

Glycopeptides**vancomycin****Influence of Glycopeptides, as a Risk Factor on Intestinal Colonization with Vancomycin-Resistant *Enterococcus***

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Background : Several risk factors related with vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* (VRE) colonization are well known, but the direct relatedness of the use of glycopeptides with VRE colonization is not confirmed yet. So we evaluated the influence of the use of glycopeptides and other variables, as risk factors on intestinal colonization with VRE.

Methods : In glycopeptide-administered inpatients group, multiple stool specimens were collected on the day of glycopeptides administration, and weekly after that, until VRE were detected. In the inpatients and outpatients control groups, stool were obtained with point survey. The specimens were inoculated on m-enterococcus agar with 6mg/L vancomycin. The phenotypes and genotypes of resistance of the VRE isolates were confirmed by disk diffusion and agar dilution tests, and polymerase chain reaction.

Results : Of the 361 patients(530 specimens), twelve VRE(3.3%) were isolated. The rates of intestinal colonizations were not significantly differed between the inpatients groups with or without glycopeptides administration, which are 5.1 and 4.1%, respectively. The colonization rates were significantly higher in the patients with 30 or more hospital stay, and in those with three or more antimicrobial administrations. *vanA* and *vanC* genes were amplified in the isolates.

Conclusions : It is demonstrated that the use of glycopeptides is not a direct risk factor of intestinal colonization of VRE in Pusan National University Hospital, in which the prescription of glycopeptides is rigidly controlled. But, a shortened stay in the hospital will diminish the intestinal colonization of VRE.

Key word : Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus*, Use of glycopeptides, Risk factor

8

(group 2) 146 (146) VRE

point survey (group 3)

가 가 [1-3]. 가 137 (137)

[4-10]. Glycopeptide (vancomycin teicoplanin) (vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus, VRE) 1986 [8], [7,9,11-18] 가 가 VRE

vancomycin VRE VRE가 (3), urinary catheterization, indwelling vascular catheter placement

2.

6mg/L vancomycin m-enterococcus agar(Difco Laboratories, Detroit) 35 24, 48 2

, catalase, bile esculin azide agar, SF agar, 6.5% NaCl, Lancefield group D , PYR Facklam Collins conventional test scheme[19]

3.

Vancomycin(Sigma Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., USA) teicoplanin(Gruppo Lepetit S.p.A. Italy)

1.

0.5 McFarland 10 vancomycin, teicoplanin 0, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64mg/L Mueller-Hinton , Steers replicator 35 , 24

(group 1) glycopeptide 78 (247) 7 VRE가 가 4mg/L , 32mg/L ,

Table 1. Primers used in PCR amplification of vancomycin resistance genes.

Genes	Primers	Products(bp)	References
<i>vanA</i>	5'-CAT GAA TAG AAT AAA AGT TGC AAT A 5'-CCC CTT TAA CGC TAA TAC GAT CAA	1,030	20
<i>vanB</i>	5'-CCC GAA TTT CAA ATG ATT GAA AA 5'-CGC CAT CCT CCT GCA AAA	457	21
<i>vanC</i>	5'-GAA AGA CAA CAG GAA GAC CGC 5'-ATC GCA TCA CAA GCA CCA ATC	796	20

Table 2. Prevalence of colonization of vancomycin-resistant enterococci in studied groups.

Patients groups*	No. of patients	No. of VRE reservoirs(%)
Group 1	78	4(5.1)
Group 2	146	6(4.1)
Group 3	137	2(1.5)
Total	361	12(3.3)

*Group 1, inpatients with vancomycin administration; Group 2, inpatients with no administration of vancomycin; Group 3, outpatients.

teicoplanin 8mg/L, 32mg/L, (group 3) 2 (1.5%)가
 NCCLS glycopeptides (group 1) (group 2) 가 VRE
 (P>0.05)(Table 2).

