



# Otomatize Kltr Sistemleri ve Duyarlılık Sonuları: Her Zaman Gvenilir mi?

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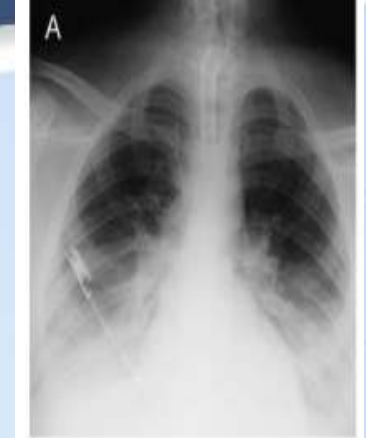
# Olgu 1

- 28 yaş kadın hasta, araç dışı trafik kazası
- Kafa travmasına bağlı sağ subdural hematom, diffüz aksonal yaralanma nedeniyle acil subdural hematom drenaj girişimi ardından kraniotomi uygulanıyor
- Göğüs travmasına bağlı çok sayıda kosta kırığı olan hasta ventilatör desteği için entübe ediliyor
- YBÜ takibine alındığında alınan rektal sürüntü örneklerinin moleküler değerlendirmesinde karbapenemaz (+) Enterobacteriaceae pozitif bildiriliyor



## • Post op 16. gün

- Sepsis +VİO (Ventilatör ile ilişkili olay) tablosu:  $PaO_2/FiO_2$  artışı
- Akc grafisi ve toraks BT'de yeni parankimal konsolide alanlar
- Prokalsitonin artışı
- Bronkoalveolar lavaj ve kan kültürü alınıyor



# BAL ve kan kültüründe *K. pneumoniae* ürüyor





Organism Name: *Klebsiella pneumoniae*  
 Isolate Classification: Significant / Unknown  
 Taxonomy Notes: Previously known as: "*Klebsiella pneumoniae* ssp *pneumoniae*", "*Klebsiella pneumoniae*", "*Aerobacter aerogenes*", "*Friedlander's bacillus*"  
 Important cause of nosocomial and community-acquired infections. Associated with lobar pneumoniae, urinary and biliary tract infections, wounds and bacteremias. Virtually limited to immunocompromised persons.

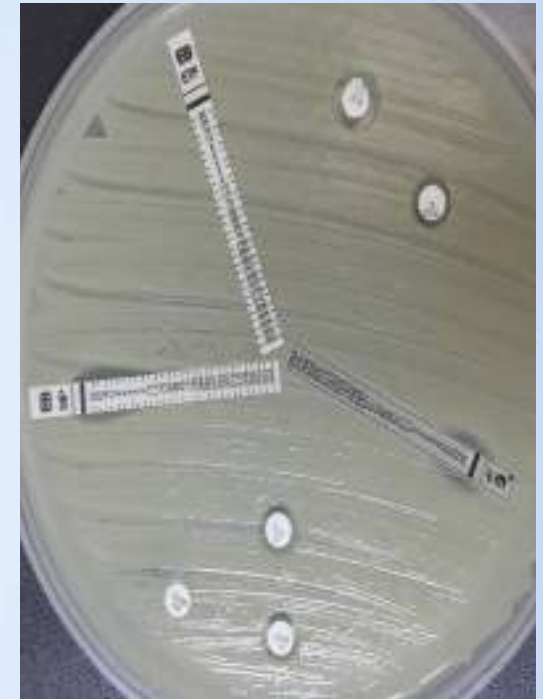
**Isolate AST Results**

Antimicrobial	MIC or Concentration	Interp	Expert SIR	Final SIR	Rule Number	Drug Test Group
Amikacin	>16	R		R		A
Ampicillin-Clavulanate (f)	>32/2	R		R		A
Amoxicillin	>8	R		R		A
Aztreonam	<=1	S		S		A
Cefepime	>8	R		R		A
Ceftazidime	>8	R		R		A
Ceftriaxone	>4	R		R		A
Cefuroxime	>8	R		R		A
Ciprofloxacin	>2	R		R		A
Colistin	<=1	S		S		A
Ertapenem	>4	R		R		A
Gentamicin	>4	R		R		A
Imipenem	>8	R		R		A
Meropenem	>8	R		R		A
Netilmicin	>4	R		R		A
Piperacillin	>16	R		R		A
Piperacillin-Tazobactam	>16/4	R		R		A
Tigecycline	1	S		S		A
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	>4/76	R		R		A

