

Evaluation of the Shift in Antimicrobial Resistance Due to Extended Spectrum Beta-Lactamase and AmpC Producing *Enterobacteriaceae* in Hampshire England

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to identify shifts in antimicrobial resistance in the Hampshire region including correlations between patient demographic and antibiotic prescribing to inform safe and effective antimicrobial stewardship. 475 ESBL and AmpC producing bacteria, from various infection sites, were obtained from four hospital laboratories in Hampshire, UK, during 2010 and 2012. All isolates were identified to species level. ESBL production and antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed using disc diffusion methodology. Multiplex PCR and gel electrophoresis was used to detect the *Bla*_{CTX}, *Bla*_{TEM} and *Bla*_{SHV} resistance determinants. Corresponding patient data included patient age, gender, location, clinical details and previous antibiotic therapy. Patient information revealed mean ages of 60 and 62 for the 2010 and 2012 cohorts respectively, with ages ranging from 3 months to 96. ESBL production was the most prevalent resistance mechanism (65% in 2010, 79% in 2012), produced mostly by *E.coli* (85% in 2010, 84% in 2012). While 9 of the 13 antibiotics demonstrated increased resistance, 4 demonstrated a decrease. CTX was the most prevalent resistance determinant (38% in 2010 and 27% in 2012), followed by dual expression of CTX & TEM, TEM, TEM & SHV, SHV, SHV & CTX and all three resistance determinants. A significant correlation between patient age and joint expression of TEM & SHV was observed in 2010, in 2012, patient age significantly correlated with joint CTX and SHV expression. Significant differences could also be determined between resistance determinant type and antimicrobial resistance. This study shows that the incidence of ESBL and AmpC infections and resistance to commonly used antibiotics within Hampshire is increasing both within the hospital and community setting. This emphasises the need for judicious antibiotic prescribing to safeguard this valuable medical commodity.

Keywords: Extended Spectrum Beta-Lactamase; Antibiotic Resistance; Antibiotic Prescribing; Infections

Introduction

Since the emergence of extended spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) producing organisms in 1983 [1] their prevalence has continued to rise worldwide contributing significantly to antimicrobial resistance. These plasmid mediated bacterial enzymes provide resistance to early and third generation cephalosporins and monobactams. They can be found in Gram negative organisms especially *Enterobacteriaceae* [2]. ESBL groups have been classified according to their amino-acid sequences. Those first described were derivatives of the beta-lactamase enzymes TEM-1, TEM-2 and SHV-1; further mutations within these classes have since been identified with more than 160 and 100 variants respectively. Studies indicate the distribution of TEM and SHV ESBL resistance are now worldwide [3]. In addition, a new family of ESBL producing bacteria was identified in 1989 called CTX-M due to the enzyme conferring resistance to cefotaxime instead of ceftazidime. Since its discovery there has been over 65 variants of the CTX-M enzyme identified [3].

Until recently most infections caused by ESBL producing bacteria have been reported as nosocomially related, posing as a risk to hospitalised/Immunocompromised patients [4]. However, further evidence now suggests that ESBL producing organisms may be an emerging threat to the general practitioner or outpatient setting [5]. A study published in 2001 (Israel), analysing the antimicrobial susceptibility patterns of 8338 community urinary pathogens, found that 1% of the Gram Negative isolates produced ESBL resistance [6]. A further study completed in Spain during 2002 isolated CTX-M ESBL producing *E.coli* from seven patients suffering urinary tract infections who had never been admitted to hospital [7]. Studies in Sweden during 2008 and 2010 investigated the prevalence of faecal ESBL carriage in patients from the community and within a hospital setting. Results during 2008 illustrated rates of 2.1% within the primary health care units and 1.8% within hospitalised patients. In 2010 results identified a further raise of faecal carriage with rates of 3% within primary health care units and 6.8% within hospitalised patients [8]. Thus, the evident rise in carriage and isolation of ESBL producing organisms both within hospitalised and community patients are likely to limit treatment options.

Empirical therapy prescribed during the clinical diagnosis is often inadequate resulting in failure or delay in treatment, leading to a rise in mortality rates [9]. Agents illustrating susceptibility to ESBL producing *Enterobacteriaceae* include cephamycins (cefoxitin and

cefotetan); however reluctance to prescribe these therapies is due to the ease in which isolates can incur resistance [10]. Currently carbapenems including imipenem, meropenem and ertapenem are chosen as the drug of choice to treat serious ESBL infections. As the numbers of ESBL infections and use of carbapenems rise, concerns include the potential risk of carbapenem resistant mutants [11]. Although rare, resistance has emerged with carbapenem resistant ESBL producing *Enterobacteriaceae* reported in a range of settings including a hospital in New York [12] and a tertiary medical centre in Israel [13].

