

ATB susceptibility testing


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Content


- Brief summary of the lecture – ATBs
- Methods of ATB susceptibility testing
- Particular resistance phenotypes
- Practical tasks


Basic terminology

- Empirical x targeted ATB treatment
- Bactericidal X bacteriostatic ATBs
- Primary X secondary ATB resistance

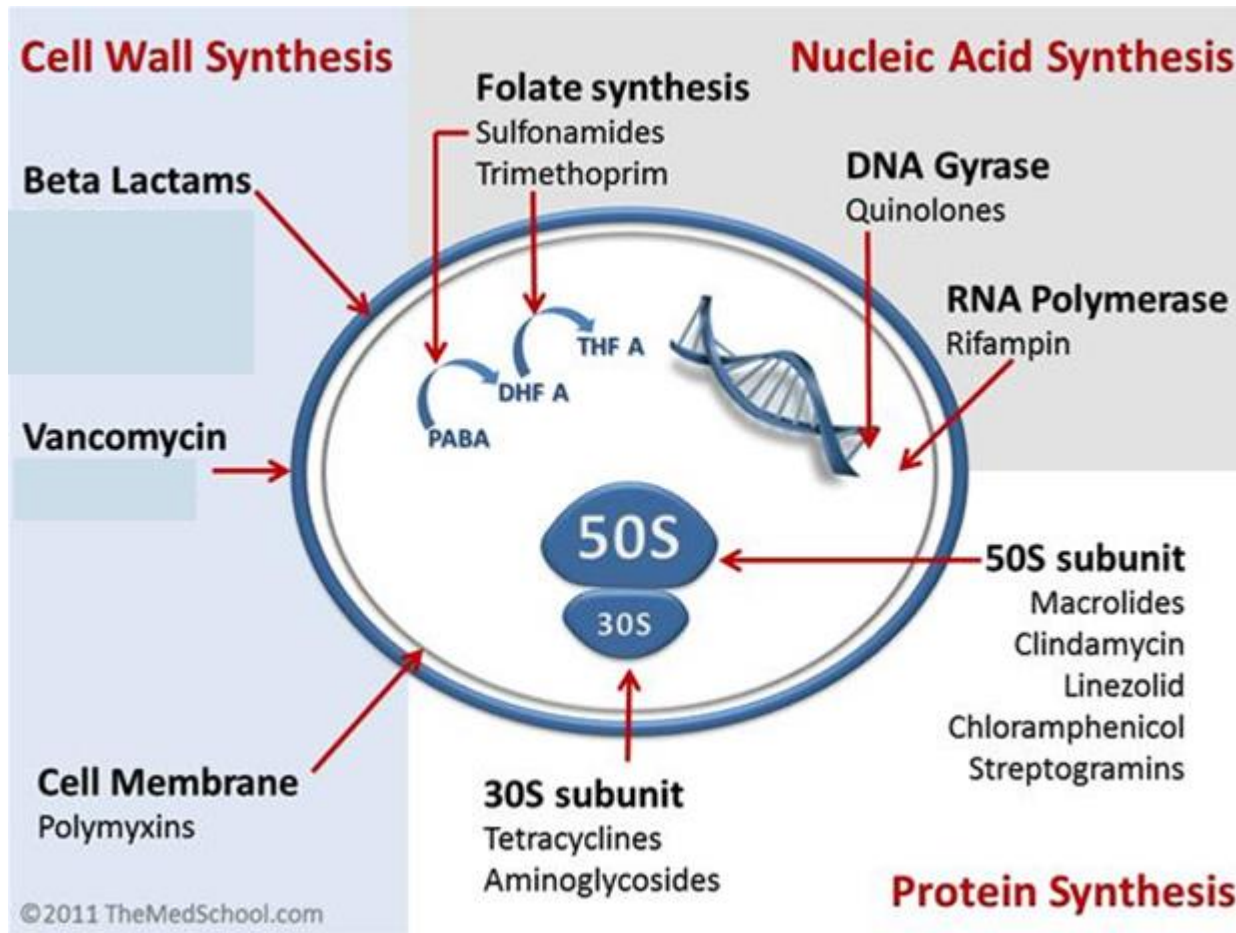
460 Zona (KLPN) 							
ATB	Mez	Výsl		Hodn	T	*	
ampicilin	PR	6	R	R	✓		
fosfomicin	24-24	25	C	C	✓		
kotrimoxazol	11-14	26	C	C	✓		
nitrofurantoin	17-17	18	C	C	✓		
ciprofloxacín	22-25	29	C	C	✓		
mecillinam	15-15	28	C	C	✓		
cefuroxim	19-19	24	C	C	✓		
gentamicin	17-17	21	C	C	✓		
cefotaxim	17-20	28	C	C	✓		
amoxicilin /klavu	19-20	25	C	C	✓		
ceftazidim	22-22	28	C	C	✓		
amikacin	18-18	23	C	C	✓		
piperacilin /tazot	17-20	24	C	C	✓		
cefepim	24-27	30	C	C	✓		
colistin	10-10	15	C	C			
ertapenem	25-25	30	C	C	✓		
imipenem	17-22	30	C	C	✓		
meropenem	16-22	30	C	C	✓		

