



Les 10^{èmes}
Journées
Nationales
Avicoles



ESBL/pAmpC-producing *Escherichia coli* from retail poultry meat in Tunisia: Predominance of *bla*_{CTX-M} gene and multidrug resistance



Introduction



Objectives



Materials & Methods



Results & discussion



Conclusion



INTRODUCTION

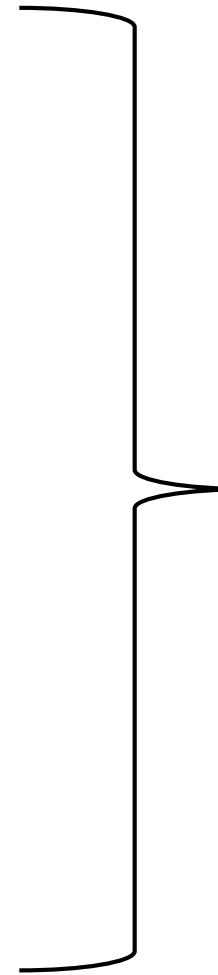
Antibiotic use in avian industries

- ❖ **Curative purposes**, to eliminate the bacteria responsible for infections in affected animals.
- ❖ **Prophylactic**, to prevent against possible infection during transport, stress...
- ❖ **Metaphylactic purposes**, to prevent the spread of an infection to a group of animals, some of which are sick.

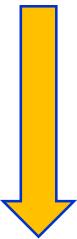


Escherichia coli and antibiotic resistance

- Beta-lactams : ESBL/pAmpC/Carbapenemase
- Aminosides
- Quinolones
- Sulfonamides/trimethoprim
- Tetracycline
- Colistin



