European Respiratory Society Annual Congress 2013

Abstract Number: 1396 Publication Number: P4379

Abstract Group: 10.1. Respiratory Infections Keyword 1: Bacteria Keyword 2: Infections Keyword 3: Epidemiology

Title: Genotyping of extended spectrum-β-lactamases (ESBLs) detected cephalosporin-resistant escherichia coli and klebsiella species in Japan

Dr. Naohiro 12753 Shibata shibatan@tohno.gfkosei.or.jp MD¹, Dr. Yasuhito 12754 Iwashima shibatan@tohno.gfkosei.or.jp MD¹ and Dr. Hiroyuki 12755 Nosaka shibatan@tohno.gfkosei.or.jp MD¹. ¹ Department of Internal Medicine, Tohno-Kosei Hospital, Mizunami, Gifu, Japan, 5090011.

Body: Introduction: Escherichia coli andKlebsiella species are an opportunistic human pathogen. Outbreaks of these ESBL producers have occurred also in Japan, so cephalosporin-resistant strains were collected and analyzed for genotyping of their ESBLs. Methods: Fifty-six cefpodoxime-resistant (MIC, >4 µg/ml) strains collected from 6 hospital in Aichi and Gifu prefectures in Japan between Jan., 2010 and Dec., 2011. 32 Escherichia coli, 16 Klebsiella pneumoniae and 8 K. oxytoca were subjected to specific primer sets for detection of genetic determinants for TEM-1, SHV-, CTX-M-1 group, CTX-M-2 group, CTX-M-8 group, and CTX-M-9 group, extended spectrum β-lactamases (ESBLs), respectively. Each PCR amplicon was analyzed by direct sequencing. Results: Twenty-six(81.2%) of E. coli strains were found to carry genes for CTX-M-type ESBLs. Twenty K. pneumoniae carried CTX-M-type and SHV-type β-lactamases, respectively. However, no strain carrying genes for TEM-type, SHV-type or CTX-M-type β-lactamases was found in K. oxytoca. Most frequent variant types were CTX-M-3 and CTX-M-14, although this has been reported to be predominant in each group outside of Japan. Conclusion: These findings suggested that newly identified variants of ESBLs might well emerged and selected independently from those found in Europe by preferential use of carbapenems in Japanese clinical environments.