



Regione Toscana



Servizio
Sanitario
della
Toscana



Convegno

Antimicrobico-resistenza: cure e ambiente

Firenze, 6 -7 giugno 2019

Istituto Stensen, viale Don Minzoni n. 25/C, Firenze

ESPERIENZE REGIONALI:

SICILIA



Università degli Studi di Palermo

D.A. n° 1162/2018

REPUBBLICA ITALIANA



REGIONE SICILIANA
ASSESSORATO DELLA SALUTE

Recepimento del "Piano Nazionale di Contrasto dell'Antibiotico - Resistenza (PNCAR) 2017-2020" e istituzione del Gruppo Tecnico di Coordinamento e Monitoraggio del Piano e della Strategia di contrasto dell'Antibiotico - Resistenza a livello regionale.

D.A. n° 356/2019

REPUBBLICA ITALIANA



REGIONE SICILIANA
ASSESSORATO DELLA SALUTE

DIPARTIMENTO PER LE ATTIVITÀ SANITARIE ED OSSERVATORIO EPIDEMIOLOGICO

Istituzione rete dei laboratori di microbiologia per la sorveglianza delle resistenze batteriche.

composto:

- dott. Giuseppe Murolo - responsabile Servizio 8 DASOE "Qualità, governo clinico e sicurezza dei pazienti", con funzione di coordinatore e referente regionale del Gruppo tecnico di coordinamento e monitoraggio del PNCAR;
- prof.ssa Antonella Agodi, componente del gruppo di lavoro per il coordinamento della strategia nazionale per il contrasto dell'antimicrobico-resistenza - Università degli Studi di Catania;
- prof.ssa Stefania Stefani, componente del gruppo di lavoro per il coordinamento della strategia nazionale per il contrasto dell'antimicrobico-resistenza - Università degli Studi di Catania;
- prof.ssa Anna Giammanco, Università degli Studi di Palermo, referente regionale per la sorveglianza dei germi produttori di carbapenemasi;
- prof. Antonio Cascio, direttore U.O.C. Malattie Infettive AOUP Palermo;
- dott. Carmelo Iacobello direttore U.O.C. Malattie Infettive A.O. Cannizzaro Catania;
- dott. Rosario Cunsolo U.O.C. - Direzione Medico di Presidio Ospedale Taormina - ASP di Messina;
- dott. Pasquale Cananzi, farmacista CRFV - Servizio 7 DPS;

Art. 6

Al fine di supportare la rete dei laboratori di microbiologia è costituito il **gruppo di coordinamento della rete dei laboratori** composto da

- Prof.ssa Stefania Stefani, componente della Commissione nazionale PNCAR del Ministero della salute e componente del Gruppo di coordinamento regionale PNCAR;
- Prof. Guido Scalia, Laboratorio di Microbiologia dell'AOU Policlinico Vittorio Emanuele di Catania;
- Dott.ssa Lucia Bozzanca, P.O. Umberto I ASP Siracusa;
- Dott. Giuseppe Militello, P.O. Modica ASP Ragusa;
- Prof.ssa Anna Giammanco, Laboratorio di Microbiologia dell'AOU Policlinico Giaccone di Palermo e componente del Gruppo di coordinamento regionale PNCAR;
- Dott.ssa Vincenza Carelli, Laboratorio P.O. S.Elia, ASP Caltanissetta;
- Francesco Ferrara, P.O. San Giovanni Di Dio ASP Agrigento;
- Daniele Ditta, P.O. Marsala ASP Trapani;

Prot./Serv.4/ n. 94088 Palermo, 04/12/2016

OGGETTO: Gestione e controllo dei batteri produttori di Carbapenemasi.

Ai Direttori Sanitari delle AA.SS.PP.
Ai Direttori Sanitari delle AA.OO.
Ai Direttori Sanitari delle ARNAS
Ai Direttori Sanitari delle AA.OO.UU.PP.
Ai Direttori Sanitari delle IRCCS
Al Direttore Sanitario dell'Ospedale Classificato
"Buccheri la Ferla" di Palermo
Al Direttore Sanitario dell'Ospedale
"Giglio" di Cefalù
Al Direttore Sanitario dell'ISMETT di Palermo
Ai Direttori dei Dipartimenti di Prevenzione
delle AA.SS.PP. della Regione Siciliana
Ai Direttori dei Servizi di Sanità Pubblica,
Epidemiologia e Medicina Preventiva
delle AA.SS.PP. della Regione Siciliana

LORO SEDE

Facendo riferimento alla Circolare Ministeriale del 26 febbraio 2013, "Sorveglianza e controllo delle infezioni da batteri produttori di carbapenemasi (CPE)", trasmessa con nota prot. n° 89145 del 20 novembre 2014, che per pronta lettura si allega in copia e sulla base dell'obiettivo 2.9.9, del Piano Regionale di Prevenzione 2014-2018, "Migliorare la qualità della sorveglianza delle infezioni invasive da CPE", che prevede un progressivo aumento

delle strutture ospedaliere, operanti sul territorio regionale, i cui laboratori siano in grado di identificare le infezioni da CPE, l'Assessorato Regionale della Salute ha individuato il Laboratorio di Riferimento regionale, Diretto dalla Professoressa Anna Giammanco, presso il laboratorio di Microbiologia del Servizio di Analisi Microbiologiche, Virologiche e Parassitologiche, dell'AOU "Paolo Giaccone" di Palermo con sede presso la Sezione di Microbiologia del Dipartimento di Scienze per la Promozione della Salute e Materno Infantile.

Il Laboratorio di riferimento regionale avrà cura di:

- migliorare la capacità dei laboratori aziendali nell'identificazione ed isolamento degli

Il Laboratorio di riferimento regionale avrà cura di:

- migliorare la capacità dei laboratori aziendali nell'identificazione ed isolamento degli enterobatteri produttori di carbapenemasi;
- raccogliere e processare i campioni prelevati, nei casi previsti dalla Circolare Ministeriale in argomento e ricoverati presso tutte le strutture di ricovero operanti sul territorio regionale;
- curare il trasferimento dei campioni presso il Laboratorio di Riferimento nazionale dell'Istituto Superiore di Sanità.



Il Dirigente Generale DASOE
Avv. Ignazio Tozzo

Facendo riferimento alla Circolare Ministeriale del 26 febbraio 2013, "Sorveglianza e controllo delle infezioni da batteri produttori di carbapenemasi (CPE)", trasmessa con nota

**LABORATORIO DI RIFERIMENTO REGIONALE
PER LA SORVEGLIANZA E IL CONTROLLO
DELLE INFEZIONI DA BATTERI PRODUTTORI
DI CARBAPENEMASI (CPE).**

Dipartimento di Scienze per la Promozione della Salute e
Materno Infantile "G. D'Alessandro"
Sezione di Microbiologia - Università degli Studi di Palermo
Att.ne Prof.ssa Anna Giammanco

A.O.U.P. "P. Giaccone"
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Coordinamento Regione Sicilia

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**GESTIONE E CONTROLLO DEI
BATTERI PRODUTTORI DI
CARBAPENEMASI (CPE)
IN SICILIA**



*Regione Siciliana
Assessorato della Salute*



**Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria
Policlinico Paolo Giaccone**



DIPARTIMENTO DI DIAGNOSTICA DI LABORATORIO
U.O.C. 81.01 Analisi Microbiologiche Virologiche e Parassitologiche

Responsabile Prof. Anna Giammanco

Caro collega

L' Assessorato della Salute della Regione Siciliana Dipartimento Regionale per le Attività Sanitarie ed Osservatorio Epidemiologico (D.A.S.O.E.) – Servizio 4 "Igiene Pubblica e Rischi Ambientali", in conformità a quanto previsto dalla circolare Ministeriale: " Sorveglianza e controllo delle infezioni da batteri produttori di carbapenemasi (CPE) e dal Piano Regionale di Prevenzione (PRP), adottato con il D.A. n°947 del 29 maggio 2015, si propone l'obiettivo di incrementare il numero di strutture ospedaliere, appartenenti ad Aziende Sanitarie Territoriali (AA.SS.PP.) e Aziende Ospedaliere, in grado di individuare le Infezioni sostenute da CPE. A tal fine, è stato individuato nel laboratorio di Microbiologia del Servizio di Analisi Microbiologiche Virologiche e Parassitologiche A.O.U.P. "P. Giaccone" di Palermo, il laboratorio capofila di riferimento, con sede presso la sezione di Microbiologia del Dipartimento di Scienze per la Promozione della Salute e Materno Infantile.

Già nel 2013 è stata attivata dal Ministero della Salute una sorveglianza nazionale con l'obiettivo di mettere in atto misure preventive per la diagnosi, la sorveglianza e il controllo della trasmissione dei CPE.

L'Italia, come mostrato nel rapporto del sistema di sorveglianza Europeo (EARS-Net dell'ECDC), è uno dei paesi ove è elevata la diffusione dei microrganismi antibiotico resistenti ed in particolare dei CPE (Fig. 1).

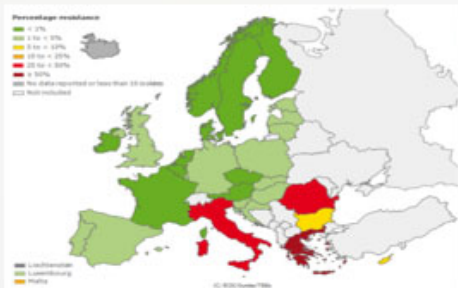


Fig1. Percentuali di K. pneumoniae resistente ai carbapenemi in Europa

In questo contesto, le **AA.SS.PP.** e le **Aziende Ospedaliere** hanno la responsabilità di avviare:

- gli accertamenti diagnostici volti ad individuare e a confermare la presenza di CPE (Linea progettuale n° 2.9.9 del PRP);
- le procedure di notifica del caso, in conformità a quanto previsto dalla Circolare Ministeriale del 26 febbraio 2013.

Il laboratorio capofila di riferimento ha il compito di svolgere le indagini di conferma e di caratterizzazione degli isolati come indicato nel seguente diagramma:



Bisogna sottoporre a notifica i casi:



AMBITO OSPEDALIERO

Il referente del laboratorio invierà **entro 48h** la scheda di segnalazione alla Direzione Sanitaria dell'Azienda Ospedaliera e/o al Presidio Ospedaliero che, dopo aver completato la scheda con i dati mancanti, provvederà all'invio **entro 48h** della stessa all'ASP. L'ASP, a sua volta, **entro 7 giorni** trasmetterà la scheda alla Regione, al Ministero della Salute e all'Istituto Superiore di Sanità



AMBITO COMUNITARIO

È necessario sottoporre a sorveglianza i soggetti che hanno avuto un'infezione da CPE e che risiedono sia in strutture socio-sanitarie sia nella propria abitazione.

Bisogna quindi comunicare la presenza di CPE agli operatori sanitari e socio-sanitari territoriali, agli operatori sanitari che svolgono attività a domicilio, al medico di medicina generale e, se diverso da questi, al medico che ha richiesto l'indagine culturale.

CAMPIONI DA INVIARE AL LABORATORIO DI RIFERIMENTO

1. Isolato batterico resistente e/o
2. Campione biologico da cui è stato isolato il CPE



Mantenimento dei campioni:

Refrigerare a + 4°C ed inviare il prima possibile al Laboratorio di Riferimento.

Caro collega

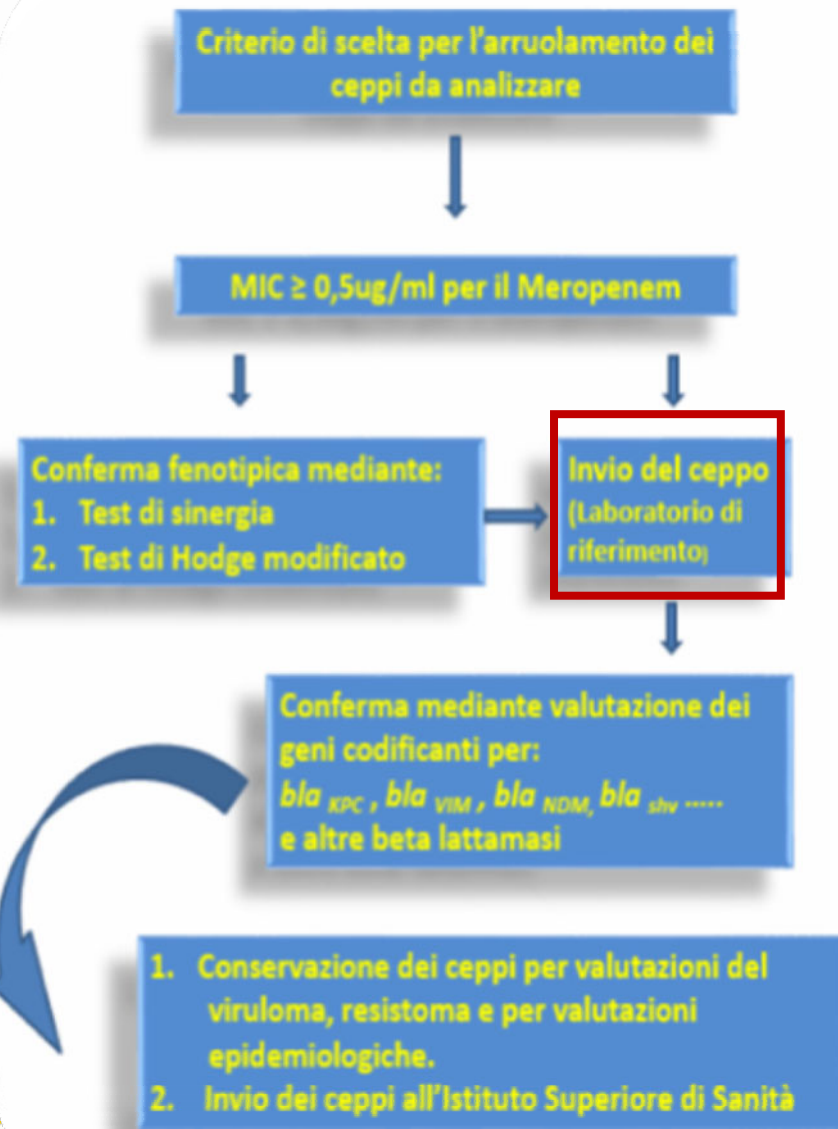
L'Assessorato della Salute della Regione Siciliana, Dipartimento Regionale per le Attività di Sorveglianza e Controllo delle Infezioni e delle Infestazioni (D.A.S.O.E.) - "Igiene Pubblica e Rischi Ambientali", in quanto previsto dalla circolare Ministero della Sanità "Sorveglianza e controllo delle infezioni prodotte da produttori di carbapenemasi (CPE) e dal Piano Nazionale di Prevenzione (PRP), adottato con il D.A. n. 1000 del 25 maggio 2015, si propone l'obiettivo di incrementare il numero di strutture ospedaliere, appartenenti alle Aziende Sanitarie Territoriali (AA.SS.PP.) e Aziende Ospedaliere, in grado di individuare le Infezioni sostenute da CPE. A tal fine, è stato individuato nel laboratorio di Microbiologia del Servizio di Analisi Microbiologiche e Parassitologiche A.O.U.P. "P. G. Poma" di Palermo, il laboratorio capofila di riferimento presso la sezione di Microbiologia del Dipartimento di Scienze per la Promozione della Salute e l'Infanzia.

