

Rapid identification of carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter baumannii* using a modified Carba NP test

S. Bakour^{1,3}, V. Garcia¹, L. Loucif¹, J.-M. Brunel²,
A. Gharout-Sait³, A. Touati³ and J.-M. Rolain¹

1) Unité de recherche sur les maladies infectieuses et tropicales émergentes (URMITE), UM 63, CNRS 7278, IRD 198, INSERM 1095, IHU Méditerranée Infection, Faculté de Médecine et de Pharmacie, Aix-Marseille-Université, 2) Laboratory of Integrative Structural and Chemical Biology (iSCB), Centre de Recherche en Cancérologie de Marseille (CRCM), Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS UMR 7258, Faculté de Pharmacie, Marseille, France and 3) Laboratoire d'Ecologie Microbienne, FSNV, Université de Béjaia, Béjaia, Algeria

Abstract

Biochemical tests have been previously developed to identify carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Pseudomonas* spp. (Carba NP test) and *Acinetobacter* spp. (CarbAcineto NP test). We evaluated a modified Carba NP test to detect carbapenemase production in *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Pseudomonas* and *Acinetobacter* species using a single protocol with rapid results and found good reliability and speed.

New Microbes and New Infections © 2015 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd on behalf of European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases.

Keywords: Carba NP test, carbapenemase, carbapenems, Gram negative, multidrug-resistant bacteria

Original Submission: 24 June 2015; **Accepted:** 2 July 2015
Available online 10 July 2015

Corresponding author: J.-M. Rolain, Unité de recherche sur les maladies infectieuses et tropicales émergentes (URMITE), UM 63, CNRS 7278, IRD 198, INSERM 1095, IHU Méditerranée Infection, Faculté de Médecine et de Pharmacie, Aix-Marseille-Université, Marseille, France
E-mail: jean-marc.rolain@univ-amu.fr

Multidrug-resistant Gram-negative bacteria (GNB) are increasingly being reported worldwide. The spread of carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Pseudomonas* and *Acinetobacter* species have become a global threat. The emergence of resistance to carbapenems makes the treatment for infections caused by these carbapenem-resistant strains very limited [1–3]. Different types of carbapenemases have been reported, such as Ambler class A *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase (KPC) and Guiana extended spectrum (GES) β -lactamase, Ambler class B metallo- β -lactamases (MBL) and Ambler class D oxacillinase type [1].

Rapid methods for detecting carbapenemase producers have been described, such as the MALDI-TOF MS (matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry) carbapenemase assay [4]. Previous studies have described a rapid biochemical carbapenemase detection method based on imipenem hydrolysis, the Carba NP test, for *Enterobacteriaceae* [5] and *Pseudomonas* species [6], as well as the CarbAcineto NP test for *Acinetobacter* species [7]. Recently, however, several authors have published evaluations of the Carba NP and the CarbAcineto NP tests; their criticisms focussed essentially on the absence of detection of oxacillinase (OXA) type carbapenemases [8–10].

Here we describe a modified Carba NP (MCNP) test which enables the rapid detection of different carbapenemases (KPC, MBL and OXA types) from *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Pseudomonas* and *Acinetobacter* species using a single protocol.

One hundred ten previously characterized GNB, including 69 carbapenemase-producing GNB (*Enterobacteriaceae* $n = 14$, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* $n = 11$ and *Acinetobacter baumannii* $n = 44$), and 41 non-carbapenemase-producing GNB, including *Enterobacteriaceae* ($n = 24$), *P. aeruginosa* ($n = 5$) and *A. baumannii* ($n = 12$), were tested in two laboratories including Unité de recherche sur les maladies infectieuses et tropicales émergentes (URMITE), Aix-Marseille University, Marseille, France, and Microbial Ecology laboratory, Béjaia University, Béjaia, Algeria (Table 1). Carbapenemase activity was assessed using phenotypic and genotypic tests, including the modified Hodge test, MALDI-TOF MS assay, PCR amplification and sequencing [4, 11].

The Carba NP and the CarbAcineto NP tests are straightforward biochemical tests which identify carbapenemase production in GNB by detecting imipenem hydrolysis using phenol red solution as a colour indicator and a bacterial lysis buffer (B-PER II, Bacterial Protein Extraction Reagent) for *Enterobacteriaceae* and *Pseudomonas* species (Carba NP test) [5, 6] and 5 M NaCl for *Acinetobacter* species (CarbAcineto NP test) [7].