The aim of this two year in-depth study was to evaluate the ESBL profile, including antimicrobial resistance patterns and resistance determinant identification, of isolates collected from four hospitals in the Hampshire region during 2010 and 2012. Evaluation of results would identify shifts in antimicrobial resistance and potential relationships between the patient demographic, antibiotic prescribing and ESBL infection.

Materials and Methods

Ethics

Full ethical considerations were given to the collection of bacteria, due to all patient details being anonymised at the point of collection, ethical approval was provided by the University of Portsmouth's Ethical Review Committee.

Patient Demographics

The following anonymised patient details were recorded: age, gender, clinical details, antibiotic history and physical location and are detailed in Table 2.

Bacterial Isolates

A total of 475 ESBL and/or AmpC producing bacteria collected from various infection sites, were obtained from four hospital laboratories in Hampshire. Isolates were collected on nutrient agar slopes (Oxoid).

Identification and Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing

All isolates were identified to species level using a beta-galactosidase PCR [14], for the identification of *E.coli* [14] (Table 1) and the API20e system (Biomérieux). ESBL production was detected using the D68C AMPC and ESBL detection method (MAST). Antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed according to the British Society of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (BSAC) and European

Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) guidelines (Gentamicin 10µg/ml, Cefotaxime 30µg/ml, Amoxicillin 10µg/ml, Augmentin 30µg/ml, Cefuroxime 30µg/ml, Piperacillin-Tazobactam 75/10µg/ml, Ciprofloxacin 1µg/ml, Meropenem 10µg/ml, Ertapenem 10µg/ml, Ceftazidime 10µg/ml, Amikacin 30µg/ml, cefepime 30µg/ml and Tigecycline 15µg/ml) [15].

Preparation of Bacterial DNA and PCR Amplification

DNA was prepared using a boiling technique; a single bacterial colony was suspended in 50µl of sterile distilled

water and heated at 95°C for 3 minutes, then spun, for 5 minutes at 13000g at room temperature. The supernatant was removed for PCR analysis. *Bla_{CTX}*, *Bla_{TEM}* and *Bla_{SHV}* genes were detected using multiplex PCR [16] (Table 1). PCR amplification conditions were as follows: initial denaturation step 95°C for 15 minutes; 30 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 30 seconds, annealing at 54°C for 30 seconds, extension at 72°C for 2 minutes followed by a final extension at 72°C for 10 minutes. PCR products were separated on a 1% agarose gel, stained with red safe stain (Invitrogen) in 1xTAE buffer and visualised using a bench top UV system (Alpha Digi Doc).

Primer Name	Sequence 5' to 3'	Tm	Amplicon Size
<i>Bla_{SHV}</i> Forward	ATGCGTTATATTCGCCTGTG	45	747
<i>Bla_{SHV}</i> Reverse	TGCTTTGTTATTCGGGCCAA	45	747
<i>Bla_{TEM}</i> Forward	TCGCCGCATACACTATTCTCAGAATGA	53	445
<i>Bla_{TEM}</i> Reverse	ACGCTCACGGCTCCAGATTTAT	53	445
<i>Bla_{CTX}</i> Forward	ATGTGCAGYACCAGTAARGTKATGGC	54	593
<i>Bla_{CTX}</i> Reverse	TGGGTRAARTARGTSACCAGAAYCAGCGG	54	593
Beta-Galactosidase 1	CTTTGCCTGGTTTCCGGCACCAGAA	60	762
Beta-Galactosidase 2	AACCACCGCACGATAGAGATTCGGG	60	762

Table 1: Primers used for PCR amplification.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical significance was assessed using the Spearman correlation, Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney tests, where appropriate as indicated in the text. Values of $P < 0.05$ were deemed statistically significant. All statistical analysis was performed using the software programmes Microsoft Excel and Graphpad Prism version 6.01 for Windows 7.

Results

Patient Demographic

The demographic profile of patients included in this study is detailed in Table 2.

Patient Age

Although samples were obtained from patients ranging in age from 3 months to >90 years, our demographic analysis indicates that patients over the age of 50 had a higher incidence of ESBL infections (Table 2).

Patient Gender

A significantly greater proportion of the patients suffering from ESBL infections were female (Table 2). It

was unclear whether this sex-specific effect is a reflection of some inherent vulnerability of female patients or the preponderance of specific types of infections in this gender, hence our further analyses of the site of infection.

Infection Site

The most prevalent infection site was the urinary tract (UTI), Table 2. Within this patient group a higher proportion of females were observed compared to males, nevertheless this difference was not considered statistically significant $P=0.333$. Other infection sites included wounds, with an equal gender ratio observed in 2010 and a 2:1 ratio of males to females in 2012; systemic infections, from females alone in 2010 and a 1:2 ratio between males and females in 2012; respiratory tract infections, from males alone in both year groups and genital infections from female patients.

