

LES RENCONTRES DE SANTÉ PUBLIQUE FRANCE

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Paris - Centre
Universitaire des
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Les enjeux liés aux bactéries hautement résistantes

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Hôpital Bicêtre, AHPH

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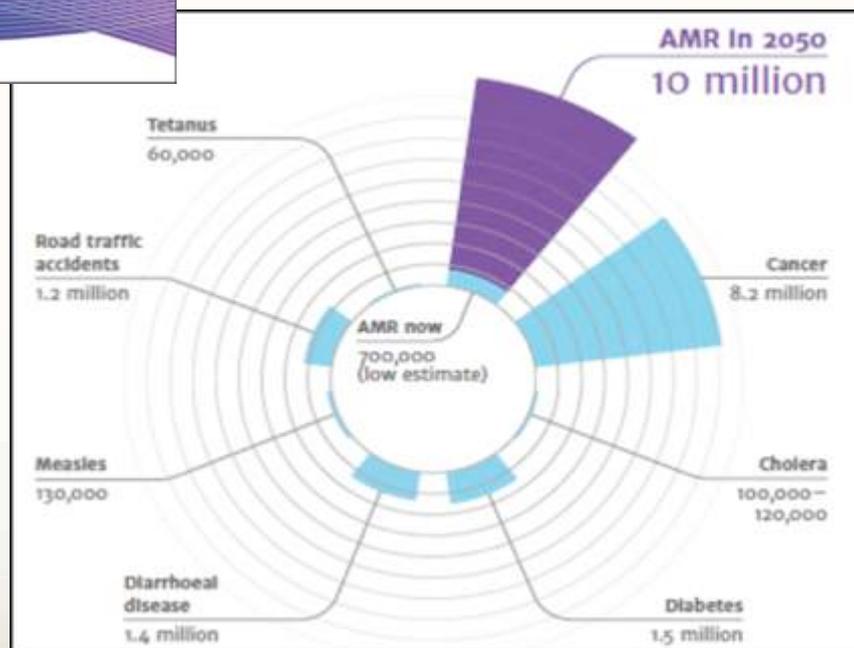
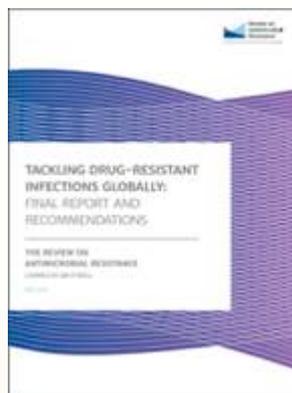
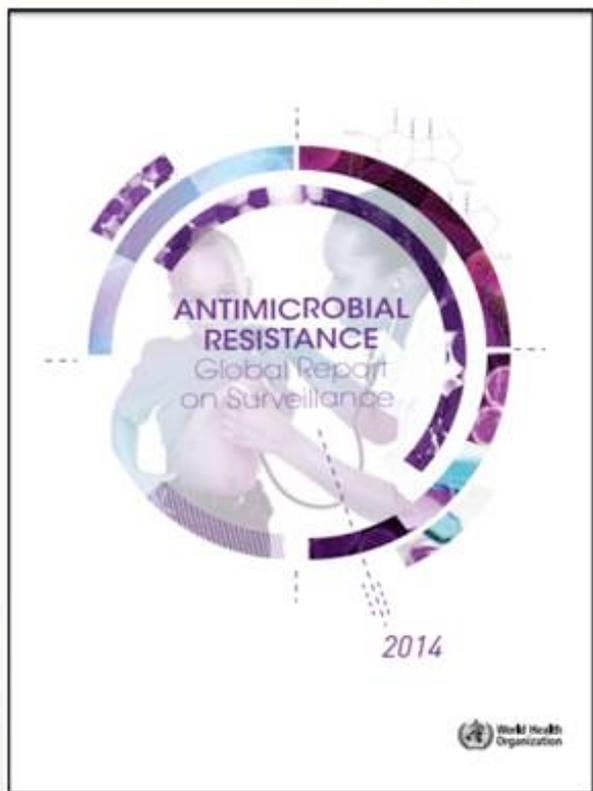
EA7361, University Paris-Saclay

EERA unit, Institut Pasteur

French NRC for antibiotic Resistance



Le fardeau des bactéries multi-résistantes (BMR)



“Antimicrobial resistance: The problem is **so serious** that it **threatens the achievements of modern medicine**” (WHO global report, 2014). « post-antibiotic era »

“Unless action is taken, AMR **burden of deaths could be 10 million lives/year by 2050 & cost 100 trillion USD**”

Multi-résistances et impasses thérapeutiques

Un exemple: *Escherichia coli*, notre meilleur ami et notre pire ennemi

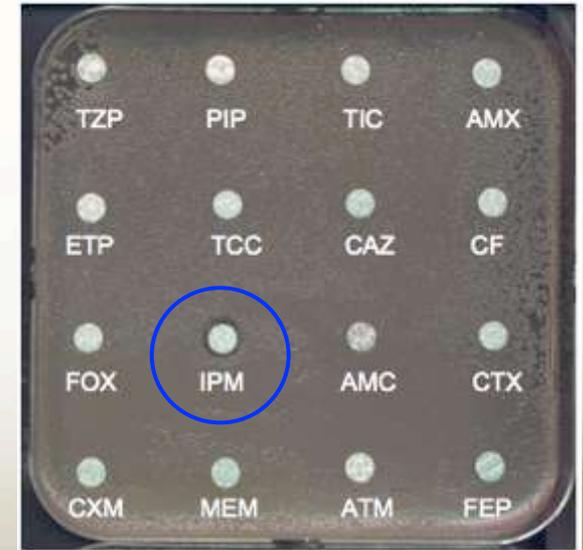
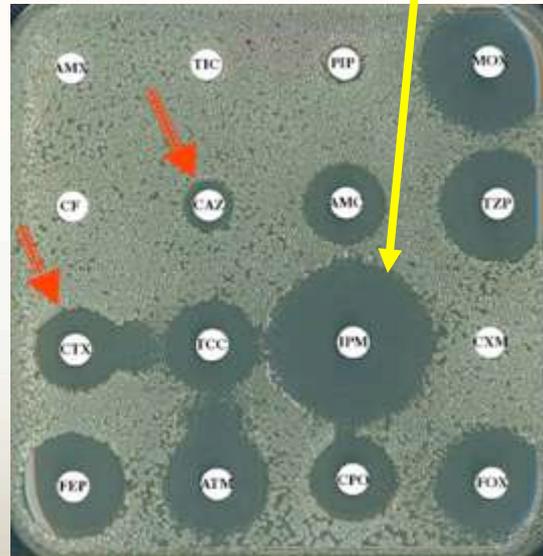
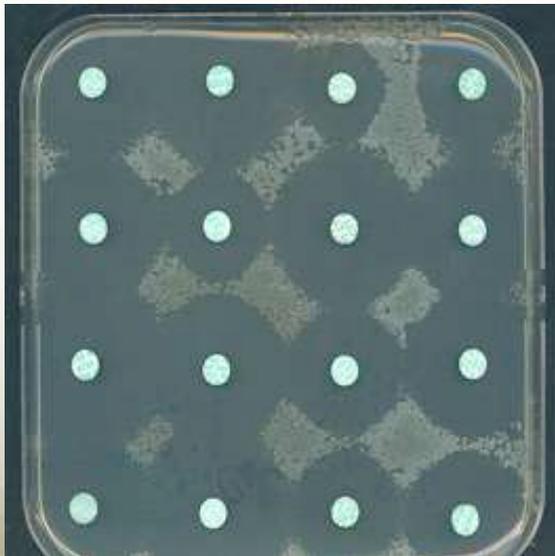
E. coli
d'antan



E. coli
des temps modernes



E. coli
de demain



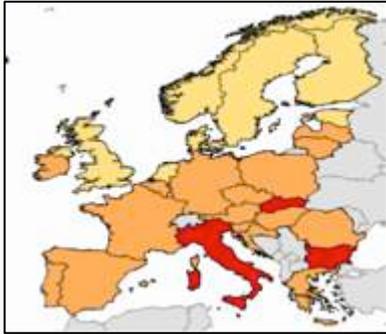
BLSE (CTX-M-15)

Carbapenemases

KPC, OXA-48, NDM, VIM, et IMP

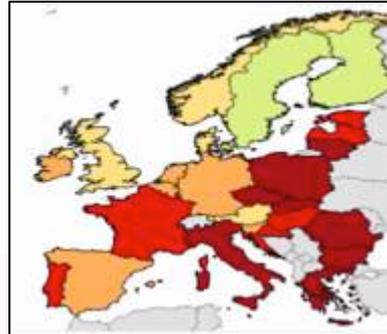
Entérobactéries productrices de BLSE

Bactériémie en Europe



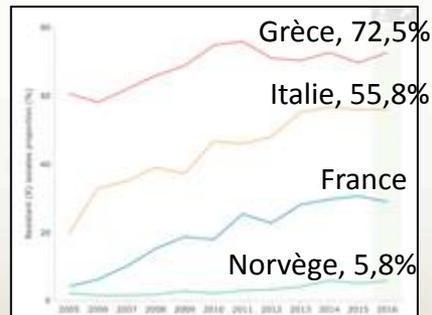
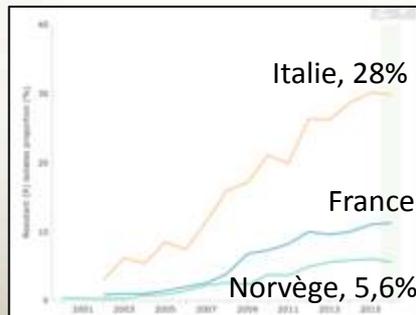
E. coli:

- 0,8% in 2002
- 11.2 % in 2016

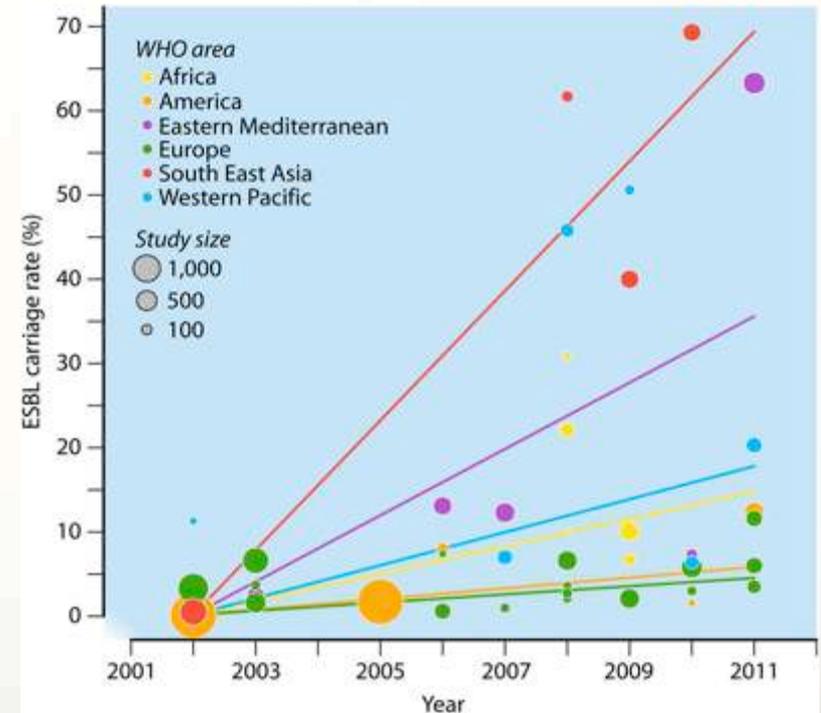


K. pneumoniae

- 6,1% en 2006
- 28.9% en 2016



Portage digestif d'entérobactéries productrices de β -lactamase à spectre élargi (E-BLSE)



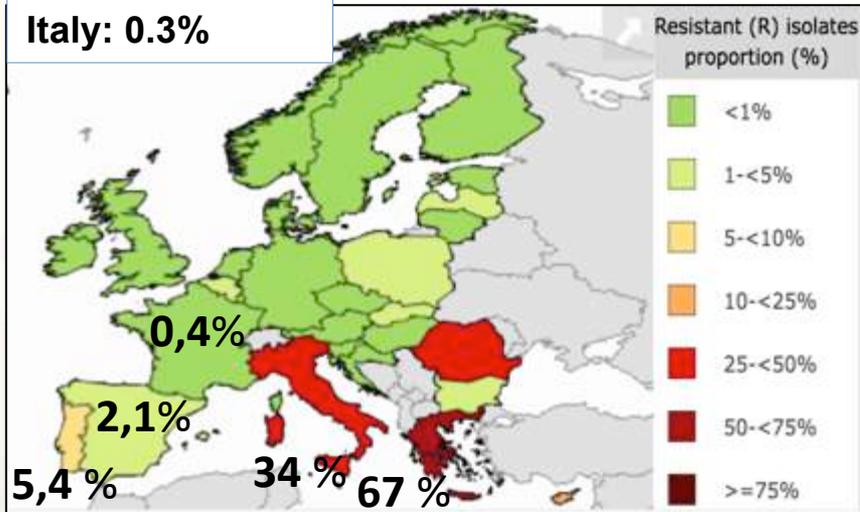
Woerther et al. *Clin Microbiol Rev.* 2013;26:744-58.