Già nel 2013 è stata attivata dal Ministero della Sanità una sorveglianza nazionale con l'obiettivo di adottare misure preventive per la diagnosi, la sorveglianza e il controllo della trasmissione dei CPE.

L'Italia, come mostrato nel rapporto della sorveglianza Europea (EARS-Net dell'ECDC), è uno dei paesi ove è elevata la diffusione dei carbapenemasi e la presenza di antibiotici resistenti ed in particolare dei CPE.



Fig1. Percentuali di *K. pneumoniae* resistente ai carbapenemi in Europa.



sottoporre a notifica i casi:

BITO OSPEDALIERO

Il medico del laboratorio invierà entro 48h la segnalazione alla Direzione Sanitaria Ospedaliera e/o al Presidio Ospedaliero che, dopo aver completato la scheda di segnalazione mancanti, provvederà all'invio entro 48h della scheda all'ASP. L'ASP, a sua volta, entro 7 giorni di tempo, smetterà la scheda alla Regione, al Dipartimento della Salute e all'Istituto Superiore di Sanità.

BITO COMUNITARIO

Il medico di laboratorio sottoporre a sorveglianza i soggetti che hanno avuto un'infezione da CPE e che sia in strutture socio-sanitarie sia nella comunità.

Il medico deve quindi comunicare la presenza di CPE agli ospedali sanitari e socio-sanitari territoriali, agli ospedali sanitari che svolgono attività a domicilio, ai medici di medicina generale e, se diverso dal medico di medicina generale, al medico che ha richiesto l'indagine.

CAMPIONI DA INVIARE AL LABORATORIO DI RIFERIMENTO

Il campione batterico resistente e/o il campione biologico da cui è stato isolato il CPE.



Conservazione dei campioni:

Conservare a +4°C ed inviare il prima possibile al Laboratorio di Riferimento.



PSN 2014. Linea Progettuale "2.9.5 Sorveglianza delle infezioni invasive da Enterobatteri produttori di Carbapenemasi"

Responsabile scientifico: Anna Giammanco

Obiettivi

Raccogliere tutti i ceppi di Enterobatteri resistenti ai carbapenemi responsabili di infezioni invasive al fine di:

- Avviare programmi di formazione per il personale operante nei laboratori periferici al fine di migliorare le loro competenze nell'identificare i ceppi resistenti ai carbapenemi
- Confermare le resistenze individuate
- Caratterizzare gli isolati fenotipicamente e geneticamente

PSN 2016. Linea Progettuale " 4.9.2. Attività di coordinamento dei CIO per il controllo e la diffusione dei microrganismi Multi Drug Resistant (MDR).

Responsabile scientifico: Anna Giammanco

Obiettivi

Potenziamento delle rete regionale nel contrasto dell' antibiotico resistenza:

- valutazione degli insuccessi terapeutici a 5 giorni dai casi di infezione microbica sospetta non diagnosticata
- miglioramento della tempestività di valutazione del consumo di antibiotici a livello ospedaliero
- miglioramento della tempestività di diagnosi e di notifica dei casi sospetti in cui sono implicati batteri Multi Drug Resistance
- implementazione dei sistemi di notifica e interfacciamento a livello nazionale
- individuazione di strategie rapide per la valutazione del rischio di contrarre l'infezione correlata a pratiche ospedaliere.

Multidrug-Resistant Gram-Negative Infections

What are the Treatment Options?

Helen Giamarellou and Caryphalla Poulakou

Federal Funding for the Study of Antimicrobial Resistance in Nosocomial Pathogens: No ESKAPE

Keith B. Rice
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

IDSA Report on Development Pipeline • CID 2009:48

Bad Bugs, No Drugs: No ESKAPE! An Update from the Infectious Diseases Society of America

Nel 2009, le infezioni causate da batteri multiresistenti (MDR) continuano a sfidare i medici e compromettere la vita dei loro pazienti. I microrganismi MDR sono stati recentemente riuniti nell'acronimo ESKAPE per enfatizzare che essi evadono gli effetti degli agenti antibatterici

'ESKAPE' pathogens

Enterococcus faecium

Staphylococcus aureus

Klebsiella pneumoniae

Acinetobacter baumannii

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Enterobacter spp

ALERT: *K.pneumoniae*

E.coli

A.baumannii

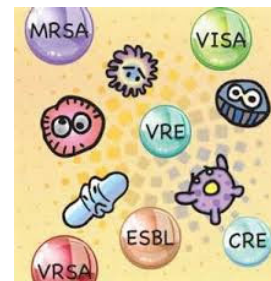
P.aeruginosa

S.aureus

S.pneumoniae

E.faecium

E.faecalis



E.coli

VIRULENCE FACTORS AND ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE OF ESCHERICHIA COLI ST131 IN COMMUNITY-ONSET HEALTHCARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS IN SICILY, ITALY

Fasciana T.,* Giordano G., Di Carlo P., Colomba C., Mascarella C.,
Tricoli M.R., Cala C., Giammanco A.

Department of Sciences for Health Promotion and Mother & Child Care, University of Palermo, Italy

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Abstract

Escherichia coli ST131 is an emerging resistant agent recently called "superbug" in England. This strain is responsible of community-acquired urinary tract infections and nowadays showing increasing resistance to antibiotics like fluoroquinolones and cephalosporins. Survey of virulent

We aim to assess the circulation of resistant clones *Escherichia coli* ST131 outside of the hospital to prompt control of outbreak in our geographical area

We selected 100 *E. coli* ST131 isolates from community-acquired urinary infections and performed a multiplex PCR to evaluate if they belonged to the ST131 type. We investigated their set of virulence factors; in particular, *kpsMII*, *papA*, *sfaS*, *focG*, *iutA*, *papC*, *hlyD* and *afa* genes, and finally, we evaluated beta lactamases genes and quinolone resistance determinants.

E. coli ST 131 clone was present in 66.6% of our isolates and showed positivity to a wide range of resistance genes, in particular *bla_{CTX-M-15}* among beta lactamases and plasmid-related quinolone resistance genes (*qnrA*, *qnrS* and *aac (6')-Ib-cr*). Moreover, 81% of the strains showed positivity to at least one of the virulence factor genes.

Our results suggested a high presence of *E. coli* ST131 in community. We suggest antibiotic stewardship for outpatient clinicians and facilities to contain the spread of "superbug" agents.

Keywords: *Escherichia coli*, urinary tract infections, antibiotics, fluoroquinolones, cephalosporins

October 10, 2017 7

PhOL Fasciana, et al. 20 (pag 12-21)

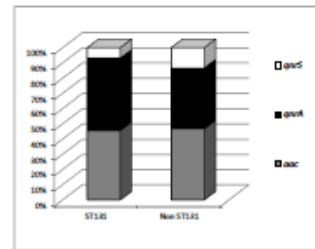


Figure 1. Percentage of PQMR genes.

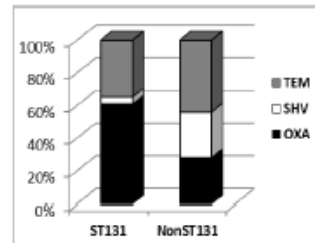


Figure 2. Presence of ESBL genes (*bla_{TEM}*, *bla_{SHV}*, *bla_{OXA}*) among ST131 and non-ST131 isolates.

PhOL Fasciana, et al. 21 (pag 12-21)

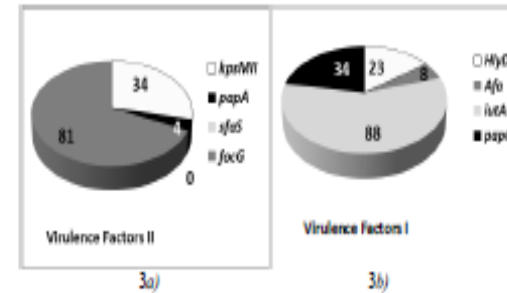


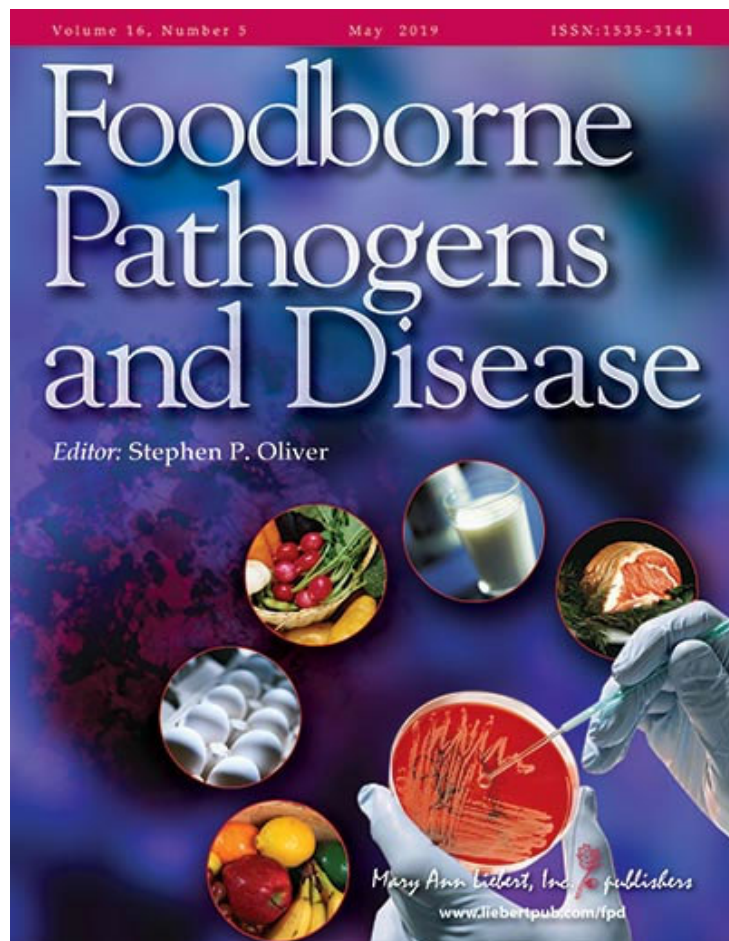
Figure 3. Virulence Factors founded in our isolate; a) First multiplex PCR was used to research *hlyD*, *afa*, *iutA* and *papC* genes presence; b) The Multiplex PCR was used to investigate about *kpsMII*, *papA*, *sfaS*, and *focG* genes presence

<http://pharmacologyonline.it/doi/10.1186/1824-8620>

ISSN: 1824-8620

In ambito
comunitario

E. coli ST 131 clone was present in **66.6% of our isolates** and showed positivity to a wide range of resistance genes, in particular *bla_{CTX-M-15}* among beta lactamases and plasmid-related quinolone resistance genes (*qnrA*, *qnrS* and *aac (6')-Ib-cr*).



Extended-Spectrum β -Lactamase, AmpC-Producing, and Fluoroquinolone-Resistant *Escherichia coli* in Retail Broiler Chicken Meat, Italy

Arash Ghodousi, Celestino Bonura, Anna Maria Di Noto, and Caterina Mammina ✉

Published Online: 2 Jul 2015 | <https://doi.org/10.1089/fpd.2015.1936>

⊕ Author information

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Globally, antimicrobial drug-resistant *Escherichia coli* is among the most common etiological agents of invasive disease in humans. In Europe, increasing proportions of infections due to third-generation cephalosporins and/or fluoroquinolone-resistant extraintestinal pathogenic *E. coli* (ExPEC) strains are reported. *E. coli* from poultry are those more closely linked to human *E. coli*, but lack of reliable data makes it difficult to assess the attributable risk of different food sources. In the present study, our objective was to investigate the antimicrobial resistance profile, phylogenetic background, and virulence factors of *E. coli* isolates from broiler chicken meat sold at retail in Palermo, Italy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Isolation of multidrug resistant (MDR) *E. coli* was performed during April-December 2013 on a total of 163 chicken meat samples. Susceptibility to a panel of nine antimicrobial agents was determined. PCR assays were carried out to detect extended-spectrum β -lactamase (ESBL), plasmid-mediated AmpC β -lactamase, and plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance (PMQR) genes, phylogenetic group, and ExPEC-associated traits. A single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) PCR was done to detect *E. coli* sequence type (ST)131.

RESULTS: One hundred thirty-four isolates from 109 meat samples were MDR. B1 was the most prevalent phylogenetic group (47.8%), followed by groups D (25.4%), A (22.3%), and B2 (4.5%). ESBLs and AmpC β -lactamases were detected by PCR in 132 (98.5%) and 15 (11.2%) isolates. PMQR determinants were detected in 122 (91%) isolates. Twenty-two MDR isolates met the molecular definition of ExPEC. SNP-PCR results confirmed that four B2 isolates were ST131. Enterobacterial Repetitive Intergenic Consensus sequence-PCR analysis showed a large heterogeneity with 55 unique profiles and 31 clusters including 2-4 isolates.

CONCLUSIONS: An alarmingly high prevalence of MDR *E. coli* from broiler chicken meat is evident in our geographic area. The ongoing use of antimicrobial drugs in livestock should be urgently restricted, particularly in the poultry sector.

Hindawi
BioMed Research International
Volume 2018, Article ID 8714975, 7 pages
<https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/8714975>



Research Article

Extra-Intestinal Fluoroquinolone-Resistant Escherichia coli Strains Isolated from Meat

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Chiara Mascarella,¹ Giuseppina Capra,¹ and Teresa Fasciana¹

¹Department of Sciences for Health Promotion and Mother & Child Care, University of Palermo, Italy

²Institute for Experimental Veterinary Medicine of Sicily, Palermo, Italy

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Guest Editor: Maria E. Potes

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Extra-intestinal *E. coli* are emerging as a global threat due to their diffusion as opportunistic pathogens and, above all, to their wide set of antibiotic resistance determinants. There are still many gaps in our knowledge of their origin and spread pathways, although food animals have been adjudicated vehicles for passing multi-drug resistant bacteria to humans. This study analyzed 46 samples of meat purchased from retail stores in Palermo in order to obtain quinolone-resistant *E. coli* isolates. Strains were screened for their phylogenetic groups, ST131-associated single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), and then typed by ERIC-PCR. Their set of virulence factors, namely, *kpsMII*, *papA*, *sfaS*, *focG*, *iutA*, *papC*, *hlyD*, and *afa* genes, were investigated and their fluoroquinolone-resistance determinants evaluated. The data obtained show a dramatically high prevalence of multidrug resistance patterns in the Palermo area, with 28% of the isolates having virulence factor genes typical of ExPEC strains. No B2 group or ST131 strains were detected. Moreover, 20% of our isolates showed positivity to all the plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance (PMQR) determinants, showing a potential to transfer these genes among other bacteria. Therefore, these data underline the possibility that food animals and, specifically, poultry in particular may be a significant source of resistant bacterial strains, posing a potential zoonotic risk.