Patient Location

The patient demographic information collected within both year groups revealed that the majority of isolates were collected within the GP setting. The in-patient setting was the second most common patient location, followed by accident and emergency and the intensive care unit (ICU). Within 2010, in addition to the locations

previously mentioned, isolates were collected from the outpatient setting, the antenatal department and from the ministry of defence (Table 2).

Previous Antimicrobial Therapy

In order to determine if patients with a history of previous antimicrobial therapy were at an increased risk of ESBL resistance or if an agent outside of the prescribing guidelines had been prescribed, details of patients' previous antibiotic therapy were collected. Within both year sets a high proportion of patients (70% of the total for 2010 and 74% for 2012) had not recently received an antibiotic, according to the sample request form received within the clinical laboratory. Further analysis of this patient set revealed that in both year groups, a high percentage of patients (76% in 2010 and 79% in 2012) who had not received any antimicrobial therapy presented within the community setting (GP, hospital outpatients or the accident and emergency department). Notably, although not statistically significant ($P0.33$), the

mean age for these patients within each year (55 in 2010 and 59 in 2012) was lower than the mean age for the total years (60 and 62). In contrast a smaller number of patients were reported as not receiving antimicrobial therapy within the inpatient environment (24% in 2010 and 21 % in 2012). The mean age, although not statistically significant ($P0.33$), was higher (71 in 2010 and 66 in 2012) compared to the mean year age listed above. Of those patients who were currently prescribed or had recently received antibiotics, 55% ($n=49$), (2010) and 50% ($n=41$), (2012) presented in the community setting. Within this group of patients, in 2010, 54% ($n=26$) had recently received or were currently prescribed an antibiotic outside of the current prescribing guidelines. Within 2012, this figure had reduced, to 28% ($n=11$). A similar picture could be seen when analysing the information obtained from the inpatient setting (59% ($n=29$) of patients in 2010 and 38% ($n=16$) of patients in 2012).

Criteria	Prevalence 2010	Prevalence 2012
Patient Details		
Average age of patients	60 (+/- 1.6 SEM)	62 (+/- 1.6 SEM)
Median age (range)	1-96	3 months - 96
Females	78% ($n=179$)	77% ($n=191$)
Males	22% ($n=50$)	23% ($n=57$)
Patient Location		
General Practitioner Surgery	61% ($n=140$)	77% ($n=191$)
In Patient	27% ($n=62$)	20% ($n=50$)
Accident and Emergency	7% ($n=16$)	2% ($n=5$)
Out Patients	2% ($n=5$)	-
Intensive Care Unit	1% ($n=2$)	1% ($n=2$)
Antenatal Clinic	1% ($n=2$)	-
Ministry of Defence	1% ($n=2$)	-
Site of Infection		
Urine	96% ($n=218$)	94% ($n=234$)
Wound	2% ($n=5$)	3% ($n=8$)
Blood Culture	1% ($n=2$)	1% ($n=2$)
Sputum	1% ($n=2$)	1% ($n=2$)
Genital Swab	1% ($n=2$)	1% ($n=2$)
Previous Antibiotic Therapy		
No Therapy	70% ($n=160$)	74% ($n=184$)
Previous Therapy	30% ($n=69$)	26% ($n=64$)
No Therapy - Community Patients	76% ($n=125$)	79% ($n=155$)
Previous Therapy - Community Patients	24% ($n=40$)	21% ($n=41$)
No Therapy - In Patients	24% ($n=15$)	21% ($n=11$)
Previous Therapy - In Patients	76% ($n=49$)	79% ($n=41$)

Table 2: Patient demographic comparison between the two year groups.

Microbiological Analysis

Organism Identification: Isolate identification revealed that *E.coli* was the most prevalent organism producing ESBL resistance in this study. Other bacterial species identified included *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Klebsiella oxytoca*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Pantoea sp*, *Citrobacter braakii*, *Morganella morganii*, and *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* (Table 3).

Resistance Mechanism: ESBL production was the most prevalent resistance mechanism expressed (Table 3), AmpC production was prevalent to a lesser extent and 3% of the isolates within 2010 and 4% of the isolates within 2012, demonstrated expression of both ESBL and AmpC resistance. A proportion of isolates (23% (53) in 2010 and 11% (24) in 2012) required further analysis to confirm ESBL or AmpC expression. Of these isolates, 85% (n=45) and 67% (n=16) exhibited positive DNA analysis for the presence of ESBL resistance determinants. There were no significant differences between the resistance

type and hospital site, indicating that there is no association between ESBL or AmpC based infection, for any particular year, and location ($P>0.05$; Kruskal-Wallis).

