

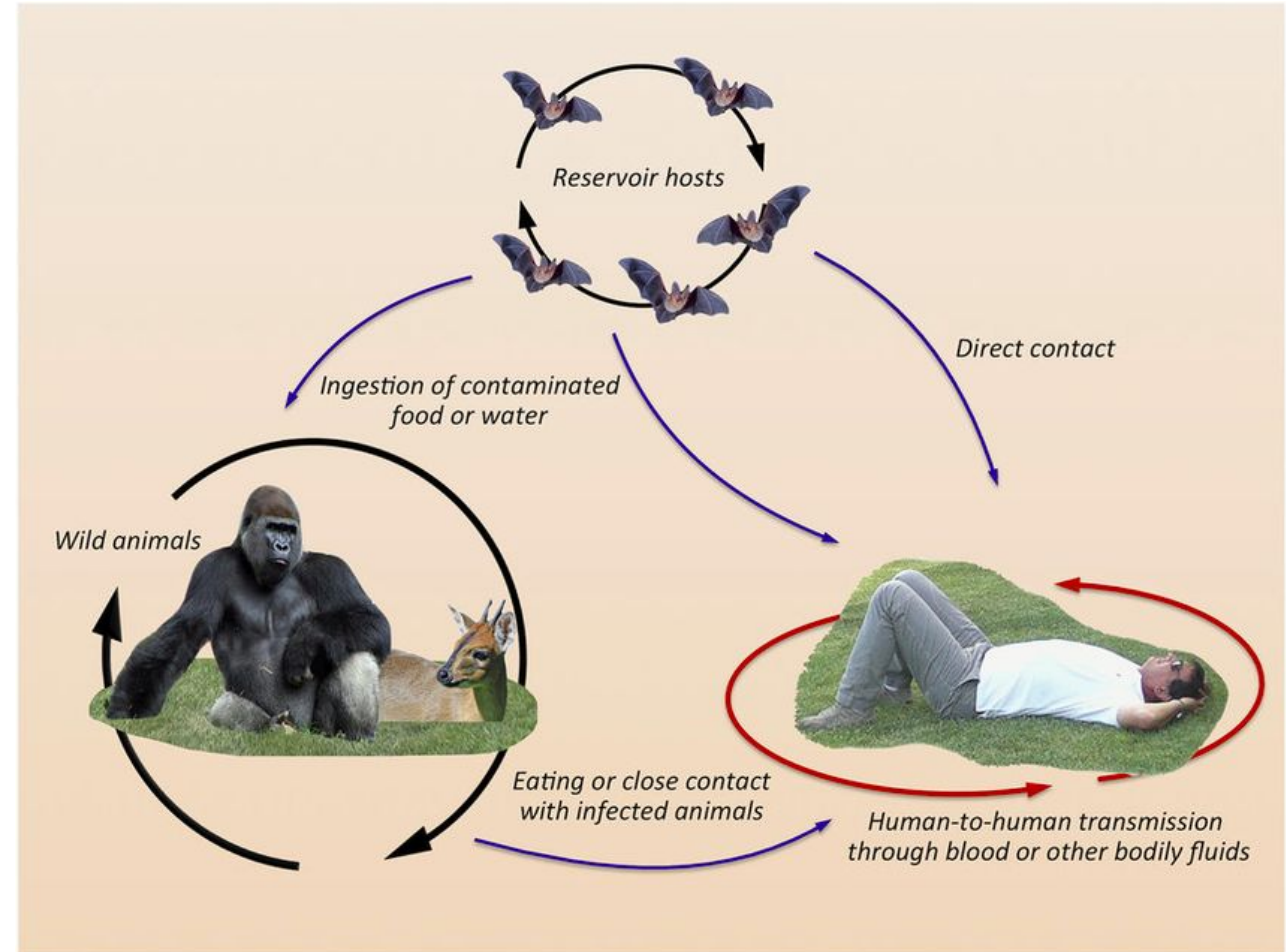
Antimicrobial resistance

Can we talk about reservoirs ?

