI, central nervous system infection; POL, polymyxin; TIG, tigecycline; AMG, aminoglycoside; FOS, fosfomycin; CAZ/AVI, ceftazidime/avibactam; CARB, carbapenem.

^a Respondents could choose more than one treatment regimen. Detailed data on all antibiotic regimens are presented in the [Supplementary material \(Table S4\)](#).

Rezistentní enterobakterie- proč si dát pozor

- Nedostatek vhodných antibiotik
- Zvyšují významně náklady na terapii (antibiotika, délka hospitalizace, bariérová opatření...)
- Mohou zcela zničit výsledky dlouhodobého medicínského úsilí na velmi vysoké úrovni
- Mohou přetrvávat jako kolonizace GIT- dekolonizace velmi obtížná (nevstřebatelná antibiotika, FBT)
- Děláme opravdu všechno, co lze???

Děkuji za pozornost



**„Když na ty vzorky dáváte krycí sklíčka, tak na to netlačte.
Zase tady má jedna bakterie rozmačkanej ksichtíček!”**