424 Zona (KLPN) 							
ATB	Mez	Výsl		Hodn	T	*	
ampicilin	PR	6	R	R	✓		
cefuroxim	19-19	15	R	R	✓		
kotrimoxazol	11-14	29	C	C	✓		
ciprofloxacín	22-25	30	C	C	✓		
tetracyklin	19-19	16	R	R	✓		
gentamicin	17-17	27	C	C	✓		
amikacin	18-18	27	C	C	✓		
cefotaxim	17-20	28	C	C	✓		
amoxicilin /klavu	19-20	29	C	C			
ceftazidim	22-22	30	C	C	✓		
colistin	10-10	16	C	C			
cefepim	24-27	32	C	C	✓		
piperacilin /tazot	17-20	20	C	C			
ertapenem	25-25	33	C	C	✓		
imipenem	17-22	34	C	C	✓		
meropenem	16-22	35	C	C	✓		
tigecyklin	18-18	6	R	R	✓		
fosfomicin	24-24	30	C	C			

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ATB	Mez	Výsl		Hodn	T	*	
ampicilin	PR	6	R	R	✓		
fosfomicin	24-24	25	C	C	✓		
kotrimoxazol	11-14	6	R	R	✓		
nitrofurantoin	17-17	17	C	C	✓		
ciprofloxacín	22-25	19	R	R	✓		
mecillinam	15-15	24	C	C	✓		
cefuroxim	19-19	6	R	R	✓		
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cefepim	24-27	20	R	R	✓		
colistin	10-10	15	C	C			
ertapenem	25-25	30	C	C	✓		
imipenem	17-22	30	C	C	✓		
meropenem	16-22	30	C	C	✓		

460 Zona (KLPN) 							
ATB	Mez	Výsl		Hodn	T	*	
ampicilin	PR	6	R	R			
fosfomicin	24-24	27	C	C			
kotrimoxazol	11-14	6	R	R			
nitrofurantoin	17-17	6	R	R			
ciprofloxacín	22-25	6	R	R			
mecillinam	15-15	6	R	R			
cefuroxim	19-19	6	R	R			
gentamicin	17-17	6	R	R			
cefotaxim	17-20	6	R	R			
amoxicilin /klavu	19-20	6	R	R			
ceftazidim	22-22	6	R	R			
amikacin	18-18	6	R	R			
piperacilin /tazobactam	17-20	6	R	R			
cefepim	24-27	6	R	R			
colistin	10-10	6	R	R			
ertapenem	25-25	6	R	R			
imipenem	17-22	6	R	R			
meropenem	16-22	6	R	R			

Classification – mechanisms of action



Classification - beta-lactam ATBs

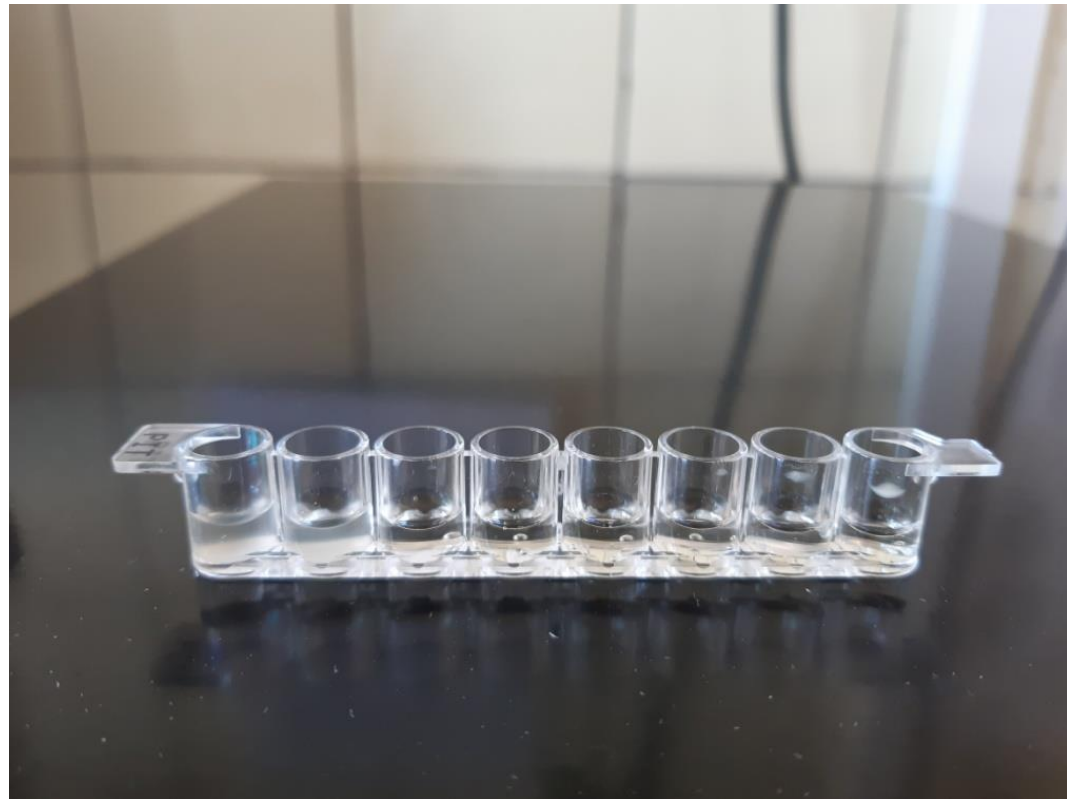
- Penicillins
- Cephalosporins - ?
 - 1.-5. gen.
- Carbapenems
- Monobactams

ATB susceptibility testing methods

ATB susceptibility testing

- Essential condition – grown culture
- Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC)
- *Minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC)*