E-BLSE ne restent sensibles qu'aux carbapénèmes (et à la colistine)

Résistances aux carbapénèmes et impasses thérapeutiques

Bactériémies avec des entérobactéries résistantes aux carbapénèmes en Europe 2016 (ECDC)

E. coli
France: 0.0 %;
Greece: 0.9%
Italy: 0.3%



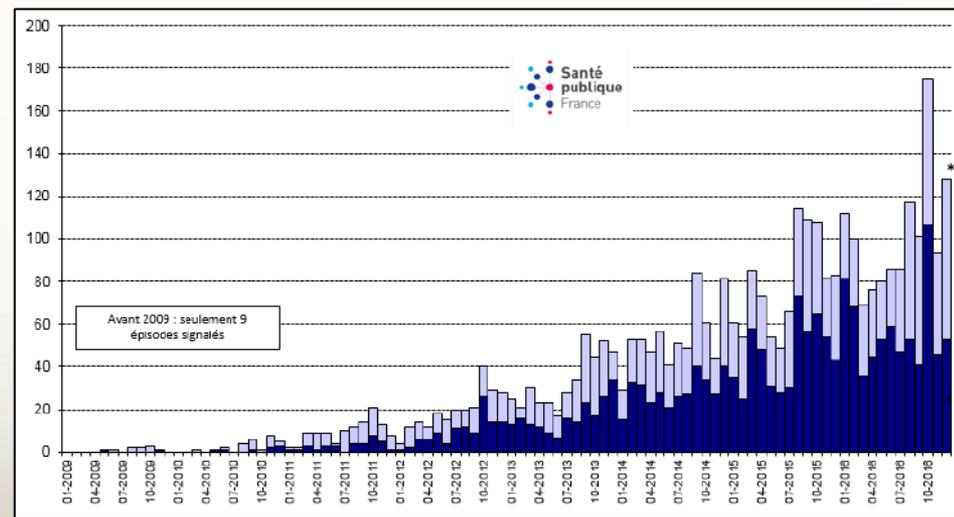
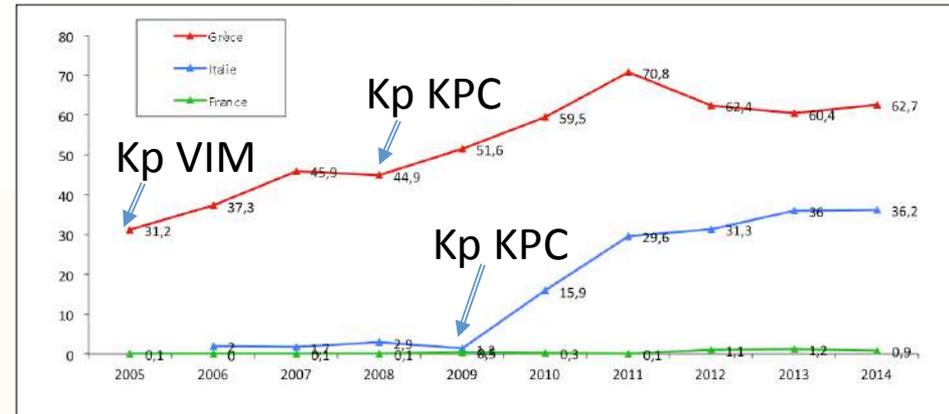
Entérobactéries résistantes aux carbapénèmes ne restent sensibles qu'à la **colistine**, mais fréquentes résistances décrites en Italie et en Grèce (**25 et 35 %**)

⇒ pan-résistance, impasse thérapeutique

⇒ taux de mortalité élevé (30-70%)

Emergence de la résistance plasmidique à la colistine

Evolution de la résistance aux carbapénèmes chez *K. pneumoniae* isolée de bactériémies 2005-2012



Résistance aux carbapénèmes chez les entérobactéries

1) Diminution de la perméabilité de la membrane externe + β -lactamase avec faible niveau d'hydrolyse des carbapénèmes

Résistance aux C3G

BUT

Sensibilité aux carbapénèmes

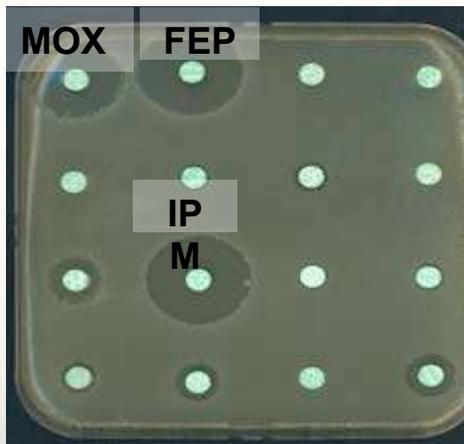


Lee EH, Nicolas MH, Kitzis MD, Pialoux G, Collatz E, Gutmann L. AAC 1991, 35:1093-8

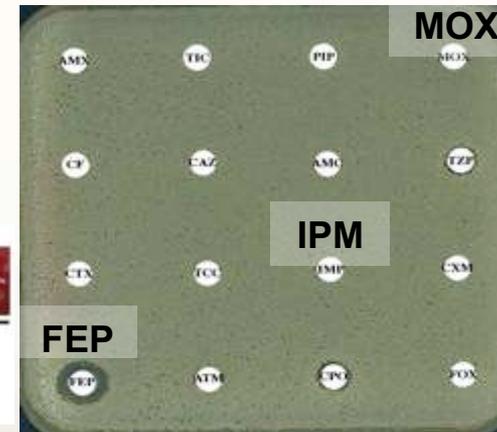
Résistance aux carbapénèmes

par

Diminution de perméabilité



après
21 jours: imipénème en
monothérapie

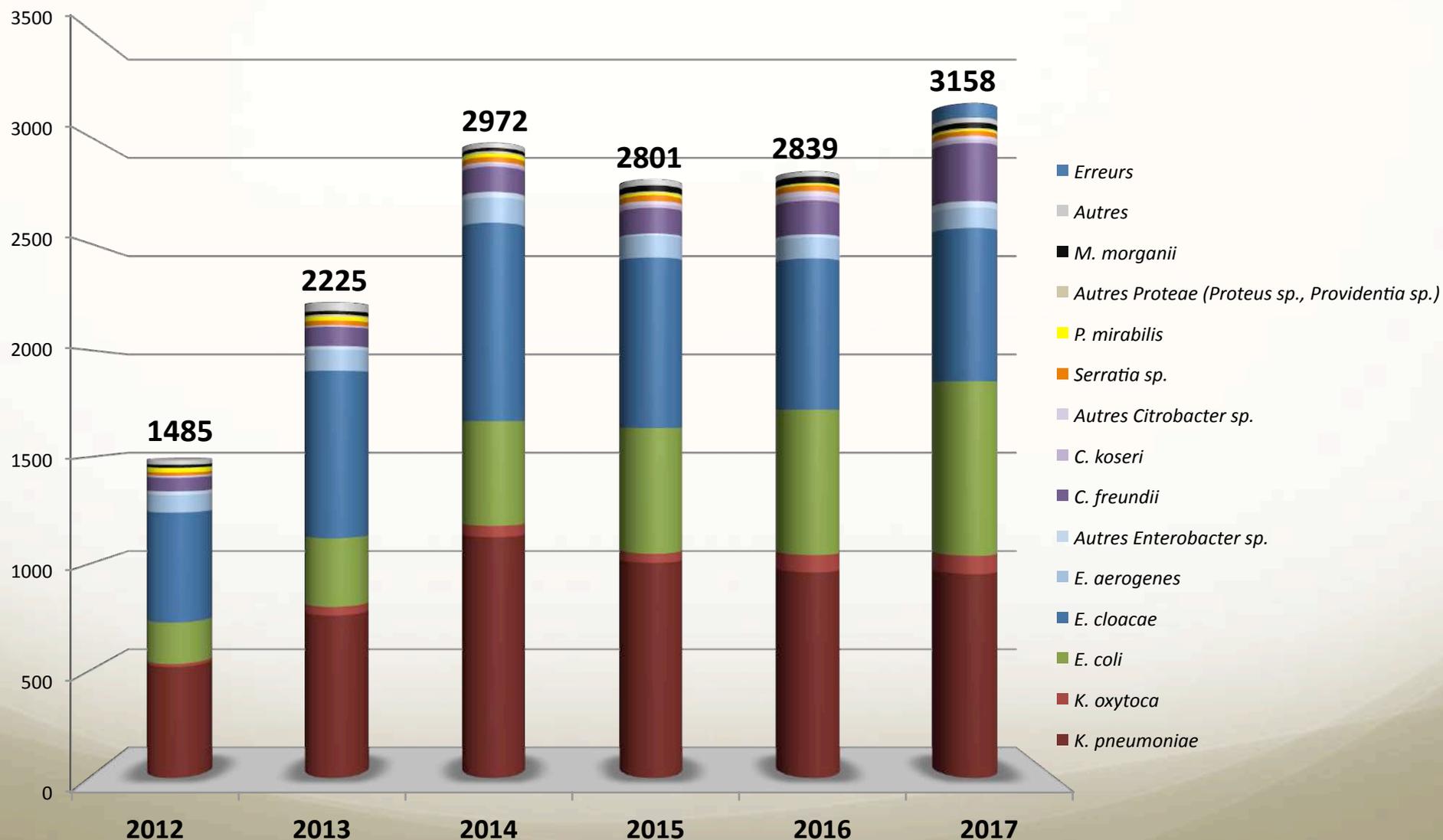


Important pour le traitement, **MAIS pas de** dissémination épidémique,
=> coût en terme de fitness des mutations chromosomiques

2) Carbapénémases (Hautelement épidémiogène, clone a haut risques, plamides)

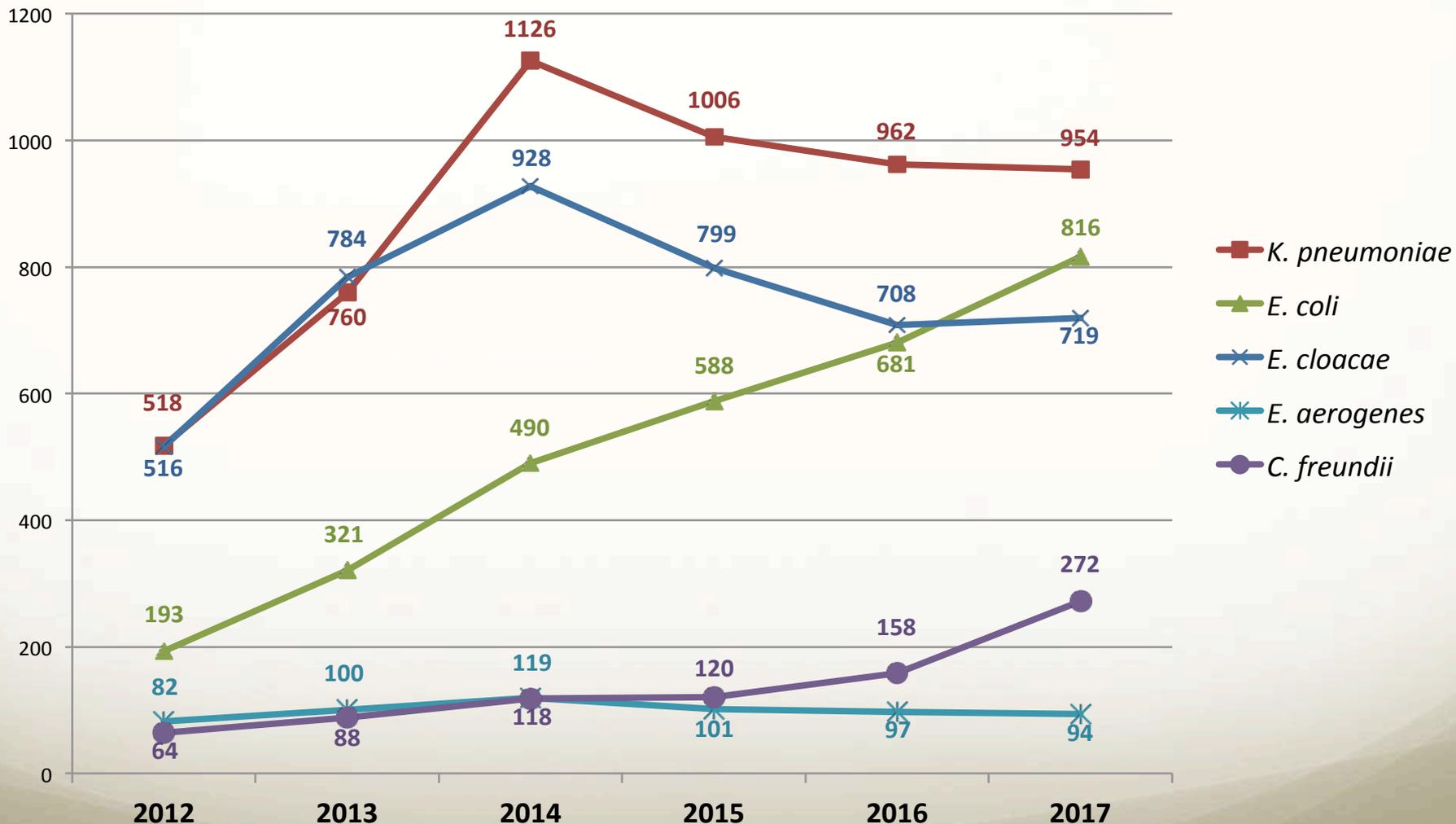
Souches adressées pour expertise au CNR des EPC

