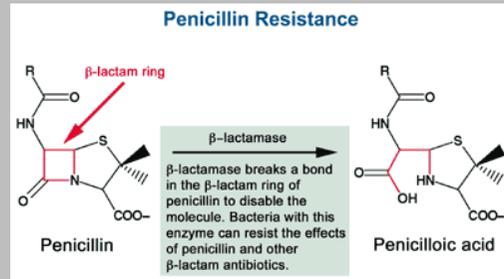




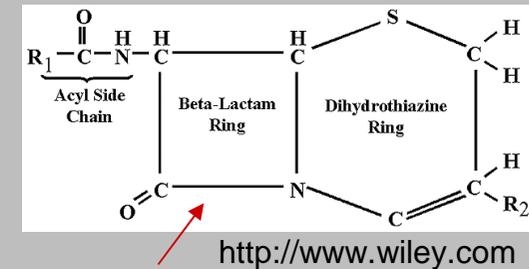
Extended-spectrum- β -lactamase (ESBL)- producing *Enterobacteriaceae* in companion animals: what does the future hold for us?

Christa Ewers, Ivonne Stamm, Peter A. Kopp, Lothar H. Wieler, Sebastian Guenther

ESBL: Extended spectrum beta lactamases



Hydrolysis of penicillins, cephalosporins (1st, 2nd, 3rd generation) and aztreonam



SHV

Sulf-Hydryl-Variabel

CTX

Cefotaximase

TEM

Temoneira

KPC

OXA

K. pneumoniae carbapenemase

Oxacillinase

PER, VEB, CMY, NDM-1, etc..... www.lahey.org/studies

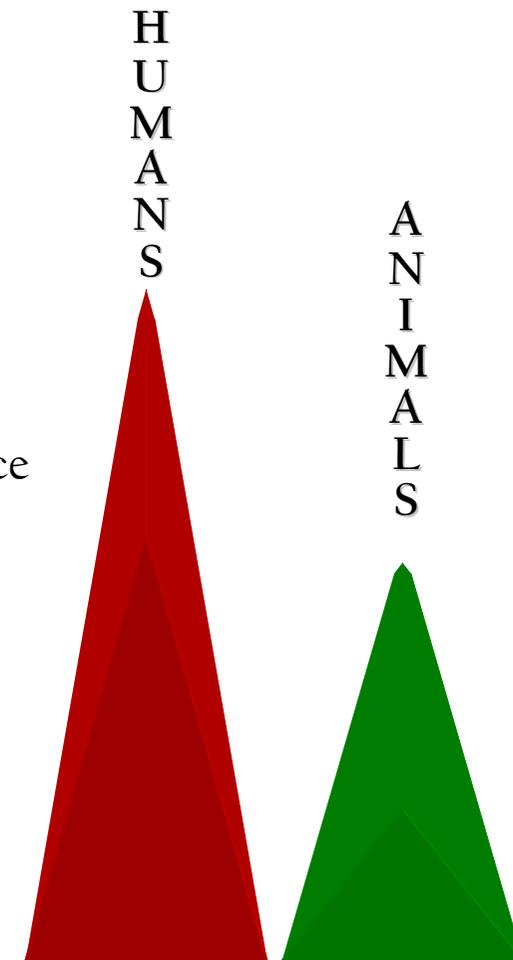
ESBL timeline

- 1964 Introduction of 1st generation cephalosporins
- 1980 Introduction of 3rd generation cephalosporins
- 1983 First detection of ESBL in Germany
- 1985 First report on nosocomial outbreaks in France
- 1998 First report on ESBL in companion animals
- 2000 First report on ESBL in livestock

.....increasing prevalence of ESBLs

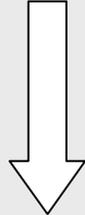
.....ongoing change of the face of ESBL types

.....occurrence of emerging clones



Presence and type of ESBL in companion animals

Consecutively collected clinical isolates, routinely tested for antimicrobial resistance, were screened for the production of ESBLs

<u>BACTERIAL SPECIES</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Time</u>
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	14827	April 2008
<i>Klebsiella/Raoultella</i> spp.	1664	
<i>Enterobacter/Pantoea</i> spp.	1631	
<i>Citrobacter</i> spp.	82	
<i>Serratia</i> spp.	305	
<i>Salmonella</i> Serovare	478	