- mg/l
- Strict adherence to the required conditions!
- 24h incubation

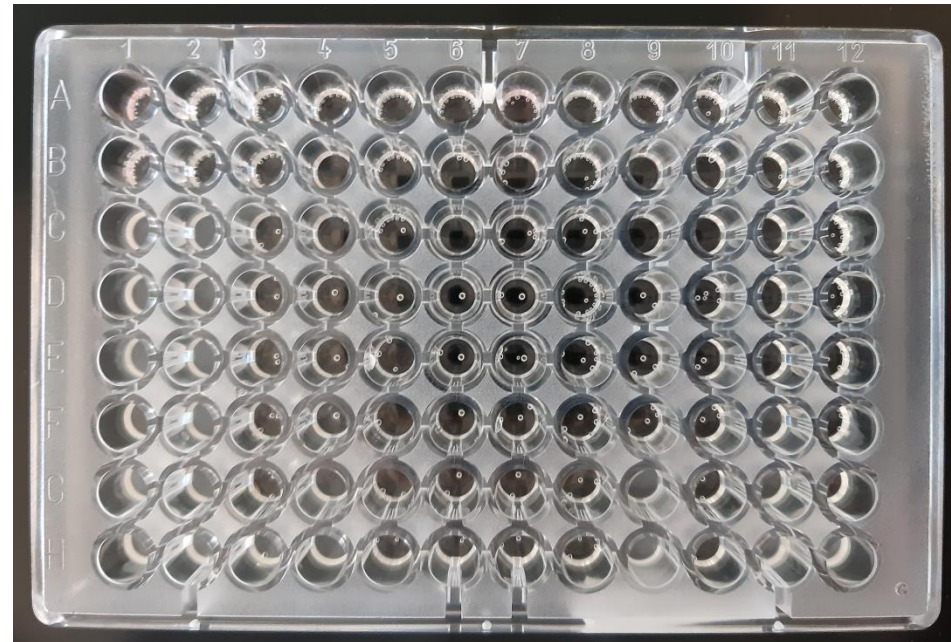


MIC determination by broth microdilution method

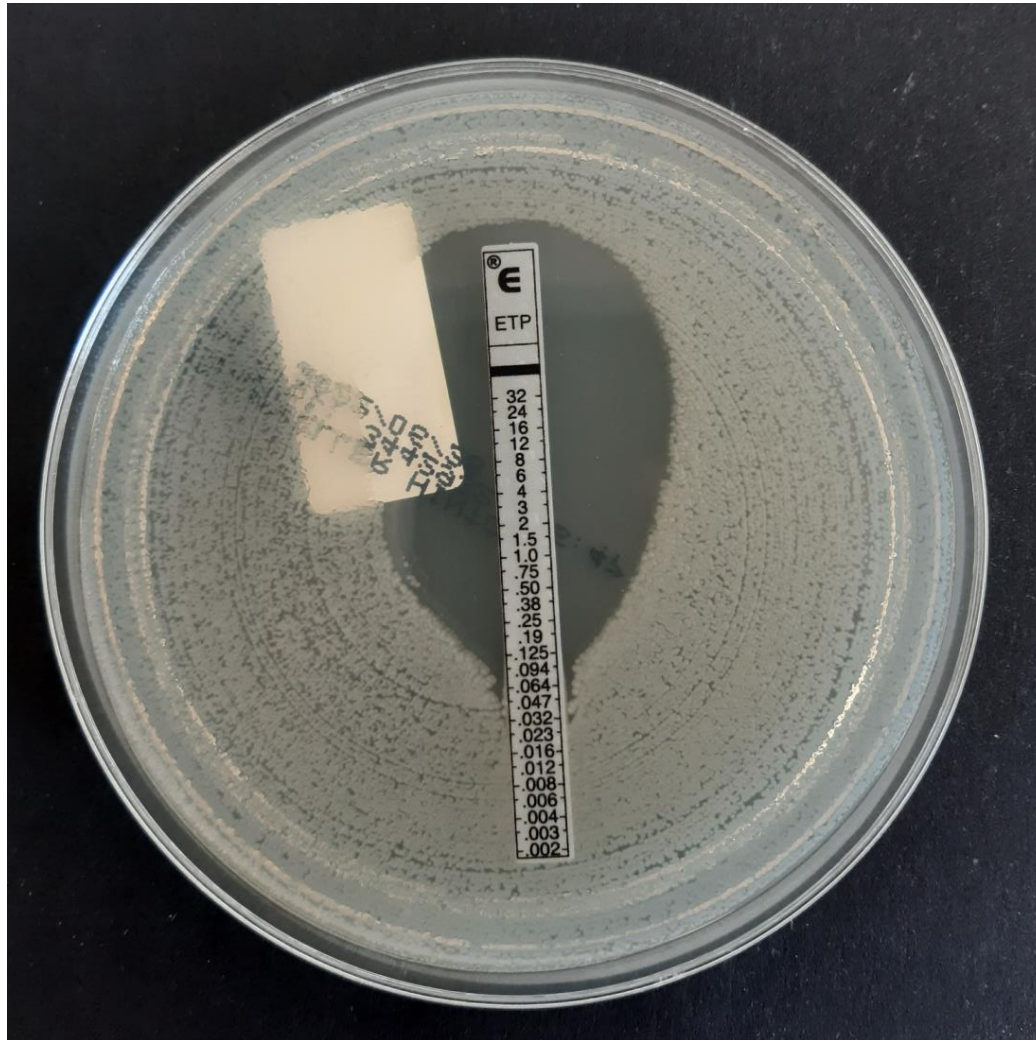
- Microtiter plates

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	PEN	COX	ERY	CLI	LIZ	CMP	TET	CIP	T/S	GEN	VAN	NFT
A	4	16	8	4	16	32	8	8	4/76	16	16	128
B	2	8	4	2	8	16	4	4	2/38	8	8	64
C	1	4	2	1	4	8	2	2	1/19	4	4	32
D	0,5	2	1	0,5	2	4	1	1	0,5/9,5	2	2	16
E	0,25	1	0,5	0,25	1	2	0,5	0,5	0,25/4,75	1	1	8
F	0,12	0,5	0,25	0,12	0,5	1	0,25	0,25	0,12/2,38	0,5	0,5	4
G	0,06	0,25	0,12	0,06	0,25	0,5	0,12	0,12	0,06/1,19	0,25	0,25	2
H	0,03	0,12	0,06	0,03	0,12	0,25	0,06	0,06	0,03/0,6	0,12	0,12	K