**Resistance Markers**

- Rule 1466 ESBL  Extended Spectrum Beta-lactamase
- Rule 755 ALERT1  Potential Carbapenemase Producer

# ESBL (+), OXA-48 (+) *K. pneumoniae*






# **Kolistin ve Tigesiklini bildirelim mi?**

A.EVET

B.HAYIR



# Kolistin için duyarlılık testleri

- ~~Disk~~ difüzyon testi : agarda difüzyonu yavaş
- ~~Q~~ test: Yalancı Duyarlılık
- ~~Q~~omatize sistemler: Duyarlılık düşük
- Sıvı dilüsyon yöntemleri: 



## Evaluation of two automated systems for colistin susceptibility testing of carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* clinical isolates

Sophia Vourli<sup>1</sup>, Konstantina Dafopoulou<sup>2</sup>, Georgia Vrioni<sup>2</sup>, Athanassios Tsakris<sup>2</sup> and Spyros Pournaras<sup>1,2\*</sup>

**Table 1.** Colistin susceptibility rates and MIC<sub>50</sub>/MIC<sub>90</sub> determined by BMD, AD, Phoenix100 and Vitek2 and EAs, CAs and errors of each AST method compared with BMD

Tested method	No. (%) of isolates		MIC (mg/L)		No. (%) of isolates			
	susceptible	resistant	50%	90%	EA	CA	VMEs	MEs
BMD	88 (75.2)	29 (24.8)	≤0.5	8				
AD	75 (64.1)	42 (35.9)	1	≥16	109 (93.2)	102 (87.2)	1 (3.4)	14 (15.9)
Phoenix100	99 (84.6)	18 (15.4)	1	4	107 (91.5)	104 (88.9)	12 (41.4)	1 (1.1)
Vitek2	98 (83.8)	19 (16.2)	0.5	≥16	104 (88.9)	105 (89.7)	11 (37.9)	1 (1.1)

**Table 2.** Colistin MIC (mg/L) distribution by method

Method	No. of isolates with MIC (mg/L)					
	≤0.5	1	2	4	8	≥16
BMD	65	11	12	15	11	3
AD	51	12	12	22	5	15
Phoenix100	NA	86	13	7	11	NA
Vitek2	85	4	9	4	1	14

NA, not applicable.

2017 Eylül



# Sonuç

- *A.baumannii*'de kolistin direnci Phoenix100/Vitek2 sistemlerinde gözden kaçırılmakta ve yetersiz kolistin tedavisine yol açmaktadır.
- Kolistin için otomatize sistemlerde alınan «duyarlı» sonucunun, özellikle 2mg/L olanların Sıvı Mikrodilüsyon testi ile doğrulanması gereklidir.



Clinical Microbiology and Infection xxx (2017) 1–6



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## Clinical Microbiology and Infection

journal homepage: [www.clinicalmicrobiologyandinfection.com](http://www.clinicalmicrobiologyandinfection.com)



Original article

Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of colistin – evaluation of seven commercial MIC products against standard broth microdilution for *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Acinetobacter* spp.

E. Matuschek\*, J. Åhman, C. Webster, G. Kahlmeter

EUCAST Development Laboratory, Växjö, Sweden

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT



# Sonuç

- Ticari MBD testi 
- G-testler 
- Disk difüzyon 
- Ticari veya laboratuvarda MBD
- MUTLAKA: Kolistin duyarlı *E.coli* ATCC 25922 ve dirençli
- *E. coli* NCTC 13846 (*mcr-1* pozitif) ile KK.



- Tigesiklin?
- Tedavide düşünürmüsünüz?
- Otomatize sistem sonuçlarına güvenelim mi?