There were also no significant differences between the identified resistance type compared to the patient gender ($P>0.05$; Mann Whitney) and patient age ($P>0.05$; Kruskal Wallis).

Comparing the percentage of each resistance type according to the patient age range revealed similarities between age groups 11-20, 21-30, 31-40, 51-60 and 61-70 in 2010 and age groups 21-30, 31-40, 41-50 and 61-70 in 2012 suggesting that these age groups have an equal risk of ESBL and AmpC producing organisms (Figure 1). While in 2010, a high prevalence of ESBL resistance was detected across all age ranges, significantly lower levels of prevalence for AmpC and dual resistance was detected across all age ranges with the exception of age groups 11-20 and 21-30 (Figure 1A). This profile was consistent in isolates from 2012 (Figure 1B).

Organism Identification	Prevalence 2010	Prevalence 2012
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	85% (n=195)	84% (n=208)
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	6% (n=13)	4% (n=10)
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	3% (n=7)	6% (n=15)
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	3% (n=7)	1 isolate
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	1% (n=2)	2% (n=4)
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	1% (n=2)	1% (n=2)
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	1 isolate	2% (n=4)
<i>Pantoea sp</i>	1% (n=2)	-
<i>Citrobacter braakii</i>	-	1 isolate
<i>Morganella morganii</i>		1% (n=2)
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	-	1 isolate
Resistance Mechanism		
ESBL	65% (n=148)	79% (n=196)
AmpC	9% (n=21)	6% (n=15)
ESBL and AmpC	3% (n=7)	4% (n=10)
Further Analysis to confirm resistance mechanism	23% (n=53)	11% (n=27)

Table 3: Organism and resistance mechanisms prevalence in 2010 and 2012.

