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# ***Escherichia coli* as Reservoir for Macrolide Resistance Genes**

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The plasmid-borne *mph(A)* gene that confers resistance to azithromycin and has recently emerged in *Shigella sonnei* is present in multidrug- and non-multidrug-resistant *Escherichia coli* isolates from 4 continents. Further spread of *mph(A)* to *Shigella* and *Salmonella* spp. may be expected.

Macrolides have been regarded for many decades as having good activity and safety for the treatment of infections caused by gram-positive cocci. In general, macrolides show modest potency against *Enterobacteriaceae*. Most *Shigella* and *Salmonella* spp. pathogens display MICs of azithromycin, a macrolide antimicrobial drug, ranging from 2 mg/L to 8 mg/L (1). Despite these relatively high MICs, azithromycin is an attractive option for several reasons. It can be given once a day and attains high intracellular concentrations and sufficient concentrations in the colon of patients to inhibit *Shigella* and *Salmonella* spp. Azithromycin is recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics for treatment of shigellosis in children (2) and by the World Health Organization as a second-line treatment for adults (3). It has also been proposed for short-course treatment of typhoid fever (4).

We recently reported an outbreak of shigellosis in Paris, France; failure of azithromycin treatment was related to emergence of plasmid-mediated resistance to macrolides (5). Resistance was related to the expression of a macrolide 2'-phosphotransferase encoded by the *mph(A)* gene. Because shigellosis remains a common gastrointestinal disease in both developing and industrialized countries, emergence of macrolide resistance may have major public health consequences.

Since the early reports by Ochiai (6) and Akiba (7) at the end of the 1950s, plasmid-mediated transfer of resistance genes between *Escherichia coli* and *Shigella* spp. has been reported in several instances (8). Therefore, we hy-

pothesized that *E. coli* might constitute a major reservoir for macrolide resistance genes that could be subsequently transferred to *Shigella sonnei*.

Acquired resistance to macrolides may result from a variety of mechanisms of resistance, several of which have already been reported in *Enterobacteriaceae* (9,10). These mechanisms include target site modification by methylases encoded by *erm* genes, in particular *erm(A)*, *erm(B)*, and *erm(C)*. Macrolides may be inactivated by modifying enzymes first reported in *Enterobacteriaceae* (11,12), e.g., esterases encoded by *ere(A)* or *ere(B)* genes or phosphotransferases encoded by *mph(A)*, *mph(B)*, and *mph(D)* genes. The third mechanism is acquisition of efflux pumps, *mef(A)* and *msr(A)*, that have been found essentially in gram-positive organisms, although *mef(A)* has been identified in gram-negative organisms (10). All of these genes confer full cross-resistance between erythromycin and azithromycin (9). We aimed to assess the prevalence of acquired resistance to macrolides in commensal and clinical isolates of *E. coli* from various geographic origins and to characterize the mechanisms underlying *E. coli* resistance to macrolides.

## **The Study**

A total of 190 *E. coli* isolates were collected from 5 countries on 4 continents. Some of these isolates were obtained from populations exposed to low antimicrobial selective pressure; 45 commensal isolates were from feces of healthy Wayampi Amerindians in French Guiana, 20 from feces of children living in a remote village of Senegal, and 49 from feces of healthy nurses working in a hospital in Paris. Other isolates were obtained from populations having received multiple antimicrobial drug treatments; 29 isolates were from feces of children from Niger hosted in a center for nutritional rehabilitation, and 47 isolates were producers of extended-spectrum  $\beta$ -lactamase (ESBL) obtained from various clinical samples in hospitalized patients in Vietnam ( $n = 37$ ) and France (Hospital of Caen) ( $n = 10$ ).

Susceptibility to 16 antimicrobial drugs was determined by the disk-diffusion method. MICs of erythromycin were determined by the agar dilution technique, and ESBLs were detected by the double-disk synergy test, as recommended by the French Society for Microbiology ([www.sfm.asso.fr](http://www.sfm.asso.fr)).