MIC values for Staphylococci

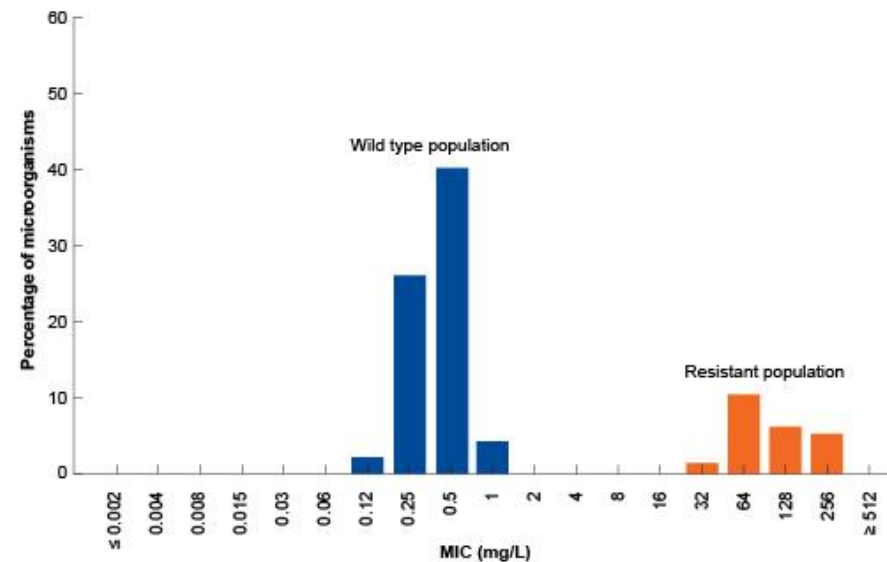


MIC determination by E-test



- Interpretation of the measured value according to the breakpoint
 - Susceptible/susceptible - increased exposure/resistant strains
 - Clinical therapy effect

Carbapenems ¹	MIC breakpoints (mg/L)		
	S ≤	R >	ATU
Doripenem	1	2	
Ertapenem	0.5	0.5	
Imipenem, <i>Enterobacterales</i> except <i>Morganellaceae</i>	2	4	
Imipenem ² , <i>Morganellaceae</i>	0.001	4	
Imipenem-relebactam, <i>Enterobacterales</i> except <i>Morganellaceae</i>	2 ³	2 ³	
Meropenem (indications other than meningitis)	2	8	
Meropenem (meningitis)	2	2	
Meropenem-vaborbactam	8 ⁴	8 ⁴	



European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing

Breakpoint tables for interpretation of MICs and zone diameters

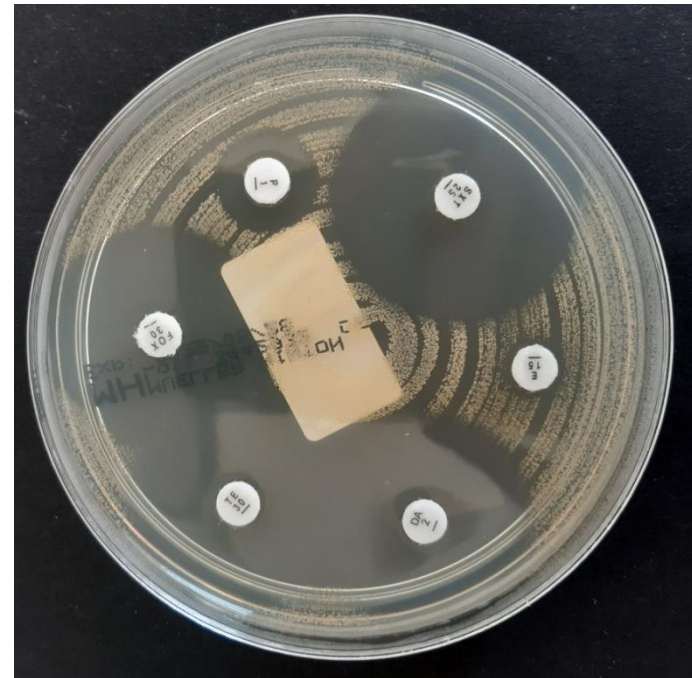
Version 14.0, valid from 2024-01-01

This document should be cited as "The European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing. Breakpoint tables for interpretation of MICs and zone diameters. Version 14.0, 2024. <http://www.eucast.org>."

