



# Update on Carbapenemase-producing *E.coli* from EU-harmonised AMR Monitoring in Italy, 2021-2023

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#### Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae

**Carbapenemase-producing** *Enterobacteriaceae* (**CPE**) are gram-negative microorganisms resistant to **carbapenems**, considered "drug of last resort" or last choice antibiotic in human medicine (CIA)



#### Epidemiology and Diagnostics of Carbapenem Resistance in Gram-negative Bacteria 👌

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Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Lazio e della Toscana *M. Aleandri* 

#### Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae



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Short communication

Carbapenemase IncF-borne *bla*<sub>NDM-5</sub> gene in the *E. coli* ST167 high-risk clone from canine clinical infection, Italy

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Compared with international databases:

Very similar to:

- p51008369SK1\_E (Switzerland) (Peterhans et al., 2018)
- pNDM-5-IT, from a clinical human isolate (Italy) (Giufrè et al., 2018)

The plasmid harbouring bla NDM-5 has been frequently detected in Europe In Italy, it has been found in CPE of both human and animal origin





J Antimicrob Chemother 2020; **75**: 3475–3479 doi:10.1093/jac/dkaa374 Advance Access publication 24 August 2020 Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy

#### Novel IncFII plasmid harbouring *bla*<sub>NDM-4</sub> in a carbapenem-resistant *Escherichia coli* of pig origin, Italy

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B 2021-02-14 RINNERIEUX DXA

Growth of *E coli* OXA-48-like on the OXA half

plate from ceacal content (monitoring)

### Commission Implementing Decision 2013/652/EC e Dec. (EU) 2020/1729 of 17 November 2020 on the monitoring and reporting of antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic and commensal bacteria

**APPENDIX 2** 

FLOW DIAGRAM for detection ESBL/AmpC/carbapenemases (including OXA-48 and OXA-48-like enzymes) in caecal samples

Non-selective pre-enrichment [item 1.4-1.5]

1 g of caecal sample in 9 mL of buffered peptone water (37°C ± 1°C, 18-22 h)

Selective isolation

→ of presumptive ESBL-/AmpC-/carbapenemase-producing E. coli [item 1.6] Streak 10 µL of the incubated pre-enrichment culture in BPW onto MacConkey agar plate supplemented with 1 mg/L of cefotaxime (incubate at 44°C ± 0.5°C for 18-22 h)

→ of presumptive carbapenemase (including OXA-48- and OXA-48-like)-producing <u>E. coli [item 3.1 + 3.2]</u>
Streak 10 µL of the incubated pre-enrichment culture in BPW onto suitable selective agar plate(s). (Commercially available chromogenic agar for isolation of carbapenemaseproducing *E. coli* (including isolates producing only OXA-48 and/or OXA-48-like enzymes). (incubation according to manufacturer's instructions)

Method: Same lab procedure since 2014: Specific monitoring of CPE-producing E. coli The EURL-AR protocol (by using commercial OXA-48-like + other Carbapenemases Biplate)



Update at December 2021  $\rightarrow$  25 isolates Oxa-48-like (24 OXA-181; 1 OXA-48) from EpiUnits sampled at slautherhouse (Dec (EU) 2020/1729) in 11 provinces (5 Regions) n=21 from pigs (6.98%; 95% CI 4.37-10.47%; 21/301) n=4 from bovines <12 months (1.29%; 95% CI 0.35–3.27%, 4/310)



Epidemiological investigation: for >80% the positive (2021) EpiUnits that were **investigated and sampled at the farm of origin**, an OXA-48-like producing E. coli (OXA-181) **has been isolated** 







Results of the survey at slaughter (short-read): Mash clusterization of the WGS complete genome, resistome and plasmidome of the n=25 OXA181-producing Escherichia coli



- ☆ A non-clonal population of OXA-181 producing *E. coli* in the dataset analyzed. However, the ST5229 is the most represented (9/25, 36% isolates).
- IncX3, IncX1, (one IncF) the replicons most represented.
- IncX3 or IncX1 harboured the OXA-181 gene. No specific pathotype found.
- ✤ The clusters were distributed according to the different Clonal Complexes (CCs) and STs.
- ✤ No clear region or host species correlation was observed.



#### Full plasmid sequencing: IncX1 plasmids



- ✓ All the 12 IncX1 resolved plasmids were almost identical with a 98-99% coverage and 99-100% sequence identity
- ✓ Novelty: No similar IncX1 plasmids were found in public available databases (around 50% identity with other publicly available plasmids).

IncX1 more stable than IncX3 because of the presence of the RelE/StbE toxin family and its antitoxin RelB?