Nombre de
souches reçues

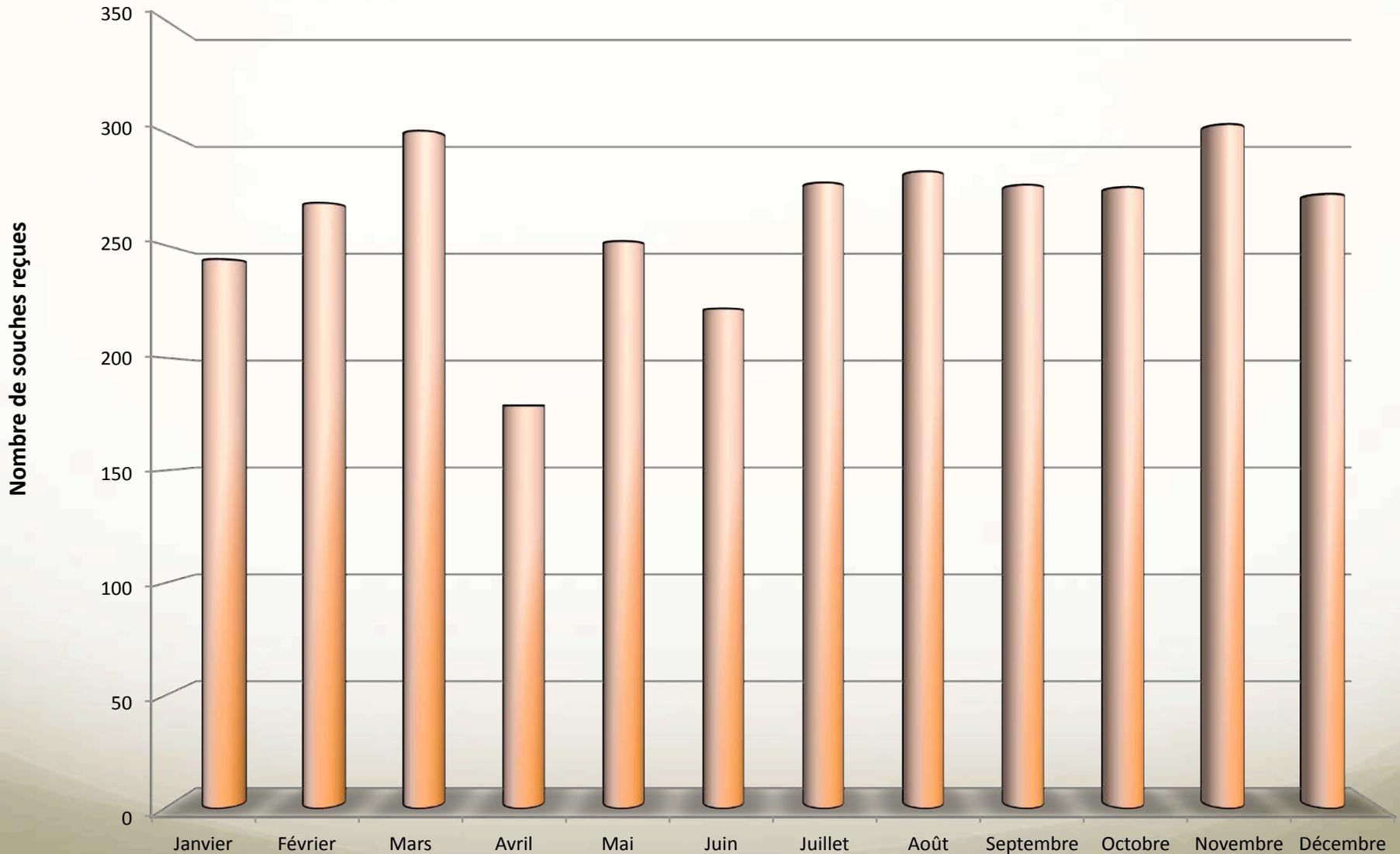


Evolution du nombre de souches adressées au CNR des EPC par espèce

Nombre de
souches reçues



Répartition mensuelle du nombre de souches reçues en 2017

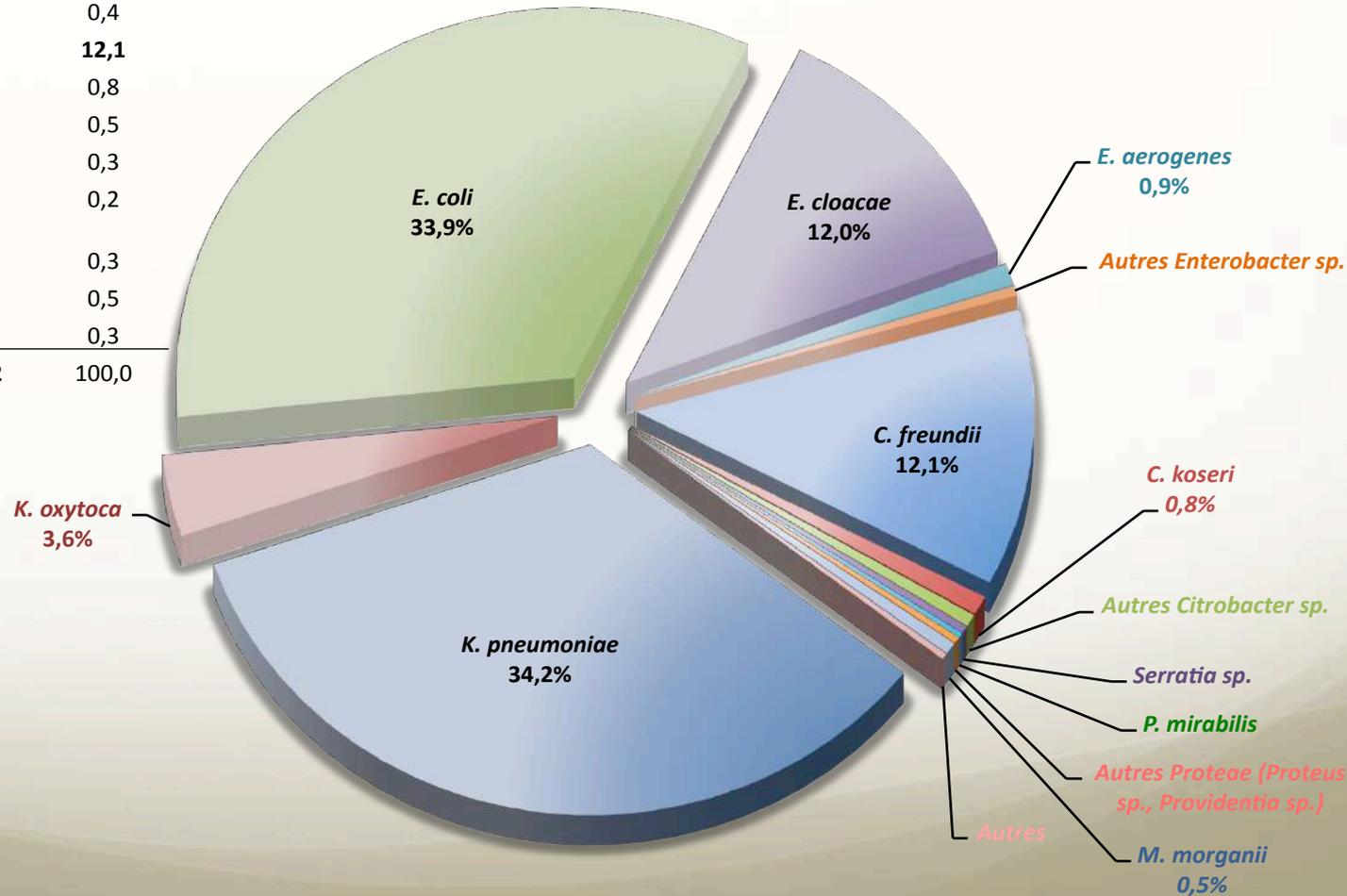


Souches adressées aux CNRs des EPC et production de carbapénèmes



Distribution des CPEs par espèce en France (2017)

Espèce	n	%
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	654	34,2
<i>K. oxytoca</i>	68	3,6
<i>E. coli</i>	648	33,9
<i>E. cloacae</i>	229	12,0
<i>E. aerogenes</i>	18	0,9
Autres <i>Enterobacter</i> sp.	8	0,4
<i>C. freundii</i>	231	12,1
<i>C. koseri</i>	16	0,8
Autres <i>Citrobacter</i> sp.	10	0,5
<i>Serratia</i> sp.	6	0,3
<i>P. mirabilis</i>	4	0,2
Autres <i>Proteae</i> (<i>Proteus</i> sp., <i>Providentia</i> sp.)	5	0,3
<i>M. morgani</i>	10	0,5
Autres	5	0,3
	1912	100,0



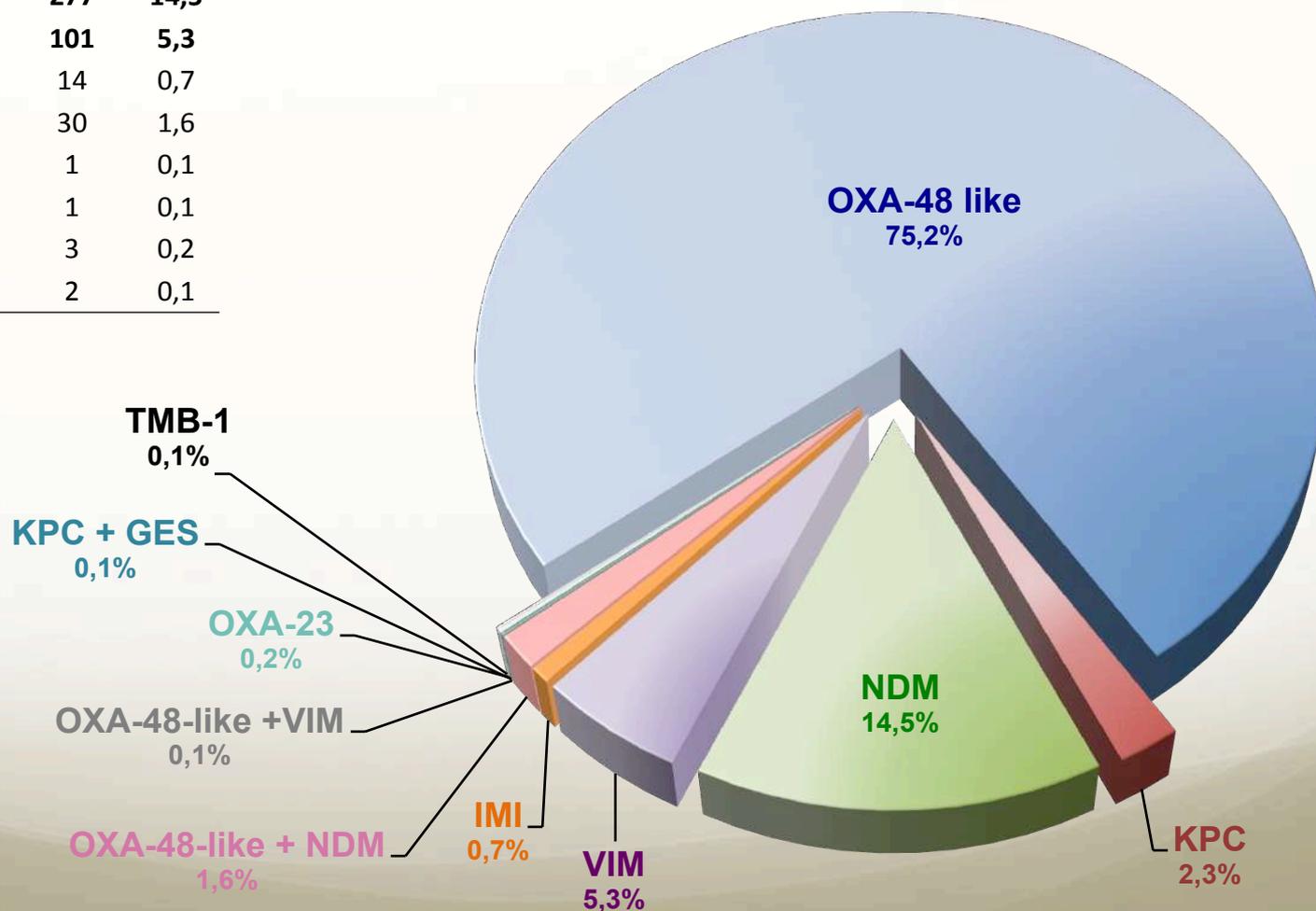
Distribution des CPEs par carbapénèmase en France (2017)

Type de carbapenemase	n	%
OXA-48 like	1440	75,3
KPC	43	2,2
NDM	277	14,5
VIM	101	5,3
IMI	14	0,7
OXA-48-like + NDM	30	1,6
OXA-48-like + VIM	1	0,1
KPC + GES	1	0,1
OXA-23	3	0,2
TMB-1	2	0,1

MBLs= 21,6% des carbapénèmases

Carbapénèmases non détectées par tests moléculaires:

IMI, OXA-23, TMB-1: **1%**

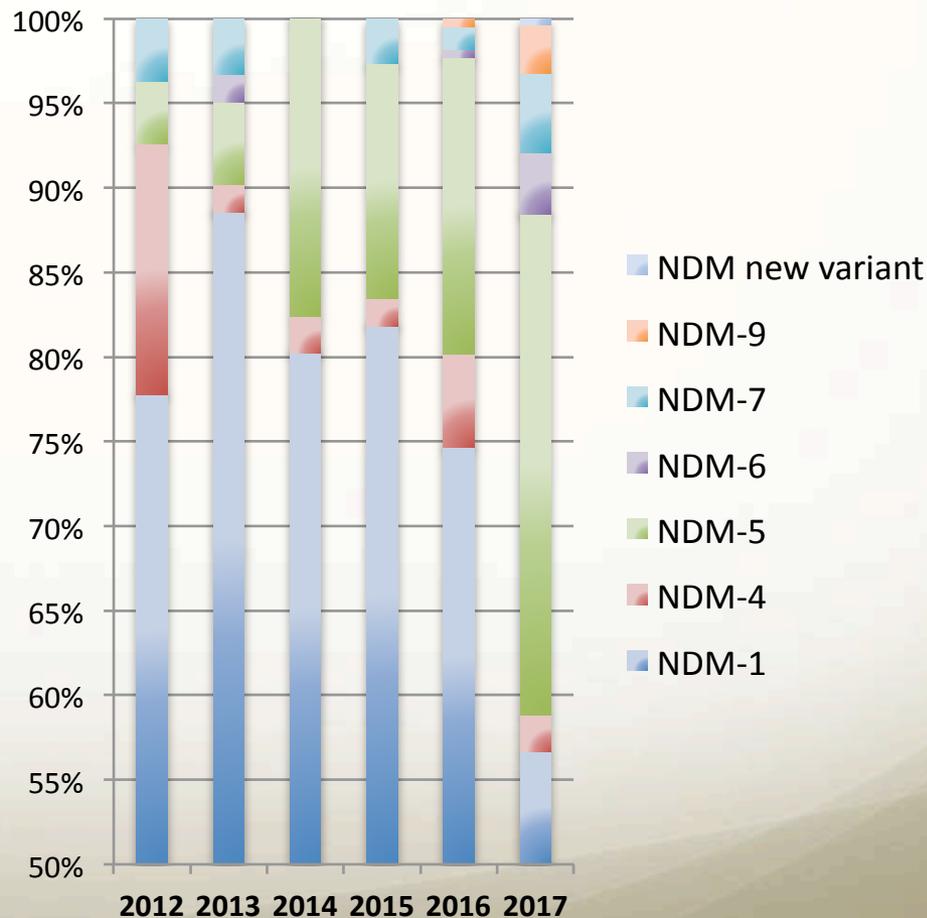
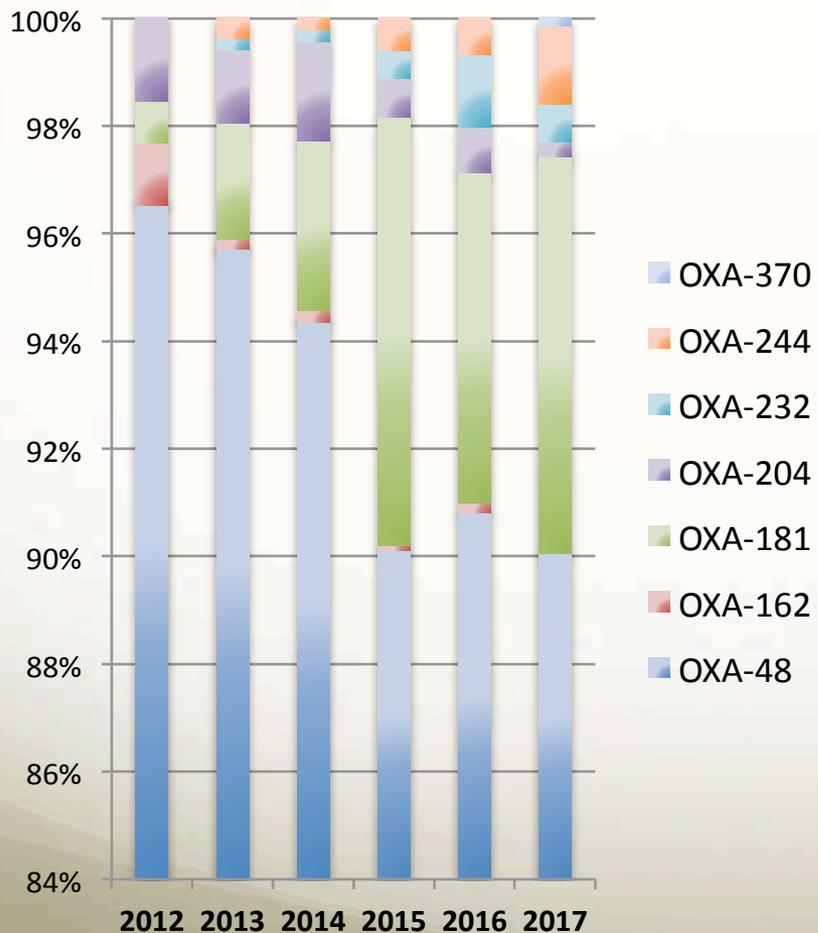


Variants OXA-48 : Forte progression de OXA-181 et OXA-244

Variants NDM : Forte progression de NDM-5

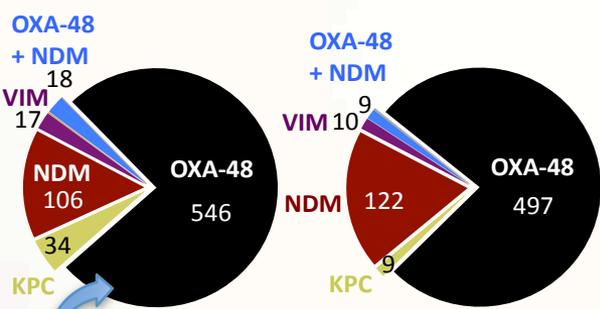
OXA-244-Producing *Escherichia coli* Isolates, a Challenge for Clinical Microbiology Laboratories
 Yannick Hoyos-Mallecot,^{1,2,3} Thierry Naas,^{1,2,3} Rémy A. Bonnin,^{1,2,3,4}
 Rafael Patino,⁵ Philippe Glaser,⁶ Nicolas Fortineau,^{1,2,3} Laurent Dortet^{1,2,3,4}
 July 2017

	ChromID Carba Smart	Carba NP	Maldi-Tof MS	Xpert Carba-R
% of detection	14,3%	57,1%	71,4%	100%

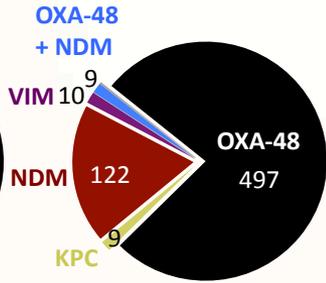


Mécanismes de résistances aux carbapénèmes par espèces

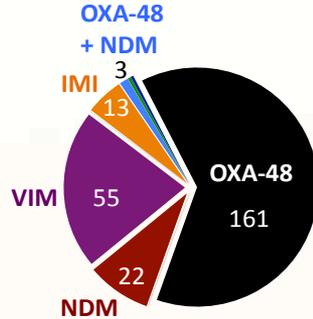
Klebsiella
spp.