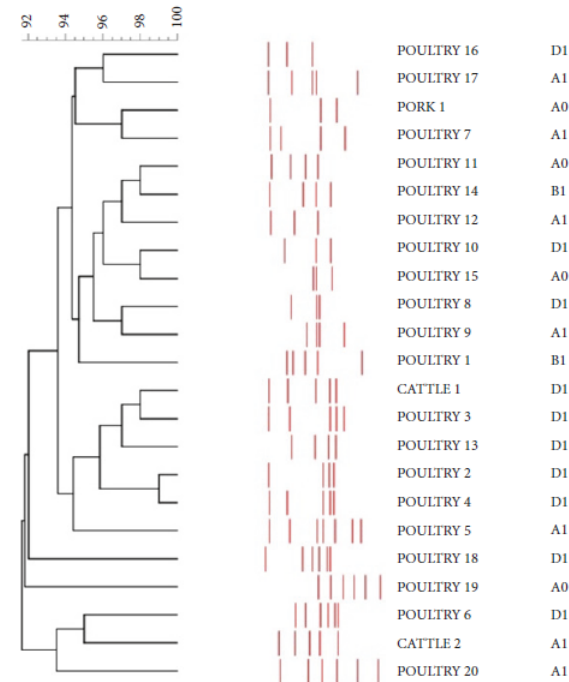


FIGURE 3: Dendrogram obtained by ERIC-PCR of strains.

Valutazioni locali

Caratterizzazione di ceppi *E. coli* animali e umani

Elementi genetici di resistenza trasmissibili

Gene PMQR	Animali	SEPEC
<i>qnrA</i>	2	19 (79,1%)
<i>qnrS</i>	1	0
<i>qnrB</i>	1	0
<i>aac(6')-Ib-cr</i>	1	17 (70,8%)
Totale almeno 1 PMQR	5 (20%)	20 (83,3%)

Fattori di virulenza

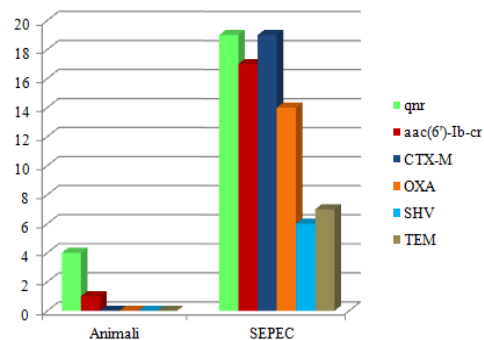
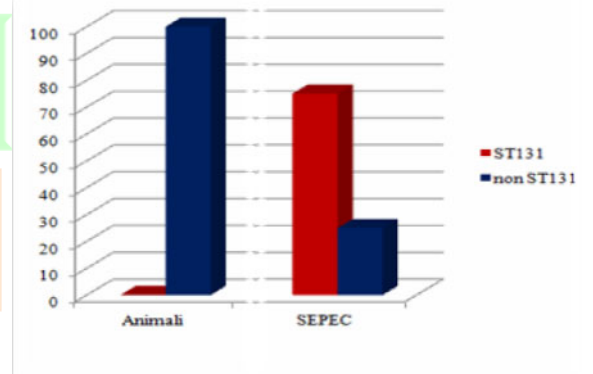
Tipizzazione

RISULTATI: fattori di virulenza e status ExPEC

- Ceppi SEPEC: *kpsMIII* (83%) e *iutA* (66%)
- Ceppi animali: *iutA* (60%) e *kpsMIII* (24%)

ExPEC:

- Ceppi SEPEC: 81,3%
- Ceppi animali: 28%



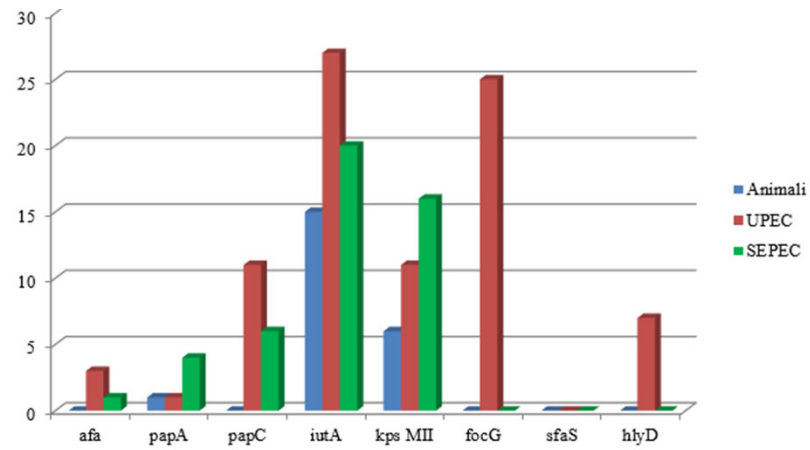
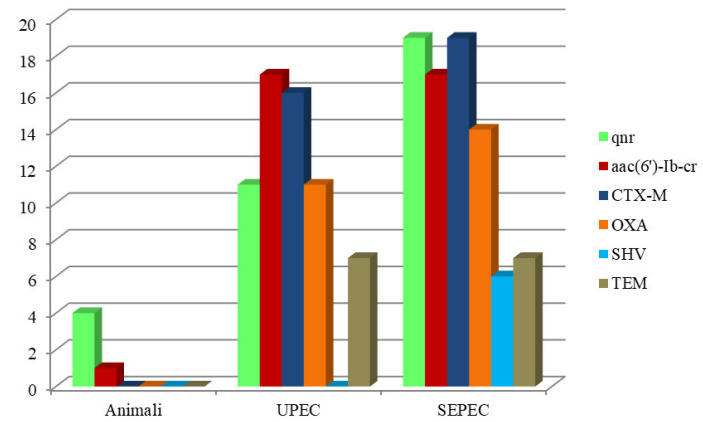
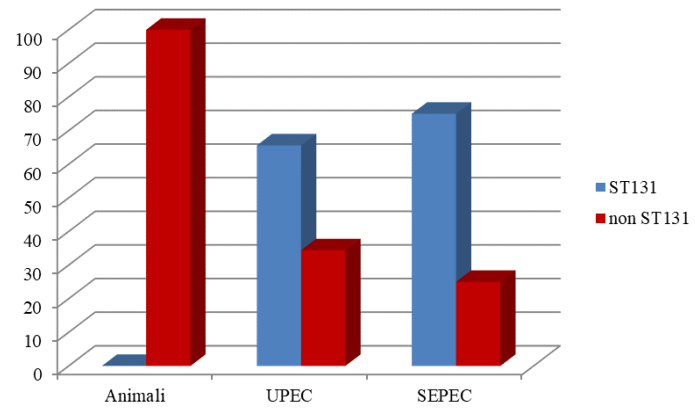


Grafico 3. Distribuzione dei fattori di virulenza in relazione alla provenienza dei ceppi



CONCLUSIONI

- *E. coli* resistenti nelle carni
- ST131 è prevalente negli isolati di origine umana, assente negli animali
- Differente distribuzione dei gruppi filogenetici (B2 predominante nei ceppi umani, D1 animali)
- Negli isolati animali il numero di VF (e quindi di ExPEC) è minore rispetto agli isolati umani
- Scarsa prevalenza dei geni PMQR in ceppi animali → mutazioni a carico di geni cromosomali o nuovi meccanismi?

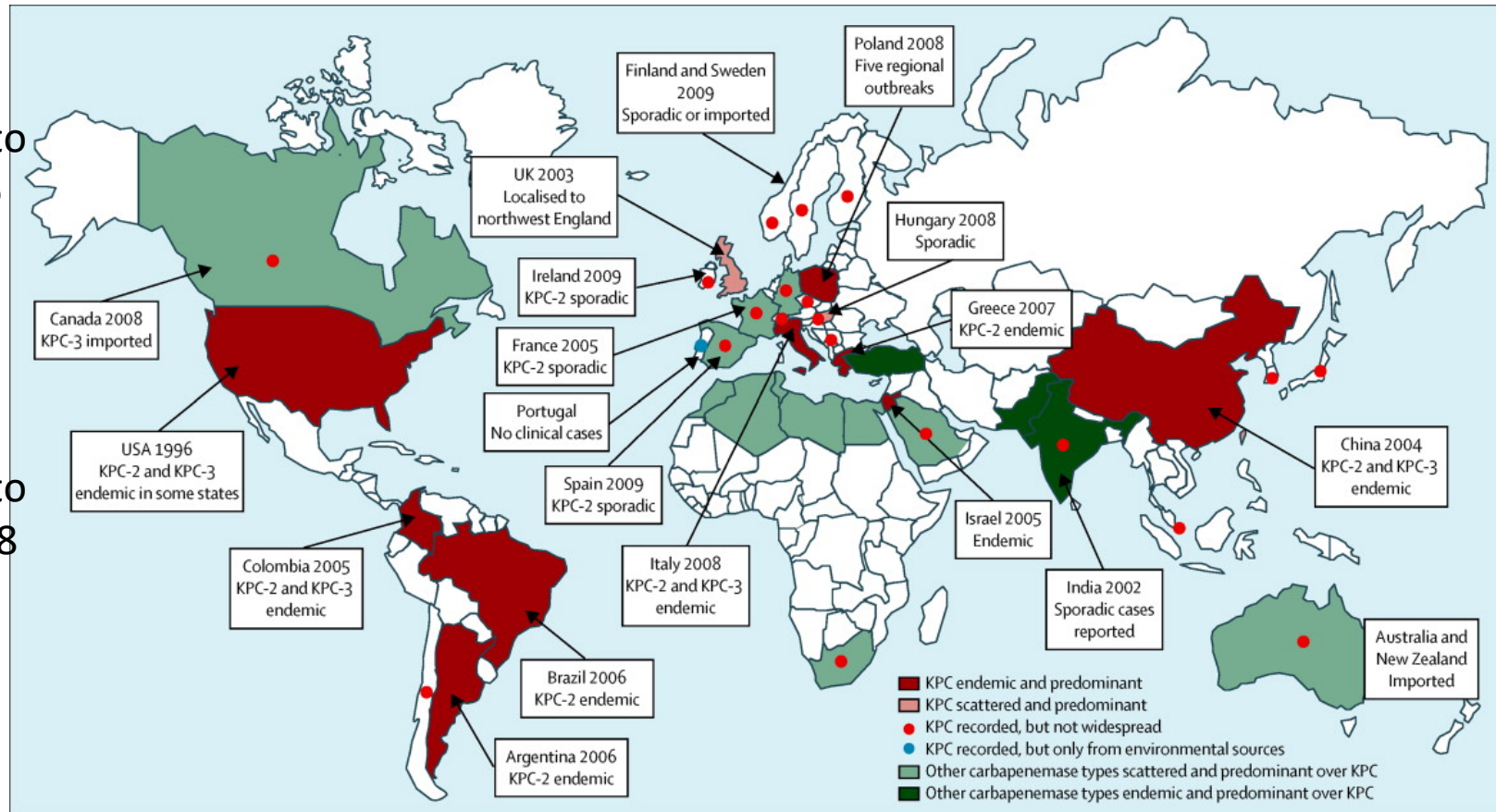


Un problema di sanità pubblica globale

KPC

Primo
isolamento
USA 1996

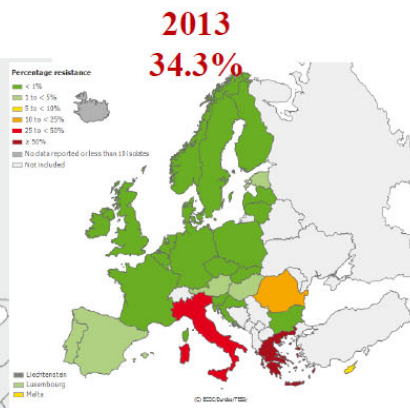
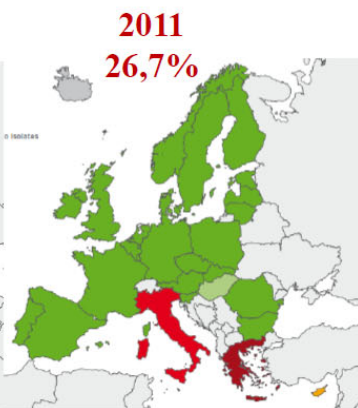
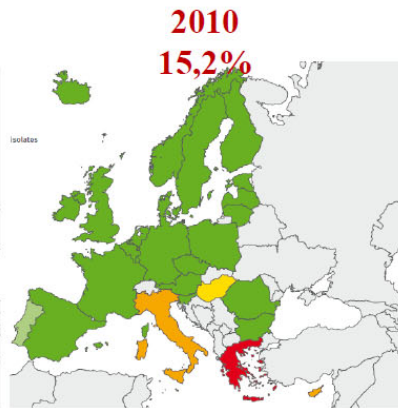
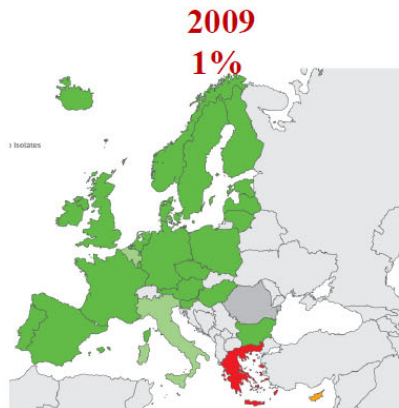
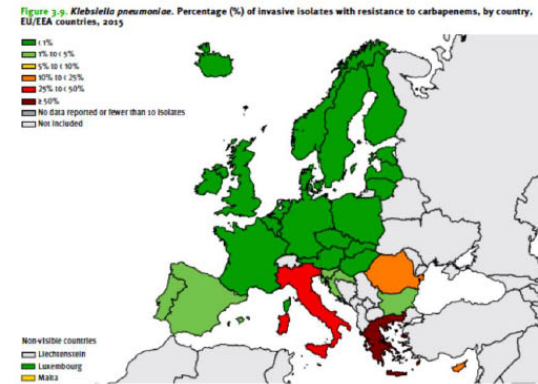
Primo
isolamento
Italia 2008



Un triste primato italiano
 percentuale di ceppi di Klebsiella pn. CPE isolati da
 infezioni invasive nei paesi europei che partecipano
 alla sorveglianza della resistenza antimicrobica



2015
33.5%



Epidemic diffusion of KPC carbapenemase-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Italy: results of the first nationwide survey, 15 May to 30 June 2011

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2010

Vol. 48, No. 4

Outbreak of Infection with *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Sequence Type 258 Producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Carbapenemase 3 in an Intensive Care Unit in Italy¹

Gram-negative pathogens producing carbapenemases represent an alarming clinical threat with serious effects on patient outcomes (3, 7). In 2001, Yigit et al. (11) reported a novel β -lactamase termed “*Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase” (KPC-1) in North Carolina. KPC-producing strains are now emerging worldwide (5, 6, 8, 9). We report here an outbreak of infection and colonization with KPC-producing *K. pneumoniae* (KPC-Kp) occurring in Palermo, Italy.

