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Agersø, Yvonne; Torpdahl, Mia; Zachariasen, Camilla; Seyfarth, Anne Mette; Hammerum, Anette M.; Nielsen, Eva Møller

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Tentative Colistin Epidemiological Cut-Off Value for *Salmonella* spp.

Yvonne Agersø, Mia Torpdahl, Camilla Zachariasen, AnneMette Seyfarth, Anette M. Hammerum, and Eva Møller Nielsen

Abstract

The objective of this research was to determine minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) population distributions for colistin for *Salmonella* on subtype level. Furthermore, we wanted to determine if differences in MIC for colistin could be explained by mutations in *pmrA* or *pmrB* encoding proteins involved in processes that influence the binding of colistin to the cell membrane. During 2008–2011, 6,583 *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica* isolates of human origin and 1,931 isolates of animal/meat origin were collected. The isolates were serotyped, and susceptibility was tested towards colistin (range 1–16 mg/L). Moreover, 37 isolates were tested for mutations in *pmrA* and *pmrB* by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and DNA sequencing. MIC distribution for colistin at serotype level showed that *Salmonella Dublin* (n = 198) followed by *Salmonella Enteritidis* (n = 1,247) were less susceptible than “other” *Salmonella* serotypes originating from humans (n = 5,274) and *Salmonella Typhimurium* of animal/meat origin (n = 1,794). MIC was ≤1 mg/L for 98.9% of “other” *Salmonella* serotypes originating from humans, 99.4% of *Salmonella Typhimurium*, 61.3% of *Salmonella Enteritidis*, and 12.1% of *Salmonella Dublin* isolates. Interestingly, *Salmonella Dublin* and *Salmonella Enteritidis* belong to the same O-group (O:1, 9,12), suggesting that surface lipopolysaccharides (LPS) of the cell (O-antigen) play a role in colistin susceptibility. The epidemiological cut-off value of >2 mg/L for colistin suggested by European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) is placed inside the distribution for both *Salmonella Dublin* and *Salmonella Enteritidis*. All tested *Salmonella Dublin* isolates, regardless of MIC colistin value, had identical *pmrA* and *pmrB* sequences. Missense mutations were found only in *pmrA* in one *Salmonella* Reading and in *pmrB* in one *Salmonella* Concord isolate, both with MIC of ≤1 for colistin. In conclusion, our study indicates that missense mutations are not necessarily involved in increased MICs for colistin. Increased MICs for colistin seemed to be linked to specific serotypes (*Salmonella Dublin* and *Salmonella Enteritidis*). We recommend that *Salmonella* with MIC of >2 mg/L for colistin be evaluated on the serovar level.

Introduction

The interpretive criteria are crucial when determining bacteria as either resistant or sensitive to an antimicrobial drug. The European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST, 2011) presents a clinical breakpoint and an epidemiological cut-off value of >2 mg/L for colistin, based on a few isolates, whereas *Salmonella* isolates with a Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) of ≤2 mg/L should be reported as sensitive or wildtype. Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) defines clinical breakpoints including also treatment efficacy (CLSI, 2011). The epidemiological cut-off value is defined based on MIC population distributions of *Salmonella* spp. (EUCAST, 2011).

Previously, colistin was used less frequently due to toxicity, but recently it has become the first choice treatment of severe infections involving some multidrug resistant Gram-negative bacteria (Lim *et al*., 2010).

We hypothesized that colistin MIC population distributions of *Salmonella* on serotype level differ and MICs of colistin are increased in *Salmonella* isolates with missense mutations in *pmrA* or *pmrB* encoding products involved in processes that influence cell membrane binding of colistin (Roland *et al*., 1993; Sun *et al*., 2009).

The objective of this work was to determine MIC population distributions for *Salmonella* on subtype level and to determine if differences in MIC could be explained by mutations in *pmrA* or *pmrB*.

1National Food Institute, Technical University of Denmark, Lyngby, Denmark.
2Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Methods

From 2008 to 2011, the MIC for colistin (concentration range 1–16 mg/L) was determined using commercially dehydrated antimicrobial agents in microtiter wells (Sensititre™, TREK Diagnostic Systems Ltd., West Sussex, United Kingdom) as part of the Danish Integrated Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring and Research Programme (DANMAP) (CLSI, 2008; DANMAP, 2008–2010). From human patients in Denmark, 6,583 Salmonella enterica subsp. enterica isolates were tested. Among these isolates, the most common serotypes were Salmonella Typhimurium (3,281 isolates, including monophasic variants S. 4,5,12:i:- and S. 4,12:i:-), Salmonella Enteritidis (1,178 isolates), and Salmonella Dublin (131 isolates). The remaining 1,993 isolates belonged to 198 different serotypes. Furthermore, 1,795 Salmonella Typhimurium, 69 Salmonella Enteritidis, and 67 Salmonella Dublin from food animals and raw meat were tested.

In order to determine if differences in MIC were caused by mutations in pmrA and pmrB, we looked for mutations in 37 isolates (with MIC and identification verified) of serovar Salmonella Dublin (n = 22), Salmonella Enteritidis (n = 14), and Salmonella Typhimurium (n = 1) from human infections in 2009 with MIC values of 2, 4, or 8 mg/L. In addition, one isolate of each of the above-mentioned three serotypes, plus one Salmonella Concord and one Salmonella Reading with MIC of ≤1 were included to look for differences in susceptible isolates of five different serotypes. The pmrA and pmrB genes were sequenced using the primers reported by Sun et al. (2009) and additional new primers designed to fully include pmrB (forward: 5’-CGACGACTAATCTCAAG-3’; reverse: 5’-GATACATAATTGTGCCGA-3’).

Results and Discussion

The MIC distribution for all Salmonella isolates is shown in Figure 1A; the MIC distributions for Salmonella Dublin, Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium (food animals and raw meats), and “other” serotypes originating from humans are presented in Figure 1B. Salmonella Dublin followed by Salmonella Typhimurium (n = 8,514). In addition, missense mutations in pmrA and pmrB sequences. Compared to the Salmonella LT2 strain (GenBank accession no. NC003197), the Salmonella Dublin isolates had a point mutation in pmrB position 25 (A → C), leading to an amino acid change in position 9 from threonine to proline. None of the other isolates had this mutation. In addition, five and six synonymous point mutations were seen in pmrB Salmonella Dublin and Salmonella Enteritidis isolates, respectively (two of them were identical, positions 492 and 750). No missense mutation was present in pmrA, but synonymous point mutations were seen at positions 177 and 322 in Salmonella Dublin (C → T) and at positions 322 and 414 in Salmonella Enteritidis (C → T). In addition, missense

![Figure 1](image-url)
mutations in pmrA were found in one Salmonella Reading isolate, and a missense mutation in pmrB was found in one Salmonella Concord isolate; both had MIC of $\leq 1$. Therefore, missense mutations are not necessarily involved in increased MICs for colistin.

In conclusion, since increased MIC seemed linked to serotype, we recommend that isolates with MIC of $> 2$ mg/L for colistin in Salmonella spp. be evaluated on the serotype level. More detailed data when making population distributions (such as interpreting results based on the subtype level and looking for resistance mechanisms) may be necessary when determining interpretive criteria.

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Disclosure Statement

No competing financial interests exist.

References


Address correspondence to:
Yvonne Agersø, Ph.D.
National Food Institute
Technical University of Denmark
Kemitorvet Building 204
DK-2800 Lyngby, Denmark
E-mail: yvoa@food.dtu.dk