4. Polymerase chain reaction(PCR)

VRE PCR
vanA, *vanB*, *vanC* oligonucleotide primer
 Table 1
 [20,21].
 1-2 100 μ L
 5, 4 12,000rpm
 10 μ L
 [10mM Tris, pH 8.3; 50mM KCl; 1.5mM MgCl₂; 0.2mM deoxynucleoside triphosphates(dATP, dCTP, dGTP, dTTP); 0.5 μ M primers (), 2.5U *Taq* polymerase] 40 μ L
 Perkin-Elmer Cetus model 2400 DNA thermocycler(Emeryville, Ca, USA)
 DNA 95 10
 , 94 30 denaturation, 58 30 annealing,
 72 30 extension 30
 72 10 extension 15 μ
 L 1.8% agarose gel

5.

VRE
 two-tailed Fisher's exact test
 VRE가
 one-tailed
 Mann-Whitney nonparametric test, one-tailed Fisher's exact test

361 (530) 12 (12) VRE가
 (group 1) 4 (5.1%), (group 2) 6 (4.1%)

Table 4. Comparison of clinical features of patients colonized with VRE and controls.

Clinical features	Cases(N=10)(%)	Controls(N=214)(%)	Odds ratio(CI ₉₅)	P
Days hospitalized prior to screening(Mean ± SD)	53.3 ± 25.0	39.72 ± 35.64	NT	0.029
Hospital stay over 30 days	9(90)	106(49.5)	9.2 (1.1 to 73.6)	0.012
Treatment with 3 antibiotics	8(80)	96(44.9)	4.9 (1.0 to 23.7)	0.031
Admission to intensive care unit	2(20)	39(18.2)	1.1 (0.2 to 5.5)	0.58
Previous admission	3(30)	21(9.8)	3.9 (0.9 to 16.4)	0.08
Urinary catheter	5(50)	64(29.9)	2.3 (0.7 to 8.4)	0.16
Vascular catheter	4(40)	62(29.0)	1.6 (0.4 to 6.0)	0.33

Table 3. Characteristics of patients with VRE colonization.

Case No.	Groups	Sex/Age	Departments	Durations of hospital stay	Diagnosis	Odds ratio(CI ₉₅)	P
1	1	F/54	RM	60	Tracheal stenosis	2.1 (0.5 to 8.3)	0.26
2	1	M/73	OS	36	Chronic osteomyelitis, tibia, right	1.3 (0.4 to 4.5)	0.47
3	1	M/1	OS	40	Osteomyelitis, humerus, right		
4	1	M/50	NS	59	Intracranial hemorrhage		
5	2	M/28	GS	32	Burn		

Abbreviation:CI₉₅, 95% confidence interval;NT, not tested.

Table 5. Species identifications, phenotypes and genotypes of vancomycin resistance, and their antimicrobial susceptibilities of the VRE isolates.

Case No.	Groups	Identifications	Phenotypes	Genotypes	Susceptibilities		
					SCC	MIC(mg/L)	TE
6	2	F/65	IM	105	Unstable angina		
8	2	F/54	IM	47	Diabetic cardiomyopathy		
19	1 2	<i>E. faecium</i>	NS	<i>vanA</i>	Cervical cord myelopathy	128	128
210	1 2	<i>E. faecium</i>	OS	<i>vanA</i>	Liposarcoma, thigh, left	128	32
311	1 3	<i>E. gallinarum</i>	HC	<i>vanC</i>	Healthy adult	8	2
412	1 3	<i>E. gallinarum</i>	HC	<i>vanC</i>	Healthy adult	8	2

Abbreviations:RM, rehabilitation medicine;OS, orthopedic surgery;NS, neurosurgery;GS, general surgery;IM, internal medicine;OG, obstetrics and gynecology;HC, health clinic;SCC, squamous cell carcinoma

6	2	<i>E. faecium</i>	<i>vanA</i>	<i>vanA</i>	R	128	128
7	2	<i>E. faecium</i>	<i>vanA</i>	<i>vanA</i>	R	128	128
8	2	<i>E. casseliflavus</i>	<i>vanC</i>	<i>vanC</i>	I	8	2
9	2	<i>E. gallinarum</i>	<i>vanC</i>	<i>vanC</i>	I	8	2
10	2	<i>E. gallinarum</i>	<i>vanC</i>	<i>vanC</i>	I	8	2
11	3	<i>E. gallinarum</i>	<i>vanC</i>	<i>vanC</i>	I	8	2
12	3	<i>E. gallinarum</i>	<i>vanC</i>	<i>vanC</i>	I	8	2

Abbreviations:DD, disk diffusion methods by NCCLS;MIC, minimal inhibitory concentrations;VCM, vancomycin;TE, teicoplanin;R, resistant;I, intermediate.