Between 9 April and 1 September 2009, 13 inpatients who had been admitted at the second intensive care unit (ICU), ARIANAS Clinic and Beniwalda General Hospital of Palermo, Italy, were infected or colonized by a carbapenem-resistant *K. pneumoniae* isolate (Table 1). The ICU is a 10-bed medical-surgical unit with approximately 430 admissions per year. Pre-existing medical or surgical conditions were present in 50% approximately of all admissions. Organ failure was the leading cause of admission (70%), followed by monitoring/ventilation from mechanical ventilation (30%). The mean simplified acute physiology score (SAPS) of ICU patients was 39. ICU mortality was 24%. Nurse-to-patient ratio was 1:2. Ten out of the 13 patients were infected and five died, with the KPC-Kp infection being identified as a contributing factor. Five patients were transferred to other care units of the same hospital, but two moved to an external rehabilitation unit. All infections appeared to be nosocomially acquired based upon their onset compared to ICU admission day of the 10 patients. However, it was not possible to rule out the possibility that the index patient could have been colonized at the time of admission, because active surveillance cultures were not being routinely performed at the beginning of the outbreak.

Infection control measures, including undertaking contact precautions, grouping infected/colonized patients into cohorts, and using dedicated staff and equipment as much as possible,

were implemented as indicated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines for control of infection with carbapenem-resistant or carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae* in acute care facilities (1). Active-surveillance rectal cultures were collected on admission and then on a weekly basis from all patients staying in the ICU more than 48 h. Microbiology records of the ICU for the preceding 12 months were reviewed, but carbapenem-nonsusceptible *K. pneumoniae* of other *Enterobacteriaceae* had not been previously detected. The outbreak was eventually controlled by September 2009.

Thirty-three isolates showing reduced susceptibility to eropenem (i.e., MIC of >4 mg/liter) were collected from the 13 patients, predominantly from respiratory secretions and blood. Identification (ID) and antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) were routinely performed using the Vitek-2 system (bioMérieux, France). The 33 KPC-Kp strains were resistant to imipenem (MICs, \approx 16 μ g/ml), meropenem (MICs, 32 μ g/ml), and eropenem (MICs, \approx 8 μ g/ml). They were also resistant to amikacin (MICs, \approx 64 μ g/ml), amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (MICs, \approx 32 μ g/ml), ceftazidime (MICs, 8 μ g/ml), ceftiofur (MICs, 8 μ g/ml), ceftazidime (MICs, \approx 64 μ g/ml), ciprofloxacin (MICs, \approx 4 μ g/ml), levofloxacin (MICs, \approx 8 μ g/ml), piperacillin-tazobactam (MICs, \approx 128 μ g/ml), tobramycin (MICs, \approx 16 μ g/ml), and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (MICs, \approx 320 μ g/ml). They were susceptible to gentamicin (MICs, 4 μ g/ml) and colistin (MICs, \approx 0.5 μ g/ml) but showed full or intermediate susceptibility to tigecycline (MICs, \approx 4 μ g/ml).

XbaI pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) typing attributed the 33 KPC-Kp isolates to three closely related pulsotypes differing from each other by one to three bands. All isolates were positive for the presence of the KPC, TEM, and SHV sequences by PCR amplification while testing negative for the

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TABLE 1. Clinical characteristics and outcomes of patients with infection or colonization by KPC-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae*^a

Patient no.	Age (yr)/gender	Date of admission	Cause(s) of admission	Site(s) of infection/colonization	Rectal colonization	Empirical treatment ^b	Antimicrobial therapy after ID/AST ^c	Length of stay (days)	Patient outcome
1	67F	April 9	HF, C	UTI	Present	IPC	GIN	53	Transferred to the respiratory ICU. Alive and still in ICU at the end of the study period.
2	66F	June 13	MT	Sepsis, HSI	Present	TZP	C3L	NA ^d	Transferred to the thoracic surgery unit.
3	57M	June 15	PT	Sepsis, HSI	Not tested	TZP	C3L	45	Transferred to an external rehabilitation unit.
4	17M	June 25	HF, C	Sepsis, HSI	Present	IPC	C3L	30	Transferred to an external rehabilitation unit.
5	81M	June 27	UTI	UTI	Present	Not done	GIN	30	Death.
6	55M	July 10	HSI	HSI	Present	IPC	Not done	25	Transferred to the surgery ward.
7	67F	July 24	HSI, HF	Sepsis, HSI	Present	TZP	C3L	26	Transferred to the respiratory ICU.
8	25F	July 24	SS	Peritonitis	Not tested	Not done	C3L	7	Death.
9	72F	July 25	HSI	UTI	Not tested	IPC	GIN	52	Transferred to the surgery ward.
10	76F	August 6	HSI, HF	Nerve (relaxant)	Not tested	Not done	Not done	20	Death.
11	68M	August 13	PT	HSI	Present	IPC	Not done	16	Death.
12	65M	August 27	PT	Peritonitis	Not tested	TZP	C3L	33	Transferred to an external rehabilitation unit.
13	66F	September 1	SS	Peritonitis, HSI	Not tested	Not done	C3L	9	Death.

^a Abbreviations: F, female; M, male; C, cause; HF, respiratory failure; MT, mediastinal trauma; PT, polytrauma; HF, heart failure; HT, head trauma; SS, acute shock; HSI, hematological infection; UTI, urinary tract infection; HSI, bloodstream infection; IPC, broad-spectrum cephalosporin; C3L, ceftazidime, gentamicin; TZP, tazobactam-piperacillin.

^b Only antibiotic treatment for Gram-negative bacteria were considered.

^c NA, not available, because the patient was still in the ICU at the end of the study.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

KPC - 3 *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ST258 clone infection in postoperative abdominal surgery patients in an intensive care setting: analysis of a case series of 30 patients

Paola Di Carlo^{1*}, Gaspare Gulotta², Alessia Cusimano³, Gianni Pantuso⁴, Maurizio Rainè⁵, Clelia Albà Fanula⁶, Sebastiano Borventro⁶, Giuliana Guadagnino⁶, Daniela Ingrassia⁶, Gianfranco Cocorullo⁶, Caterina Mammì¹ and Antonino Giarratano⁶

Abstract

Background: Abdominal surgery carries significant morbidity and mortality, which is in turn associated with an enormous use of health care resources. We describe the clinical course of 30 Intensive Care Unit (ICU) patients who underwent abdominal surgery and showed severe infections caused by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* sequence type (ST) 258 producing *K. pneumoniae* carbapenemase (KPC-Kp). The aim was to evaluate risk factors for mortality and the impact of a combination therapy of colistin plus recommended regimen or higher dosage of tigecycline.

Methods: A prospective assessment of severe monomicrobial KPC-Kp infections occurring after open abdominal surgery carried out from August 2011 to August 2012 in the same hospital by different surgical teams is presented. Clinical and surgical characteristics, microbiological and surveillance data, factors associated with mortality and treatment regimens were analyzed. A combination regimen of colistin with tigecycline was used. A high dose of tigecycline was administered according to intra-abdominal abscess severity and MICs for tigecycline.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 56.6 ± 15 and their APACHE score on admission averaged 22.72. Twenty out of 30 patients came from the surgical emergency unit. Fifteen patients showed intra-abdominal abscess, eight anastomotic leakage, four surgical site infection (SSI) and three peritonitis. The overall crude ICU mortality rate was 40% (12 out of 30 patients). Twelve of the 30 patients were started on a combination treatment of high-dose tigecycline and intravenous colistin. A significantly lower mortality rate was observed among these patients compared to patients treated with approved dose of tigecycline plus colistin. No adverse events were reported with high doses of tigecycline.

2011

CASE REPORT

Open Access

Two cases of monomicrobial intraabdominal abscesses due to KPC - 3 *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ST258 clone

Paola Di Carlo^{1*}, Gianni Pantuso², Alessia Cusimano³, Francesco D'Arpa³, Anna Giammanco¹, Gaspare Gulotta³, Adele M. Latteri², Simona Madonia¹, Giuseppe Salamone³ and Caterina Mammì¹

Abstract

Background: Knowledge of the etiology of pyogenic liver and pancreatic abscesses is an important factor in determining the success of combined surgical and antibiotic treatment. Literature shows geographical variations in the prevalence and distribution of causative organisms, and the spread of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase-producing bacteria is an emerging cause of abdominal infections.

Case presentation: We herein describe two cases of intra-abdominal abscesses due to monomicrobial infection by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Sequence Type 258 producing *K. pneumoniae* carbapenemase 3 (KPC-Kp). In case 1, a 50-year-old HIV-negative Italian woman with chronic pancreatitis showed infection of a pancreatic pseudocystic lesion caused by KPC-Kp. In case 2, a 64-year-old HIV-negative Italian woman with pancreatic neoplasm and liver metastases developed a liver abscess due to KPC after surgery. Both women were admitted to our hospital but to different surgical units. The clonal relationship between the two isolates was investigated by pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE). In case 2, the patient was already colonized at admission and inter-hospital transmission of the pathogen was presumed. A long-term combination regimen of colistin with tigecycline and percutaneous drainage resulted in full recovery and clearance of the multidrug-resistant (MDR) pathogen.

Conclusions: Timely microbiological diagnosis, the combined use of new and old antibiotics and radiological intervention appeared to be valuable in managing these serious conditions. The emergence and dissemination of MDR organisms is posing an increasing challenge for physicians to develop new therapeutic strategies and control and prevention frameworks.

Keywords: monomicrobial abscess, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, carbapenemases

Outbreak of KPC-3-producing, and colistin-resistant, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* infections in two Sicilian hospitals

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2011

CMI CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY AND INFECTION ESCMID OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Colistina-R

Abstract

We report the first outbreak caused by colistin-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* producing KPC-3 carbapenamase in two Italian hospitals. This spread occurred in 1 month, and was caused by eight colistin-resistant and carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolates from eight patients. A further three isolates were obtained from the intestinal tract and pharyngeal colonization. All isolates were multidrug-resistant (MDR), including being resistant to colistin, but they were susceptible to gentamicin and tigecycline. PCR detection showed that all isolates harboured the *bla*_{KPC-3} gene associated with *bla*_{SHV-11}, *bla*_{TEM-1} and *bla*_{OXA-9}. All *K. pneumoniae* isolates, genotyped by pulsed-field gel electrophoresis and multilocus sequence typing, belonged to the same sequence type (ST)258 clone. From our data and a review of the international literature, *K. pneumoniae* ST258 seems to be the most widespread genetic background for KPC dissemination in Europe.

SURVEILLANCE AND OUTBREAK REPORTS

Ongoing spread of colistin-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in different wards of an acute general hospital, Italy, June to December 2011

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Citation style for this article:
Mamma C, Bonura C, Di Bernardo F, Aleo A, Fasciana T, Sodano C, Saporito M, Verde MS, Tetamo R, Palma DM. Ongoing spread of colistin-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in different wards of an acute general hospital, Italy, June to December 2011. Euro Surveill. 2012;17(13):pii=20248. Available online: <http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ViewArticle.aspx?ArticleId=20248>

We describe polyclonal spread of colistin-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in an acute general hospital in Italy. Between June and December 2011, 58 colistin-resistant *K. pneumoniae* isolates were recovered from 28 patients admitted to different wards, but mainly in the intensive care units. All isolates were tested for drug susceptibility and the presence of beta-lactamase (*bla*) genes. Clonality was investigated by repetitive extragenic palindromic (rep)-PCR and multilocus sequence typing (MLST). Fifty-two isolates had minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) for colistin of 6–128 mg/L, carried *bla*_{KPC3} and were attributed to sequence type ST258. The remaining six isolates were susceptible to carbapenems, exhibited MICs for colistin of 3–32 mg/L, and belonged to two different types, ST15 and ST273. Rep-PCR included all isolates in three clusters, one containing all ST258 KPC-3-producing isolates and two containing ST15 and ST273 isolates. Cross-transmission containment measures and intensification of staff and environmental hygiene could not stop the outbreak. Selective pressure and horizontal transmission probably contributed to emergence and spread of three different strains of colistin-resistant *K. pneumoniae* in the hospital. Strict implementation of the above measures and a wider awareness of the antimicrobial resistance threat are crucial to preserve the last therapeutic options of the multidrug-resistant Gram-negative infections.

Sequence type 101 (ST101) as the predominant carbapenem-non-susceptible *Klebsiella pneumoniae* clone in an acute general hospital in Italy

7 February 2012

doi:10.1016/j.ijantimicag.2012.02.009

Sequence type 101 (ST101) as the predominant carbapenem-non-susceptible *Klebsiella pneumoniae* clone in an acute general hospital in Italy

Sir,

Klebsiella pneumoniae is one of the most common multidrug-resistant (MDR) Gram-negative organisms worldwide, responsible for high morbidity and mortality both in hospitals and alternative healthcare settings. Recently, increasing use of carbapenems has promoted the emergence and dissemination of carbapenem-non-susceptible MDR *K. pneumoniae* strains [1]. In Italy, both metallo- β -lactamases belonging to the VIM type and, more recently, carbapenemases of the *K. pneumoniae* carbapenemase (KPC) type have been detected in these strains [2,3].

We have previously reported on the multiclonal emergence of carbapenem-non-susceptible *K. pneumoniae* (CNSKP) in Tuscany, Italy, between 2009 and 2010 [3]. Here we provide an update regarding CNSKP spread in the area of Prato, Tuscany, Italy, by describing its unique epidemiological behaviour from 2009 to 2011.