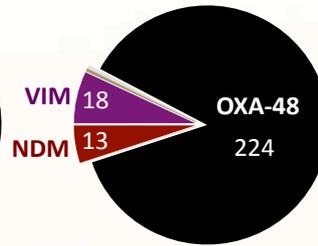
E. coli



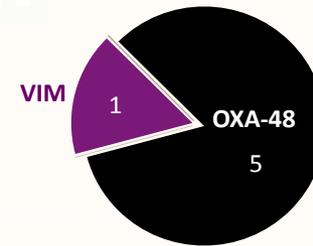
Enterobacter
spp.



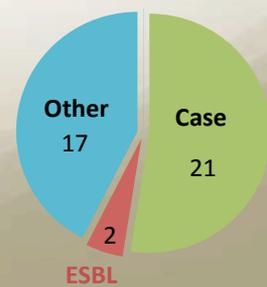
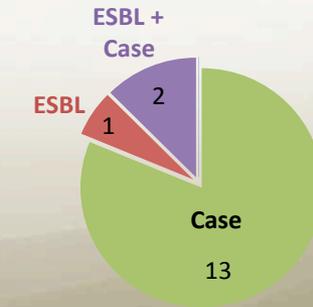
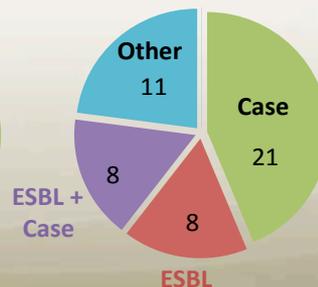
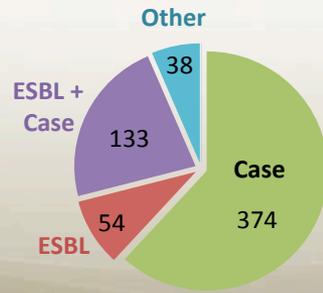
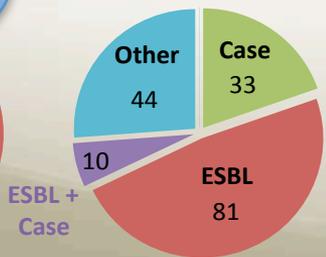
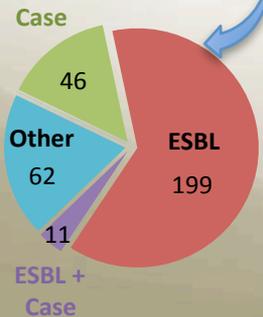
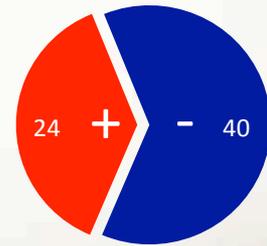
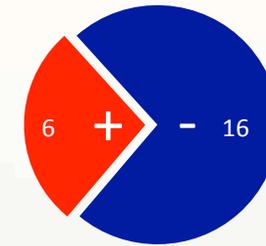
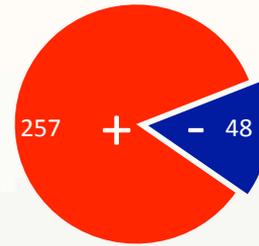
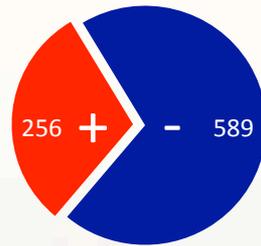
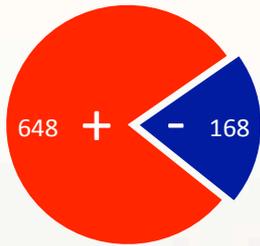
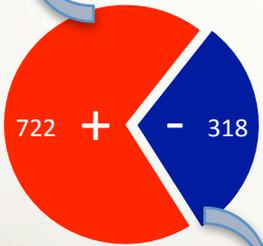
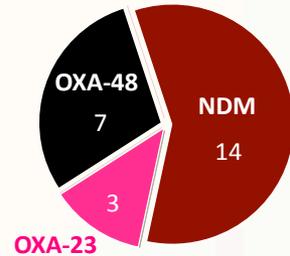
Citrobacter
spp.



Serratia
spp.



Others



E. coli EPC, 2017

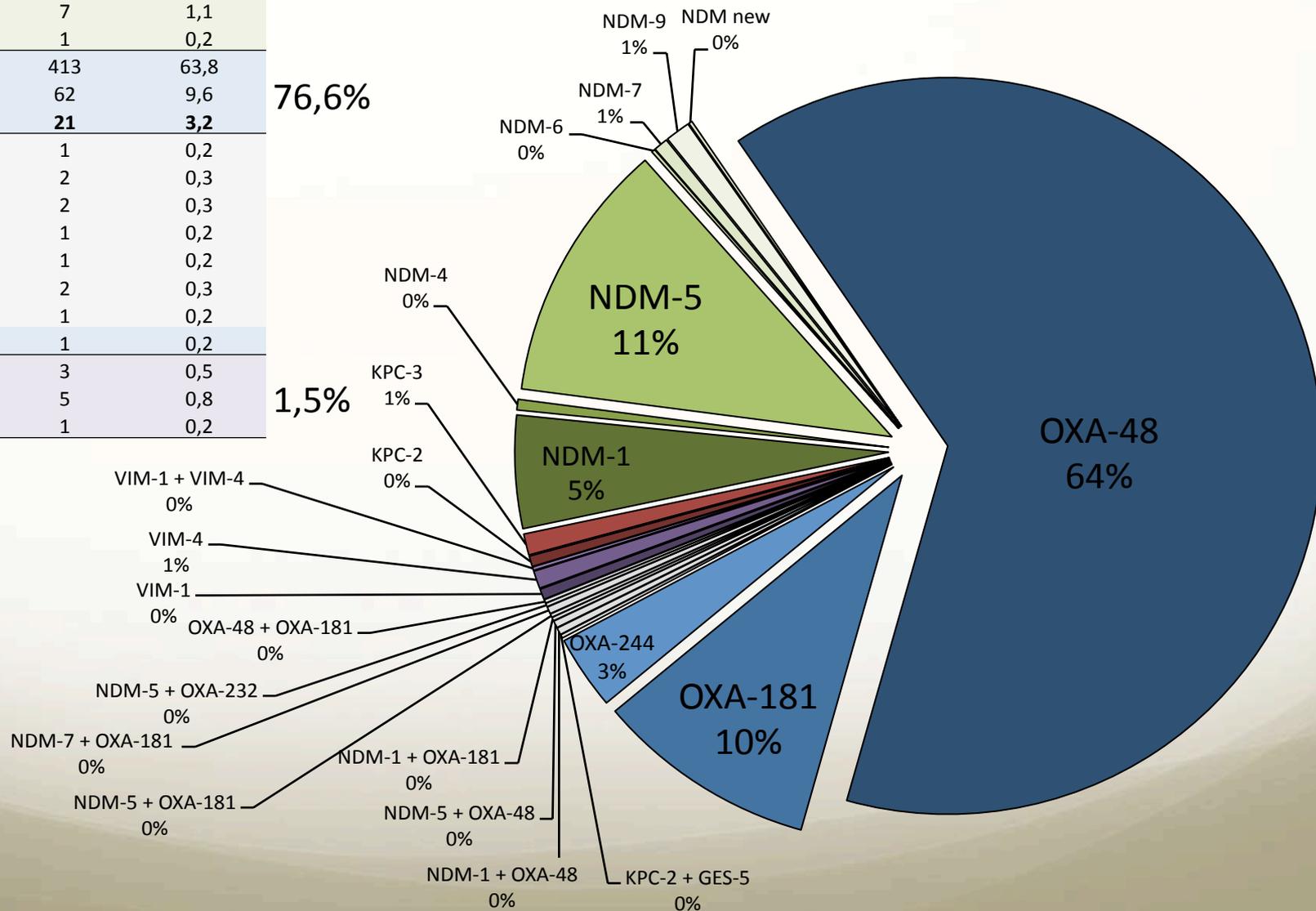
Carbapenemase	N	%
KPC-2	3	0,5
KPC-3	6	0,9
NDM-1	32	4,9
NDM-4	3	0,5
NDM-5	74	11,4
NDM-6	1	0,2
NDM-7	4	0,6
NDM-9	7	1,1
NDM new	1	0,2
OXA-48	413	63,8
OXA-181	62	9,6
OXA-244	21	3,2
KPC-2 + GES-5	1	0,2
NDM-1 + OXA-48	2	0,3
NDM-5 + OXA-48	2	0,3
NDM-1 + OXA-181	1	0,2
NDM-5 + OXA-181	1	0,2
NDM-7 + OXA-181	2	0,3
NDM-5 + OXA-232	1	0,2
OXA-48 + OXA-181	1	0,2
VIM-1	3	0,5
VIM-4	5	0,8
VIM-1 + VIM-4	1	0,2

1,4%

18,9%

76,6%

1,5%



E. coli et carbapénèmases France 2012-2014

Diversity of carbapenemase-producing *Escherichia coli* isolates,

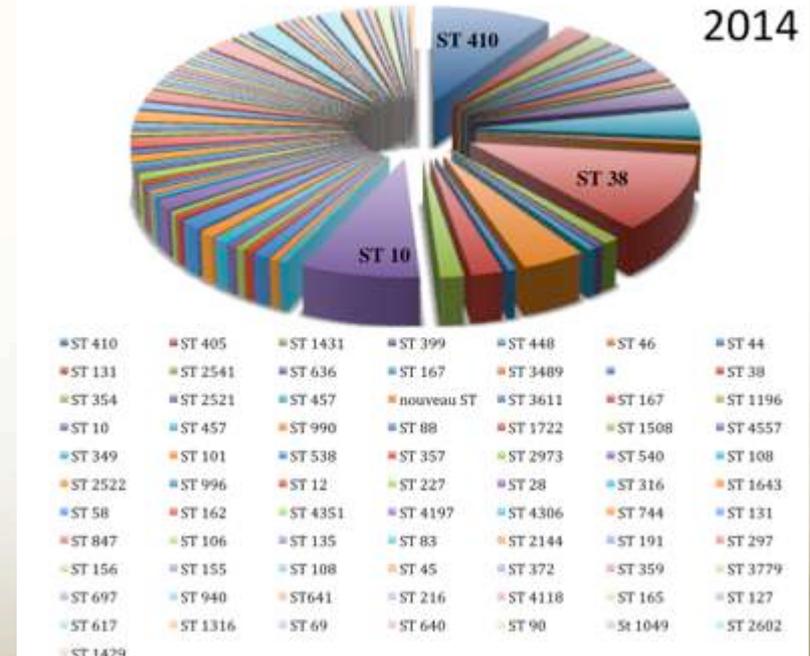
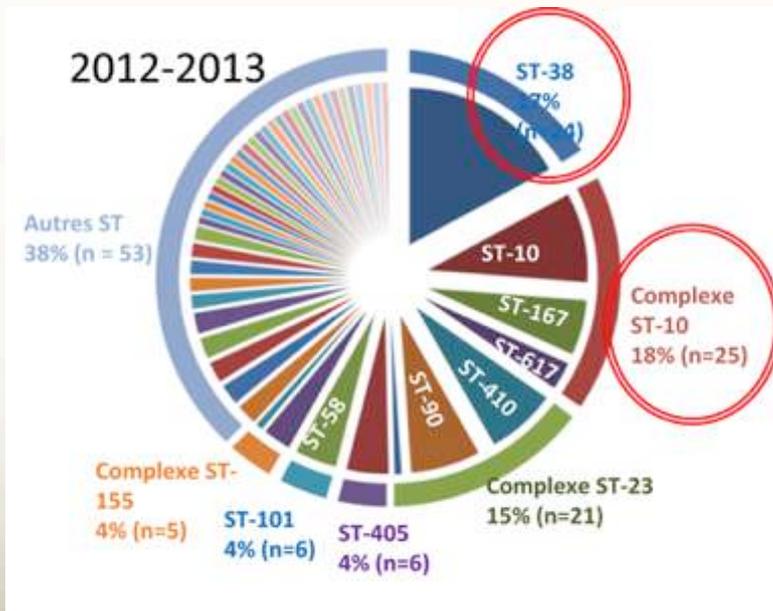
France 2012-2013

Lauraine Gauthier,^{1,2,3} Laurent Dortet,^{1,2,3} Garance Cotellon,³ Elodie Creton,³

Gaëlle Cuzon,^{1,2,3} Valérie Ponties,⁴ Rémy A. Bonnin^{2,3} and Thierry Naas^{1,2,3*}

(AAC, in press)

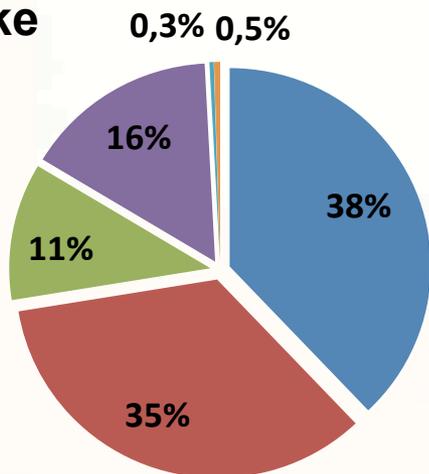
***E. coli* 2014:**
NGS-MLST, 242 Isolates
=> 73 ST, 8 unknown STs