#### Full plasmid sequencing: IncX3 plasmids



- ✓ All three resolved plasmids IncX3 harboring *bla*<sub>OXA-181</sub> from *E.coli* were very similar with a 90-91% coverage and 100% identity
- ✓ They shared a similarity of 99% with 89% of the plasmid covered, when compared with publicly available IncX3 plasmids containing *bla*<sub>OXA-181</sub> (from *E. coli*, *C. freundii*, *K. pneumoniae*), from human cases
- ✓ 100% coverage and identity of the IncX3 plasmid from *E. coli* ID 21019054 with a *bla*<sub>OXA-181</sub>-IncX3 plasmid of a *C. freundii* isolate (ID 22025451-20) from the same pig holding





#### Resistome

Resfinder Abricate

Geni Resfinder	Mutation	PATTERN RESISTENZA
mdf(A)_1 tet(A)_6 dfrA12_8 aadA2_1 cmlA1_1 sul3_2 mef(B)_1 tet(M)_8 blaTEM-1B_1 blaOXA-181_1		AMP,CHL,SMX,TET,TMP,ETP,TRM
floR_2 cmlA1_1 tet(A)_6 sul2_2 sul3_2 tet(M)_8 aac(3)-IId_1 dfrA12_8 lnu(F)_1 mdf(A)_1 blaOXA-181_1	gyrA p.D87N parC p.S80I	AMP,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,TMP,FEP,ETP,MER,TRM
blaOXA-181_1 mdf(A)_1 tet(A)_6 floR_2 sul3_2 lnu(F)_1 ant(3")-la_1 sul2_2 aac(3)-lld_1 aph(3')-la_1	gyrA p.D87N parC p.S80I	AMP,FOT,TAZ,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,TMP,FEP,TAZ,ETP,MER,TRM
blaOXA-181_1 tet(M)_8 cmlA1_1 aadA2_1 dfrA12_8 mdf(A)_1 blaCTX-M-1_1 mph(A)_2 floR_2 sul2_2 sul3_3	2 gyrA p.D87N parC p.S80I	AMP,AZI,FOT,TAZ,CHL,CIP,NAL,SMX,TMP,FEP,TAZ,ETP,MER,TRM
qnrS1_1 blaOXA-181_1 sitABCD_1 dfrA5_1 sul2_3 aph(3")-Ib_5 aph(6)-Id_1 mdf(A)_1 blaTEM-1B_1		AMP,FOT,CIP,SMX,TMP,FEP,FOT,ETP,IMI,MER,TRM
mdf(A)_1 blaOXA-181_1 qnrS1_1 tet(M)_8 cmlA1_1 aadA2_1 dfrA12_8 blaTEM-1B_1 sul3_2 tet(A)_6 floR_2	gyrA p.D87N parC p.S80I	AMP,FOT,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,TMP,FEP,FOX,ETP,IMI,MER,TRM
aph(3')-Ia_1 blaOXA-181_1 dfrA17_1 aadA5_1 sul1_5 armA_1 aph(4)-Ia_1 aac(3)-IVa_1 mph(G)_1 aac(3)-IIa		AMP,AZI,GEN,SMX,TMP,FOT,ETP,MER,TRM
blaOXA-181_1 tet(A)_6 floR_2 mdf(A)_1 sul2_2 sul3_2 ant(3")-Ia_1 lnu(F)_1 aac(3)-IId_1 aph(3')-Ia_1	gyrA p.D87N parC p.S80I	AMP,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,ETP,MER,TRM
mdf(A)_1 tet(B)_1 floR_2 aac(3)-IId_1 tet(M)_8 sul3_2 dfrA12_8 lnu(F)_1 aadA2_1 blaOXA-181_1 blaTEM-1	3	AMP,CHL,GEN,SMX,TET,TMP,FEP,FOT,ETP,MER,TRM
blaOXA-181_1 sul2_2 floR_2 tet(A)_6 sul3_2 mdf(A)_1 ant(3")-Ia_1 lnu(F)_1 aac(3)-IId_1 aph(3')-Ia_1	gyrA p.D87N parC p.S80I	AMP,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,ETP,MER,TRM
blaOXA-181_1 mdf(A)_1 blaTEM-1B_1 sul3_2 tet(A)_6 floR_2 sul2_2 lnu(F)_1 ant(3")-Ia_1 aac(3)-IId_1 aph(	gyrA p.D87N parC p.S80I	AMP,FOT,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,ETP,TRM
mdf(A)_1 blaOXA-181_1 blaTEM-1B_1 sul3_2 tet(A)_6 floR_2 sul2_2 ant(3")-Ia_1 lnu(F)_1 aac(3)-IId_1 aph(	gyrA p.D87N parC p.S80I	AMP,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,ETP,TRM