Results

- Percentage of ESBL producing isolates among clinical *Enterobacteriaceae* spp. from animals between 2 and 10% depending on the species
- *E. coli* ESBL showed a relative equal distributions in different animal hosts
- High rates of *E. coli* ESBL implicated in wound infections
- Identical genetic resistance determinants are present in human and animal samples
- MLST analysis of approx. 300 *E. coli* isolates revealed about 80 different sequence types (ST), few of them being prominent
- Identical STs are observed in strains of human and animal origin
- Human pandemic O25b-ST131 is also present in companion animals

E. coli O25b:H4-B2-ST131-CTX-M-15

J Antimicrob Chemother 2010
doi:10.1093/jac/dkp496
Advance publication 12 January 2010

Detection of pandemic B2-O25-ST131 *Escherichia coli* harbouring the CTX-M-9 extended-spectrum β -lactamase type in a feral urban brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*)

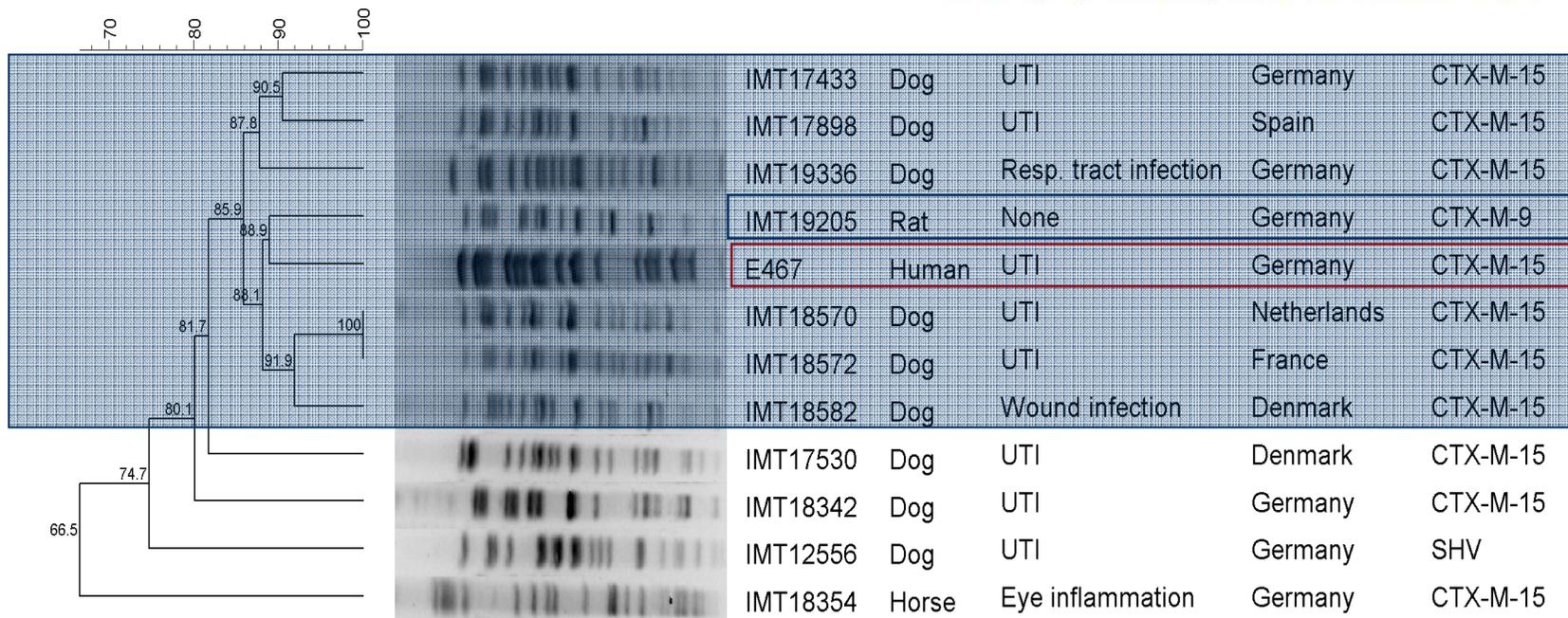
Sebastian Guenther^{1*}, Mirjam Grobbel¹,
Janine Beutlich², Beatriz Guerra², Rainer G. Ulrich³,
Lothar H. Wieler¹ and Christa Ewers¹

J Antimicrob Chemother 2010; 65: 651–660
doi:10.1093/jac/dkq004 Advance publication 29 January 2010

Journal of
Antimicrobial
Chemotherapy

Emergence of human pandemic O25:H4-ST131 CTX-M-15 extended-spectrum- β -lactamase-producing *Escherichia coli* among companion animals