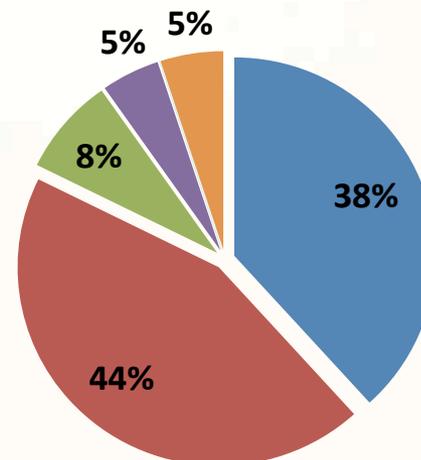
***E. coli* 2012-2013,**
140 isolats PCR-MLST

Carbapénèmase par espèce, 2017

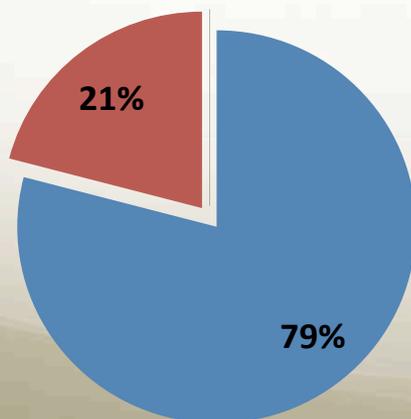
OXA-48-like
(n=1440)



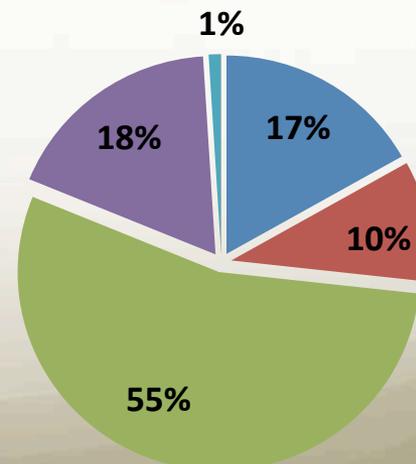
NDM
(n=277)



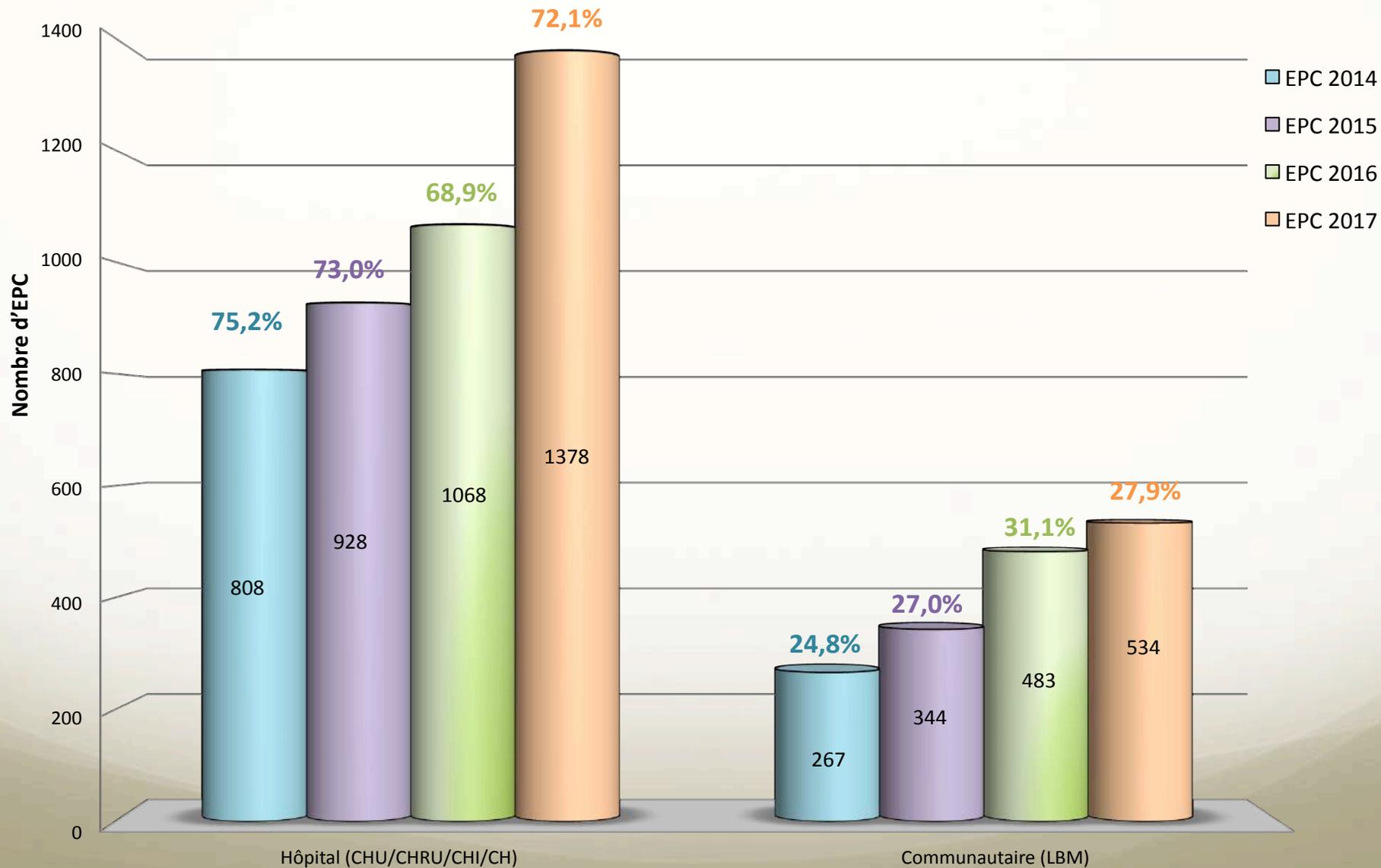
KPC
(n=43)



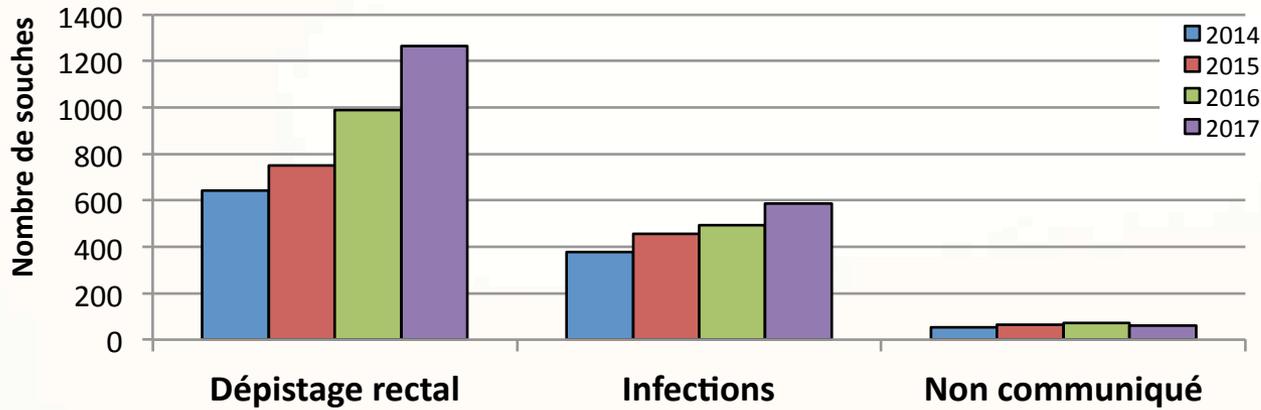
VIM
(n=101)



Hôpitaux / LABM Données 2017

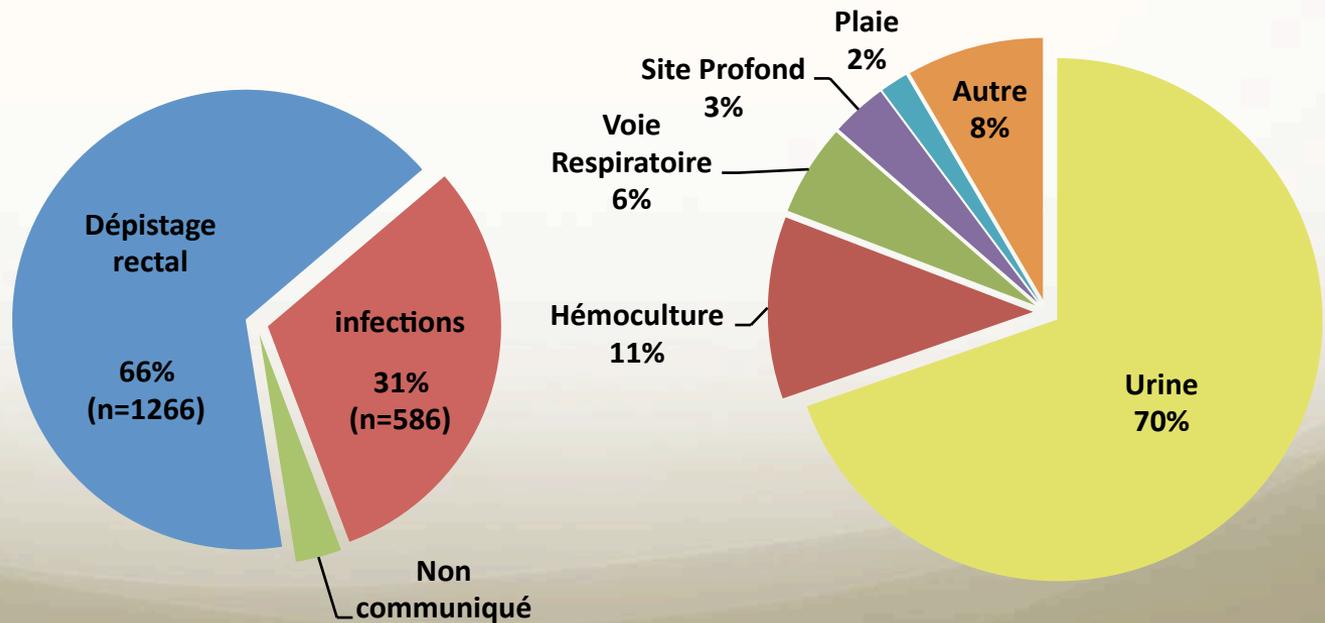


Dépistage / Infections

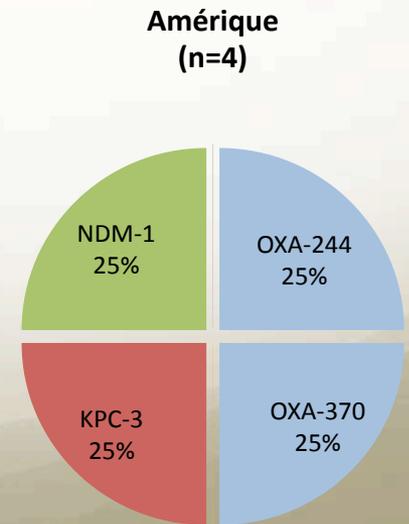
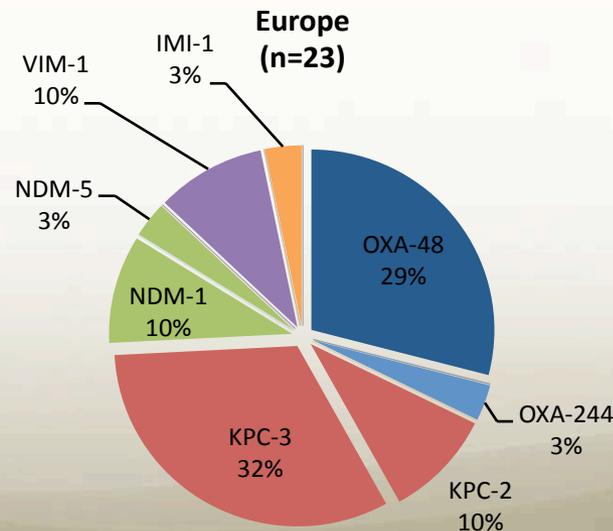
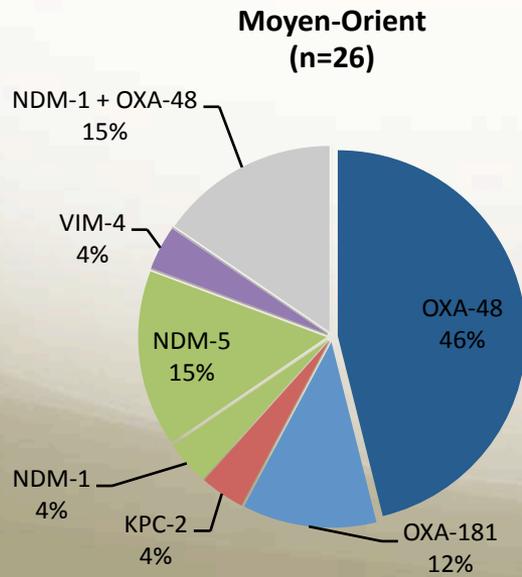
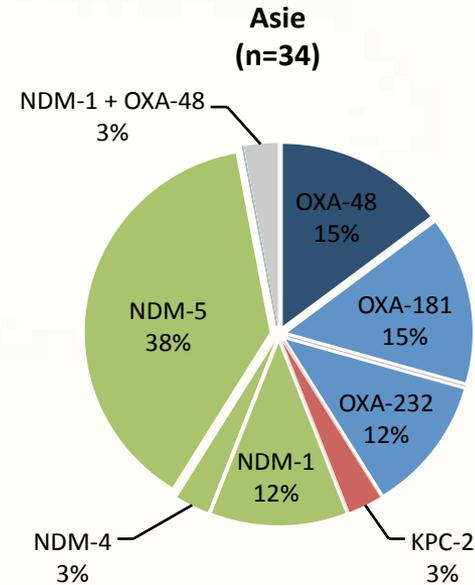
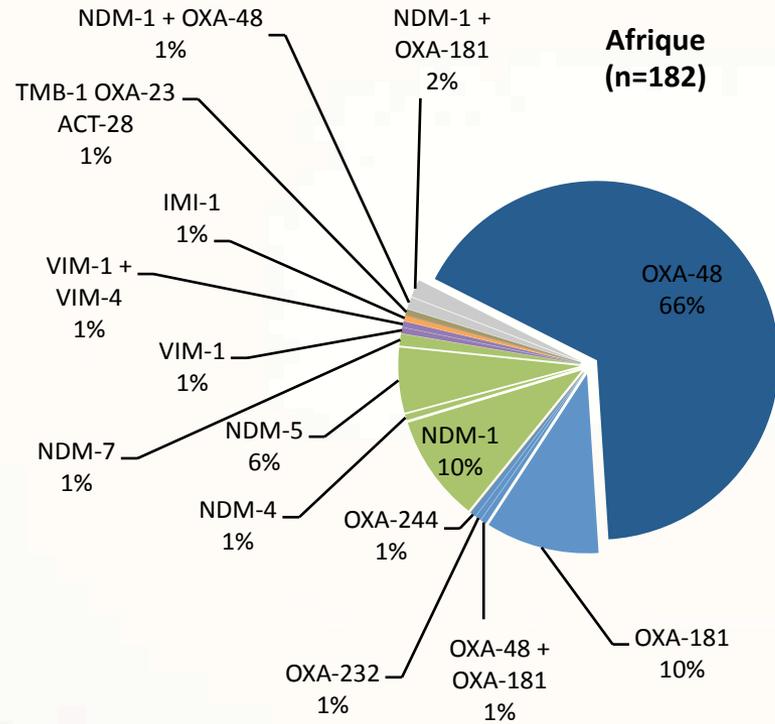