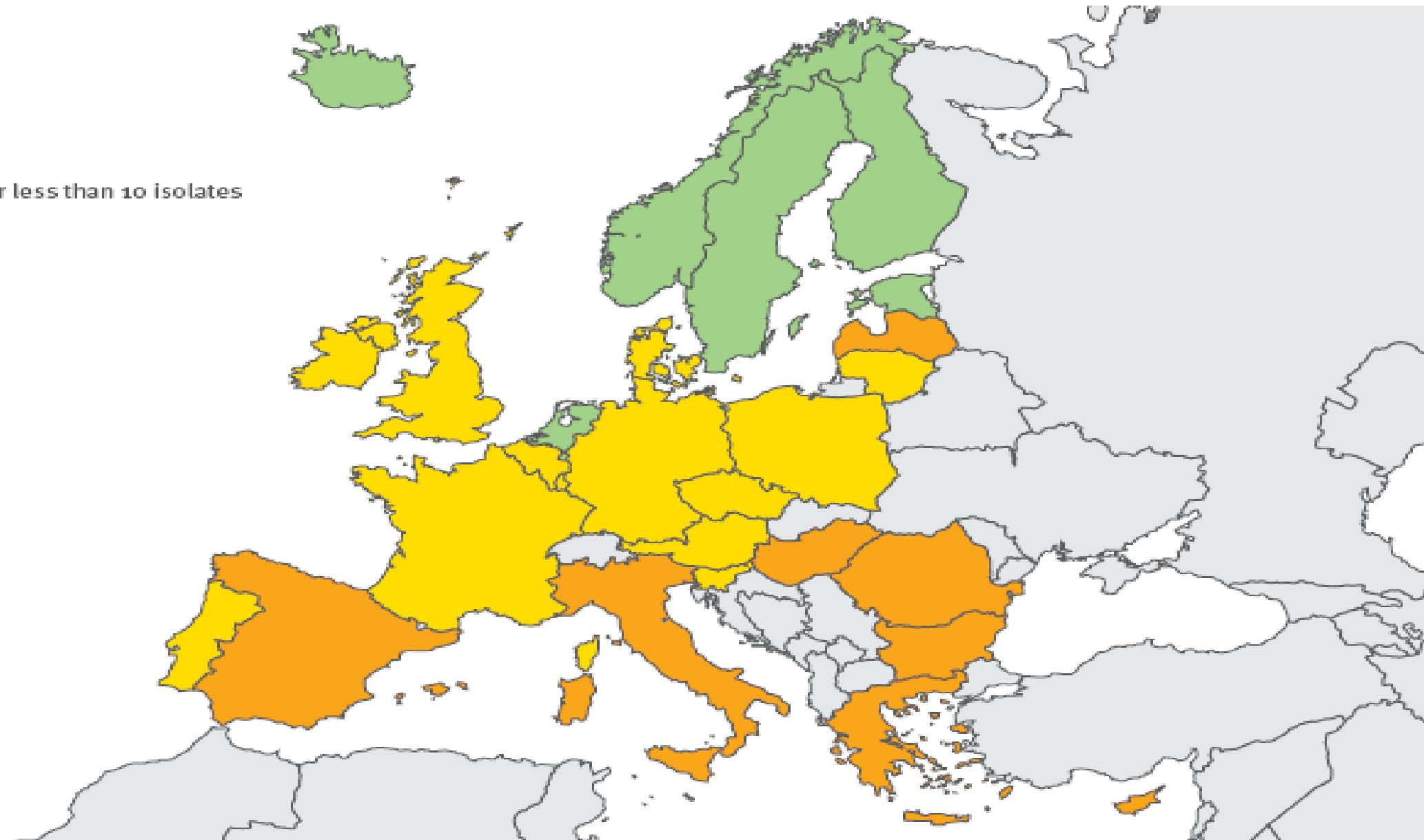
Multidrug resistance



Mobil Genetic Elements:
Plasmids + Integrins

Figure 5.14: *Escherichia coli*: proportion of third-generation cephalosporin resistance in 2009

- < 1%
- 1% to < 5%
- 5% to < 10%
- 10% to < 25%
- 25% to < 50%
- ≥ 50%
- No data reported or less than 10 isolates
- Not included



OBJECTIVES

1

Investigate the occurrence of cefotaxime (3GC)-resistant *E. coli* in retail poultry meat;

2

Determine the antibiotic susceptibility;

3

• Detection the genetic support of 3GC.

MATERIALS & METHODS



100 SAMPLES

Mac Conkey +2mg/L
cefotaxime

DNA



Antibiogramm
+ Double Synergy Test



PCR



ESBL: CMY, CTX-M, TEM, SHV

Phylogroups (A, B1, B2, D)

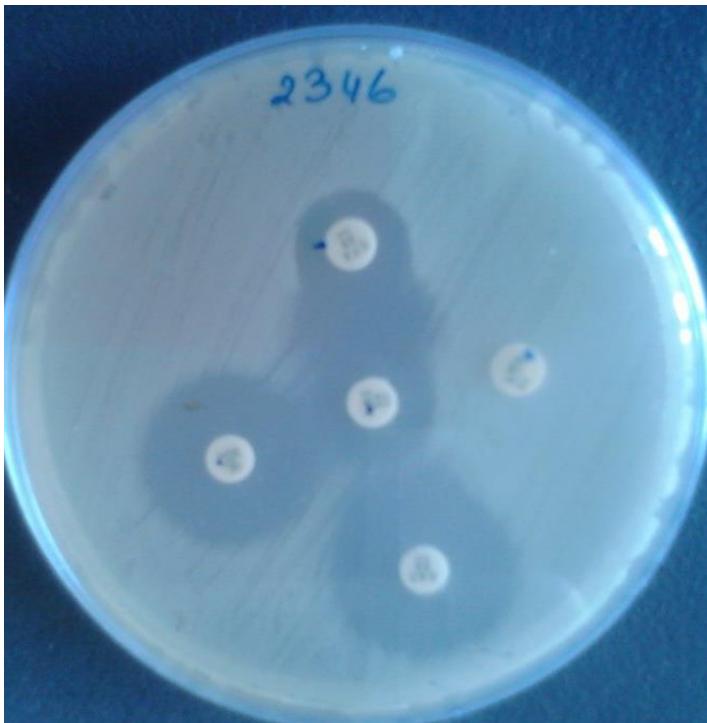


Identification: ApiE + Conventionnel
Test

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

100 samples: 71 Cefotaxime-resistant *E. coli*

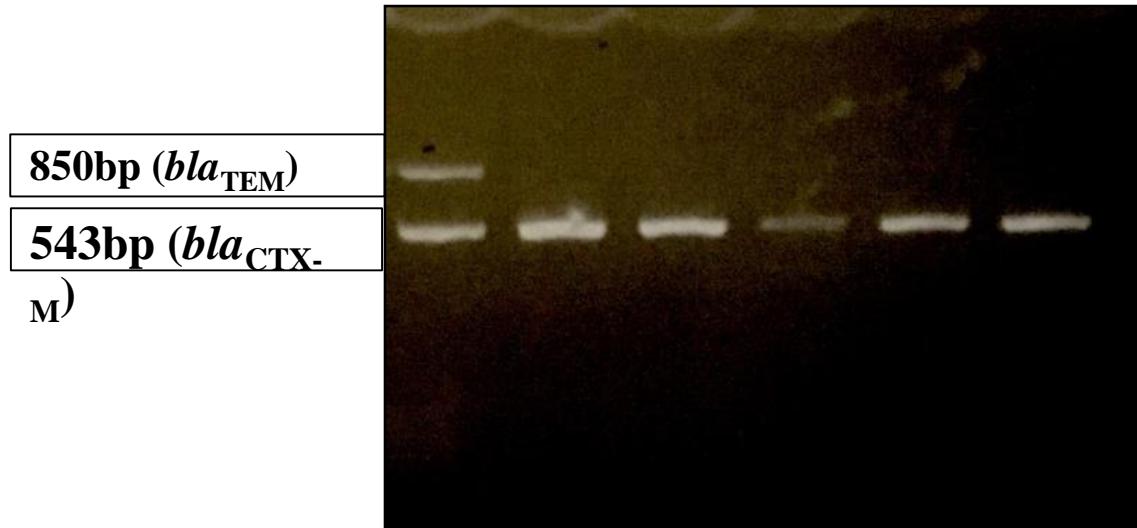
57 with positive double-disc synergy test:
ESBL producers



