

The background of the slide is a blurred photograph of laboratory glassware. It features several test tubes and a beaker. One test tube in the foreground contains a yellowish liquid, while another to its right contains a reddish-brown liquid. The background is out of focus, emphasizing the text.

Resistensmekanismer hos Gram negative stave - Kinolonresistens

NordicAST Workshop 2014

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Kinoloner & fluorokinoloner

1. generation kinoloner

- nalidixinsyre (1962)

Enterobacteriaceae

2. generation fluorokinoloner

- ciprofloxacin (1987)

- ofloxacin

Enterobacteriaceae

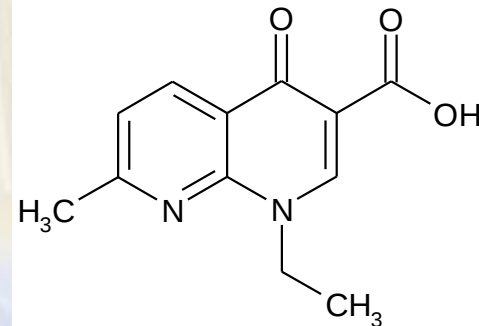
+ *P. aeruginosa*, *H. influenzae*

3. generation kinoloner

- moxifloxacin

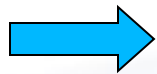
- levofloxacin

+ pneumokokker,
± anaerobe



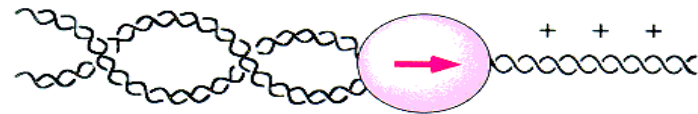
Kinoloners virkningsmekanisme

- Inhibition af:
 - DNA gyrase
 - Topoisomerase IVArbejder sammen i replikation, transskription, recombination og reparation af DNA



Inhibition
af DNA replikation

REPLICATION

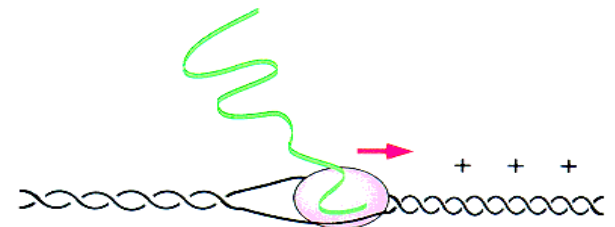


TOPO IV



GYRASE

TRANSCRIPTION



Resistensmekanismer mod kinoloner

- **Ændring i protein targets (QRDR)**
 - DNA gyrase (gyrA, gyrB gener)
 - Topoisomerase IV (parC, parE gener)
- **Nedsat akkumulation af kinoloner**
 - Nedsat permeabilitet
 - Øget efflux
- **DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV beskyttelse**
 - *Qnr*

Resistensmekanismer mod kinoloner

Kromosomale mutationer

- Mutationer i QRDR (Quinolone Resistance Determining Regions) der ændrer target (DNA gyrase, topoisomerase IV)
- Øget expression af efflux pumper
- Nedsat expression af poriner i ydermembran

Plasmid-medierede mutationer (PMQR)

- Qnr-gener: beskytter target
- AAC(6')-1b-cr aminoglykosidresistens gen
- qeqA, OqxAB: efflux pumper

QRDR mutationer

High level resistens

- Multiple mutationer i QRDR
- Ciprofloxacin MIC $\geq 8 \mu\text{g/ml}$
- Nalidixinsyre $\geq 64 \mu\text{g/ml}$

Low level resistens

- Enkelt mutation i QRDR
- Ciprofloxacin MIC: 0,125- 0,5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$
- Nalidixinsyre $\geq 64 \mu\text{g/ml}$



QNR

- Plasmidmedieret kinolon resistens
- Opdaget i 1998
- Proteiner, der beskytter target (DNA gyrase, topoisomerase IV)
- QnrA, qnrB, qnrS, qnrC, qnrD
- Qnr findes naturligt i visse vandbakterier (*Shewanella*, *Vibrio*)

Resistens

- Ciprofloxacin MIC: let forhøjet (0.125-1 µg/ml)
- Nalidixansyre S

AAC(6)-Ib-cr

- AAC(6)-Ib-cr forårsager acetylering af fluorokinoloner indeholdende piperzinyll secondary amines
 - Resistens mod tobramycin, amikacin og kanamycin
 - Plasmidmedieret
 - Resistens overfor Ciprofloxacin, Norfloxacin
- AAC(6)-Ib, aminoglycosid acetyltransferase enzym

Resistens

- Ciprofloxacin MIC: let forhøjet (0.125-1 µg/ml)
- Nalidixansyre S

Efflux og impermeabilitet

- Hyppigst kromosomale forandringer
- 2 plasmid medierede efflux mekanismer
 - OqxAB, QepA

Resistens

- Ciprofloxacin MIC: let forhøjet (0.125-1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$)
- Nalidixansyre S

Expert rules

- Hvis resistent til Ciprofloxacin, rapporter resistent til alle kinoloner
- Systemiske infektioner med *Salmonella* spp.
Ciprofloxacin MIC < 0,06

Fluorokinoloner	MIC-brytpunkt (mg/L)		Lapp- styrka (µg)	Zonbrytpunkt (mm)	
	S ≤	R >		S ≥	R <
Ciprofloxacin	0.5	1	5	22	19
Ciprofloxacin, <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	0.06	0.06	5	33	Note
Pefloxacin (screen), <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	NA	NA	5	24	24
Levofloxacin	1	2	5	22	19
Ofloxacin	0.5	1	5	22	19

Kommentarer

Nalidiksinsyre har vært benyttet til resistensovervåking. Bruk av ECOFF (WT MIC ≤ 16 mg/L, sone 30 µg lapp ≥ 16 mm) har høy sensitivitet for deteksjon av kromosomal resistens men ikke for plasmidmediert resistens.

Lavgradig kinolonresistens, dvs ciprofloksacin MIC >0.06 mg/L, er assosiert med dårligere klinisk respons ved systemiske infeksjoner forårsaket av *Salmonella* spp.

Pefloxacin 5 µg anbefales for screening av lavgradig kinolonresistens hos *Salmonella* spp. For laboratorier som benytter ciprofloksacin 5 µg for screening gjelder følgende: Ved sone < 30 rapporter R. Ved sone 30-32 utfør MIC-bestemmelse eller benytt pefloxacin 5 µg.

Pefloxacin kan benyttes for SIR-kategorisering av *Salmonella* spp. mot ciprofloksacin.

Opsummering

- Kinolonresistens forårsages hyppigst af ændringer i target (DNA gyrase, topoisomerase IV) samt ændringer i permeabilitet & efflux
- Højresistente isolater har multiple mutationer
- Plasmidmedieret resistens ved Qnr proteiner der beskytter target
- Qnr giver kun low level resistens, men faciliterer selektion af high level resistens mutationer
- Nalidixinsyre detekterer ikke plasmidmedieret resistens