Content	Page	Additional information
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Guidance on reading EUCAST Breakpoint Tables	6	
Dosages used to define breakpoints	7	
Information on technical uncertainty	11	
Enterobacterales	13	
Pseudomonas spp.	20	
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	25	Link to Guidance Document on Stenotrophomonas maltophilia
Acinetobacter spp.	27	
Staphylococcus spp.	32	
Enterococcus spp.	39	
Streptococcus groups A, B, C and G	44	
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Viridans group streptococci	55	
Haemophilus influenzae	60	
Moraxella catarrhalis	66	
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Neisseria meningitidis	74	
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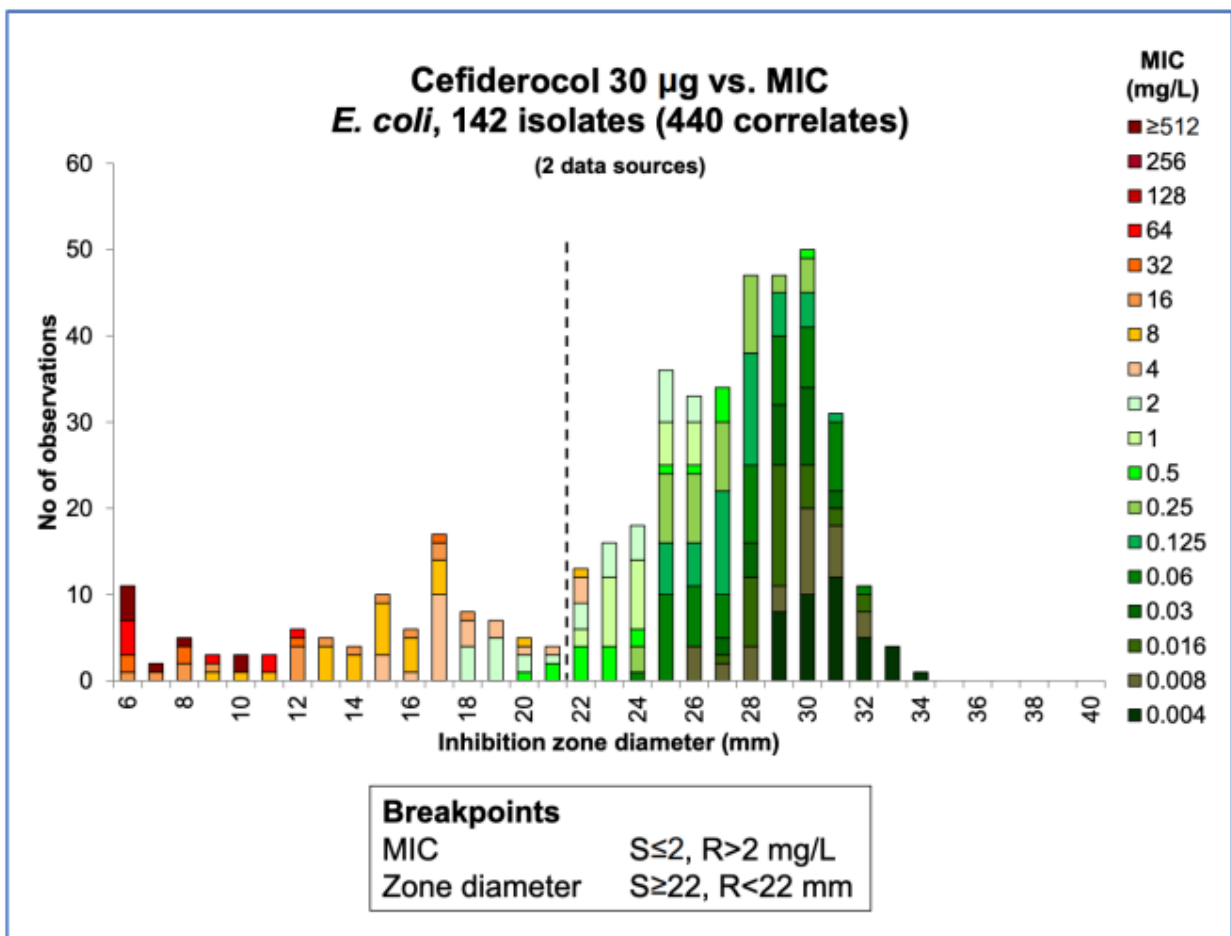
Disc diffusion method

- Mueller-Hinton agar
- Inhibition zone (mm) around ATB discs



Carbapenems¹

	MIC breakpoints (mg/L)			Disk content (µg)	Zone diameter breakpoints (mm)		
	S ≤	R >	ATU		S ≥	R <	ATU
Doripenem	1	2		10	24	21	
Ertapenem	0.5	0.5		10	23	23	
Imipenem, <i>Enterobacterales</i> except <i>Morganellaceae</i>	2	4		10	22	19	
Imipenem ² , <i>Morganellaceae</i>	0.001	4		10	50	19	
Imipenem-relebactam, <i>Enterobacterales</i> except <i>Morganellaceae</i>	2 ³	2 ³		10-25	22	22	20-22
Meropenem (indications other than meningitis)	2	8		10	22	16	
Meropenem (meningitis)	2	2		10	22	22	
Meropenem-vaborbactam	8 ⁴	8 ⁴		20-10	20	20	15-19 ^A



ATB susceptibility testing - conclusion

- From grown culture
- Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC)
 - Broth microdilution method
 - E-test strip
- Disc diffusion method

- Interpretation according to breakpoints (MIC and DD)
 - Susceptible/resistant strain (+ susceptible - increased exposure)
 - MIC value doesn't correlate with dosage