Table 3 VRE가

VRE가 PCR *vanA* *vanC*
 가 *vanB*
 (group 1) 36-60 (49)
 (group 2) 21-105 (58)
 가 Table 4 2 VRE
 VRE가 *vanC*
 glycopeptides *vanA* (Table 5, Fig. 1).
 VRE
 30 , 가 3가
 9.2 , 4.2

(P=0.012 and 0.031, respectively).

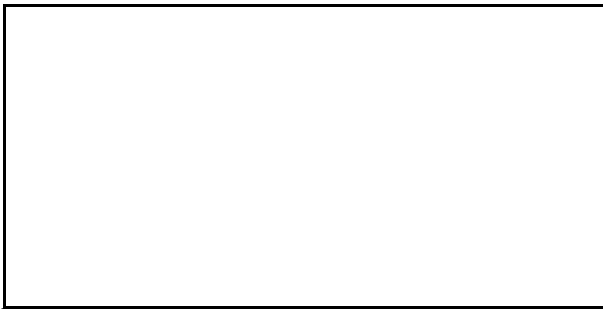


Fig. 1. PCR amplification of resistant genes of vancomycin-resistant enterococcal isolates. Lanes: M, DNA size marker; 1-12, case No.

[6,22-24]. CDC [25]
 VRE 가 1989 0.3% 1993
 7.9% 20 가 ,
 [11,14, 26,27],
 VRE가
 [16-18].
 VRE가
 가
 VRE
 , , ,
 cephalosporin ,
 [12,15,23,24,28,
 29]. VRE , glycopeptide
 Weinstein
 [29] VRE 가
 가 , vancomycin, 3
 cephalosporins, clindamycin
 vancomycin ,
 . Gordts [30] ,
 , vancomycin
 glycopeptide
 vancomycin
 vancomycin 가
 . Dembry [31] vancomycin
 VRE
 . vancomycin

glycopeptide
 glycopeptide [32],
 glycopeptide
 VRE가
 VRE
 가
 30
 VRE
 VRE 가
 VRE
 (group 1)
 VRE가 가 36-60 (49)
 , VRE가 (group 2)
 21-105 (58)
 VRE
 가
 glycopeptides
 vancomycin teicoplanin
 VanA, VanB, VanC 가
 [34] VanD [35].
 VanA *E. faecalis* *E. faecium*
 vancomycin(MIC 64 mg/L) teicoplanin (MIC 16
 mg/L)
 vancomycin teicoplanin
 , self transferable plasmids , *vanA*
 [33]. VanB low level
 vancomycin(MIC 8-64 mg/L) *E.*
faecalis *E. faecium*
 teicoplanin (MIC 1 mg/L).
 VanC *E. gallinarum* *E. casseliflavus*
 vancomycin (MIC 8-32 mg/L)
 teicoplanin (MIC 1 mg/L)
 conjugation
 [33]. *vanA*
 , (group 1)
 (group 2) VRE *vanA*가
 가
 (group 3) 2 *vanC*
 VRE
vanC
 VRE가
 ,
 5% *vanC* VRE가
 가

[35-37]. *vanC* gene

vanA, *vanB*
[35].

: Glycopeptides VRE

, glycopeptides VRE

:1997 8 1998 1

glycopeptides glycopeptide
1 가 VRE가

glycopeptides

point survey
VRE 6mg/L vancomycin

m-enterococcus

, PCR

: 361 (530) 12 (3.3%) VRE가

. Glycopeptides
VRE 5.1, 4.1%

. VRE
가 VRE

*vanC*가,
:
VRE glycopeptides

glycopeptides
VRE가

3.3% 30

VRE
VRE

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