Evolution

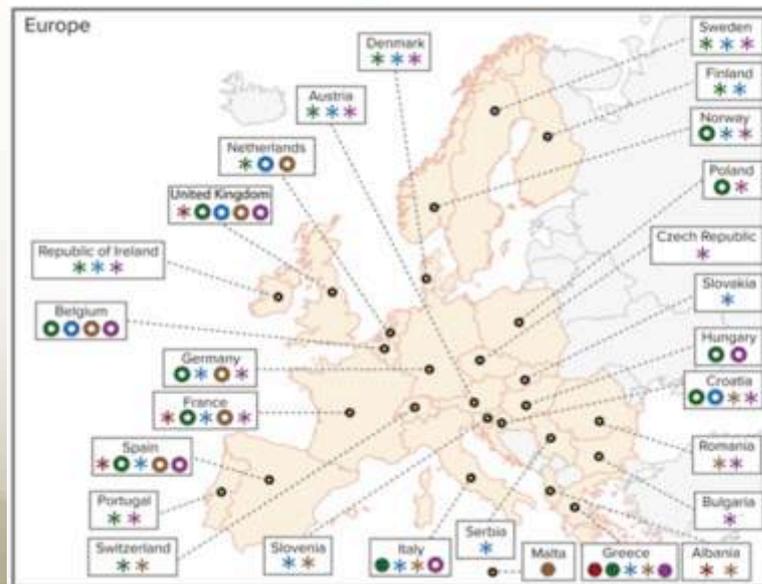
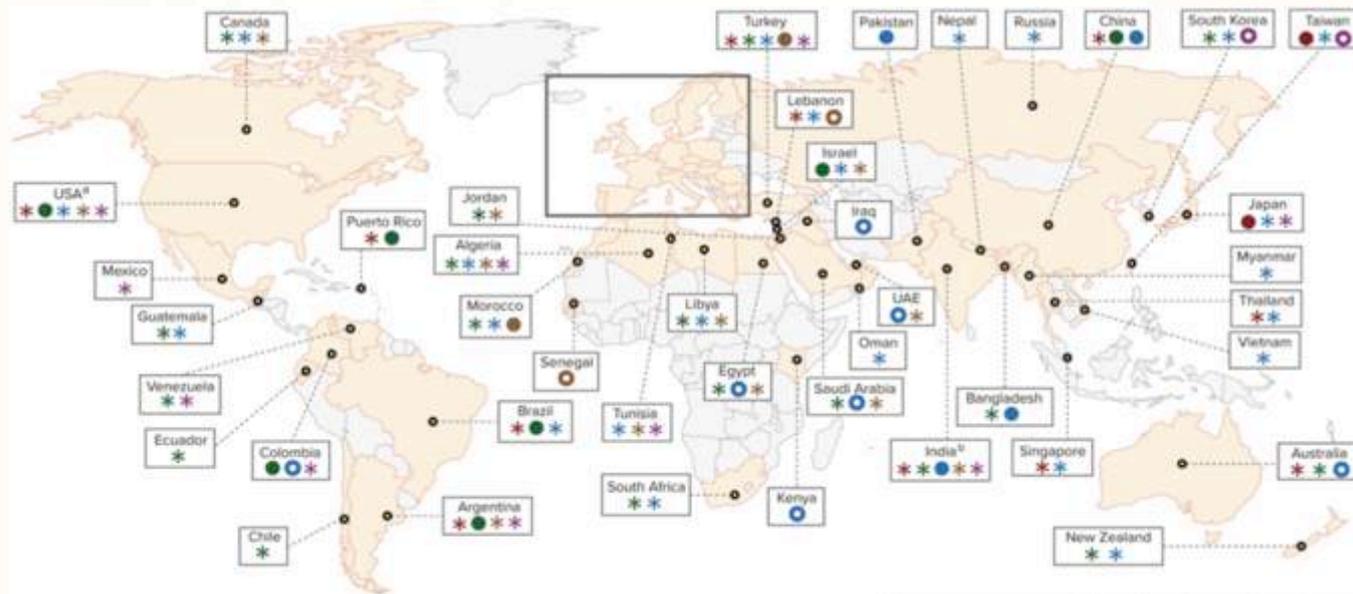
Données 2017



Origine des souches

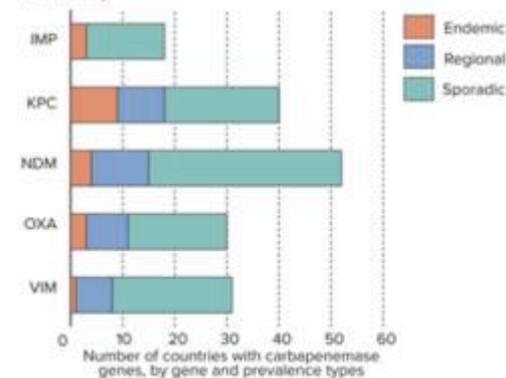


Carte du monde des EPCs



	IMP	KPC	NDM	OXA	VIM
Endemic/nationwide distribution	●	●	●	●	●
Significant outbreaks/regional spread	○	○	○	○	○
Sporadic outbreak/occurrences	*	*	*	*	*

Summary



COURT-TERME

IDENTIFICATION DES CPEs



- source d'infections
- source de colonisation GI
- Comment?, Qui?, Quand?, Pourquoi?
- > ralentir diffusion à l'hôpital: hygiène +++
- > **identification rapide des porteurs**

COURT-TERME

REDUIRE RESISTANCE AUX ATB

- réduire consommation
- Utiliser le bon ATB, en association

MOYEN-TERME

NOUVEAUX TRAITEMENTS

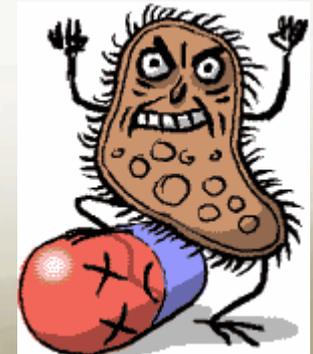
- **Alternatives aux ATB?**
 - Nombreuses approches
 - Pas d'étude en phase clinique
 - Souvent au stade du « proof of concept »
- **Nouveaux antibiotiques**

identification rapide du mécanisme de résistance

LONG-TERME

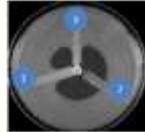
LIMITER L'EXPANSION ET LA DISSEMINATION DES GENES DE RESISTANCE AUX ANTIBIOTIQUES

- Caractériser l'évolution et la dynamique de l'antibio-résistance
- Mieux comprendre l'émergence et la dissémination de l'antibio-résistance.

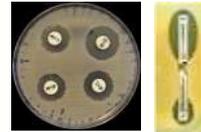


Comment?: Méthodes de détection des EPC : tests de confirmation

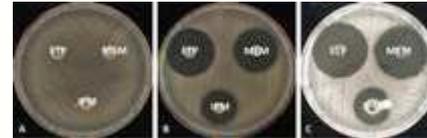
Hodge test



Inhibition tests



CIM test



Phénotypique, 24h

hydrolysis carbapenemes -, 30' -> 3h



- UV spectrophotométrie, **2h**
- Colorimétrie, **2h** (Rapidec™, BioMérieux)
- β-Carba™, **30'** (Bio-Rad)
- BYG test, **1h**
- Maldi-TOF, **30'-60'**, (MBT STAR-Carba™ kit)
- rCIM, **3h**

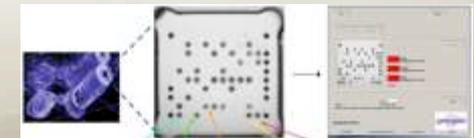
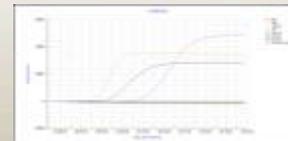
Immuno-chromatographie, 15'



- OXA-48
- OXA-48, KPC
- KPC, OXA-48, NDM
- KPC, OXA-48, NDM, VIM
- KPC, OXA-48, NDM, VIM, IMP

Biology Moléculaire
20' -> 7h

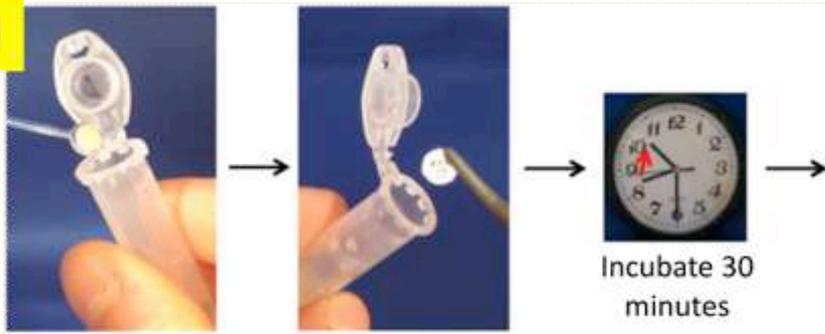
- LAMP, 20',
- PCR, 1h - 2h
- DNA Micro-array, 7h



rCIM (rapid Carbapenemase Inactivation Method)

Protocol

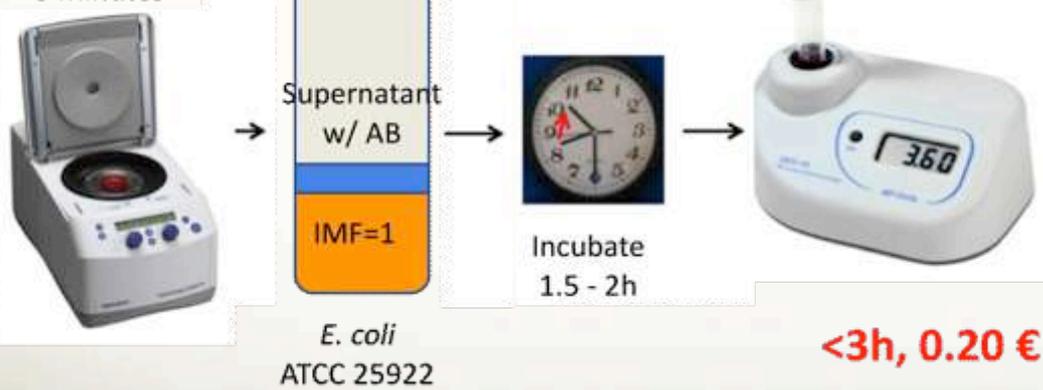
Bacteria of interest



2 loopfulls

2 Meropenem discs

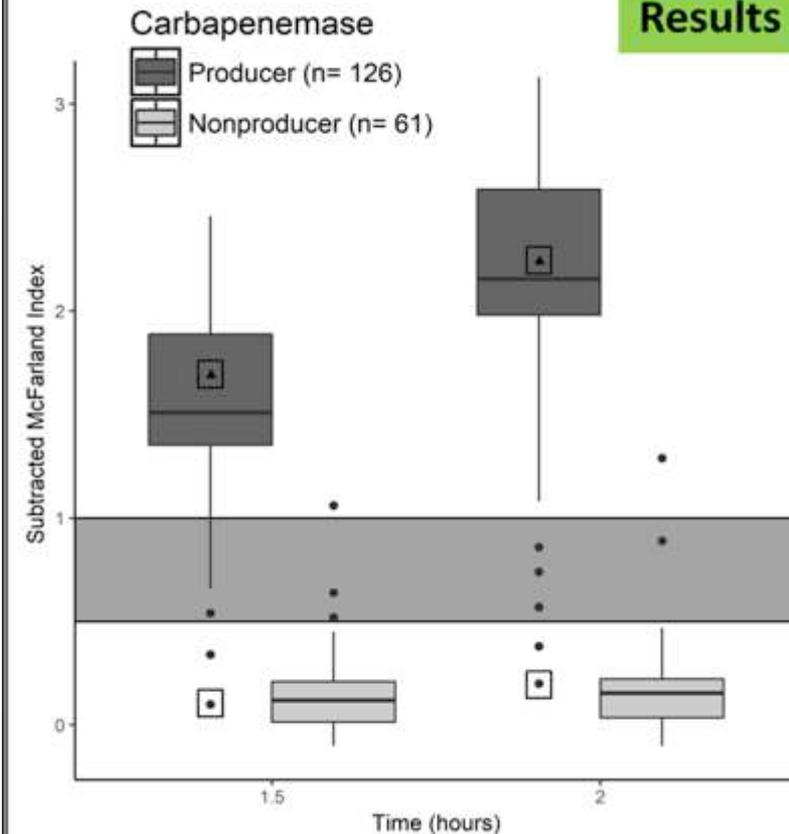
Centrifuge 5 minutes



E. coli
ATCC 25922

<3h, 0.20 €

Results



The rCIM correctly identified 62/63 of CPEs and 23/23 non-CPEs
 ⇒ **rCIM: sensitivity of 98%, and specificity of 100%**,
 ⇒ CIM and Carba NP test: 94% sensitivity and 100% specificity.