## False non-susceptible results of tigecycline susceptibility testing against Enterobacteriaceae by an automated system: a multicentre study

Article in *Journal of Medical Microbiology* - May 2016

DOI: 10.1093/jmm/0/0000000

Our study has demonstrated a high rate of false non-susceptible Vitek 2 tigecycline categorization for *Enterobacteriaceae*, which is in line with other recent reports (Huang *et al.*, 2012; Zarkotou *et al.*, 2012; Marchaim *et al.*, 2014). Because of the false results, patients infected with multidrug-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* might be deprived of one of few remaining therapeutic options. Clinical laboratories should be aware of this failure, and isolates reported as non-susceptible by Vitek 2 should be re-tested by other method in particular when tigecycline represents a treatment option. Verification



# Comparative Evaluation of Tigecycline Susceptibility Testing Methods for Expanded-Spectrum Cephalosporin- and Carbapenem-Resistant Gram-Negative Pathogens

**Olympia Zarkotou,<sup>a</sup> Spyros Pournaras,<sup>d</sup> George Altouvas,<sup>a</sup> Vassiliki Pitiriga,<sup>c</sup> Maria Tziraki,<sup>a</sup> Vassiliki Mamali,<sup>a</sup> Katerina Themeli-Digalaki,<sup>a</sup> and Athanassios Tsakris<sup>c</sup>**

Department of Microbiology, Tzaneio General Hospital, Piraeus, Greece<sup>a</sup>; Department of Microbiology, Medical School, University of Thessaly, Larissa, Greece<sup>b</sup>; and Department of Microbiology, Medical School, University of Athens, Athens, Greece<sup>c</sup>



We evaluated the Vitek2, Etest, and MIC Test Strip (MTS) methods of tigecycline susceptibility testing with 241 expanded-spectrum cephalosporin-resistant and/or carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* and *Acinetobacter baumannii* clinical isolates by using dry-form broth microdilution (BMD) as the reference method. The MIC<sub>50/90</sub>s were as follows: BMD, 1/4 µg/ml; Vitek2, 4/≥8 µg/ml; Etest, 2/4 µg/ml; MTS, 0.5/2 µg/ml. Vitek2 produced 9.1/21.2% major errors, Etest produced 0.4/0.8% major errors, and MTS produced no major errors but 0.4/3.3% very major errors (FDA/EUCAST breakpoints). Vitek2 tigecycline results require confirmation by BMD or Etest for multidrug-resistant pathogens.



## Olgu 2

**Tarih: 24.01.2014**

**Yaşı: 57**

**Cinsiyet: Erkek**

**Servis: Anestezi YB**

**Örnek türü: Kan**

**Bakteri:**

***K.pneumoniae***

Antibiyotik	MİK (µg/ml)	S/I/R
Amikasin	32	I
Aztreonam	≤2	S
Ampisilin-Sulbaktam	>16/8	R
Sefazolin	>8	
Sefepim	≤1	S
Sefaperazon-Sulbaktam	16/8	S
Sefoksitin	8	S
Seftriakson	≤1	S
Seftazidim	≤1	S
Ertapenem	1	R
Gentamisin	>8	R
İmipenem	≤0.5	S
Meropenem	≤0.5	S
Tikarsilin-Klavulanat	>128/2	R
Piperasilin-Tazobaktam	64/4	R
Siprofloksasin	>2	R
Levofloksasin	>4	R



**MRP+Klok.**  
**24mm**

**Temosilin**  
**9mm**



**MRP+DP**  
**22mm**

**MRP**  
**22mm**

**MRP+BO**  
**24mm**



# EUCAST

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE  
ON ANTIMICROBIAL  
SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTING

European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases

B-laktamaz	Meropenem (10µg) disk/tableti ile zon çapında artış				Temosilin MİK>128mg/L veya zon çapı < 11 mm
	DPA/EDTA	APBA/PBA	DPA+APBA	CLX	
MBL	+	-	-	-	Değişken <sup>1</sup>
KPC	-	+	-	-	Değişken <sup>1</sup>
MBL+KPC <sup>2</sup>	Değişken	Değişken	+		Değişken <sup>1</sup>
OXA-48-benzeri	-	-	-	-	Evet
AmpC+porin kaybı	-	+	-	+	Değişken <sup>1</sup>
GSBL+porin kaybı	-	-	-	-	Hayır

Kısaltmalar: MBL= Metallo-β-laktamaz, KPC= *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Carbapenemase, DPA= Dipikolinik asit, EDTA= Etilendiamintetraasetik asit, APBA= aminofenil boronik asit, PBA=fenil boronik asit, CLX= kloksasilin

<sup>1</sup>Temosilin sadece hiçbir sinerjinin gözlenmediği durumlarda OXA-48 üretimi ile GSBL+porin kaybının ayırt edilmesinde önerilir (23,24). Diğer enzimlerin varlığında duyarlılık değişir ve bulunan beta-laktamazın tanımlanması için yol gösterici olmaz.