All of the CNSKP strains isolated between January 2009 and December 2011 in the General Hospital of Prato (Prato, Italy) were studied (Table 1). CNSKP accounted for 0.3% and 3.0%, respectively, of all isolates of *K. pneumoniae* identified in the same hospital in the years 2009 and 2010–2011. Twenty-five isolates with imipenem minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) ≥ 4.0 mg/L were identified from as many patients. MICs of β -lactams, including carbapenems, and other antibiotics were determined at the microbiology laboratory of the hospital by the microdilution method. Extended-spectrum β -lactamase activity was searched for by the double-disk synergy test. To detect carbapenemase activity, a disk diffusion synergy test with meropenem supplemented with dipicolinic acid, ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid disodium, aminophenylboronic acid and cloxacillin was performed (ROSCO Diagnostica, Taastrup,

KPC-2 and belonging to ST101 have been established in the area of Prato, Tuscany, Italy. Moreover, based on MLST, PFGE and resistance gene pattern analysis, we can hypothesise that a combination of selection of multiple clones and clonal expansion of some of them is supporting the circulation of CNSKP in the area under study. This study also confirms the previously reported involvement of multiple clones of *K. pneumoniae* in the spread of carbapenem resistance in Tuscany, Italy [3]. It is also noteworthy that ST101 is an emerging clone that has been previously identified within outbreak and sporadic *K. pneumoniae* strains carrying OXA-48 and CTX-M-15 in some Mediterranean countries such as Spain and Tunisia [4,5].

Recognition of different carbapenem-non-susceptible clones by molecular epidemiological tools is an important step towards tracing transmission routes, developing targeted control and prevention strategies, and monitoring their effectiveness.

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Competing interests: None declared.

Ethical approval: Not required.

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Caterina Mammìna*
Celestino Bonura
Aurora Aleo

authors from different regions of Italy, *K. pneumoniae* producing

544

Letters to the Editor / International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents 39 (2012) 539–547

Table 1
Characteristics of the 25 carbapenem-non-susceptible *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolates.

Strain	No. of isolates		Year of isolation	Setting	Mo genes	MIC (mg/L)				
	PT	ST				IPM	MEM	FEP	CTX	CAZ
A	35	1	2009	Non-ICU	SHV-12, TEM-1, VIM-1	4–8	1	4	≥ 64	≥ 64
		2		C	SHV-12, TEM-1, VIM-1					
B	101	1	2009	Non-ICU	SHV-12, TEM-1, OXA-9, VIM-1	8	1	≥ 64	≥ 64	≥ 64
		14		Non-ICU (8), ICU (5), C (1)	SHV-12, TEM-1, OXA-9, KPC-2					
		4		Non-ICU (3), C (1)	SHV-12, TEM-1, OXA-9, KPC-2					
C	258	1	2010	Non-ICU	SHV-11, TEM-1, OXA-9, KPC-3	≥ 16	≥ 16	8–32	≥ 64	≥ 64
		1		ICU	SHV-11, TEM-1, OXA-9, KPC-3					
D	147	1	2011	Non-ICU	SHV-12, TEM-1, OXA-9, KPC-2	≥ 16	≥ 16	32	≥ 64	≥ 64

PT, pulsotype; ST, sequence type; MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; IPM, imipenem; MEM, meropenem; FEP, cefepime; CTX, cefotaxime; CAZ, ceftazidime; ICU, Intensive Care Unit; non-ICU, units other than ICU; C, specialty clinics and home care.

ST non -258

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Is the monoclonal spread of the ST258, KPC-3-producing clone being replaced in southern Italy by the dissemination of multiple clones of carbapenem-nonsusceptible, KPC-3-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae*?

2015

ST307 and ST323

D. M. Geraci¹, C. Bonura¹, M. Giuffrè¹, L. Saporito², G. Graziano², A. Aleo¹, T. Fasciana¹, F. Di Bernardo³, T. Stampone⁴, D. M. Palma⁵ and C. Mammina¹

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Original Submission: 27 June 2014; Revised Submission: 17

ESPANSIONE CLONALE



Disseminazione di cloni multipli

201

4

out of 16 isolates seven belonged to ST307, six to ST258 and three to ST273

RESEARCH ARTICLE

An Update of the Evolving Epidemic of *bla*_{KPC} Carrying *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Sicily, Italy, 2014: Emergence of Multiple Non-ST258 Clones

Celestino Bonura¹, Mario Giuffrè¹, Aurora Aleo¹, Teresa Fasciana¹, Francesca Di Bernardo², Tomaso Stampone³, Anna Giammanco^{1,4}, The MDR-GN Working Group¹, Daniela Maria Palma⁵, Caterina Mammina^{1*}

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† Membership of the MDR-GN Working Group is listed in the Acknowledgments.

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Investigation of a suspected nosocomial transmission of *bla*_{KPC3}-mediated carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* by whole genome sequencing



Shangxin Yang^{a,*}, Peera Hemarajata^{a,1}, Janet Hindler^a, Kevin Ward^a, Helty Adisetiyo^b, Fan Li^b, Grace M. Aldrovandi^b, Nicole M. Green^c, Dana Russell^d, Zachary Rubin^d, Romney M. Humphries^a



W.G.S.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Genomic Epidemiology of an Endoscope-Associated Outbreak of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Carbapenemase (KPC)-Producing *K. pneumoniae*

Jane W. Marsh^{1*}, Mary G. Krauland^{1,2}, Jemma S. Nelson^{1a}, Jessica L. Schlackman¹, Anthony M. Brooks¹, A. William Pasculle³, Kathleen A. Shutt¹, Yohei Doi⁴, Ashley M. Query⁵, Carlene A. Muto^{1,5}, Lee H. Harrison¹



Tracking Nosocomial *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Infections and Outbreaks by Whole-Genome Analysis: Small-Scale Italian Scenario within a Single Hospital

Raffaella Onori^a, Stefano Gaiarsa^{b,c}, Francesco Comandatore^c, Stefano Pongolini^d, Sylvain Brisse^e, Alberto Colombo^a, Gianluca Cassani^a, Piero Marone^b, Paolo Grossi^a, Giulio Minoja^a, Claudio Bandi^c, Davide Sassera^f, Antonio Toniolo^a

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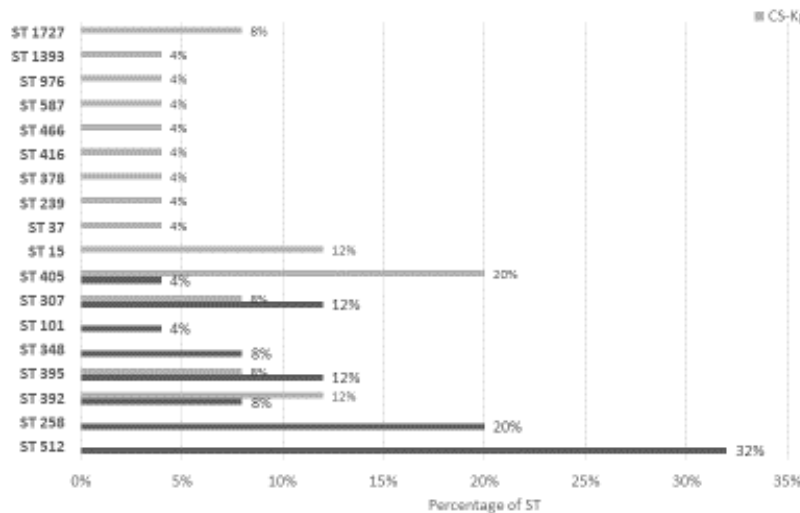
RISULTATI

MLST	Geni per le beta lattamasi				
	varianti alleliche				
	<i>bla</i> _{CTX M}	<i>bla</i> _{KPC}	<i>bla</i> _{OXA}	<i>bla</i> _{SHV}	<i>bla</i> _{TEM}
512	/	87 %	/	87 %	37 %
		3		11	1
258	/	100 %	/	100 %	60 %
		3		11	1
101	/	100 %	/	100 %	100 %
		3		11	1
307	66%	33 %	66 %	100 %	100 %
	15	2-3	1	28	11
348	100 %	/	100 %	100 %	100 %
	15		1	11	1
392	100 %	50 %	50 %	100 %	100 %
	15	3	1	11	1
395	33 %	100 %	33 %	100 %	33 %
	15	3	1	11	1
405	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
	15	3	1	76	1

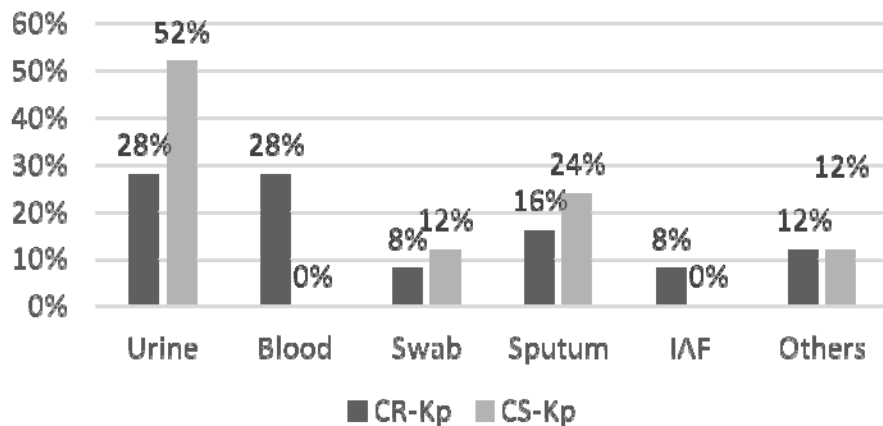
ST (n° isolati)	Fattore di virulenza	
258 (5)	Piline, geni coinvolti nella formazione di biofilm e adesione alle cellule ospiti.	100%
392 (2)		
512 (8)	Recettore yersiniabactin	12%
	Aerobactin	12%
	Piline, geni coinvolti nella formazione di biofilm e adesione alle cellule ospiti.	100%
	Sistema yersiniabactin	12%
395 (3)	Recettore yersiniabactin	100%
	Aerobactin	100%
	Sistemi del sideroforo aerobactin	100%
348 (2)	Piline, geni coinvolti nella formazione di biofilm e adesione alle cellule ospiti.	100%
	Sistema yersiniabactin	100%
	Antigene capsulare	100%
	Sistemi del sideroforo aerobactin	100%
101 (1)	Sistema di uptake del ferro	100%
	Piline, geni coinvolti nella formazione di biofilm e adesione alle cellule ospiti.	100%
	Sistema yersiniabactin	100%
	Antigene capsulare	100%
307 (3)	Recettore yersiniabactin	33 %
	Sistemi del sideroforo aerobactin	33 %
	Sistema di uptake del ferro	66%
	Piline, geni coinvolti nella formazione di biofilm e adesione alle cellule ospiti.	100 %
	Sistema yersiniabactin	66%
405 (1)	Recettore yersiniabactin	100%
	Aerobactin	100 %
	Sistemi del sideroforo aerobactin	100 %
	Componenti del sistema Microcin E492	100 %
	Piline, geni coinvolti nella formazione di biofilm e adesione alle cellule ospiti.	100 %
	Sistema yersiniabactin	100 %

Co-existence of virulence factors and antibiotic resistance in new *Klebsiella pneumoniae* clones emerging in South of Italy 2019

Teresa Fasciana^{1*}, Bernardina Gentile², Maria Aquilina¹, Chiara Mascarella¹, Andrea Ciammaruconi², Anna Anselmo², Antonella Fortunato², Silvia Fillo², Giancarlo Petralito², Florigio Lista² and Anna Giammanco¹



Percentage of ST between CS-Kp and CR-Kp



Class	Antibiotics	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> CR %	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> CS %	P value
Aminoglicosydes	Gentamycin	64	48	0.022
	Imipenem	100	0	NA
Carbapenems	Meropenem	100	0	NA
	Ertapenem	100	0	NA
	Aztreonam	100	60	NA
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin	100	64	NA
Sulfonamides-Trimethoprim	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	76	60	0.015
Penicillin	Amoxicillin/ clavulanic acid	100	56	NA
	Piperacillin/tazobactam	100	44	NA
Cephalosporin	Cefotaxime	100	60	NA
	Cefuroxime	100	60	NA
	Cefepime	88	56	0
	Ceftazidime	100	60	NA
	Fosfomycin c/G6P	36	16	0.001
Tetracyclin	Tigecyclin	8	4	0.233
Colistin		20	4	0

NA: chi-squared test not applicable

Distribution of CR-Kp and CS-Kp in different samples

CONCLUSIONI

- Il CC258 è il clone presente nel 52% dei casi
- Presenza delle più comuni varianti alleliche dei geni codificanti per le beta lattamasi:
*bla*_{CTX-M 15} nel 15% , *bla*_{KPC 3} nel 76 % , *bla*_{OXA 1} nel 35% ,
*bla*_{SHV 11} nel 76% , *bla*_{TEM 1} nel 64%
- Elevata presenza del cluster genico *mrk* codificante per fattori coinvolti nell'adesività alle cellule dell'ospite e formazione di biofilm

WGS da un valido aiuto per un'accurata valutazione epidemiologica, del resistoma e del viruloma di isolati circolanti



Provincia di Palermo



LABORATORIO DI RIFERIMENTO REGIONALE PER LA SORVEGLIANZA E IL CONTROLLO DELLE INFEZIONI DA BATTERI PRODUTTORI DI CARBAPENEMASI (CPE).

Dipartimento di Scienze per l'Intensivazione della Salute - Medicina Infettiva "G. F. Alessandrini" - Istituto di Microbiologia - Università degli Studi di Palermo - ASP Prof. Anna Giannaccaro

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GESTIONE E CONTROLLO DEI BATTERI PRODUTTORI DI CARBAPENEMASI (CPE) IN SICILIA



Provincia di Messina



A.O. PAPPARDO PIEMONTE
AZIENDA OSPEDALIERA OSPEDALI RIUNITI

Trapani



Palermo



Enna

Provincia di Catania



Provincia di Caltanissetta



Provincia di Ragusa



A che punto siamo.....

