NDM-1 carbapenemase in Acinetobacter baumannii sequence type 32 in Ecuador

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Abstract

Objectives: To describe a clinical case of Acinetobacter baumannii sequence type (ST) 32 harbouring a New Delhi metallo-β-lactamase (NDM) in Ecuador.

Methods: We used multilocus sequence typing (MLST) to confirm the bacterial species and the sequence type of an A. baumannii isolate. We used synergy with the imipenem–EDTA disc method and the carbapenem inactivation method (CIM) to determine carbapenemase production; the presence of a carbapenemase gene was confirmed by PCR amplification and amplicon sequencing.

Results: Molecular characterization revealed the presence of A. baumannii ST32 harbouring the blaNDM-1 gene in Ecuador. The blaNDM-1 gene was isolated through PCR and amplified from a purified plasmid.

Conclusions: To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of A. baumannii ST32 harbouring the blaNDM-1 gene.

Keywords: Acinetobacter baumannii, antibiotic resistance, blaNDM-1, MLST, sequence type 32

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The New Delhi metallo-β-lactamase (NDM) is a transferable molecular class B carbapenemase (zinc metallo-β-lactamase) reported in Sweden in 2008 in a Klebsiella pneumoniae isolate from an Indian patient [1]. To date, NDM carbapenemases have been reported in most regions around the world owing to the rapid dissemination of the gene between members of the Enterobacteriaceae and Acinetobacter spp. in human and environmental isolates [2–4].

In Latin America and the Caribbean, NDM carbapenemase has been detected in many isolates of A. baumannii (Brazil, Colombia, and Honduras), A. bereziniae (Argentina, Brazil) and A. pittii (Paraguay) [5]. We recently reported the presence of the blaNDM-1 gene in A. baumannii in Ecuador without further information on the isolate [6]. Here, we report the laboratory and clinical context of a blaNDM-1 gene from A. baumannii sequence type (ST) 32 infecting an English patient traveling from Amsterdam to Ecuador.

After a 4-hour flight, a 59-year-old man presented psychomotor agitation with a deterioration in his state of consciousness that progressed with time. The patient had a history of atrial fibrillation which was under treatment. When he arrived in Ecuador, he was immediately assisted and transferred to the emergency ward at the Hospital de los Valles in Quito. He presented a Glasgow Coma Score (GCS) of 5/15 and developed an ischaemic stroke requiring a tracheostomy and gastrostomy at the intensive care unit (ICU).

On day 2 of hospitalization he developed an acute tracheobronchitis associated with mechanical ventilation. A tracheal aspirate and blood samples were sent to the laboratory and an empirical antibiotic therapy of ampicillin–sulbactam (3 g intravenously every 6 h) was initiated. A culture of tracheal aspirate revealed Serratia marcescens and the antimicrobial therapy was changed to piperacillin–tazobactam (4.5 g intravenously every 6 h). Twelve days after hospitalization of the patient, Pseudomonas aeruginosa was isolated from a blood sample and the same antibiotic regimen was continued owing to in vitro susceptibility of the P. aeruginosa strain. On day 15 the patient developed fever (37.9°C), and a peripheral central venous catheter, a catheter tip, and urine samples were sent...
to the laboratory because of a suspicion of septicemia (Table 1). Microbiological cultures revealed carbapenem-resistant A. baumannii (Vitek 2; bioMérieux). At this point, the piperacillin–tazobactam combination was changed to meropenem (1 g intravenously every 8 h) followed by colistin (100 mg intravenously every 8 h) and strict infection control measures (emphasizing contact precautions) were implemented.

The isolate was submitted to the National Reference Laboratory of Antimicrobial Resistance (Instituto Nacional de Investigación en Salud Pública ‘Leopoldo Izquieta Perez’, Quito-Ecuador) for molecular analysis of the resistance genes. The A. baumannii strain was identified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of blaOXA-51-like and gyrB genes, which confirmed the species of bacterium. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing was conducted using the disk diffusion method and automated testing (Vitek2 AST-N272). Results revealed resistance to cefazidime (MIC 64 μg/mL), cefepime (MIC 64 μg/mL), imipenem (MIC 8 μg/mL), meropenem (MIC 16 μg/mL), piperacillin–tazobactam (MIC 128/4 μg/mL), intermediate resistance to ampicillin–sulbactam (MIC 16/8 μg/mL), and susceptibility to gentamicin (MIC ≤1 μg/mL), ciprofloxacin (MIC 1 μg/mL), tigecycline (MIC 2 μg/mL), and colistin (MIC 0.5 μg/mL) according to Acinetobacter spp. breakpoints [7].