blaOXA-181_1 mdf(A)_1 cmlA1_1 tet(M)_8 sul3_2 blaTEM-1B_1 tet(A)_6 floR_2 sul2_2 aac(3)-IId_1 dfrA12_	gyrA p.D87N parC p.S80I	AMP,FOT,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,TMP,FEP,ETP,MER,TRM
blaOXA-181_1 sul3_2 blaTEM-1B_1 mdf(A)_1 floR_2 sul2_2 ant(3")-Ia_1 lnu(F)_1 aac(3)-IId_1 aph(3')-Ia_1	gyrA p.D87N parC p.A56T pa	ar AMP,AZI,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,TMP,FEP,ETP,MER,TRM
blaTEM-1B_1 mdf(A)_1 blaOXA-181_1 sul1_5 aadA5_1 dfrA17_1 catA1_1 floR_2 aac(3)-IId_1 aph(6)-Id_1 ap	gyrA p.D87N parC p.S80I	AMP,FOT,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,ETP,MER,TRM
blaOXA-181_1 mdf(A)_1 tet(A)_6 sul3_2 blaTEM-1B_1 floR_2 sul2_2 lnu(F)_1 ant(3")-Ia_1 aac(3)-IId_1 aph(	gyrA p.D87N parC p.S80I	AMP,FOT,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,ETP,MER,TRM
mdf(A)_1 blaOXA-181_1 qnrS1_1 tet(A)_6 tet(M)_8 floR_2 sul2_2 cmlA1_1 aac(3)-IId_1 dfrA12_8 lnu(F)_1	gyrA p.D87N parC p.S80I	AMP,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,TMP,ETP,TRM
mdf(A)_1 blaOXA-181_1 tet(A)_6 aph(4)-Ia_1 aac(3)-IVa_1 blaTEM-1B_1 aph(3')-Ia_1		AMP,CHL,CIP,GEN,TET,ETP,TRM
blaTEM-1B_1 aac(3)-lla_1 lnu(G)_1 mdf(A)_1 sul3_2 cmlA1_1 aadA2_1 dfrA12_8 blaOXA-181_1 tet(B)_2 flo	R_2	AMP,CHL,GEN,SMX,TET,TMP,ETP,MER,TRM
floR_2 aac(3)-IIa_1 blaTEM-1B_1 lnu(G)_1 mdf(A)_1 dfrA12_8 aadA2_1 cmlA1_1 sul3_2 blaOXA-181_1 tet(B	)_2	AMP,CHL,GEN,SMX,TET,TMP,ETP,TRM
mdf(A)_1 blaTEM-1B_1 blaOXA-181_1 lnu(G)_1 tet(A)_6 dfrA1_10 sul3_2 floR_2 catA1_1		AMP,CHL,SMX,TET,TMP,ETP,MER,TRM
blaOXA-181_1 floR_2 dfrA12_8 aadA2_1 cmlA1_1 sul3_2 qnrS1_1 tet(A)_6 blaTEM-1B_1 mdf(A)_1		AMP,CHL,GEN,SMX,TET,TMP,ETP,MER,TRM
mdf(A)_1 blaOXA-181_1 aac(3)-IVa_1 aph(4)-Ia_1 floR_2 tet(A)_6 blaTEM-1B_1 aph(3')-Ia_1 qnrS1_1		AMP,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,TMP,ETP,TRM
rmtB_1 mdf(A)_1 blaOXA-181_1 cmlA1_1 tet(M)_8 tet(A)_6 fosA3_1 floR_2 qnrS1_1 sul3_2 sul2_2 aac(3)-lic	parC p.S80I	AMP,FOT,TAZ,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,TMP,FEP,TAZ,ETP,MER,TRM
blaOXA-181_1 blaTEM-1A_1 tet(A)_6 aph(6)-Id_1 aph(3")-Ib_5 dfrA1_8 aac(3)-IId_1 cmIA1_1 aadA2_1 mdf(	/	AMP,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,TMP,ETP,TRM
dfrA12_8 aadA2_1 cmlA1_1 blaTEM-1B_1 qnrS1_1 tet(A)_6 blaOXA-181_1 mdf(A)_1 sul3_2		AMP,CHL,CIP,SMX,TET,TMP,ETP,MER,TRM
blaTEM-30_1 mdf(A)_1 blaOXA-181_1 qnrS1_1 tet(A)_6 cmlA1_1 aadA2_1 dfrA12_8		AMP,CHL,CIP,SMX,TET,TMP,ETP,MER,TRM
mdf(A)_1 blaOXA-181_1 floR_2 sul2_2 cmlA1_1 tet(M)_8 tet(A)_6 sul3_2 aac(3)-IId_1 dfrA12_8 lnu(F)_1	gyrA p.D87N parC p.S80I	AMP,FOT,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,TMP,FEP,ETP,MER,TRM
blaOXA-181_1 mdf(A)_1 tet(A)_6 floR_2 sul2_2 sul3_2 ant(3")-Ia_1 lnu(F)_1 aac(3)-IId_1 aph(3')-Ia_1	gyrA p.D87N parC p.S80I	AMP,FOT,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,ETP,TRM
blaOXA-181_1 sul2_2 floR_2 mdf(A)_1 tet(A)_6 sul3_2 blaTEM-1B_1 lnu(F)_1 ant(3")-la_1 aac(3)-lld_1 aph(	gyrA p.D87N parC p.S80I	AMP,FOT,CHL,CIP,GEN,NAL,SMX,TET,ETP,MER,TRM