*E. coli* isolates from French Guiana, Senegal, and Paris were susceptible to quinolones, gentamicin, and third-generation cephalosporins. Resistance to amoxicillin-ticarcillin (by penicillinase production) was detected for 22.2%, 20.4%, and 40.0% of the isolates obtained from nurses in Guiana, Paris, and Senegal, respectively. Coresistance to amoxicillin and cotrimoxazole was found for 13%, 14%, and 35% of isolates, respectively.

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Table 1. MICs of erythromycin and distribution of macrolide resistance genes among 190 *Escherichia coli* isolates from 5 countries\*

<i>E. coli</i> origin (no. isolates)	MIC of erythromycin, mg/L			Gene, no. (%)†		
	Range	MIC <sub>50</sub>	MIC <sub>90</sub>	<i>erm</i> (B)	<i>mph</i> (A)	<i>mph</i> (B)
French Guiana, Amerindians (45)	32–1,024	64	128	0	1 (2)	0
Senegal, remote village (20)	64–128	128	128	0	0	0
Niger, children (29)	64→1,024	256	>1,024	0	9 (31)	0
France, healthy nurses (49)	16–256	64	128	0	2 (4)	1 (2)
France, ESBL isolates (10)	64–1,024	128	1,024	0	3 (30)	1 (10)
Vietnam, ESBL isolates (37)	32→1,024	512	>1,024	5 (13.5)	19 (51)	0
France, hospital isolates resistant to ampicillin and cotrimoxazole (100)	32→1,024	64	>1,024	1 (1)	13 (13)	0

\*ESBL, extended-spectrum β-lactamase; MIC<sub>50</sub>, MIC at which 50% of isolates are inhibited; MIC<sub>90</sub>, MIC at which 90% of isolates are inhibited.

†No isolate contained the *erm*(A), *erm*(C), *ere*(A), *ere*(B), *msr*(A), or *mef*(A) genes.

Multidrug-resistant isolates were commonly obtained from Niger natives; 34.4% were resistant to both cefotaxime (mostly by ESBL production) and ciprofloxacin, and 58.6% to gentamicin. ESBL producers from Vietnam and Caen hospital displayed resistance to ciprofloxacin for 86.5% and 60.0% and resistance to gentamicin for 86.4% and 50.0% of isolates, respectively. MICs of erythromycin ranged from 16 mg/L to >1,024 mg/L (Table 1; Figure). Distribution of MICs of erythromycin was bimodal; mode = 64 mg/L for 1 population with low MICs and ≥1,024 mg/L for the other population with high MICs (Figure).

MICs differed according to the origin of the isolates. Multiple resistance was associated with MICs of erythromycin >256 mg/L with 1 exception: an isolate from Guiana was resistant only to amoxicillin and cotrimoxazole (MIC of erythromycin, 1,024 mg/L).

We screened for macrolide resistance genes by using oligonucleotide primers and PCR conditions (Table 2). PCR reactions were performed as follows: an initial denaturation step (95°C, 3 min) followed by 30 cycles consisting of denaturation (95°C, 30 s), annealing at a temperature depending on the primers used (30 s), elongation (72°C, 30 s) and a final extension step (72°C, 10 min). Positive and negative controls were included in each run.

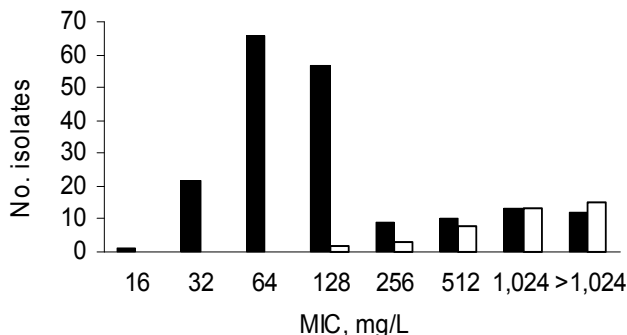


Figure. Distribution of MICs of erythromycin for *Escherichia coli* isolates according to the presence of genes resistant to macrolides. MIC distribution is shown for all strains (black bars). Solid white bars indicate strains containing a macrolide resistance gene: *erm*(B), *mph*(A), or *mph*(B). Some isolates may contain 2 genes resistant to macrolides.