- ATBs tested
 - According to the agent, to the infection site

Particular resistance phenotypes

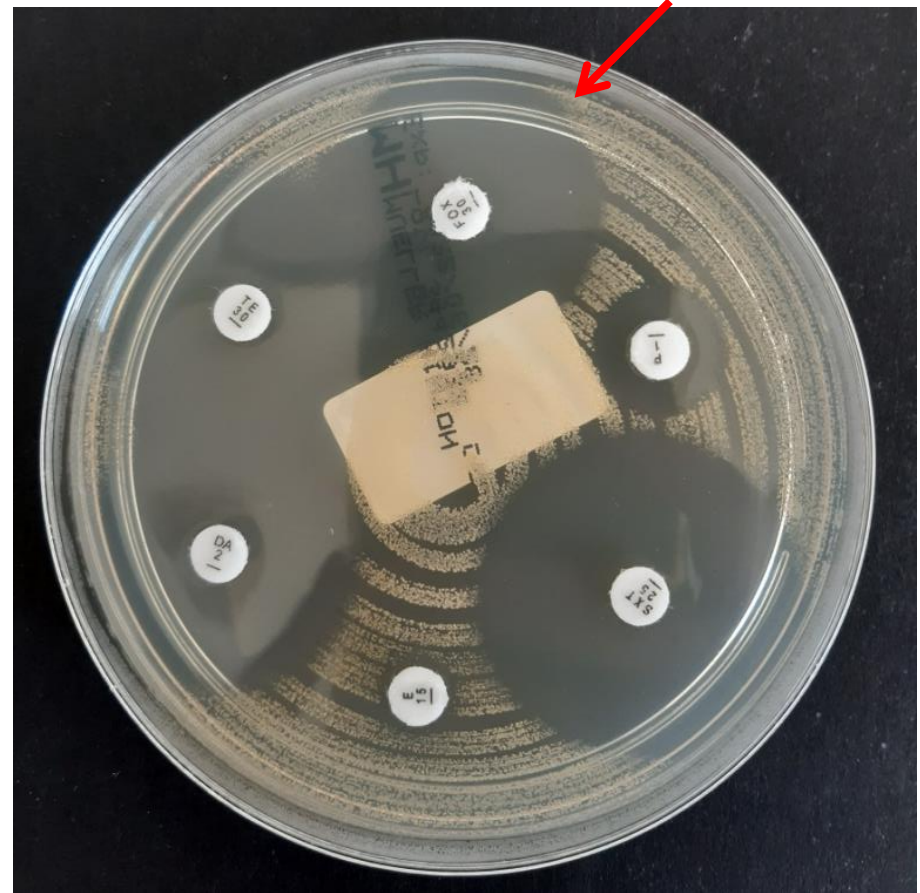
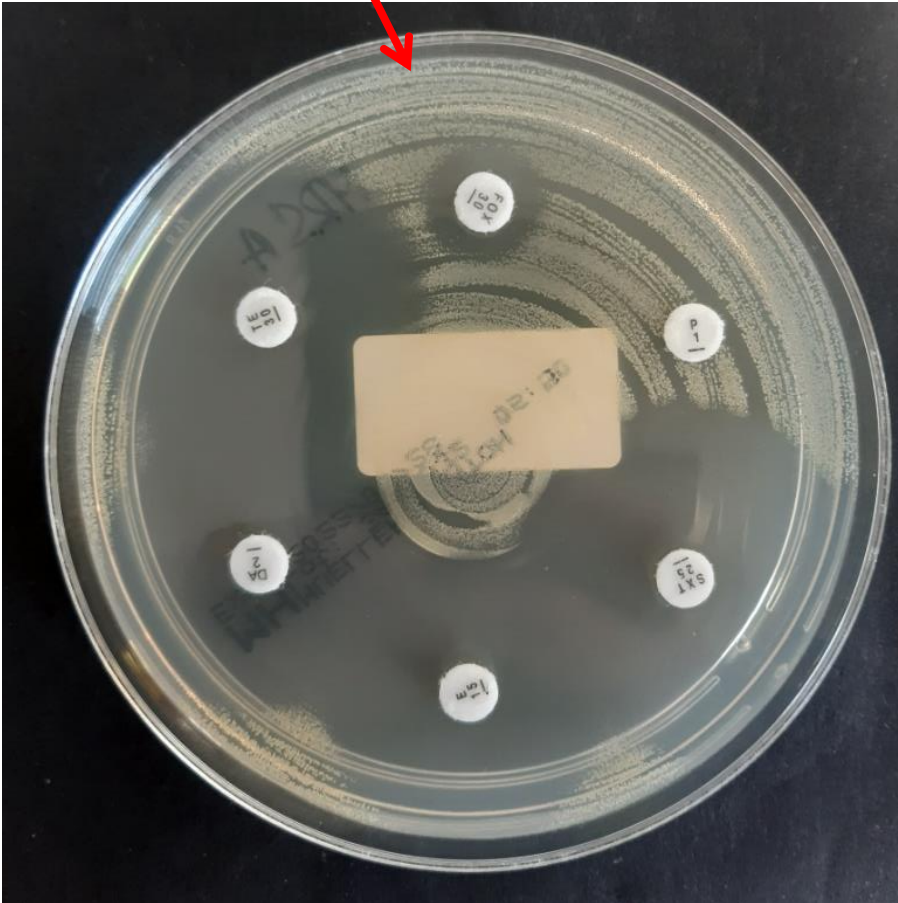
Resistance mechanisms?