## Hangi direnç mekanizması var?

a. OXA-48

b. KPC

c. MBL

d. OXA-48 + MBL

e. Karbapenemaz yok.



# Karbapenemaz pozitifliđi bildirilmeli mi?

A. Evet

B. Hayır

## Direncin belirlenmesinin önemi (EUCAST)

Antibiyotik duyarlılık kategorisini belirlemek için gerekli mi?	<b>HAYIR</b>
Enfeksiyon kontrolü açısından önemli mi?	<b>EVET</b>
Halk sağlığı açısından önemli mi?	<b>EVET</b>

EUCAST guidelines for detection of resistance mechanisms and specific resistances of clinical and/or epidemiological importance.  
Version 2.0, July 2017.



- Tedavi?



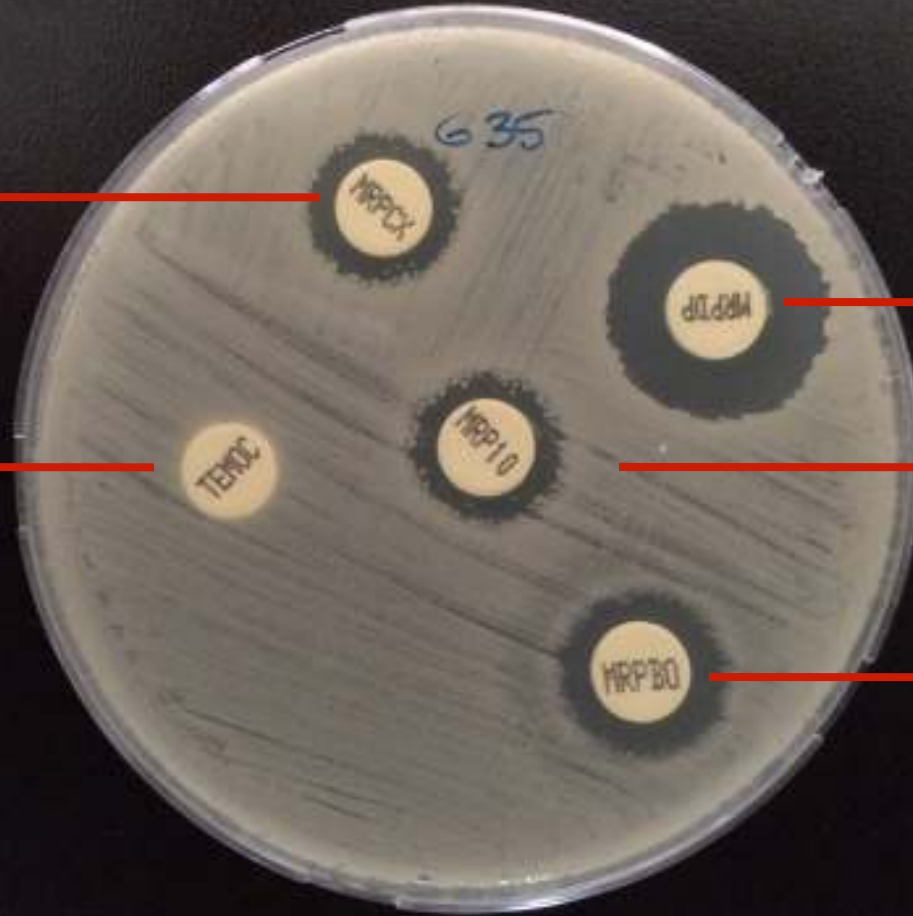
## Olgu: 3

Antibiyotik	MİK ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	S/I/R
Amikasin	>32	R
Aztreonam	>16	R
Sefepim	>16	R
Seftazidim	>16	R
Siprofloksasin	>2	R
Tigesiklin	2	S
Ertapenem	>1	R
Gentamisin	>8	R
İmipenem	8	R
Meropenem	8	R
TMP-SXT	>4/76	R
Piperasilin-Tazobaktam	>64/4	R
Siprofloksasin	>2	R
Kolistin	>4	R



**MRP+Klok.  
15mm**

**Temosilin  
9mm**



**MRP+DPA  
22mm**

**MRP  
15mm**

**MRP+BO  
15mm**





## Karbapenem direnci neye bağlı?

- a. OXA-48
- b. KPC
- c. MBL
- d. MBL + OXA-48
- e. MBL+ OXA-48 ?