Phenotypic screening for carbapenemase production using EDTA [8] showed a synergy between imipenem and meropenem discs; moreover, the carbapenem inactivation method (CIM) was positive. Screening for carbapenemase genes (blaKPC, blaIMP, blaNDM, blaVIM, blaPER, blaVEB, blaGIM, blaGES) by PCR revealed the presence of blaNDM; the 947-base-pair amplicon was sequenced and confirmed as blaNDM-1 allele (Genebank accession no: MF038874). The exploration of class D β-lactamases (blaOXA-23-like, blaOXA-24-like, blaOXA-25-like and blaOXA-143) using a protocol based on Woodford et al. (2006) [9,10] yielded negative results. Conjugation assays with Escherichia coli J53 as the recipient bacterium and transformation experiments with E. coli DH5α strain failed; however, we amplified blaNDM-1 from purified plasmid DNA (extracted with PureYield™ Plasmid Miniprep System and separated by electrophoresis), suggesting that the blaNDM-1 gene is located in a plasmid. A multilocus sequence typing (MLST) analysis of the A. baumannii strain based on the Pasteur Institute scheme (http://www.pasteur.fr) was performed and showed the profile cpn60 (1), fisA (1), gba (2), pyrG (2), recA (3), rplB (4), rpOB (4), indicating that the isolate belonged to the sequence type 32 (ST32).

On day 27 the patient was discharged from the ICU due to an improvement in his clinical condition. His treatment continued with meropenem (1 g intravenously every 8 h) followed by colistin (100 mg intravenously every 8 h) and was immediately transferred to London with contact precautions and the appropriate medical care.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first description of A. baumannii ST32 harbouring the blaNDM-1 gene in Ecuador and possibly in the world; interestingly, previous reports highlight the importance of carbapenem-resistant A. baumannii clonal complex 32 (ST32, ST28, ST138) as a new emerging international clone IV with epidemic potential [11].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical record</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Clinical manifestations</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Antibiotic treatment</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day 1</td>
<td>15 May</td>
<td>Psychomotor agitation with deterioration of the state of consciousness</td>
<td>Airport, Emergency room, ICU</td>
<td>Ampicillin/sulbactam (3 g i.v. every 6 h)</td>
<td>Diagnosis of ischemic stroke requiring mechanical ventilation, tracheostomy and gastrostomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 3</td>
<td>17 May</td>
<td>Suspected diagnosis of ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP). Empirical antibiotic treatment initiated</td>
<td>ICU</td>
<td>Piperacillin/tazobactam (4.5 g i.v. every 6 h)</td>
<td>Tracheal aspirate and blood samples sent to laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 7</td>
<td>21 May</td>
<td>Serratia marcescens isolated from tracheal aspirate culture</td>
<td>ICU</td>
<td>Meropenem (1 g i.v. every 8 h)</td>
<td>Peripherial, central venous catheter, catheter tip, blood and urine samples sent to laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 12</td>
<td>26 May</td>
<td>Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolated from blood culture. Same antibiotic regimen</td>
<td>ICU</td>
<td>Meropenem (1 g i.v. every 8 h)</td>
<td>Patient transferred to London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 15</td>
<td>29 May</td>
<td>The patient developed fever (37.9°C), white blood cells = 11,400 cells/L, procalcitonin = 0.48 ng/mL (ascending)</td>
<td>ICU</td>
<td>Meropenem (1 g i.v. every 8 h)</td>
<td>Absence of urinary or respiratory reinfections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 18</td>
<td>1 June</td>
<td>A. baumannii isolated from blood samples</td>
<td>ICU</td>
<td>Colistin (100 mg i.v. every 8 h)</td>
<td>Same antibiotic regimen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 27</td>
<td>10 June</td>
<td>Patient’s clinical condition improved</td>
<td>ICU</td>
<td>Meropenem (1 g i.v. every 8 h)</td>
<td>Same antibiotic regimen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 1. Clinical milestones during patient treatment in Ecuador. Antibiotic treatment was initiated according to the Hospital de los Valles scheme of susceptibility. Acinetobacter baumannii infection started on day 15 after hospitalization (bold)
harbouring bla\textsubscript{NDM} genes were recently reported in Acinetobacter spp. [13]; in some of them the conjugation-related genes are truncated or deleted, which affects their mobilization [14]. Detection of metallo-β-lactamases should continue to be prioritized since the hazards of multiple resistance genes spreading in multiple bacterial species is an undetected reality that it is challenging to anticipate and control.

**Ethical approval**

The development and publication of the manuscript was approved by Dr Harry F. Dorn, medical Director of Hospital de los Valles (Quito, Ecuador), who declared that the manuscript is within the hospital's ethical policies; individual patient compromising data is absent.

**Transparency declaration**

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