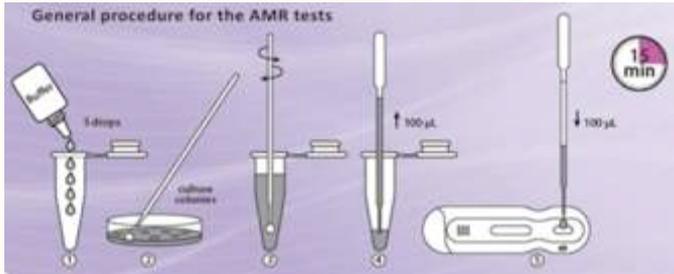
J Antimicrob Chemother 2018; 73: 900-908
 doi:10.1093/jac/dkx519 Advance Access publication 16 January 2018

**Journal of
Antimicrobial
Chemotherapy**

**Evaluation of the rapid carbapenem inactivation method (rCIM):
a phenotypic screening test for carbapenemase-producing
Enterobacteriaceae**

Mădălina-Maria Muntean^{1,2,3*}, Andrei-Alexandru Muntean^{1,2*}, Lauraine Gauthier^{1,2,3,4}, Elodie Creton^{1,2,3,4},
 Garance Cotillon^{1,2,3,4}, Mircea Ioan Popa^{1,2}, Rémy A. Bannin^{1,2,3,4} and Thierry Noas^{1,2,3,4*}

LFIA = Lateral Flow ImmunoAssay



CTX-M test (ESBL)

- ✓ Validated
- ✓ CE marked & Commercialization July 2017
- 1st Worldwide

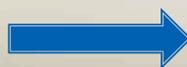
100% correlation with PCR

CARBA 5 test (multiplex)

- ✓ Validated
- ✓ CE marked & Commercialization Nov. 2017
- 1st Worldwide



NDM, IMP, VIM, OXA, KPC: one colony in 150µl of extraction buffer, 100µl loaded on the cassette
All: 25µl of each previous extract pooled, 100µl loaded on the cassette



Rapid detection after 16-24h of culture
100% correlation with PCR

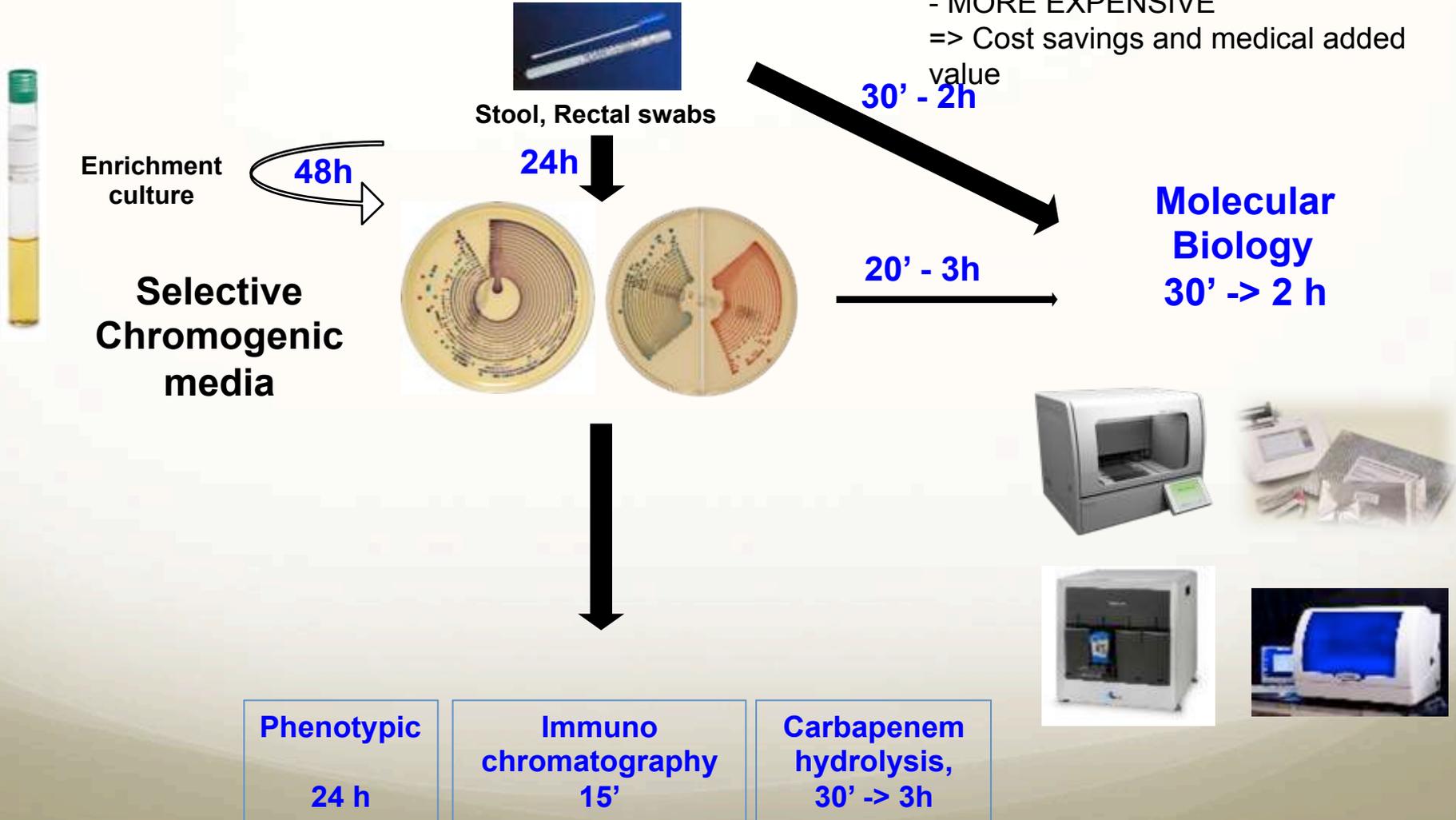
Other tests)

- ✓ Multiplex CTX-M, vanA/vanB, ...

Détection de la colonisation digestive des EPC

- **Culture is cheap, but:**
 - LACK of specificity and sensitivity,
 - LONG

- **Molecular is faster, more accurate, and ideally easier (reduced hands on time), but:**
 - MORE EXPENSIVE
 - => Cost savings and medical added value



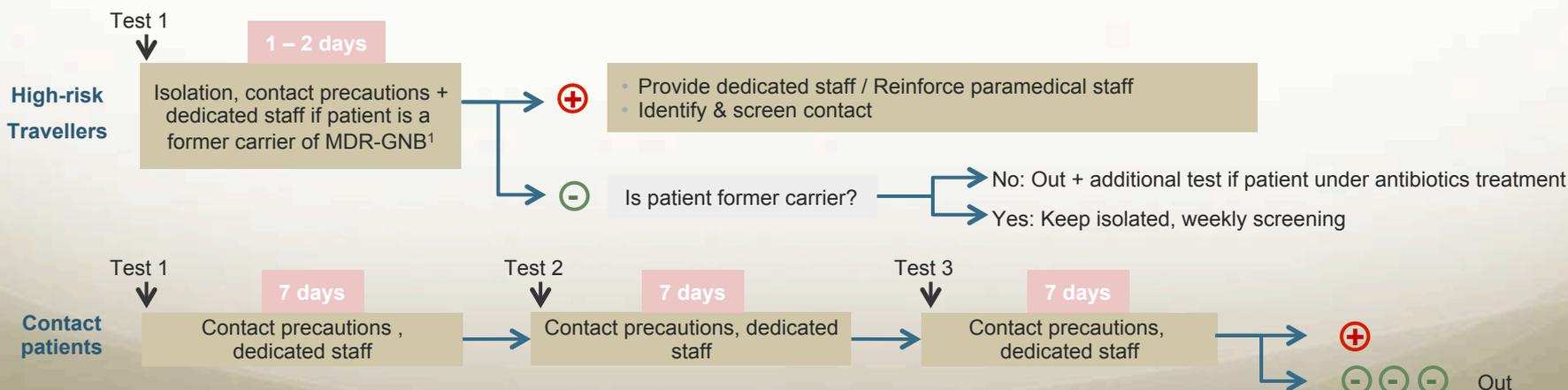
Qui et Quand? : “patients haut risque”: => variable selon pays de l’EU et sa prévalence

Qui ? Guidé par la prévalence

Patients haut risque:

- **Voyageurs / rapatriés**
- Patients de long séjour, Gériatrie, Oncologie, hématologie, réanimation, transplantés, ...
- **Patients contact** (épidémie +++)
- **Patients précédemment positif**

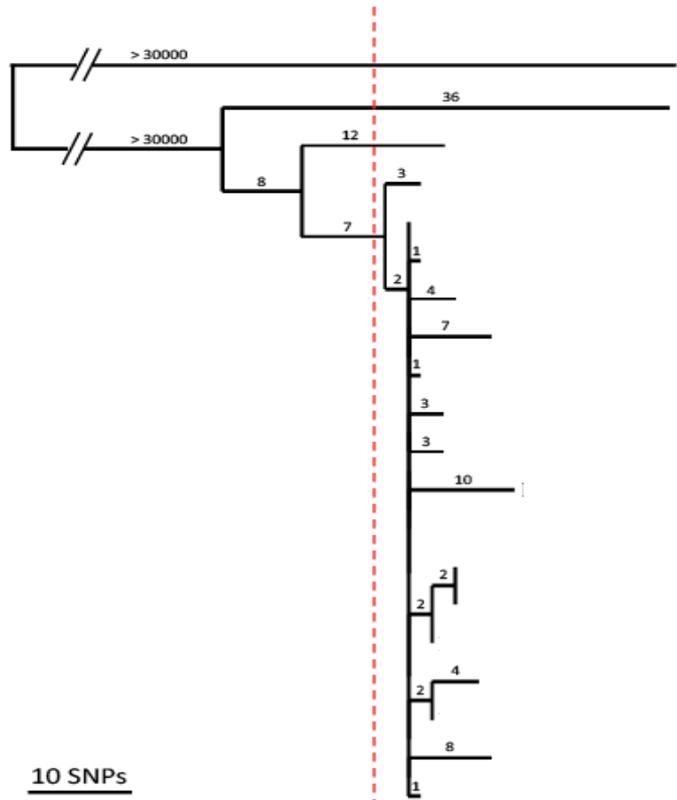
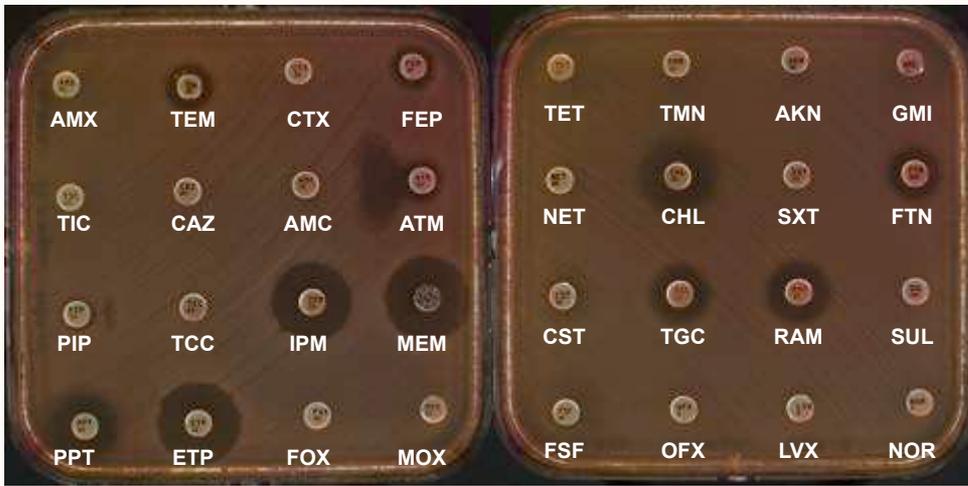
Quand ? En France



- **Infection control / preventing spread to critically ill patients**
 - Implementing re-inforced hygiene measures
 - Dedicated staff
 - Cohorting
- **Help in proper antibiotic treatment? (In France: MBLs: 22%)**
 - Novel targeted treatments (ceftazidime + avibactam)
 - One of ten patients colonized with CRE, will almost develop an infection (Schechner, CMI 2013, 19: 451-456) => Detection of carriers and antimicrobial stewardship might be a method of choice to prevent progression from CRE carriage to infection....”
- **Cost saving**
 - **Up to 92 % reduction in cost** (*Dubouix et al , ECCMID 2015; 2- Schwaber MJ, Clin Infect Dis 2014 ; 58 : 697-703*)

Enjeu:

Investigation d'une épidémie à *Morganella morganii* produisant NDM-1 par Séquençage haut débit



Isolate	β-lactams		Aminoglycosides							Quinolones		Macrolides		Trimethoprim		Sulphonamides		Tetracycline		Phenicol					
	bla _{NDM-1}	bla _{CTX-M15}	bla _{CMR6}	bla _{TEM1B}	bla _{OXA1}	armA	rmtC	strA	aac(6')/Ib-cr	strB	aacA4	aadA1	aadA2	aac(3)-IId	qnrA1	mph(A)	mph(E)	msr(E)	dfrA1	dfrA12	su1	tet(A)	tet(B)	catA1	catB3
Mau. Elv. (74 A10)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Cre. Ale. (81 B3)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Luc. Chr. (69 B2)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Cho. Chr. (59 C3)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Via Mau. (24 A3)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Gau. J-P (82 F5)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Jul. Jea. (74 A3)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Zai. Ros (78 G8)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Com. Dan. (76 E5)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Del. Ray. (93 I9)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Roc. And. (87 I10)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Gau. Ind. (81 I8)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Gau. Lou. (31 I2)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Des. Leo. (75 D10)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Hom. Dan. (73 H5)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Hug. Dom. (72 H2)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Via. Mau. (42 G8)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Gir. Ren. (33 A9)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Fro. Mic. (81 C9)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Pue. Mar. (32 E4)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present

L'isolat ZAI. Ros. 578G8 has lost its transposon of 3.6 kb carrying the *rmtC* gene

Complexité des épidémies à OXA-48

Numéro CNR	Patient	Ident NGS	Carba	ST	bet	quinolones	FOS	NITRO	C	S	TET	TMP	Macrol
69G1	T	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	OXA-48	307	OX							dfrA14	
69G2	T	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	OXA-48	307	OX	aac(6')lb-cr	QnrB66, oqxA/B		catB3	sul2		dfrA14	
72H8	F	<i>E. cloacae</i>	OXA-48	114	OX	aac(6')lb-cr, aadA1	QnrB1, aac(6')lb-cr		catA1, catB3	sul1, sul2		dfrA1, dfrA14	
72H9	F	<i>E. coli</i>	OXA-48	88	OX				catA1	sul1, sul2	tet(B)	dfrA1	
102B6	T	<i>E. coli</i>	OXA-48	101	OX					sul2		dfrA1	
102B7	T	<i>K. oxytoca</i>	OXA-48	new	OX								
102B8	L	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	OXA-48	11	OX	adA1, aadA2	QnrB66, oqxA/B, aac(6')lb-cr			sul1			
102B9	B	<i>C. freundii</i>	OXA-48	62	OX	adA2	QnrB38						
106 E10	M	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	OXA-48	147	OX	aac(6')lb-cr	oqxA/B, aac(6')lb-cr		catB3	sul1	tet(A)	dfrA12	mph(A)
106F1	A	<i>C. freundii</i>	OXA-48	22	OX	aac(6')lb-cr, aadA1	aac(6')lb-cr		catB3			dfrA1	
106F2	D	<i>E. aerogenes</i>	OXA-48		OX	aac(6')lb-cr, aadA1	qnrS1, aac(6')lb-cr		catB3	sul1	tet(A)	dfrA1	
107A5	L	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	OXA-48	11	OX		oqxA/B			sul2			
CNR 109A9	T	<i>E. coli</i>	OXA-48	38	OX	aac(6')lb-cr, aadA1, AadA2	qnrS1, aac(6')lb-cr		catB3	sul1	tet(A)	dfrA11	
CNR 109A10	D	<i>C. freundii</i>	OXA-48	22	OX								
CNR 109B1	A	<i>E. coli</i>	OXA-48	691	OX								
lavabo 2177		<i>C. freundii</i>	OXA-48	22	OX	aac(3)-IId, aadA2							
lavabo 2176		<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	OXA-48	307	OX	aac(3)-IIa, strA, srtB							
lavabo 2154		<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	OXA-48	147	OX	aac(6')lb-cr, aph(3')-IIa, aadA2							
lavabo 2151		<i>C. freundii</i>	OXA-48	98	OX								
Siphon 2176		<i>E. coli</i>	OXA-48 +	533	OX	oadA24, aph(3')-Via, oadA2							
lavabo 2181		<i>C. freundii</i>	OXA-48	62	OX								
lavabo 2181		<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	OXA-48	11	OX								
lavabo 2177		<i>C. freundii</i>	OXA-48	22	OX								
lavabo 2176		<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	OXA-48	307	OX								
lavabo 2154		<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	OXA-48	147	OX								
lavabo 2151		<i>C. freundii</i>	OXA-48	98	OX								
Siphon 2176		<i>E. coli</i>	OXA-48 +	533	OX								