In order to use a single protocol to detect the production of carbapenemases in the three types of bacteria

Group	Species	Carbapenemase or other β -lactamase gene	Test result by:		
			MHT	MALDI-TOF MS	MCNP
Enterobacteriaceae	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> H5500 ^M	NDM-1	+	+	+
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> Kpnasey ^M	NDM-1	+	+	+
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> U2A 2246 ^M	KPC-3	+	+	+
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> ^S	KPC-3	+	+	+
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> 360 ^M	KPC-2	+	+	+
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> ^{M1}	OXA-48	+	+	+
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> 413 ^A	TEM-1/CTX-M-3/SHV-12/DHA-1	—	—	—
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> 473 ^A	TEM-1/CTX-M-15/OXA-1	—	—	—
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> 463 ^A	TEM-1/CTX-M-15	—	—	—
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> 550 ^A	TEM-1/CTX-M-3	—	—	—
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> 47 ^A	TEM-1/CMY-4	—	—	—
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> 123 ^A	TEM-1/CMY-4	—	—	—
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> 318 ^A	CTX-M-15	—	—	—
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> 476 ^A	CTX-M-15	—	—	—
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> 613 ^A	CMY-4	—	—	—
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> 615 ^A	CMY-4	—	—	—
	<i>Escherichia coli</i> H5636 ^M	NDM-1	+	+	+
	<i>E. coli</i> 181 ^A	NDM-5	+	+	+
	<i>E. coli</i> ^{M1}	NDM-5	+	+	+
	<i>E. coli</i> 99 ^A	OXA-48	+	+	+
	<i>E. coli</i> 100 ^A	OXA-48	+	+	+
	<i>E. coli</i> 132 ^A	OXA-48	+	+	+
	<i>E. coli</i> 192 ^A	OXA-48	+	+	+
	<i>E. coli</i> ^M	OXA-48	+	+	+
	<i>E. coli</i> 544 ^A	TEM-1/CTX-M-15/OXA-1	—	—	—
	<i>E. coli</i> 469 ^A	TEM-1/CTX-M-3/OXA-1	—	—	—
	<i>E. coli</i> 472 ^A	TEM-1/CTX-M-3/OXA-1	—	—	—
	<i>E. coli</i> 234 ^A	TEM-1/CTX-M-15/CMY-4	—	—	—
	<i>E. coli</i> 611 ^A	TEM-1/CTX-M-15/CMY-4	—	—	—
	<i>E. coli</i> 536 ^A	TEM-1/CTX-M-15	—	—	—
	<i>E. coli</i> 534 ^A	CTX-M-15/OXA-1	—	—	—
	<i>E. coli</i> 542 ^A	CTX-M-15/OXA-1	—	—	—
	<i>E. coli</i> 560 ^A	TEM-1/CMY-4	—	—	—
	<i>E. coli</i> 606 ^A	TEM-1/CMY-4	—	—	—
	<i>E. coli</i> ATCC 25922 ^M	—	—	—	—
	<i>E. coli</i> 7624 ^M	—	—	—	—
	<i>E. cloacae</i> 308 ^A	TEM-1/CTX-M-15/OXA-1	—	—	—
	<i>E. cloacae</i> 570 ^A	TEM-1/CTX-M-15	—	—	—
Pseudomonas	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ^{M1}	VIM-2	+	+	+
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ^{M1}	VIM-2	+	+	+
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ^{M1}	VIM-2	+	+	+
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ^{M1}	VIM-2	+	+	+
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ^{M1}	VIM-2	+	+	+
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ^{M1}	VIM-2	+	+	+
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ^{M1}	VIM-2	+	+	+
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ^{M1}	VIM-2	+	+	+
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ^{M1}	VIM-2	+	+	+
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ^{M1}	VIM-2	+	+	+
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ^{M1}	—	—	—	—
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ^{M1}	—	—	—	—
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ^{M1}	—	—	—	—
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ^{M1}	—	—	—	—
Acinetobacter	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> UAA 2257 ^{M1}	IMP-1	+	+	+
	<i>A. baumannii</i> ^A	OXA-23	+	+	+
	<i>A. baumannii</i> ^A	OXA-23	+	+	+
	<i>A. baumannii</i> ^A	OXA-23	+	+	+
	<i>A. baumannii</i> ^A	OXA-23	+	+	+
	<i>A. baumannii</i> ^A	OXA-23	+	+	+
	<i>A. baumannii</i> ^{M1}	OXA-23	+	+	+
	<i>A. baumannii</i> ^{M1}	OXA-23	+	+	+
	<i>A. baumannii</i> ^{M1}	OXA-23	+	+	+
	<i>A. baumannii</i> ^{M1}	OXA-24	+	+	+
	<i>A. baumannii</i> ^{M1}	OXA-24	+	+	+
	<i>A. baumannii</i>				

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/3417532>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/3417532>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)