- Tedavi seçenekleri?
- Meropenem?



- Otomatize sistemde dikkat edilmesi gereken antibiyotik-bakteri grupları



# *S.pneumoniae*

- *S. pneumoniae*'da penisilin duyarlılığı



# hVISA ve VISA

- hVISA= MİK  $\leq 2$ mg/L ancak popülasyonda  $10^6$  da 1 MİK  $>2$  mg/L
- Klinik olarak dirençli
- Tedaviye yanıt alınamayan kan dolaşımı enfeksiyonlarında araştırılmalı
- VRSA ve saptanması için altın standart Mikrodilüsyon,
- hVISA için PAP analizi.



# Salmonella

- Siprofloksasine azalmış duyarlılık



# Salmonella'da siprofloksasine azalmış duyarlılık

MİK  $>0.06\text{mg/L}$

EUCAST sınır değeri MİK  $>0.06\text{mg/L}$

**Dirençli**

Tedavide başarısızlık

Otomatize sistemlerde siprofloksasin ilk konsantrasyon  $>0.06\text{mg/L}$

**Pefloksasin diski ile tarama**



J Infect Chemother 23 (2017) 65–67

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)



## Journal of Infection and Chemotherapy

journal homepage: <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jic>



### Note

## Proposed breakpoint of piperacillin/tazobactam against extended spectrum $\beta$ -lactamases producing bacteria in bacteremia

Naomi Sugimoto, Yuka Yamagishi, Hiroshige Mikamo\*

*Department of Clinical Infectious Diseases, Aichi Medical University, Aichi, Japan*







In conclusion, our data suggest that the current CLSI breakpoint of PIPC/TAZ for Enterobacteriaceae is applicable to the prediction of the clinical usefulness of the drug in bacteremia cases with ESBL-producing isolates. Although the microbiological and clinical efficacies remained at 80.0% when the breakpoint MIC value for causative ESBL-producing organism was 16/4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ , higher efficacy was obtained at 8/4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ . Therefore, an MIC 8/4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  is recommended as the PIPC/TAZ breakpoint for bacteremia caused by ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae.





## **Piperacillin-tazobactam use in ESBL *Escherichia coli* bacteremia: Should reporting be revised?**

Samuel De L'Étoile-Morel MD<sup>1</sup>, Matthew P Cheng MD<sup>2</sup>, Alexander P Cheng BSc<sup>3</sup>,  
Emily G McDonald MD, MSc<sup>2</sup>, Todd C Lee MD, MPH<sup>1,2</sup>

*Official Journal of the Association of Medical Microbiology and Infectious Disease Canada*  
ahead of print article doi:10.3138/jammi.3.1.05



infections (5–7). Whereas the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) has recommended that piperacillin-tazobactam susceptibility be reported as tested regardless of ESBL status (8), the European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) advises that a warning regarding unclear clinical outcomes outside of urinary tract infections be included for organisms which appear to be piperacillin-tazobactam-susceptible but are third-generation cephalosporin resistant (9). The objective



## CONCLUSION

We demonstrate that reporting piperacillin-tazobactam susceptibility in ESBL *E. coli* bloodstream isolates may result in potentially inappropriate use of this treatment,



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POINT-COUNTERPOINT



## Point-Counterpoint: Piperacillin-Tazobactam Should Be Used To Treat Infections with Extended-Spectrum-Beta-Lactamase-Positive Organisms

Audrey N. Schuetz,<sup>a</sup> Sergio Reyes,<sup>b</sup> Pranita D. Tamma<sup>c</sup>

March 2018 Volume 56 Issue 3 e01917-17



- Pip-Taz'ın ESBL (+) bakteriyemilerdeki etkinliğine ilişkin araştırma az
- Olanların çoğu retrospektif
- ESBL (+) İYE'lerinde Pip-Taz'a duyarlı ise kullanımı uygun
- ESBL (+) bakteriyemilerde ???
- Mutlaka ESBL sonucu bildirilmeli.



# Antibiyotik Duyarlılık Testleri

- Tek bir sınır deęer tedavi başarısı için yeterli bir gösterge deęil;
- Direnç mekanizması
- Enfeksiyonun yeri
- Doz uygulaması
- Dikkate alınmalı





Teşekkürler 😊