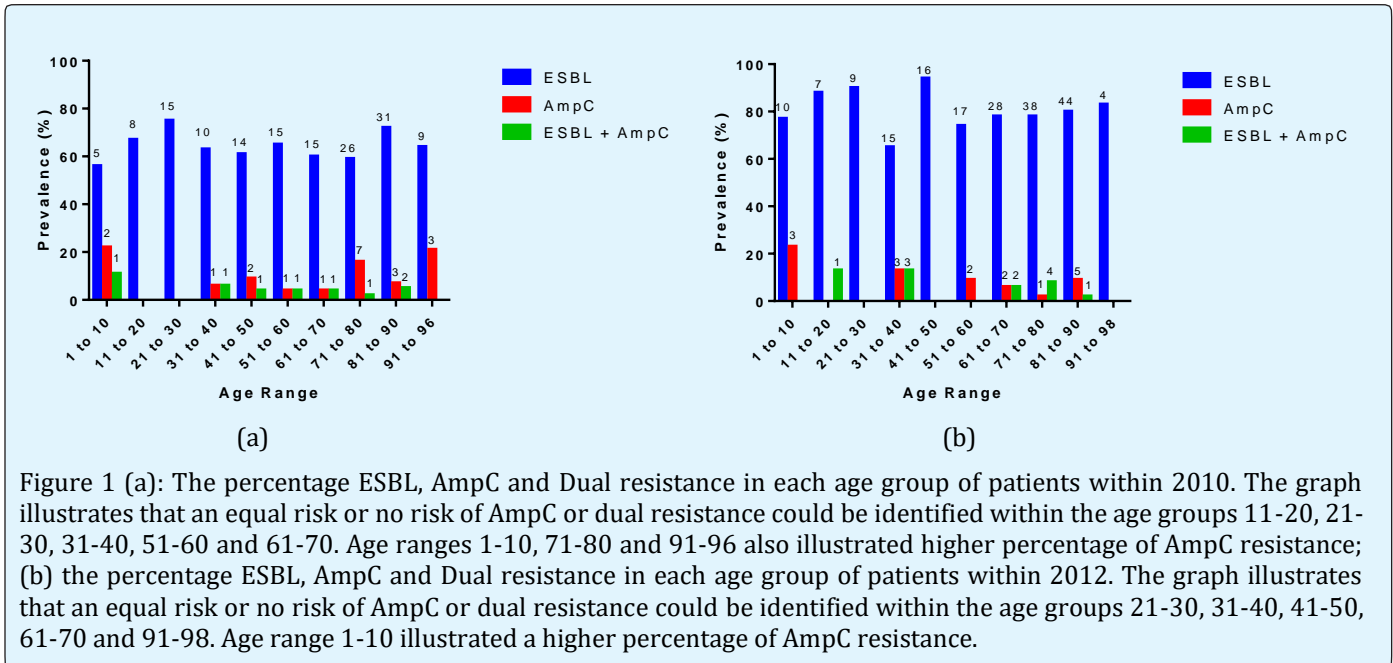


Figure 1 (a): The percentage ESBL, AmpC and Dual resistance in each age group of patients within 2010. The graph illustrates that an equal risk or no risk of AmpC or dual resistance could be identified within the age groups 11-20, 21-30, 31-40, 51-60 and 61-70. Age ranges 1-10, 71-80 and 91-96 also illustrated higher percentage of AmpC resistance; (b) the percentage ESBL, AmpC and Dual resistance in each age group of patients within 2012. The graph illustrates that an equal risk or no risk of AmpC or dual resistance could be identified within the age groups 21-30, 31-40, 41-50, 61-70 and 91-98. Age range 1-10 illustrated a higher percentage of AmpC resistance.

Antimicrobial Susceptibility Investigations

Antimicrobial susceptibility investigations revealed that amoxicillin exhibited the highest resistance within both year sets; in contrast meropenem demonstrated the highest sensitivity. When comparing the resistance percentages for each year group, 9 of the 13 antibiotics demonstrated increased resistance between 2010 and

2012, these included amoxicillin, augmentin, meropenem, cefotaxime, ertapenem, ceftazidime, tigecycline, cefuroxime and gentamicin. In comparison four of the antibiotics demonstrated a decrease in resistance between the two year groups these included cefepime, ciprofloxacin, piperacillin-tazobactam and amikacin (Figure 2).

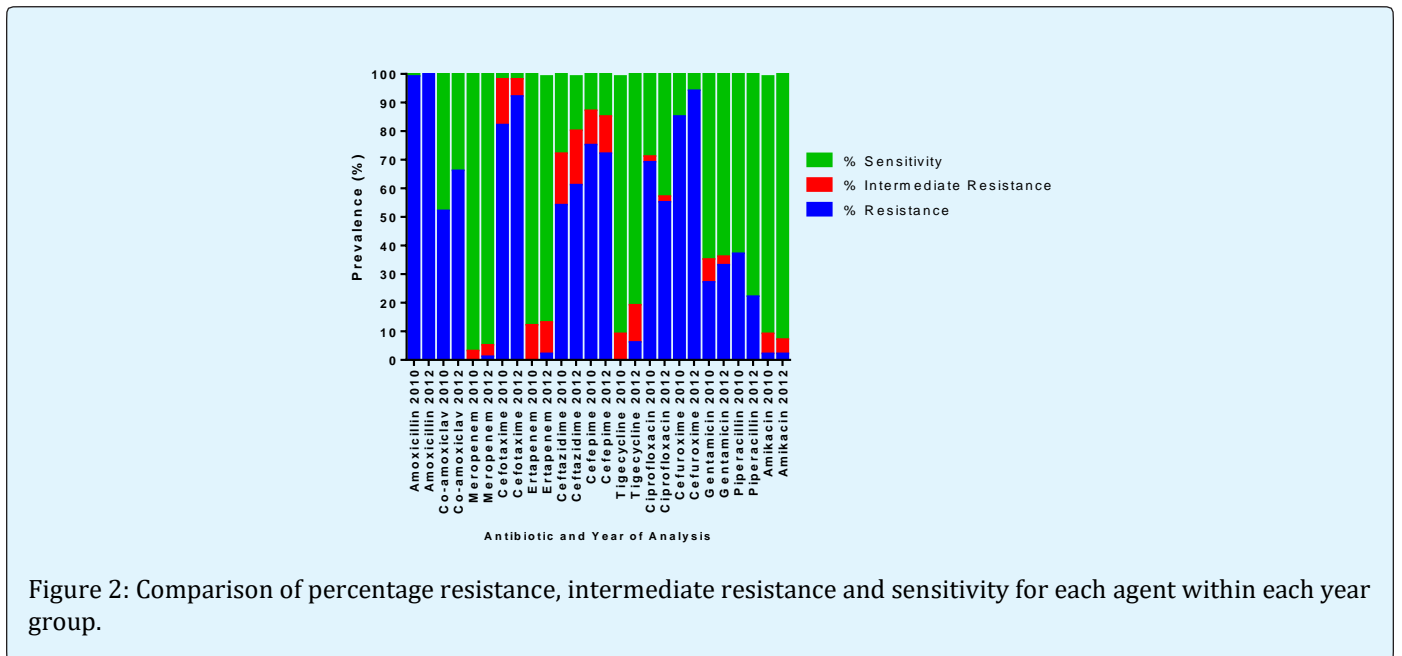


Figure 2: Comparison of percentage resistance, intermediate resistance and sensitivity for each agent within each year group.