Christa Ewers^{1*}, Mirjam Grobbel², Ivonne Stamm³, Peter A. Kopp³, Ines Diehl¹, Torsten Semmler¹, Angelika Fruth⁴,
Janine Beutlich⁵, Beatriz Guerra⁵, Lothar H. Wieler¹ and Sebastian Guenther¹



E. coli D-Ont:H45-ST648-CTX-M-15 Animal vs. Human

CTX-M-15-type extended-spectrum beta-lactamases-producing *Escherichia coli* from wild birds in Germany

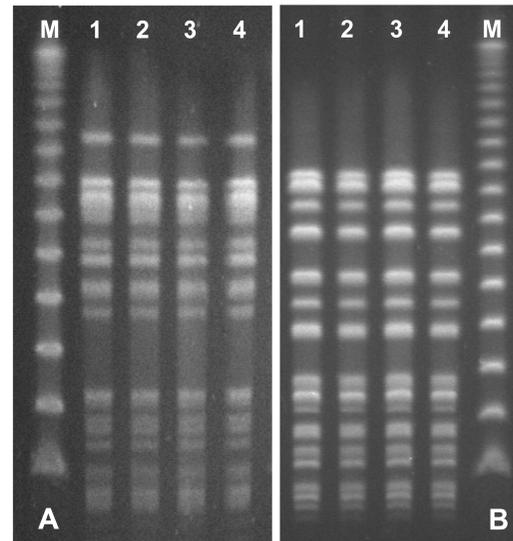
Sebastian Guenther,^{1*} Mirjam Grobbel,¹
Janine Beutlich,² Astrid Bethe,¹ Nicole D. Friedrich,³
Andreas Goedecke,⁴ Antina Lübke-Becker,¹
Beatriz Guerra,² Lothar H. Wieler¹ and
Christa Ewers¹

¹Institut für Mikrobiologie und Tierseuchen, Fachbereich
Veterinärmedizin, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany.

²Federal Institute for Risk assessment (BfR),
Department of Biological Safety, National Reference
Laboratory for Antimicrobial Resistance (NRL-AR),
Berlin, Germany.

³Justus von Liebig Universität, Fachbereich
Veterinärmedizin, Gießen, Germany.

⁴ProRing e.V., Schenkenberg, Germany.



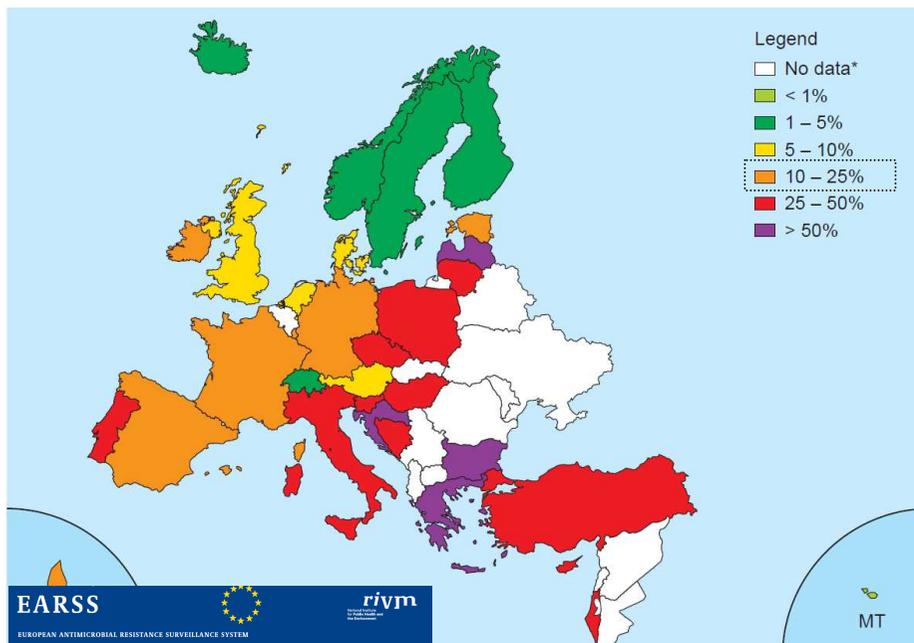
- ST648 recently detected in wild avian hosts is also present in human clinical samples