The *mph*(A) gene was commonly present in 34 isolates (MICs 256 mg/L to >1,024 mg/L). The gene was mostly detected in isolates resistant to cefotaxime (27 isolates) but also in 4 (21%) of 19 isolates resistant to only amoxicillin and cotrimoxazole in different countries. To confirm this latter association, we searched for the *mph*(A) gene in 100 clinical isolates of *E. coli* from the Caen hospital coresistant to amoxicillin and cotrimoxazole but susceptible to cefotaxime, which is a common phenotype present in ≈25% of *E. coli* isolates from this hospital. The gene was detected in 13 isolates (MIC >256 mg/L), confirming the presence of the gene in non-multidrug-resistant *E. coli* (Table 1). In a previous study on the distribution of 7 macrolide resistance genes in gram-negative isolates from the urine and oral cavity of healthy children in Portugal, Ojo et al. detected the *mph*(A) gene in 15 of 26 studied *E. coli* isolates (10). However, the profile of resistance to other antimicrobial drugs was not determined.

The other macrolide resistance genes were more scarce. The *erm*(B) gene was detected in 2 isolates (MICs >1,024 mg/L) and *mph*(B) in 2 others (MICs 128 mg/L). In 4 isolates (MICs >1,024 mg/L), both *mph*(A) and *erm*(B) were amplified. The 6 other genes, *erm*(A), *erm*(C), *ere*(A), *ere*(B), *mef*(A), and *msr*(A), were not detected. In 6 isolates with MICs of erythromycin equal to 256 mg/L and 2 with MICs of erythromycin equal to 512 mg/L, no resistance gene could be amplified, suggesting the presence of other macrolide resistance determinants. Distribution of the resistance genes *mph*(A), *erm*(B), and *mph*(B) is shown in Table 1 and in the Figure.

### Conclusions

The plasmid-borne *mph*(A) gene detected in *S. sonnei* resistant to azithromycin was the most common macrolide resistance gene detected in *E. coli* collected in 5 countries on 4 continents. The gene was mostly detected in isolates from patients who had received antimicrobial drugs or had been hospitalized, in particular in ESBL producers, but was also detected in *E. coli* isolates coresistant to amoxicillin and cotrimoxazole, which are common worldwide. Because *E. coli* and *Shigella* spp. are phylogenetically closely

Table 2. Oligonucleotide primers used for detection of *Escherichia coli* macrolide resistance genes

Target gene	Primer	Sequence, 5' → 3'	Product size, bp	Annealing temperature, °C
<i>mph</i> (A)	mphAF	GTGAGGAGGAGCTTCGCGAG	403	60
	mphAR	TGCCGCAGGACTCGGAGGTC		
<i>mph</i> (B)	mphBF	GATATTAACAAGTAATCAGAATAG	494	58
	mphBR	GCTCTTACTGCATCCATACG		
<i>erm</i> (A)	ermAF	TCTAAAAGCATGTAAAAGAAA	533	52
	ermAR	CGATACTTTTTGTAGTCCTTC		
<i>erm</i> (B)	ermBF	GAAAAAGTACTCAACCAATA	639	45
	ermBR	AATTTAAGTACCGTTACT		
<i>erm</i> (C)	ermCF	TCAAACATAATATAGATAAA	642	45
	ermCR	GCTAATATTGTTAAATCGTCAAT		
<i>ere</i> (A)	ereAF	GCCGGTGCTCATGAACCTTGAG	420	60
	ereAR	CGACTCTATTTCGATCAGAGGC		
<i>ere</i> (B)	ereBF	TTGGAGATACCCAGATTGTAG	537	55
	ereBR	GAGCCATAGCTTCAACGC		
<i>mef</i> (A)	mefAF	AGTATCATTAACTACTAGTGC	345	54
	mefAR	TTCTTCTGGTACTAAAAGTGG		
<i>msr</i> (A)	msrAF	GCACTTATTGGGGGTAATGG	384	58
	msrAR	GTCTATAAGTGCTCTATCGTG		

related species that easily exchange plasmids, further dissemination of resistance to macrolides in the latter species may be predicted. Also, plasmid-mediated resistance to macrolides may emerge in *Salmonella* spp., which is also a target of azithromycin.

Ms Nguyen is pursuing a master's degree at the University of Caen. The focus of her work is the identification of reservoirs of macrolide resistance genes.

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