- ◆ OXA-48: Epidémie d'un plasmide, et multiple souches/espèces
- ◆ Réservoir environnemental

Conclusions: Epidémiologie des EPCs

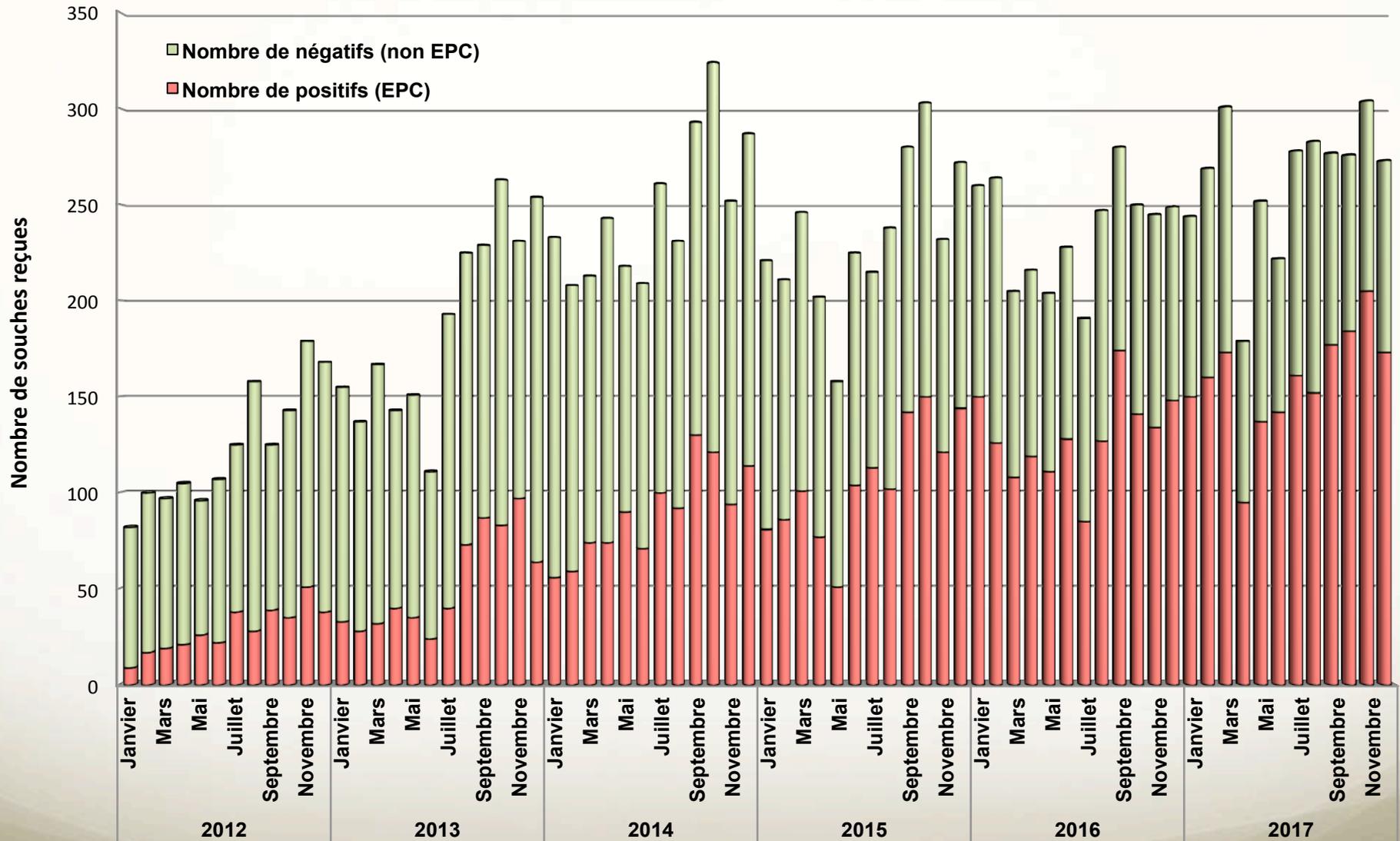
- La génétique bactérienne nous a appris qu'il est impossible de prévenir l'émergence de la résistance et donc des BLSE et des EPC
 - > Par contre on peut retarder leur diffusion (à l'hôpital) En communauté ?
 - > **Identification rapide des porteurs surtout des EPCs (BLSE trop tard ?)**
- De nombreux outils de diagnostics rapides disponibles
 - CNR peut aider dans le choix et leur « bon usage »
 - **Aucun n'est parfait:** il faut connaître les limites et garder un regard critique sur les résultats
- Besoin **+++** d'implémenter ces outils:
 - Rapidité pour mettre en place les mesures d'hygiènes renforcées
 - Bon usage des nouveaux antibiotiques
 - Remonté des souches positives ou avec un profil suspect au CNR: intérêt en épidémiologie, validation des trousse, **trousses actuelles** ne détectent que 99% des EPCs isolées en France...
 - Augmentation de *E. coli*: diffusion communautaire +++, difficulté de détection de *E. coli* OXA-244.
- **Besoin de nouveaux antibiotiques:**

Remerciements

L Dortet



Souches adressées aux CNRs des EPC et Résistance aux carbapénèmes chez les Entérobactéries en France



Performances of the Xpert® Carba-R v2, in the daily workflow of a hygiene unit in a country with low prevalence of carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae*

Y Hoyos, S Ouzani, L Dortet, N Fortineau, and T Naas (IJAA, 2017)

(follow up)

Patient	Xpert® Carba-R v2	Cultured CPE	Origin of patients
1	OXA-48 + VIM	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> OXA-48 and <i>E. cloacae</i> OXA-48 + NDM-1	Serbia
2	OXA-48	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> OXA-181	Algeria
3			France (contact patient of OXA-48 carrier)
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11	OXA-48	<i>E. coli</i> OXA-181	India
12	OXA-48	<i>E. coli</i> OXA-204	France
13	OXA-48	<i>E. coli</i> OXA-48	Morocco
14	OXA-48	None	France (contact patient of OXA-48 carrier)
15	OXA-48	None	Cambodia

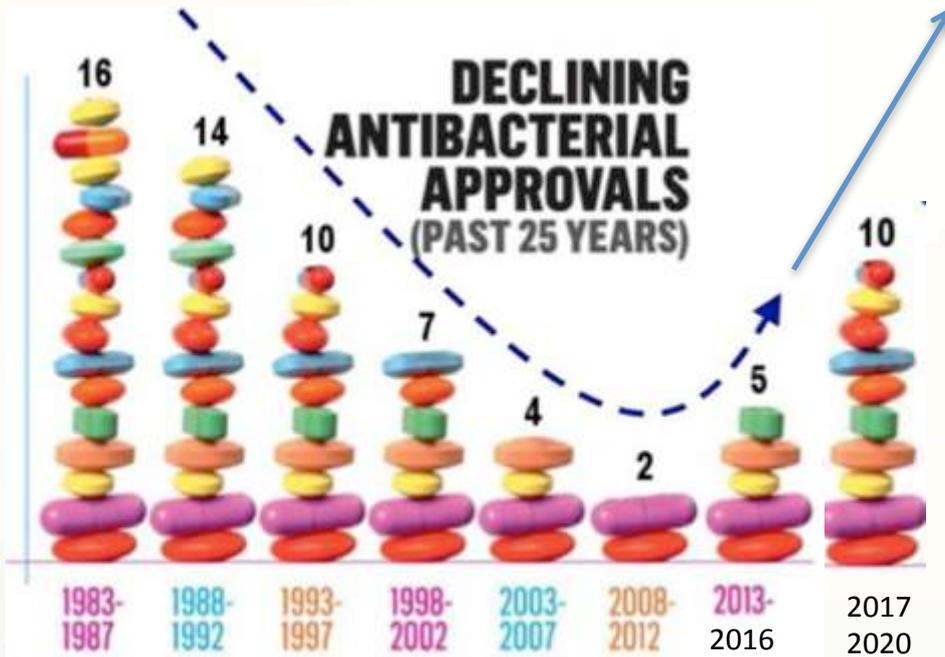
Performances
 100% sensitivity,
 99.13% specificity
 85.71% positive predictive value
100% negative predictive value

2 false positives: What to do with these results?
 ⇒ Nothing ! No diffusion to other patients
 ⇒ Increased awareness (if antibiotic therapy?)

15	OXA-48	<i>E. aerogenes</i> OXA 48	France (patient contact)
16	OXA-48	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> OXA 48	Tunisie
17	OXA-48	<i>E. coli</i> OXA 48	Liban
18	NDM	<i>E. coli</i> NDM-5	Inde
19	OXA-48	<i>E. coli</i> OXA 48 <i>E. aerogenes</i> OXA 48	France (patient contact)
20	NEG	<i>C. freundii</i> OXA-48	France

⇒ Sept 2015 to nov 2017: 907 Patients considered at high risk for CPE carriers: 65 PCR +
 ⇒ 7 cultures negatives and 4 cultures with *Acinetobacter baumannii* NDM +

Y a t il de l'espoir ? Le pipeline se remplit a nouveau



10 novel molecules by 2020

Nouveaux antibiotiques: L'espoir

Cyclines, aminosides, cephalosporines, carbapenems, fluoroquinolones, ...

Nouveaux inhibiteurs à large spectre capable d'inhiber plusieurs classes de β -lactamase (avibactam, relebactam)

- Plus de 32 nouvelles molécules en Phase I, II ou III (16 inhibiteurs)

Mais

Beaucoup sont anti Gram +

Cycline: spectre trop large

Plazomicine: résistance due à des méthylases

Pas d'inhibiteurs de MBL (NDM 20 %)

Avibactam, = résistance déjà décrite

Emergence of Ceftazidime-Avibactam Resistance Due to Plasmid-Borne *bla*_{KPC-3} Mutations during Treatment of Carbapenem-Resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Infections

Ryan K. Shields,^{a,b} Liang Chen,^c Shaoji Cheng,^a Kalyan D. Chavda,^c Ellen G. Press,^a Avin Snyder,^a Ruchi Pandey,^c Yohei Doi,^a Barry N. Kreiswirth,^c M. Hong Nguyen,^{a,b} Cornelius J. Clancy^{a,b,d}

Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 61, 2017

TABLE 1 *K. pneumoniae* isolates recovered from patients treated with ceftazidime-avibactam^a

Patient-isolate ID	Days from admission to culture (source)	Ceftazidime-avibactam exposure at time of culture (days)	MIC (μg/ml) ^a							KPC-3 variant ^c	Relative fold change in <i>bla</i> _{KPC} expression by qRT-PCR ^d	
			Ceftazidime-avibactam	Ceftazidime	Meropenem	Ertapenem	Piperacillin-tazobactam	Cefepime	Ceftriaxone			Aztreonam
1-A	6 (sputum)	0	<u>2 (S)</u>	512	<u>128</u>	256	>512	>128	>128	>256	Wild-type	Reference
1-B	20 (sputum)	10	256	>512	<u>0.5 (S)</u>	1	>512	16	32	8	D179Y, T243 M	↓ 2.64-fold
1-C	42 (sputum)	24	256	>512	<u>0.25 (S)</u>	2	>512	16	32	16	D179Y, T243 M	NP ^e
2-A	7 (abscess)	0	<u>4 (S)</u>	256	<u>32</u>	8	>512	>128	>128	>256	Wild-type	Reference
2-B	48 (urine)	19	32	>512	8	8	>512	>128	>128	>256	V240G	<2-fold
2-C	48 (urine)	19	>256	>512	4	16	>512	16	4	8	D179Y	↓ 10.45-fold
2-D	78 (urine)	19	4 (S)	256	4	8	>512	>128	>128	>256	T243A	<2-fold
3-A	6 (BALF)	0	<u>2 (S)</u>	256	<u>32</u>	8	>512	>128	>128	>256	Wild-type	Reference
3-B	64 (BALF)	15	128	512	0.25 (S)	1	256	4	16	4 (S)	D179Y	↓ 2.05-fold
3-C	82 (BALF)	15	64	512	0.125 (S)	0.5	256	8	16	4 (S)	D179Y	NP

^aBALF, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid; S, susceptible, based on CLSI interpretive criteria (susceptibility breakpoints: ceftazidime-avibactam, ≤8 μg/ml; ceftazidime, ≤4 μg/ml; meropenem, ≤1 μg/ml; piperacillin-tazobactam, ≤16 μg/ml; cefepime, ≤2 μg/ml; ceftriaxone, ≤1 μg/ml; aztreonam, ≤4 μg/ml). Boldface rows represent baseline isolate from each patient.

^bMICs within the susceptible range are indicated by "(S)"; all other MICs indicated resistance.

^cWhen relevant, amino acid substitutions within KPC-3 are listed.

^dRT-PCR was performed for a representative isolate from each patient that expressed a given KPC-3 variant. Data show differences in gene expression relative to the corresponding baseline isolate (reference).

^eNP, RT-PCR not performed.

Fréquence *in vivo* :

Apparition en 10 à 19 jours (médiane 15 j) d'une résistance chez 3/37 patients infectés par une entérobactéries résistantes aux carbapénèmes (dont 29 CPE) et traités par CAZ-AVI

29/37 *bla* KPC, 13 *bla* KPC-2 et 16 *bla* KPC-3 dont les 3 souches AVI-CAZ R

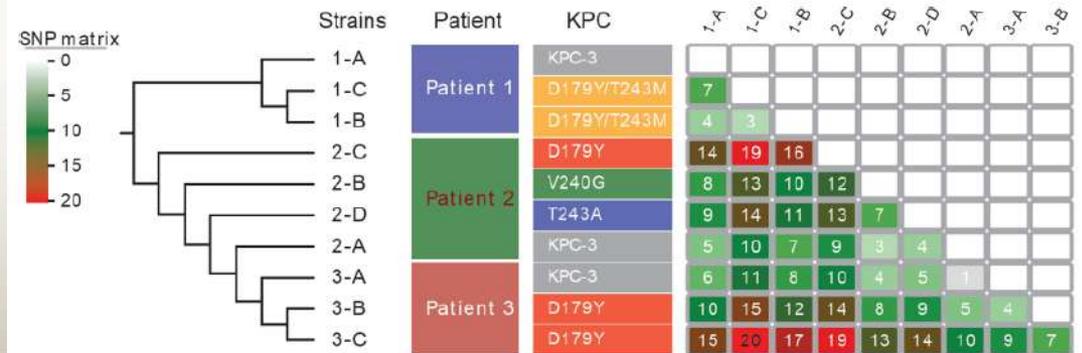


FIG 3 SNP matrix of the 10 *K. pneumoniae* isolates from the present study. Numbers of SNPs for each pairwise comparison of isolates are shown.