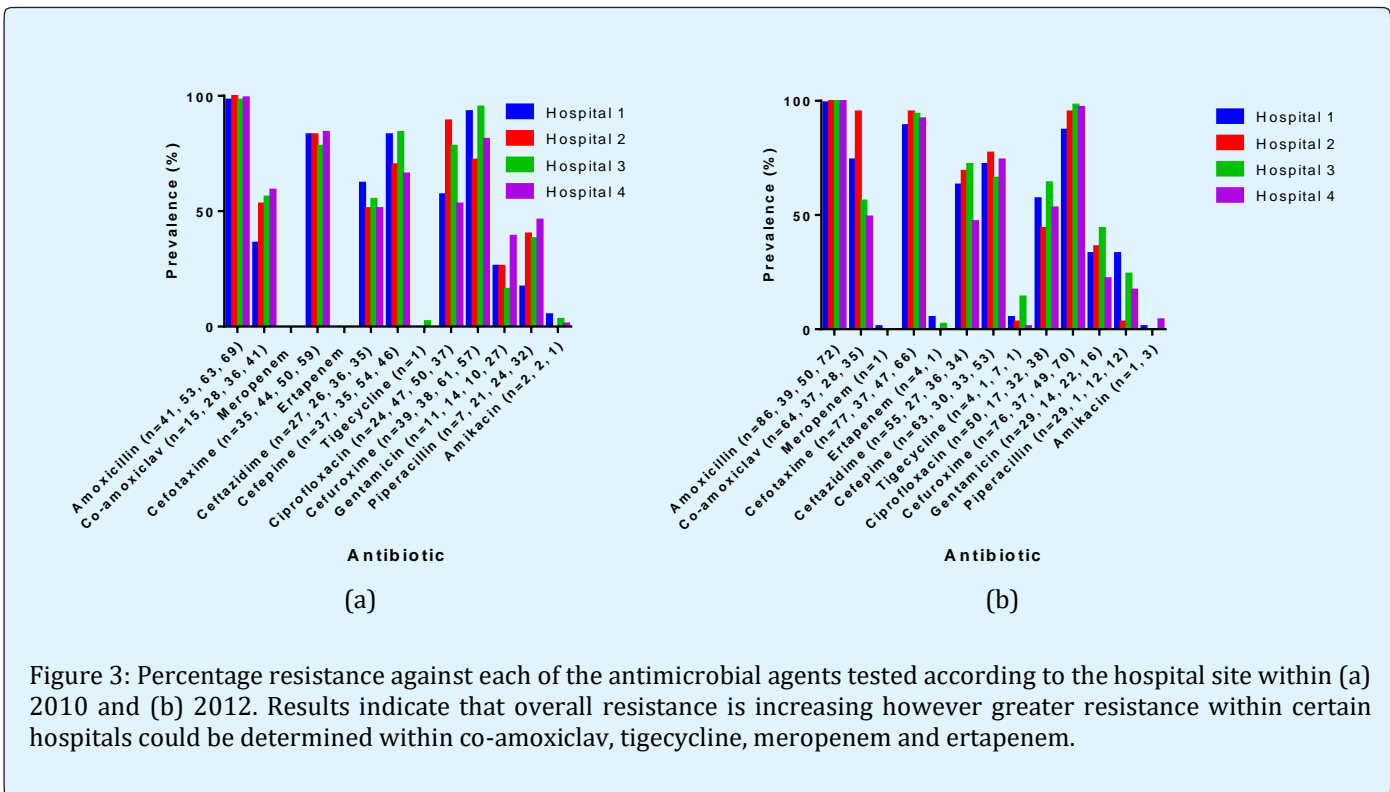
Results illustrate that amoxicillin has the highest and meropenem the lowest resistance rates. An increase in antimicrobial resistance could be identified in amoxicillin, co-amoxiclav, meropenem, cefotaxime, ertapenem, ceftazidime, tigecycline, cefuroxime and gentamicin. In contrast a decrease in antimicrobial resistance could be identified in cefepime, ciprofloxacin, piperacillin-tazobactam and amikacin.