OXA-181+ve isolates: ECOFFs and clinical breakpoints for carbapenems and temocillin with number (nR) and percentage (%) of resistant E. coli isolates

		R (ECOFF)	R (CB)	nR (%) ECOFF	nR (%) CB	MIC Range mg/L (Mode)
	ETP (ertapenem)	>0,06	>0,5	25/25 ( <b>100%</b> )	7/25 (28%)	0.12-4 (0.5)
	IMI (imipenem)	>0,5	>4	5/25 (20%)	5/25(20%)	0.12-1 (0.25)
The only carbapenem in	MER (meropenem)	>0,125	>8	13/25 (52%)	0/25 (0%)	0.06-1(0.25)
	TRM (temocillin)	>16	>16	25/25 ( <b>100%</b> )	25/25 ( <b>100%</b> )	128-256 (256)

The hazard of carbapenemase (OXA-181)-producing *Escherichia coli* spreading in pig and veal calf holdings in Italy in the genomics era: Risk of spill over and spill back between humans and animals

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# Isolation rates (prevalence) OXA-181 (OXA-48-like)-producing *E. coli* from caecal samples according to the National Monitoring Programme on AMR, Dec (EU) 2020/1729, Italy 2021-2023

2021	Species	Samples cultured	Samples positive	%	95% CI
	Pigs	301	21	6,98%	4,37-10,47%
	Bovines <12m	310	4	1,29%	0,35–3,27%

2022	Species	Samples cultured	Samples positive	%	95% CI
	Broiler chicken	479	0	0,00%	N.A.
	Turkey	397	1	0,25%	0,01-1,40%

2023
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Species	Samples culture	Samples positive	%		95% CI
Pigs	300	19		6,33%	3,86-9,71%
Bovines <12m	301	4		1,33%	0,36-3,37%





National Monitoring Programme on AMR, Dec (EU) 2020/1729, Italy 2021-2023: Holdings of origin of samples (slaughter batches) found positive at slaughter





2021-2023: Almost all CPE-producing E. coli isolates are OXA-181-positive except one OXA-48, two NDM-5 (bovine <12m), one VIM-1 (broiler chicken)





## 2021-2023: NDM-producing E. coli from bovine <12m Sporadic isolation



NDM-2021: aadA2, aadA5, aac(6')-Ib-cr, bla<sub>OXA-1</sub>, bla<sub>CTX-M-15</sub>, bla<sub>NDM-5</sub>, catA1, catB3, dfrA12, dfrA17, mph(A), sul1, tet(B) IncFIA, IncFIB, IncI1-I, IncX4

NDM-2023: *aad*A2, *aph*(3")-Ib, *aph*(6)-Id, *bla*<sub>CTX-M-15</sub>, *bla*<sub>NDM-5</sub>, *bla*<sub>TEM-1B</sub>, *cat*A1, *dfr*A12, *qep*A4, *qnr*S1, *sul*1, *sul*2, *tet*(B) IncFIA, IncFIB, IncFII, IncY





#### Take home messages

- Harmonized european monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic and commensal bacteria in Italy indicates an emergent OXA-48-like producing *E. coli* issue in pigs and, to a lesser extent in bovines < 12 mo.
- Harmonized european monitoring of antimicrobial resistance reveled also the sporadic presence of NDM- and VIM-producing *E. coli* in Italy.
- The prevalence of OXA-181-producing *E. coli* from pig and bovine in 2023 has remained stable.





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https://www.izslt.it/crab/