14 with negative DDST:
pAmpC/AmpC/+ESBL ?



Detection of *bla* genes



- ✓ **63 (88.7 %) *bla_{CTX-M}***
- ✓ 14 (19.7 %) *bla_{SHV}*
- ✓ 7 (9.8 %) *bla_{TEM}*

Characteristics of cefotaxime-resistant *E. coli* isolates

Isolates	Antibiotic resistance profiles	Synergy test	Genes	Phylogroups
Ec.1	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, S, AMX, AMC, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.2	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, S, AMX, AMC, FOX, CAZ, CTX	-	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.3	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, AMX, AMC, FOX, CAZ, CTX	-	CTX-M-1	
Ec.4	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, S, AMX, AMC, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.5	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, AMX, AMC, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.6	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, AMX, AMC, FOX, CAZ, CTX	-	-	A
Ec.7	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, S, AMX, AMC, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-15+SHV-2A	A
Ec.8	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, S, AMX, AMC, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.9	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, S, AMX, AMC, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.10	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, S, AMX, AMC, CAZ, CTX.	+	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.11	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, AMX, AMC, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.12	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, AMX, AMC, FOX, CAZ, CTX	-	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.13	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, S, AMX, AMC, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-27	B2
Ec.14	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, AMX, AMC, FOX, CAZ, CTX	-	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.15	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, S, AMX, AMC, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.16	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, S, AMX, AMC, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.17	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, AMX, AMC, FOX, CAZ, CTX	-	-	A
Ec.18	NAL, CIP, CO, AMX, AMC, CTX	+	CTX-M-27	B2
Ec.19	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, S, AMX, AMC, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-1+TEM-1	A
Ec.20	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, S, AMX, FOX, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.21	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, S,,AMX, AMC, FOX, CAZ, CTX	-	TEM24	A
Ec.22	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, S, AMX, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.23	NAL, CIP, SXT, TET, S, AMX, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.24	SXT, TET, S, AMX, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M -1+TEM-1	A
Ec.25	SXT, TET, S, AMX, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M -1+TEM-1	A
Ec.26	SXT, TET, S, AMX, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M -1+TEM-1	A
Ec.27	SXT, TET, S, AMX, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M -1	A
Ec.28	SXT, TET, S, AMX, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.29	SXT, TET, S, AMX, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-1	A
Ec.30	SXT, TET, AMX, CAZ, CTX	+	CTX-M-1	A

Phylogroups: A (69 isolates);
B2 (2 isolates)

A: commensal isolates
B2: mainly involved in human infection

Multidrug resistant/ Predominance de CTX-M-1/Emergence of CTX-M-27 in food of animal origin

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION



- Retail poultry meat *maight be* a **RESERVOIR** of ESBL producing *E. coli*;
- ESBL producers are MDR ;
- *bla*_{CTX-M} **PREDOMINANCE** (mainly CTX-M-1);
- **BIOSECURITY** in avian industry is the first step to control the use of antibiotics and to reduce antibiotic-resistance in *bacteria*.

- **It is difficult to define the reservoir**
- **The most important action is : The antibiotic stewardship**
- **betalactams are not a homogeneous class:** Choose the molecules
whith a favorable profile- Pharmacokinetics and Pharmaco Dynamics
- **The Zero risk doesn't exist**
 1. Think about it individually
 2. Monitor your ecology



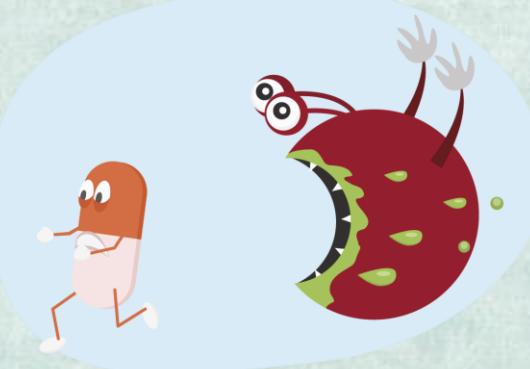
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**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!
ANY QUESTIONS?
NO? GREAT!
BYE.**