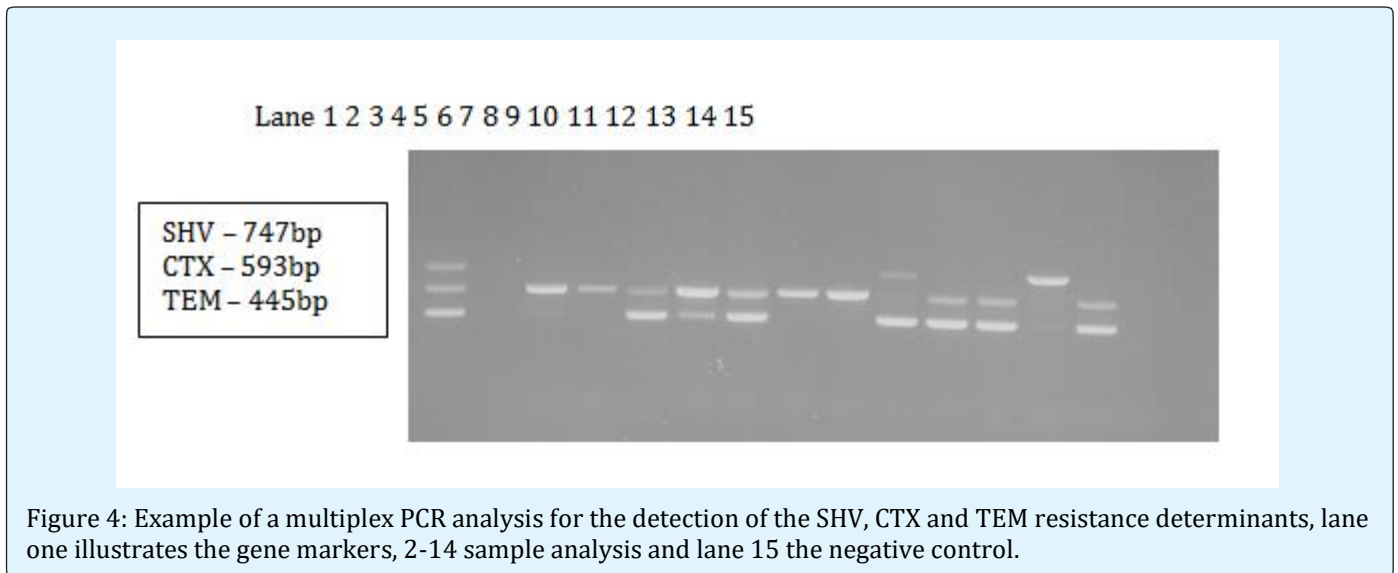
In order to determine if resistance to specific antimicrobial agents was restricted to or illustrated higher levels within individual hospitals and was perhaps influenced by antimicrobial prescribing policies, each hospital's resistance, intermediate resistance and susceptibility percentages were calculated for each year cohort (Figures 3A and 3B). Comparing the resistance percentages for each hospital, two hospitals demonstrated an increased resistance in augmentin between the years 2010 and 2012 (42% and 38% increase). Ertapenem resistance was identified within two hospitals, with a 5% and 2% increase between 2010 and 2012 and gentamicin resistance also appeared to increase in three of the hospitals (7%, 10% and 28% increases). Tigecycline resistance increased in all of the hospitals, within the two year groups studied (5%, 3%, 12% and 1%

increases). Although the proportions of resistant isolates within each antibiotic category differed for both year cohorts, no significant difference could be determined between the hospital site and resistance to each agent ($P < 0.05$; Kruskal wallis).

Molecular Analysis of Resistance Determinants

Multiplex PCR and agarose gel electrophoresis allowed for the amplification and separation of three different ESBL resistance determinants, namely TEM, SHV and CTX, (Figure 4). In 2010 9% (n=20) of the isolates and 22% (n=54) of the isolates in 2012 expressed TEM alone, compared to 1% (n=2, 2010) and 2% (n=4, 2012) for SHV and 38% (n=87, 2010) and 27% (n=66, 2012) for CTX. Dual expression of CTX and TEM was observed in 34% (n=79, 2010) and 23% (n=58, 2012) of the isolates, 6% (n=13, 2010) and 2% (n=5, 2012) were observed to express TEM and SHV and within 2012 alone 3% (n=3) of the isolates demonstrated joint resistance with CTX and SHV. One isolate in 2010 and 4 in 2012 expressed all three resistance enzymes and 12% (n=27, 2010) and 21% (n=54, 2012) of the isolates demonstrated negative results for multiplex PCR analysis.





Although a significant proportion of the isolates were responsible for infections in female patients, no significant differences could be determined between resistance determinant and patient gender or hospital site ($P > 0.05$; Mann-Whitney). In the 2010 cohort a relationship between patient age and joint expression of the TEM and SHV determinants was revealed by a Spearman correlation ($P = 0.0174$). The same correlation was not evident in 2012, as resistance had spread to age groups 0-10 and 30-40. In 2012 a similar relationship was observed between patient age and joint CTX and SHV expression (Spearman correlation, $p = 0.0221$).