Klebsiella pneumoniae ssp. *pneumoniae*

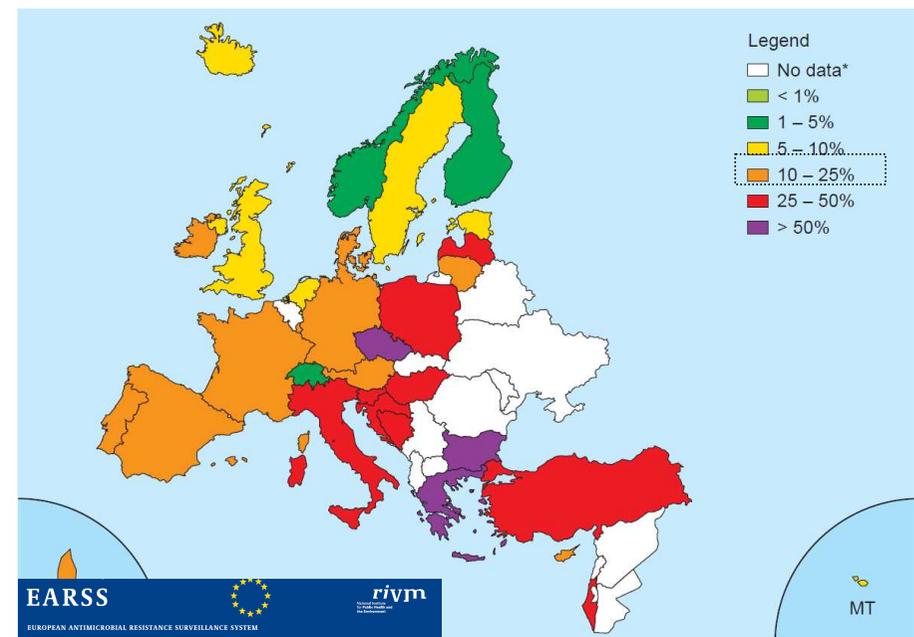
➔ Second most frequent cause of gram-negative blood stream infections in humans

➔ High mortality rates due to therapeutic failures

Proportion of *K. pneumoniae* isolates resistant to 3rd gen. cephalosporins in humans (2008)



Proportion of *K. pneumoniae* isolates resistant to fluoroquinolones in humans (2008)



ESBL positive strains among *K. pneumoniae* from different hosts and diseases

- High rates of *K. pneumoniae* ESBL in wound infections
- STs dominant in human medicine are also present in companion animals
- Clonal spread of ESBL-positive *K. pneumoniae* isolates among companion animals in Europe

ESBL producing *Citrobacter freundii* in companion animals



Fig. 1 Dendrogram showing the relationship of ESBL-producing *Citrobacter freundii* (n=10) strains based on XbaI-generated PFGE profiles.

* These isolates originate from samples of four individual horses from two nearby veterinary clinics (clinic 1: VB972435 , VB967320 , and VB967518 ; clinic 2: VB993616.2).

-Frequent isolation of clinical, ESBL-producing, fluoroquinolone-resistant *C. freundii* from companion animals



Letter to the Editor

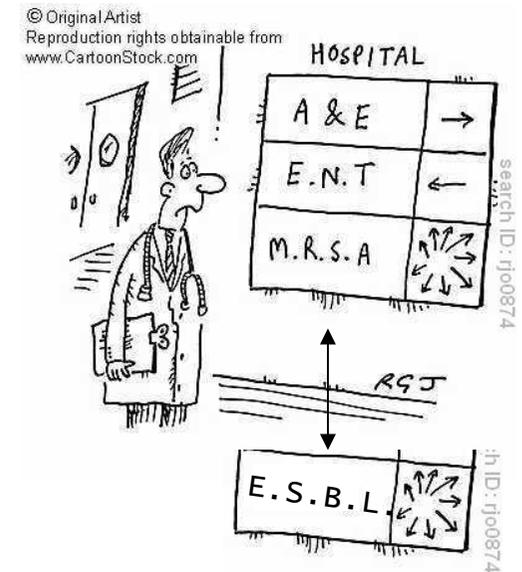
Companion animals: a relevant source of extended-spectrum β -lactamase-producing fluoroquinolone-resistant *Citrobacter freundii*