Sono stati raccolti dal 12. 12.2016 ad oggi
599 *K. pneumoniae* CPE isolate da emocoltura

Microorganismo	I	MIC
Amikacina	S	≤ 2
Amoxicillina/A.clav.	R	≥ 32
Ampicillina	R	≥ 32
Cefepime	R	≥ 64
Cefotaxime	R	≥ 64
Ceftazidime	R	≥ 64
Ciprofloxacina	R	≥ 4
Colistina	S	$\leq 0,5$
Ertapenem	R	4
Fosfomicina	S	≤ 16
Gentamicina	R	≥ 16
Imipenem	I	8
Meropenem	R	≥ 16
Piperacillina/tazobactam	R	≥ 128
Tigeciclina	I	2
Trimetoprim/Sulfam.	R	≥ 320





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Development and validation of a multiplex PCR assay for identification of the epidemic ST-258/512 KPC-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* clone[☆]

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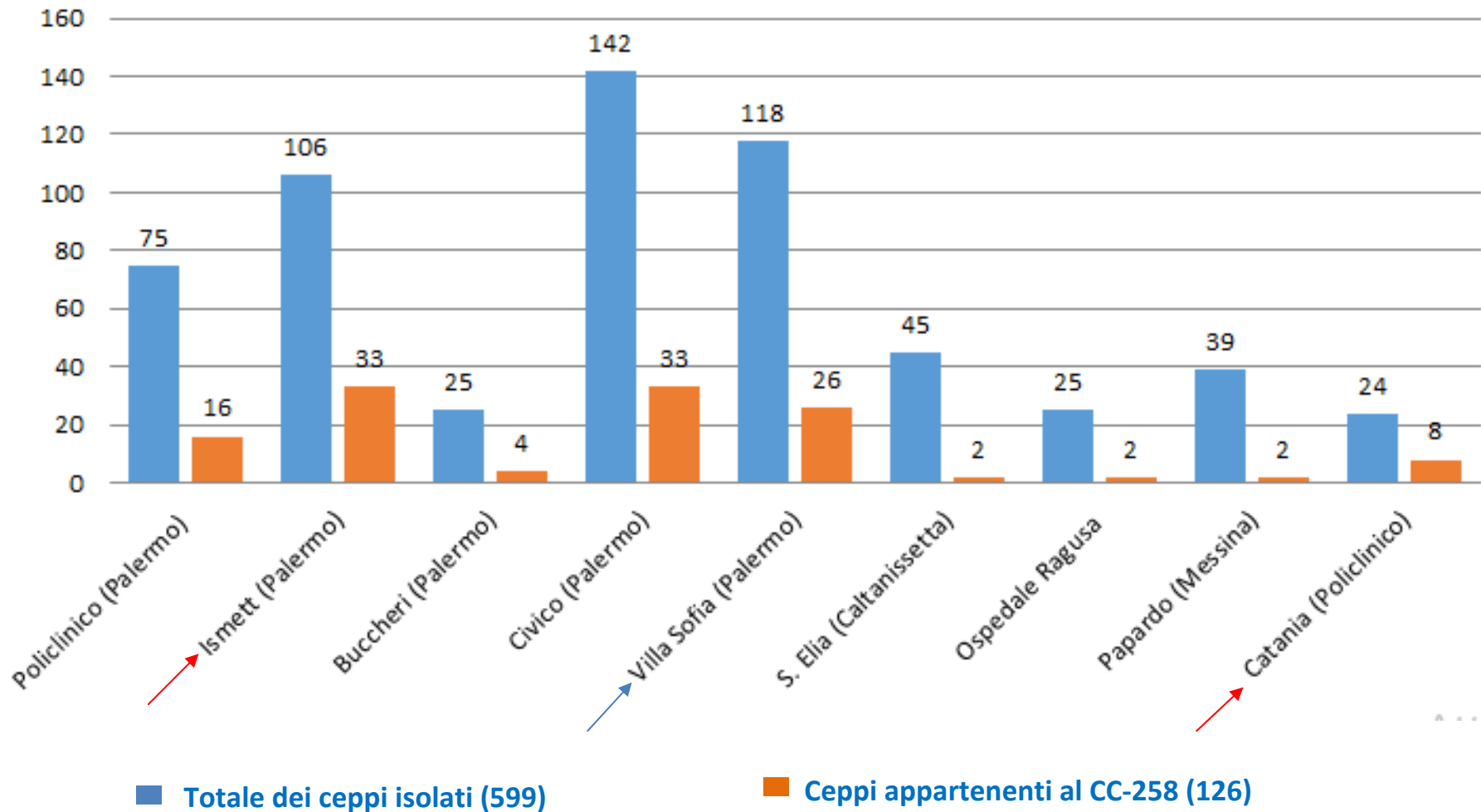
Typing

ABSTRACT

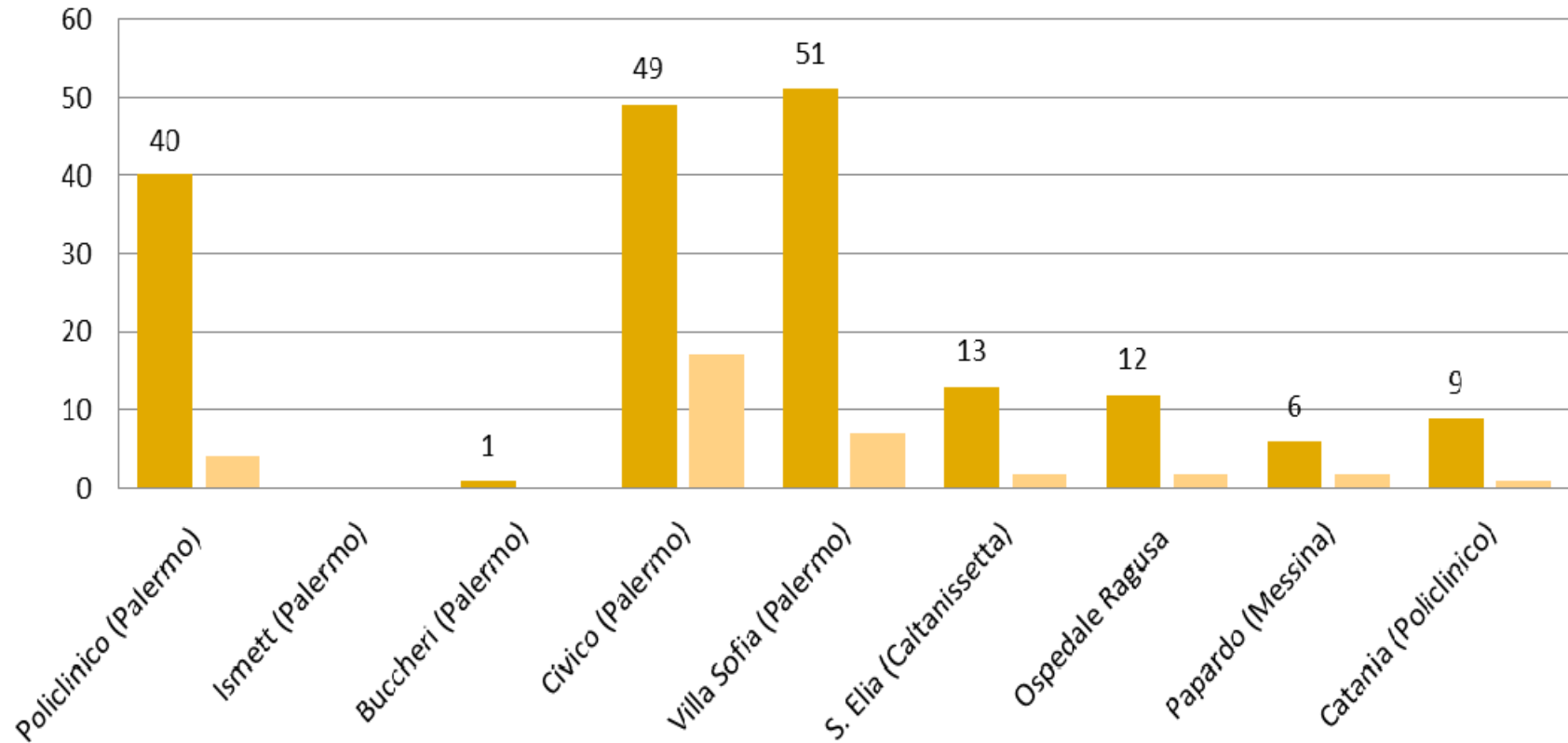
The *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (KPC-KP) sequence type (ST)-258/512 clone is the dominant clone by which KPC has disseminated worldwide. Standard typing methods are time-consuming and are therefore impractical for identification of this clone in the course of an outbreak. Through comparative genomic study, we have previously identified several presumably unique genes of this clone: 1) PILV-like protein (*pilv-I*), 2) transposase, IS66-family (*is-66*), and a 3) phage-related protein (*prp*). Our aims were to 1) test for the presence of these genes using a multiplex PCR in a large, multinational collection of KPC-KP isolates and to 2) validate this assay as a typing method for the identification of the ST-258/512 clone. KPC-KP isolates ($n = 160$) that included both ST-258/512 (group A, $n = 114$) and non-ST-258 (group B, $n = 46$) strains were collected from the following countries: Greece, 20; Israel, 93; Italy, 19; USA, 25; and Colombia, 3. Group B included 30 different STs from various lineages. The *pilv-I* gene was present in 111/114 of ST-258 isolates, including all of the KPC-negative isolates resulting in a sensitivity of 97%. Using primers for a unique ST-258 *pilv-I* allele resulted in a specificity of 100%. The sensitivity values of *is-66* and *prp* genes for detecting KPC-KP ST-258 were 83 and 89%, respectively, and the specificity values were 67 and 93%, respectively. PCR for the unique *pilv-I* ST-258 allele provides a reliable tool for rapid detection of the ST-258 clone. This method can be helpful both in the setting of an outbreak and in a large-scale survey of KPC-KP strains.

Isolati di *K. pneumoniae*

CC-258: 21%



Isolati di *K. pneumoniae* (Anestesia e Rianimazione)

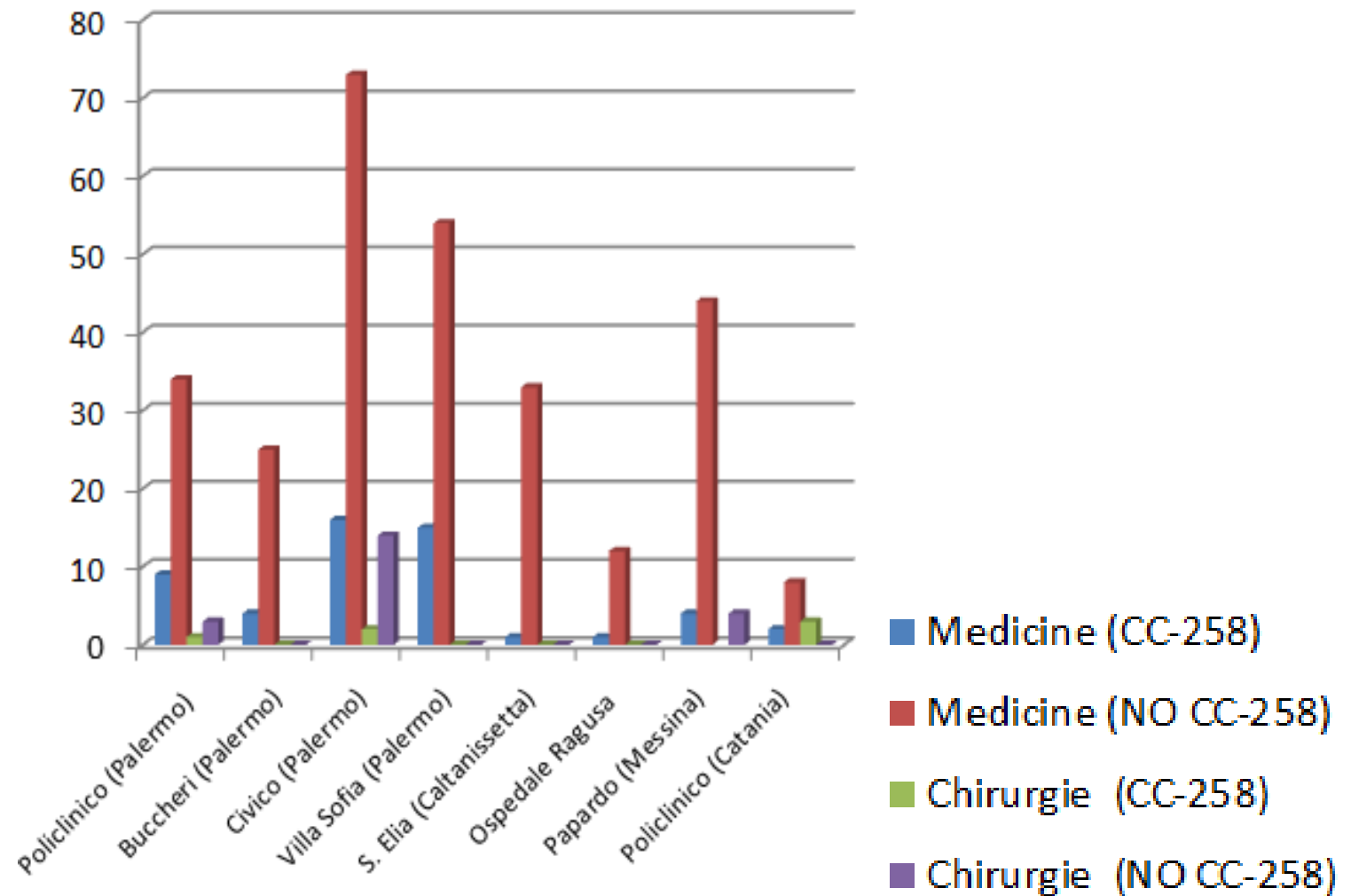


■ Totale dei ceppi isolati (181)

■ Totale dei ceppi appartenenti al CC-258 (35)