Discussion

This study aimed to evaluate the profile of ESBL producing bacteria in the Hampshire county and identify relationships between ESBL, AmpC or dual resistance, the patient demographic and antimicrobial prescribing, to highlight potential shifts in antimicrobial resistance. The results obtained have identified some significant findings including an increase in antimicrobial resistance in nine of the thirteen antibiotics studied and potential relationships between resistance determinant and patient age.

The organism identification and patient demographic within the Hampshire area corresponded to previous studies. Results compare to a number of published data including those by Kassakian, et al. who described mean patient ages of 69, 70 and 65, with *E.coli* presenting as the most common bacterial species and urinary tract

infections being the most predominant infection type [17].

The preponderance of isolates collected from female patients suggested an increase susceptibility to multi-resistant infection. Nevertheless the predominant infection site in both year cohorts was the urinary tract and, with evidence suggesting that half the female population will suffer a UTI during their lifetime, this could be testament to why a higher number of female infections were observed [18].

A significant number of patients within each year cohort reported as receiving no previous antimicrobial therapy. Further scrutiny of this information revealed that patients presenting within the community had a lower mean age compared to the total age. This implies that these patients fall within younger age groups, with potentially lower risk of predisposing illness prior to experiencing an ESBL infection. While previous antimicrobial therapy has been identified as a risk factor for ESBL production, this information suggests that a significant proportion of patients within this county do not fall within this patient demographic. In contrast patients presenting within the nosocomial environment demonstrated higher age groups compared to the total mean age, implying an increased risk of predisposing pathologies and potential immuno-compromisation resulting in an increased risk of multi-resistant infection.

An increase in prevalence of ESBL infections within the community setting was identified. This result was supported by previous research illustrating that ESBL resistance is not only a concern in the hospital

environment but within the community setting. No statistically significant relationships could be identified between age and resistance mechanisms, nevertheless further analysis revealed that within both year cohorts patients aged 1-10 appeared to have increased prevalence of AmpC infections. Further research should be initiated to identify potential risk factors, including intestinal carriage, with an aim to reduce AmpC infections within this age group. The most striking observation was the increase in prevalence of ESBL infections across all age ranges, implying that ESBL infections are increasing each year within the Hampshire County.

Antibiotic susceptibility investigations identified an increase in resistance in nine of the thirteen antibiotics studied, of these amoxicillin demonstrated the highest levels of resistance and meropenem the least. Amoxicillin has been widely utilised for the treatment of UTI's, potentially increasing resistance. The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines now only recommend the use of amoxicillin for the treatment of asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy [19]. In contrast meropenem is reserved for patients suffering sepsis and, in comparison is used to a lesser extent.

Information from the primary care trust prescribing data for Hampshire was collected to evaluate antimicrobial resistance to prescribing quantities. A significant increase in antimicrobial prescriptions was identified between the first quarter of 2010-2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011-2012 (186,465 to 325,909). Hospital prescribing policies were also scrutinised to distinguish if prescribing in the nosocomial environment could potentially contributed to increases in resistance. Agents demonstrating increased resistance such as augmentin and gentamicin were listed in two or more policies. In contrast ertapenem, identified as an agent with a reduction in resistance was only listed within one hospital prescribing policy. Applying this theory to the increased resistance of tigecycline was challenging as this agent was, at the time, seldom used within the Hampshire county. Previous research nevertheless has identified spontaneous mutations resulting in reduced susceptibility to tigecycline within *E.coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolates [20,21]. Prescribing of individual agents within the community was also investigated through the prescribing by GP practice database, held by the Health and Social Care Information Centre. During the month of June 2010, 2636 doses of augmentin were prescribed, this increased to 2953 in 2012, implying that an increase in prescribing may contribute to antimicrobial resistance. In contrast prescriptions for ciprofloxacin, an agent demonstrating a reduction in resistance, rose by only 112

between 2010 and 2012 (1578 to 1690). Although an increase in prescriptions was identified, the number prescribed was significantly lower than those of augmentin, suggesting that ciprofloxacin is used to a lesser extent. These observations reinforce the importance of the regular review of antimicrobial prescribing policies. Regularly rotating agents may plausibly aid in the reduction of antimicrobial resistance.

A significant correlation was identified between patient age and TEM and SHV expression in the 2010 cohort and between CTX and SHV in 2012. These findings suggest that resistance determinants may initially present within the elderly population and in time increase to a more diverse age range.

To conclude, this study has identified an increase in ESBL prevalence in the nosocomial and community settings. An increased prevalence of AmpC was identified in younger patients and resistance determinant expression potentially emerged in the elderly population, then diversified through all ages. An increase in antibiotic resistance escalates the importance of timely diagnosis and prompt appropriate treatment. Over prescribing of agents may contribute to increased resistance. Action should be taken with regards to antimicrobial stewardship to reduce prescriptions for unnecessary cases, potentially reducing resistance.

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