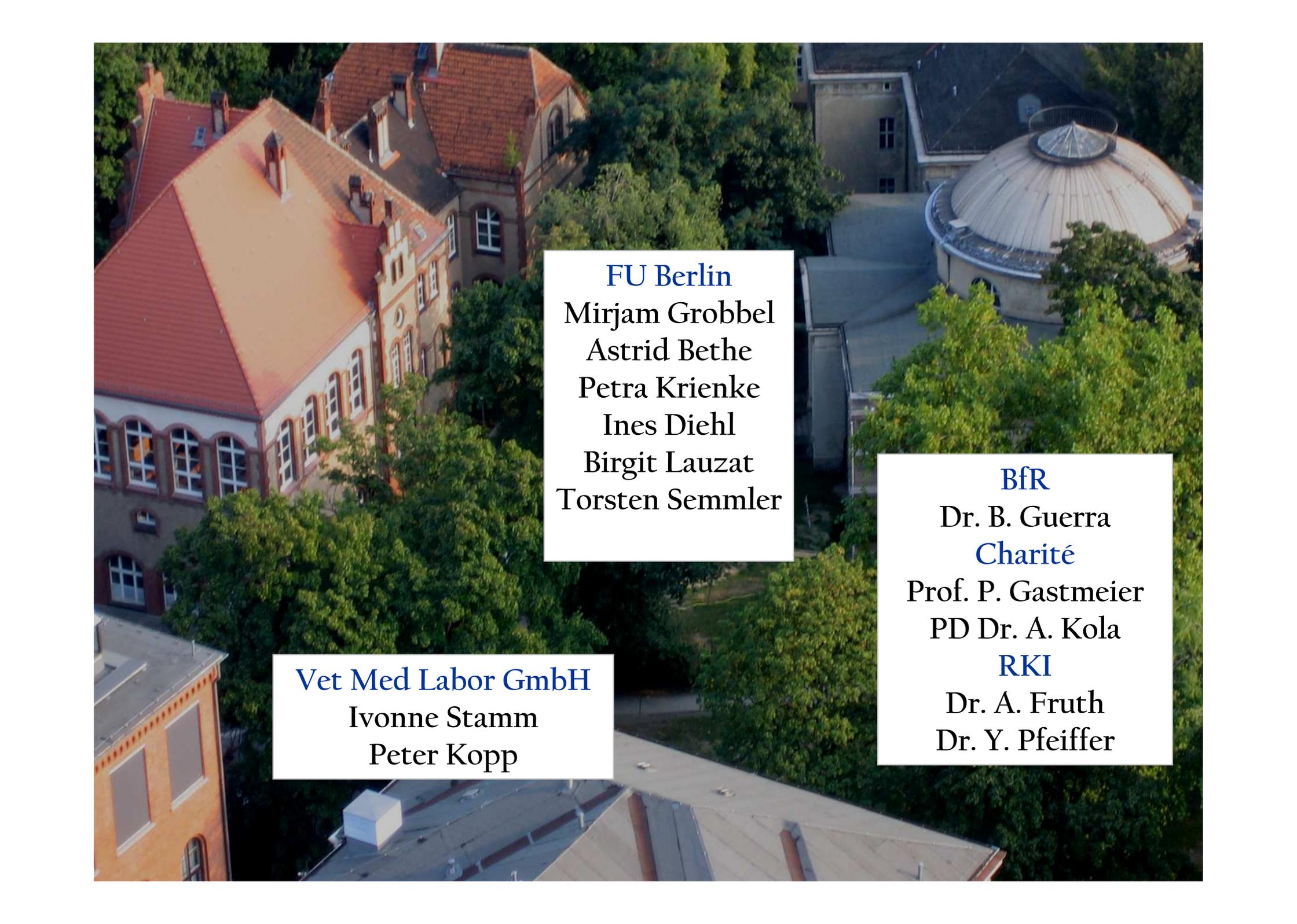
reported for human clinical strains worldwide (2.5–41.2%) [5]. All ESBL-producing isolates were further characterised using previously summarised protocols [6].

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Summary and Conclusions

- ESBL in companion animals: it's time to react!
 - new putative infection cycles demand for novel surveillance programs
 - consequent basic hygiene in veterinary clinics („standard precautions“)
 - prudent use of antibiotics („Antimicrobial Guidelines“)
- Monitoring of multiresistant bacteria
- Data exchange with human medicine („One Health“)





FU Berlin

Mirjam Grobbel

Astrid Bethe

Petra Krienke

Ines Diehl

Birgit Lauzat

Torsten Semmler

Vet Med Labor GmbH

Ivonne Stamm

Peter Kopp

BfR

Dr. B. Guerra

Charité

Prof. P. Gastmeier

PD Dr. A. Kola

RKI

Dr. A. Fruth

Dr. Y. Pfeiffer