CC-258: 19%

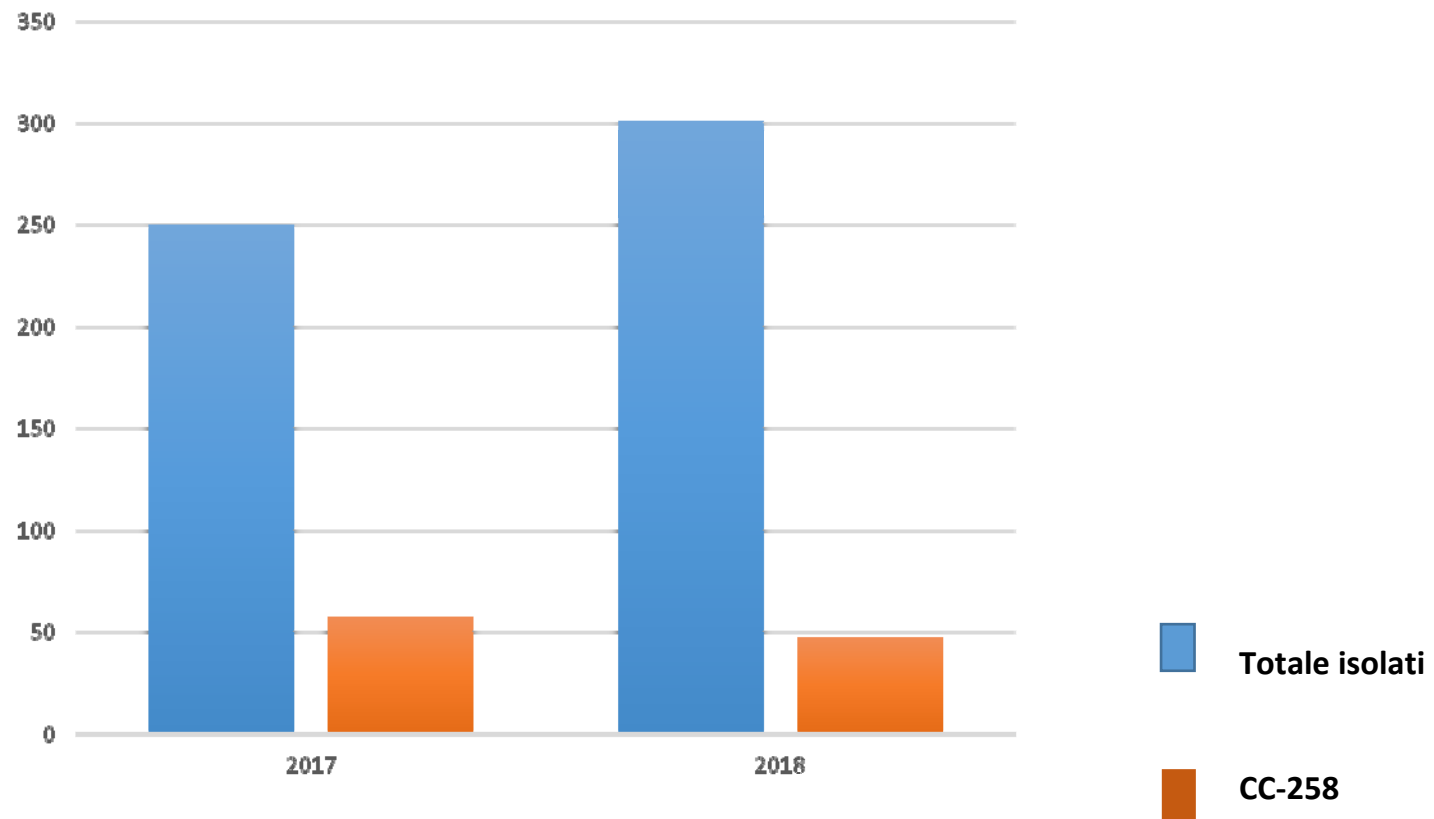
Distribuzione del CC-258 nei reparti di Medicina e di Chirurgia



Percentuali di resistenza degli stipiti di K pneumoniae

	CC-258	NO CC-258
TOTALE ISOLATI (599)	126	473
	%	%
Amikacina	63	52
Amoxicillina/acido clavulanico	100	100
Ampicillina	100	100
Ampicillina / subalctam	100	100
Cefepime	100	100
Cefotaxime	100	100
Cefoxitina	100	100
Ceftazidime	100	100
Cefurixime	100	100
Ciprofloxacina	95	93
Colistina	80	73
Ertapenem	100	100
Fosfomicina	74,4	51,6
Gentamicina	98	93
Levofloxacina	95	93
Meropenem	100	100
Piperacillina/ Tazobactam	97,5	94,5
Trimetoprim/ Sulfametossazolo	85,5	61,4
Tigeciclina	94	65

Totale isolati e totali CC-258





Multiplex PCR Analysis for Rapid Detection of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Carbapenem-Resistant (Sequence Type 258 [ST258] and ST11) and Hypervirulent (ST23, ST65, ST86, and ST375) Strains

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ABSTRACT Carbapenem-resistant and hypervirulent *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strains have emerged recently. These strains are both hypervirulent and multidrug resistant and may also be highly transmissible and able to cause severe infections in both the hospital and the community. Clinical and public health needs require a rapid and comprehensive molecular detection assay to identify and track the spread of these strains and provide timely infection control information. Here, we develop a rapid multiplex PCR assay capable of distinguishing *K. pneumoniae* carbapenem-resistant isolates of sequence type 258 (ST258) and ST11, and hypervirulent ST23, ST65/ST375, and ST86 clones, as well as capsular types K1, K2, K locus type 47 (KL47), and KL64, and virulence genes *rmpA*, *rmpA2*, *iutA*, and *iroN*. The assay demonstrated 100% concordance with 118 previously genotyped *K. pneumoniae* isolates and revealed different populations of carbapenem-resistant and hypervirulent strains in two collections in China and the United States. The results showed that carbapenem-resistant and hypervirulent *K. pneumoniae* strains are still rare in the United States, whereas in China, ~50% of carbapenem-resistant strains carry *rmpA/rmpA2* and *iutA* virulence genes, which are largely associated with the epidemic ST11 strains. Similarly, a high prevalence of hypervirulent strains was found in carbapenem-susceptible isolates in two Chinese hospitals, but these primarily belong to ST23, ST65/ST375, and ST86,

ST11 → 1%

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Editor Betty A. Forbes, Virginia Commonwealth University Medical Center

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F.Y. and J.L. contributed equally to this work.



ST392

OXA 48

RAPID RISK ASSESSMENT

Carbapenemase-producing (OXA-48) *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ST392 in travellers previously hospitalised in Gran Canaria, Spain

10 July 2018

Main conclusions and options for response

Conclusions

Between January and April 2018, Sweden and Norway reported a cluster of returning travellers who carried or were infected with carbapenemase (OXA-48)-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ST392. All cases were associated with hospital admissions in Gran Canaria. Isolates from cases showed tight clustering when analysed by whole genome sequencing.

This cluster of 13 patients colonised or infected with OXA-48-producing *K. pneumoniae* ST392 is an example of cross-border spread of carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae (CPE) in the European Union/European Economic Area (EU/EEA). Cross-border transfers of patients or hospital admissions of patients with previous hospitalisation in another country are a daily occurrence in EU/EEA hospitals.

The risk for individual travellers to acquire OXA-48-producing *K. pneumoniae* ST392 of the Gran Canaria cluster without healthcare contact is very low. However, if carriers of OXA-48-producing *K. pneumoniae* ST392 of the Gran Canaria cluster are admitted to a hospital in their country of origin, there is a high risk of transmission and subsequent outbreaks if OXA-48-producing *K. pneumoniae* ST392 carriage remains undetected and there are no adequate infection control and prevention measures.

This example highlights the benefits of active surveillance (screening) for CPE carriage, including OXA-48-producing *K. pneumoniae* ST392, immediately at hospital admission in patients who are directly transferred from a hospital abroad. It also shows the value of cross-country sharing of epidemiological and whole genome sequencing data as well as the added value of collaborative analyses to determine the origin of this OXA-48-producing *K. pneumoniae* ST392 cluster.

Options for response

Hospitals in EU/EEA countries should consider taking, at hospital admission, a detailed history of travels and hospitalisations for every patient. They should also perform pre-emptive isolation and screening for carriage of CPE, including OXA-48-producing *K. pneumoniae*, at least in patients who were directly transferred or hospitalised in countries with known high prevalence in the 12 months before admission (see [ECDC survey of national experts](#)), or in patients who were hospitalised in their own country in the 12 months before admission, but in a region or hospital with known high prevalence of CPE, including OXA-48-producing *K. pneumoniae*. However, as prevalence of CPE, including OXA-48-producing *K. pneumoniae*, is difficult to monitor in some

Suggested citation: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Carbapenemase-producing (OXA-48) *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ST392 in travellers previously hospitalised in Gran Canaria, Spain – 10 July 2018, Stockholm, 2018.

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[↓ Full text](#)

Enterobacterial repetitive intergenic consensus (ERIC) sequences in *Escherichia coli*: Evolution and implications for ERIC-PCR.

Wilson LA, et al. *Mol Biol Evol.* 2006.

[Show full citation](#)

Abstract

Enterobacterial repetitive intergenic consensus (ERIC) sequences are 127-bp imperfect palindromes that occur in multiple copies in the genomes of enteric bacteria and vibrios. Here we investigate the distribution of these elements in the complete genome sequences of nine *Escherichia coli* (including *Shigella* species) strains. There is a significant tendency for copies to be adjacent to more highly expressed genes. There is considerable variation among strains with respect to the presence of an element in any particular intergenic region, but some copies appear to have been conserved since before the divergence of *E. coli* and *Salmonella enterica*. In comparisons of orthologous copies between these species, ERIC sequences are surprisingly conserved, implying that they have acquired some function, perhaps related to mRNA stability. The relationships among copies within *E. coli* are consistent with a master copy mode of generation. Insertion of new copies seems to occur at, and involve duplication of, the dinucleotide TA. Two classes of inserts of about 70 bp each occur at different specific sites within ERIC sequences; these inserts evolve independently of the ERIC sequences. The small number of ERIC sequences in *E. coli* genomes indicates that a widely used bacterial fingerprinting method using primers based on ERIC sequences (ERIC-PCR) does not rely on the presence of ERIC sequences.

PMID: 16533821 [Indexed for MEDLINE]

Similar articles

[ERIC sequences: a novel family of repetitive elements in the genomes of *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella typhimurium* and other enterobacteria.](#)

Hulton CS, et al. *Mol Microbiol.* 1991.

[Genetic basis of enterobacterial repetitive intergenic consensus \(ERIC\)-PCR fingerprint pattern in *Sinorhizobium meliloti* and identification of *S. meliloti* employing PCR primers derived from an ERIC-PCR fragment.](#)

Niemann S, et al. *Arch Microbiol.* 1999.

[Use of repetitive \(repetitive extragenic palindromic and enterobacterial repetitive intergeneric consensus\) sequences and the polymerase chain reaction to fingerprint the genomes of *Rhizobium meliloti* isolates and other soil bacteria.](#)

de Bruijn FJ, et al. *Appl Environ Microbiol.* 1992.

[\[Research progress of ERIC \(IRU\)\].](#)

Review article

Lin ZH, et al. *Wei Sheng Wu Xue Bao.* 2007.

[\[REP and ERIC repetitive DNA sequences in bacteria—diagnostic significance\].](#)

Review article

Ugorski M, et al. *Postepy Hig Med Dosw.* 2000.

[See all](#)



[Indian J Med Microbiol](#). 2017 Jul-Sep;35(3):361-368. doi: 10.4103/ijmm.IJMM_16_308.

Discriminatory power of three typing techniques in determining relatedness of nosocomial *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolates from a tertiary hospital in India.

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⊕ Author information

Abstract

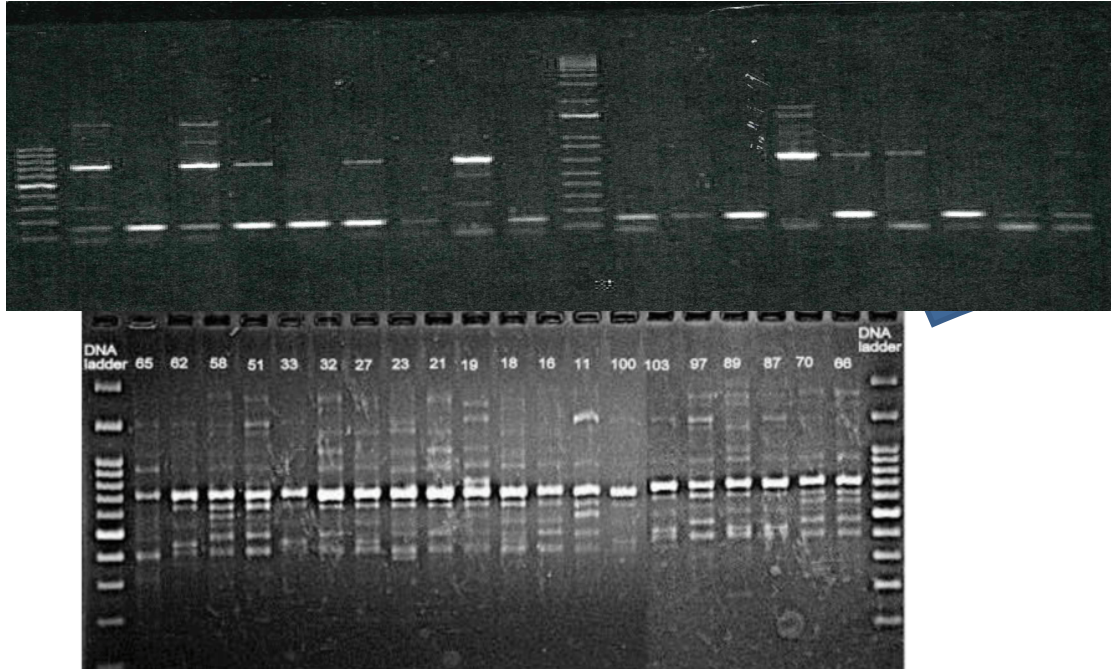
PURPOSE: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the discriminatory power of two DNA-based technique and a protein-based technique for the typing of nosocomial isolates of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. A second objective was to determine the antimicrobial susceptibility pattern and characterise the presence of genes encoding extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) and carbapenemases.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Forty-six *K. pneumoniae* isolates from patients with bloodstream infections at a tertiary care hospital in India between December 2014 and December 2015 were studied. All isolates were typed using enterobacterial repetitive intergenic consensus sequence-polymerase chain reaction (ERIC-PCR), randomly amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) analysis and matrix-assisted laser desorption ionisation time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) mass spectrometry. Antimicrobial susceptibility profiles and ESBLs were detected using the BD Phoenix system. The types of ESBL and carbapenemase genes present were detected using PCR.

RESULTS: Isolates were subtyped into 31, 30 and 33 distinct genotypes by ERIC-PCR, RAPD and MALDI-TOF, respectively. Several isolates displaying identical DNA fingerprints were ~~binned into different branches based on their proteomic fingerprint~~. Antimicrobial susceptibility tests revealed that 33/46 strains were multidrug resistant (MDR); a majority of the strains (83%) were sensitive to colistin. PCR based analysis demonstrated 19 strains to harbour two or more ESBL and carbapenemase genes.

CONCLUSION: ERIC-PCR was the most reproducible method for typing *K. pneumoniae* isolates and could not be substituted by MALDI-TOF for clonality analysis. A high degree of genetic diversity and the presence of MDR genes highlight the challenges in treating *K. pneumoniae*-associated infections.