- Target molecule change
- Enzymatic degradation
- Efflux
- Cell entry restriction (porins)
- Alternative metabolic pathway

Particular resistance phenotypes

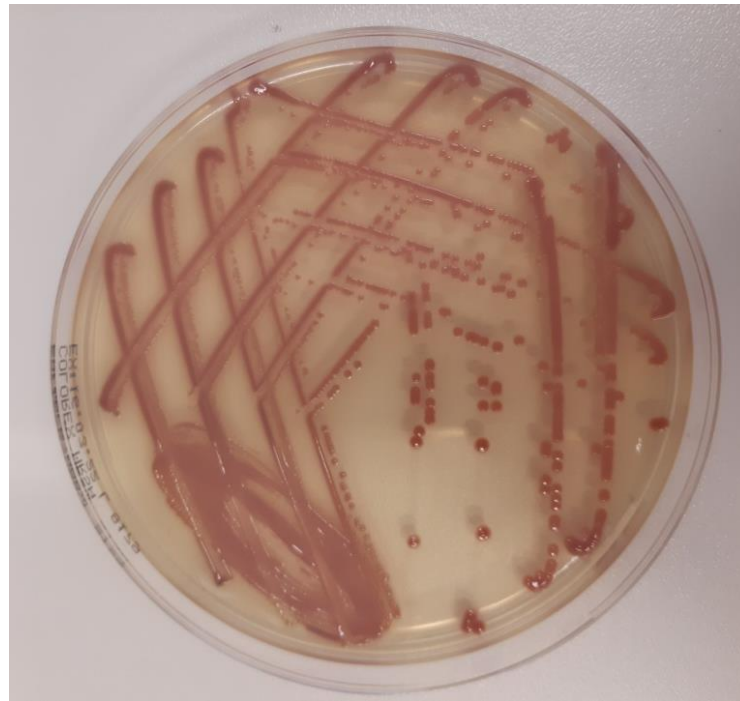
- MRSA (methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*)

x Methicilin susc. SA



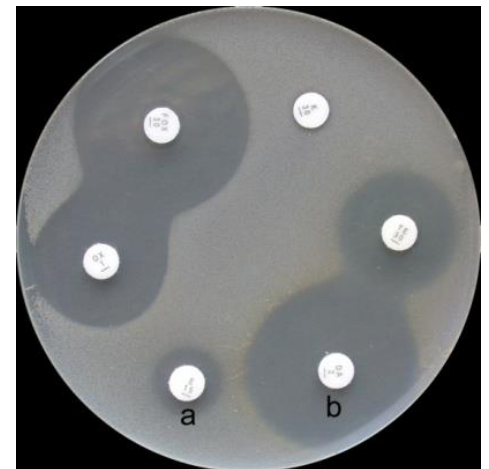
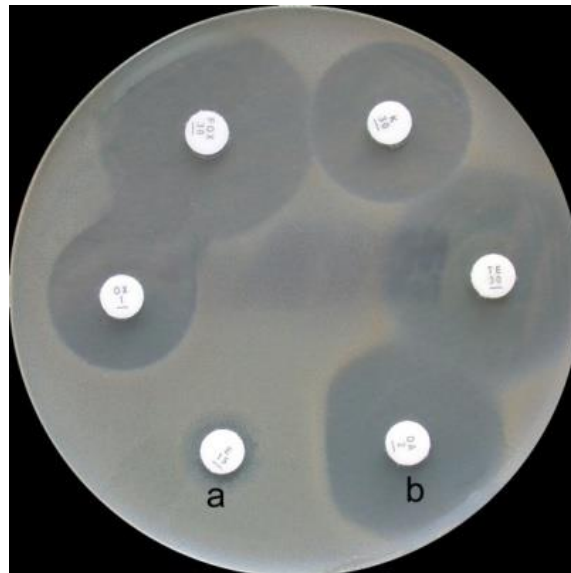
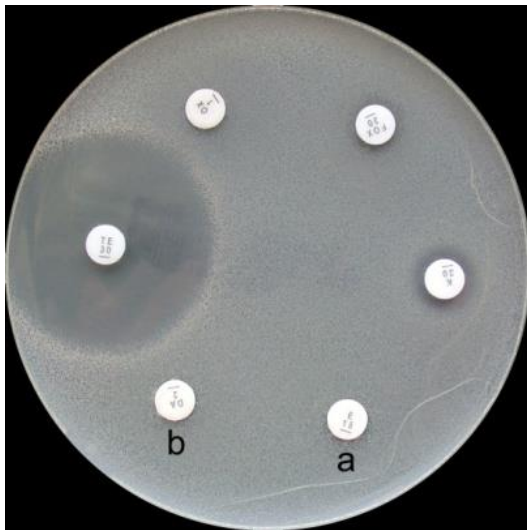
Selective agar for MRSA

- Selective-diagnostic?



Particular resistance phenotypes

- MLSB resistance (macrolides, lincosamides, ...) – ribosome methylation
- 1 - Constitutive
- 2 - Inducible
- 3 – Other mechanism (efflux)