31 profili differenti



Ion torrent



Illumina



Viruloma-Resistoma-lineaggi

Approvato 2017



Centro Nazionale per la Prevenzione ed il Controllo delle Malattie

PROGETTO ESECUTIVO - PROGRAMMA CCM 2017

DATI GENERALI DEL PROGETTO

TITOLO:

Metodologie di screening fenotipiche e molecolari per il rilevamento delle colonizzazioni da enterobatteri resistenti ai carbapenemi (CRE)

18-20

ENTE PARTNER: (Regione, Iss, Inail, Inmp, Agenzia)
REGIONE SICILIA,

REGIONI COINVOLTE:

numero: 6

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Centro 2 TOSCANA (FI),

Sud 2 SICILIA (PA E CT), CAMPANIA (NA);

DURATA PROGETTO (max 24 mesi): 24 mesi

COSTO: €449,900

OBIETTIVI E RESPONSABILITA' DI PROGETTO

OBIETTIVO GENERALE:

Definire le procedure metodologiche più efficaci per rilevare la colonizzazione con ceppi di Enterobatteri resistenti ai carbapenemi (CRE).

OBIETTIVO SPECIFICO 1:

Uniformare e confrontare l'attendibilità dei tests fenotipici (tra di loro) e con un campione identificato mediante test molecolari, per il rilevamento rapido di colonizzazione con CRE.

OBIETTIVO SPECIFICO 2:

Quantificare la frequenza di colonizzazione all'atto del ricovero ed alle dimissioni in ICU, oncoematologia, e dove possibile in TMO e nelle Medicine.

OBIETTIVO SPECIFICO 3:

Valutare in reparti campione (es. i reparti di rianimazione), l'efficacia degli interventi di screening

OBIETTIVO SPECIFICO 4:

Preparare documenti di indirizzo e di raccomandazioni per lo screening dei CRE.

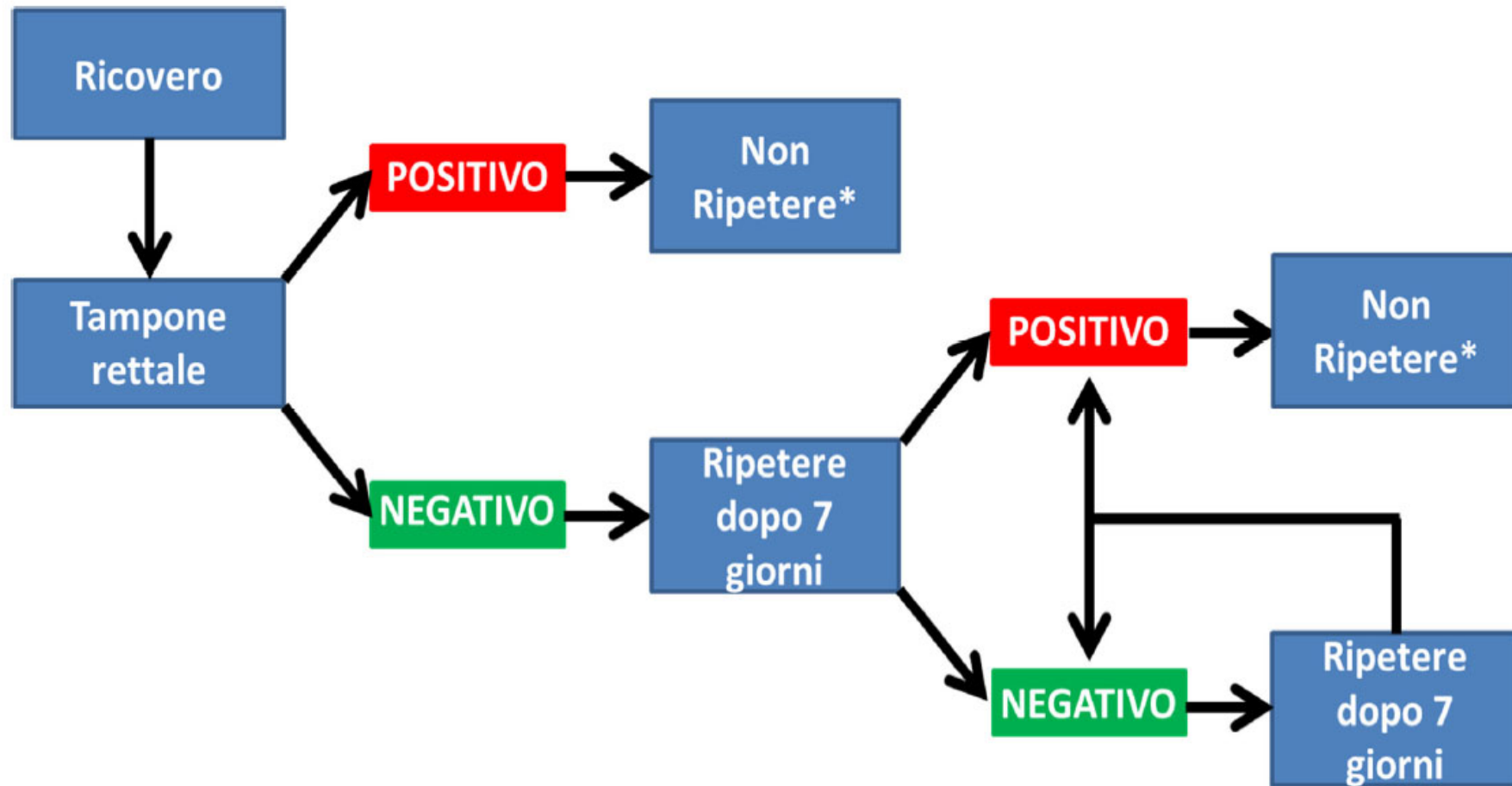


Figura 1 Workflow operativo per la ricerca di CPE nei reparti considerati ad alto rischio. Con l'asterisco si ricorda di eseguire sempre un tampone in uscita (TD) se successivo a 7 giorni dal precedente.

PIATTAFORMA



[Home](#) / [Schede Paziente](#) / Nuova Scheda Paziente

Nuova Scheda Paziente

Inserita da

Teresa Fasciana

**Identificazione del
paziente**

ID Paziente

Reparto di provenienza

(nessuno)
Anestesia e rianimazione
Ematologia / oncoematologia
Medicina
Chirurgia
Altro:

Positività pregressa per CRE

Si No

Positività pregressa per CRE

Si No

Rilevamento della positività pregressa

Data Rilevamento

Specie

Tipo di carbapenemasi

KPC NDM VIM OXA-48 IMP

Altro:

Metodo

Genotipico Fenotipico Immunocromatografico

Screening tampone rettale al momento del ricovero

Si No

**Valutazione screening
non eseguito
Ma presenza di CRE**

Presenza di CRE in altri materiali biologici

Si No

Stato Paziente

Ricoverato Dimesso Deceduto

Salva

Screening tampone rettale al momento del ricovero

Si No

Valutazione screening

Data

04/06/2019

negativo

Risultato

Negativo Positivo

Target saggiati

KPC NDM VIM OXA-48 IMP

Altro:

Presenza di CRE in altri materiali biologici

Si No

Valutazione screening

Screening tampone rettale al momento del ricovero

Sì No

Data

04/06/2019

positivo

Risultato

Negativo Positivo

Specie

K. pneumoniae

Tipo di carbapenemasi

KPC NDM VIM OXA-48 IMP

Altro:

Metodo

Genotipico Fenotipico Immunocromatografico

Data conferma isolato

04/06/2019

Attiva Windows

Presenza di CRE in altri materiali biologici

Si No

Data

01/06/2019

Presenza di CRE in altri materiali

Materiali biologici

Materiale 1 Materiale 2 Materiale 3

Stessa specie microbica

Si No

Metodo

Genotipico Fenotipico Immunocromatografico

Stesso profilo di resistenza

Si No

Stato Paziente

Ricoverato Dimesso Deceduto




Valutazione screening**Schede Paziente****alert ripetizione**

ID paziente Utente Unità Operativa Stato Scheda

Cerca Reset

Nuova Scheda

1-1 di 1 risultati

#	ID Paziente ↓	Inserita da	Unità Operativa	Stato Scheda	Prossimo tampone	
1	1PA	Teresa Fasciana	UO 1 A.O.U.P. P. Giaccone, Dip. Pro. Mi. Se	Creata	11/06/2019	  

Risultati preliminari ottenuti dall'indagine di screening

PAZIENTI ARRUOLATI TOTALE	349		Geni singoli	Geni multipli	No geni (Genexpert)
PAZIENTI COLONIZZATI					
TEMPO ZERO	27	7,7%	14 <i>bla_{KPC}</i> , 1 <i>bla_{OXA-48}</i> , 1 <i>bla_{NDM}</i> , 1 <i>bla_{VIM}</i>	5 <i>bla_{KPC/OXA-48}</i>	5
1° SETTIMANA	30	24,6%	17 <i>bla_{KPC}</i>	1 <i>bla_{KPC/VIM}</i>	12
2° SETTIMANA	8	20%	5 <i>bla_{KPC}</i>		3
3° SETTIMANA	6	37,5%	3 <i>bla_{KPC}</i>		3
4° SETTIMANA	1	20%			1
TOTALE	72	20 %	42	6	24

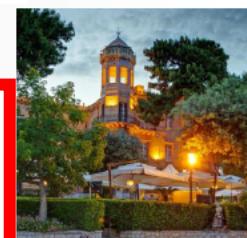


Tavola Rotonda Sicilia sui patogeni MDR

Programma

11:00-11:10	Breve introduzione dell'azienda Cepheid	R. Gullotta	17 Ottobre 2018 11:00-16:00
11:10-11:20	I problemi connessi ai batteri multiresistenti e le soluzioni Cepheid	D. Antoniani	
11:20-11:35	Dati regionali preliminari	A. Giammanco	Hotel Villa Igiea
11:35-11:50	L'importanza del rilevamento dei genotipi di resistenza	S. Stefani	Salita Belmonte 43 - 90142 Palermo (PA)
11:50-12:10	Strategie per il controllo dei batteri resistenti ai carbapenemi presso l'IRCCS Bonino Pulejo di Messina	P. Dell'Utri	
12:10-12:30	Implementazione di un sistema di screening per il controllo delle infezioni presso ARNAS Garibaldi di Catania	D. Cinà e C. Di Naso	
12:10-13:00	Discussione aperta a tutti i partecipanti		
13:00-14:00	<i>Pausa Pranzo</i>		
14:00-15:40	Discussione aperta a tutti i partecipanti		
15:40-16:00	Conclusioni e Fine dei lavori		

**Progetto per il controllo delle
infezioni ospedaliere dovute
alla presenza di Enterobatteri
produttori di carbapenemasi in
Regione Sicilia**



cepheidinternational.com

Progetto per il controllo delle
infezioni ospedaliere dovute
alla presenza di Enterobatteri
produttori di carbapenemasi in
Regione Sicilia



↓
17 Ottobre 2018
11:00-16:00

Hotel Villa Igiea
Salita Belmonte 43 - 90142
Palermo (PA)

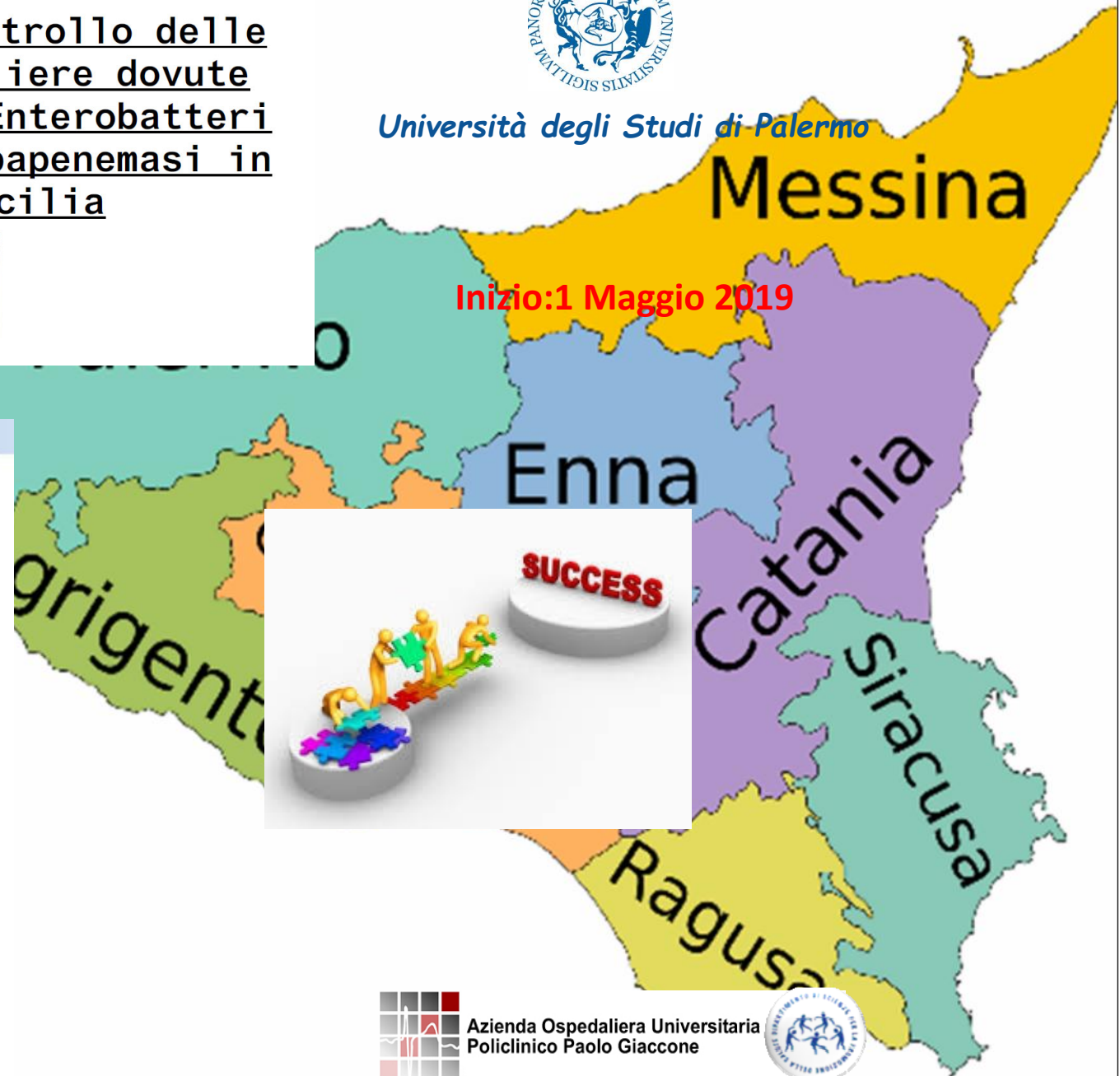


Università degli Studi di Palermo

Inizio: 1 Maggio 2019



Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria
Policlinico Paolo Giaccone





Università degli Studi di Palermo

GRUPPO PALERMO



Chiara Mascarella
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Maria Rita Tricoli
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Ignazio Arrigo
Sara Cannella
Salvatore Distefano
Miriam Sciortino



**Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria
Policlinico Paolo Giaccone**