Beta-lactamases

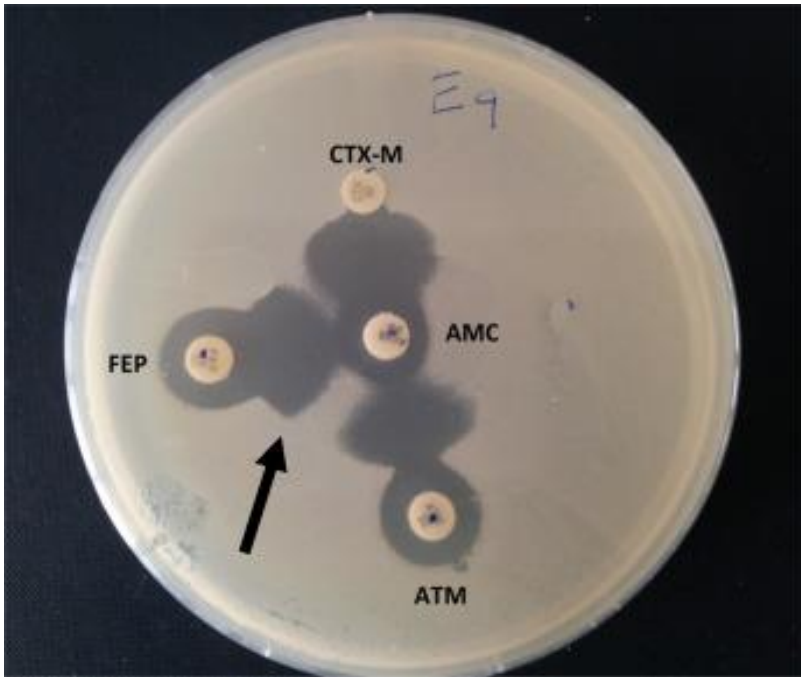
Type	Ambler Molecular Class	Characteristics	Examples of Enzymes
Narrow-spectrum β -lactamases ^{12,18,19}	A	Hydrolyze penicillin; produced primarily by <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>	Staphylococcal penicillinase, TEM-1, TEM-2, SHV-1
Extended-spectrum β -lactamases ²⁰	A	Hydrolyze narrow and extended-spectrum β -lactam antibiotics	SHV-2, CTX-M-15, PER-1, VEB
Serine carbapenemases ²⁰	A	Hydrolyze carbapenems	KPC-1, IMI-1, SME-1
Metallo- β -lactamases ^{21,22}	B	Hydrolyze carbapenems	VIM-1, IMP-1, NDM-1
Cephalosporinases ^{10,23,24}	C	Hydrolyze cephamycins and some oxyimino β -lactams; inducible; chromosomally mediated	AmpC, D99, ACT-1, CMY-2, FOX-1, MIR-1
OXA-type enzymes ²⁵⁻²⁷	D	Hydrolyze oxacillin, oxyimino β -lactams, and carbapenems; produced by <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> and <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	OXA enzymes

ESBL

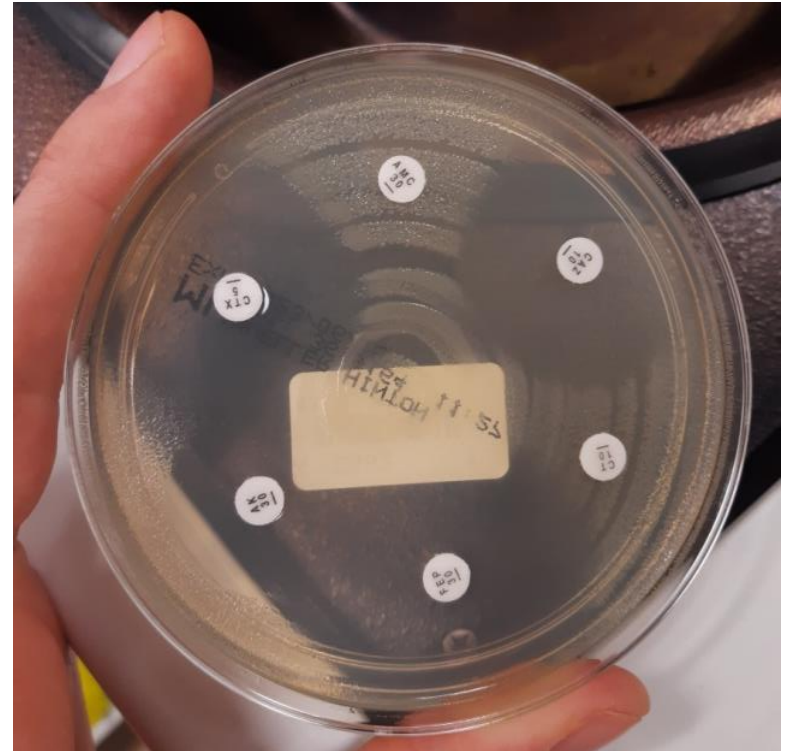
- TEM-1

460 Zona (KLPN) 						
ATB	Mez	Výsl		Hodn	T	*
ampicilin	<i>PR</i>	6	R	R	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
fosfomicin	24-24	25	C	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
kotrimoxazol	11-14	26	C	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
nitrofurantoin	17-17	18	C	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ciprofloxacin	22-25	29	C	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
mecillinam	15-15	28	C	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
cefuroxim	19-19	24	C	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
gentamicin	17-17	21	C	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
cefotaxim	17-20	28	C	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
amoxicilin /klavu	19-20	25	C	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ceftazidim	22-22	28	C	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
amikacin	18-18	23	C	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
piperacilin /tazot	17-20	24	C	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
cefepim	24-27	30	C	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
colistin	10-10	15	C	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ertapenem	25-25	30	C	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
imipenem	17-22	30	C	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
meropenem	16-22	30	C	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ESBL



AmpC



~~Cefepime~~

Cefepime

Carbapenemases

- imunochromatography
- MALDI-TOF



Beta-lactamase inhibitors?

- Clavulanic acid (amoxicillin/ clavulanate)
- Sulbactam (ampicillin/ sulbactam)
- Tazobactam (piperacillin/ tazobactam)

- + more – lecture

Practical lesson

- 1. Disc diffusion method preparation
- 2. ATB susceptibility results interpretation

Disc diffusion method

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iRveNVZ-xxk&list=PLQU_kWRWBld4X9Acg59iNKlj4QwNRJShJ&index=2
- 1:37
- 2:37