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Adrien Rieux
Etienne Loire

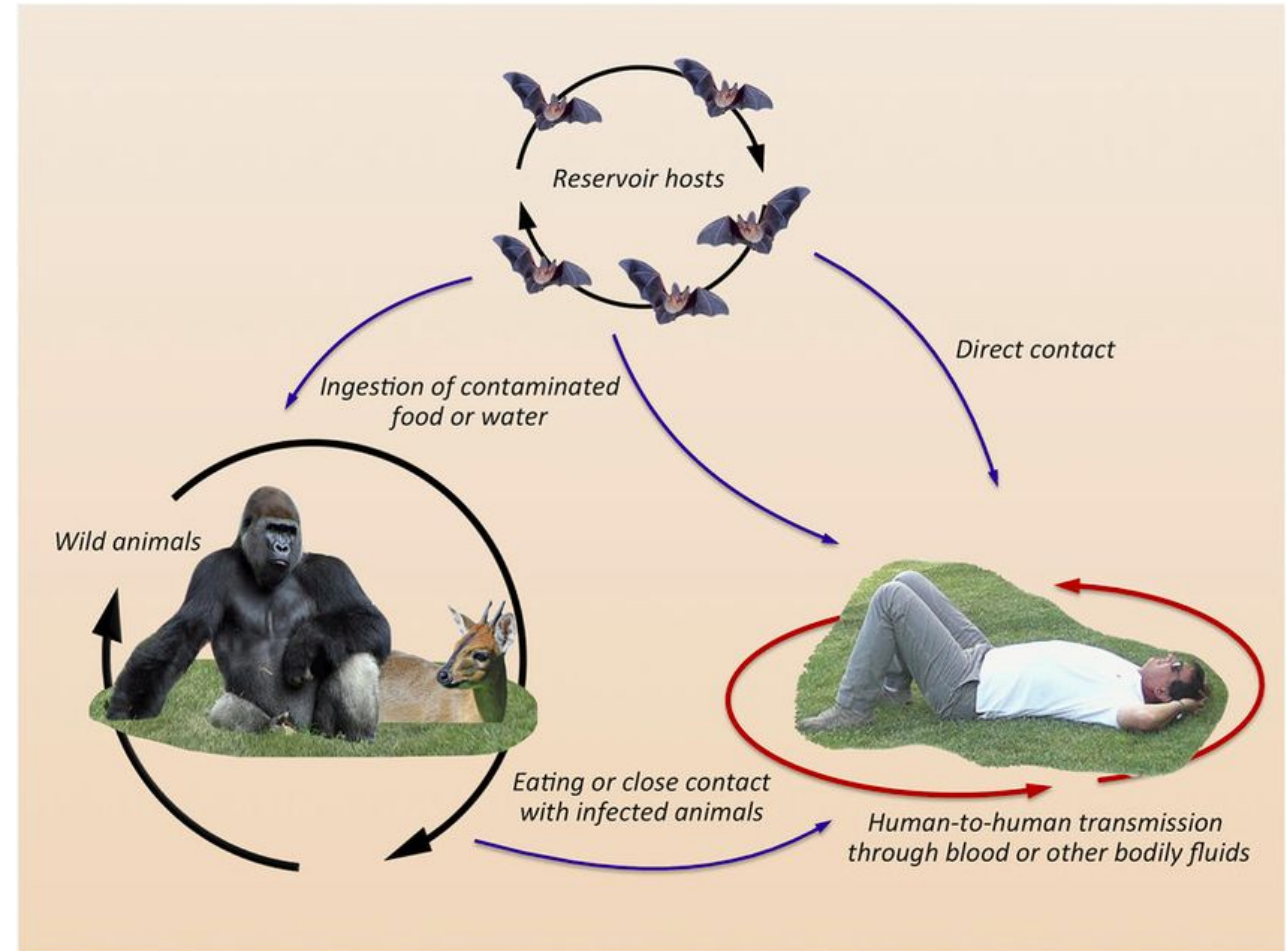
Back to the basics

Reservoir of a disease= any person, animal, plant, soil or substance in which an infectious agent normally lives and multiplies. The **reservoir** typically harbors the infectious agent without injury to itself and serves as a source from which other individuals can be infected.



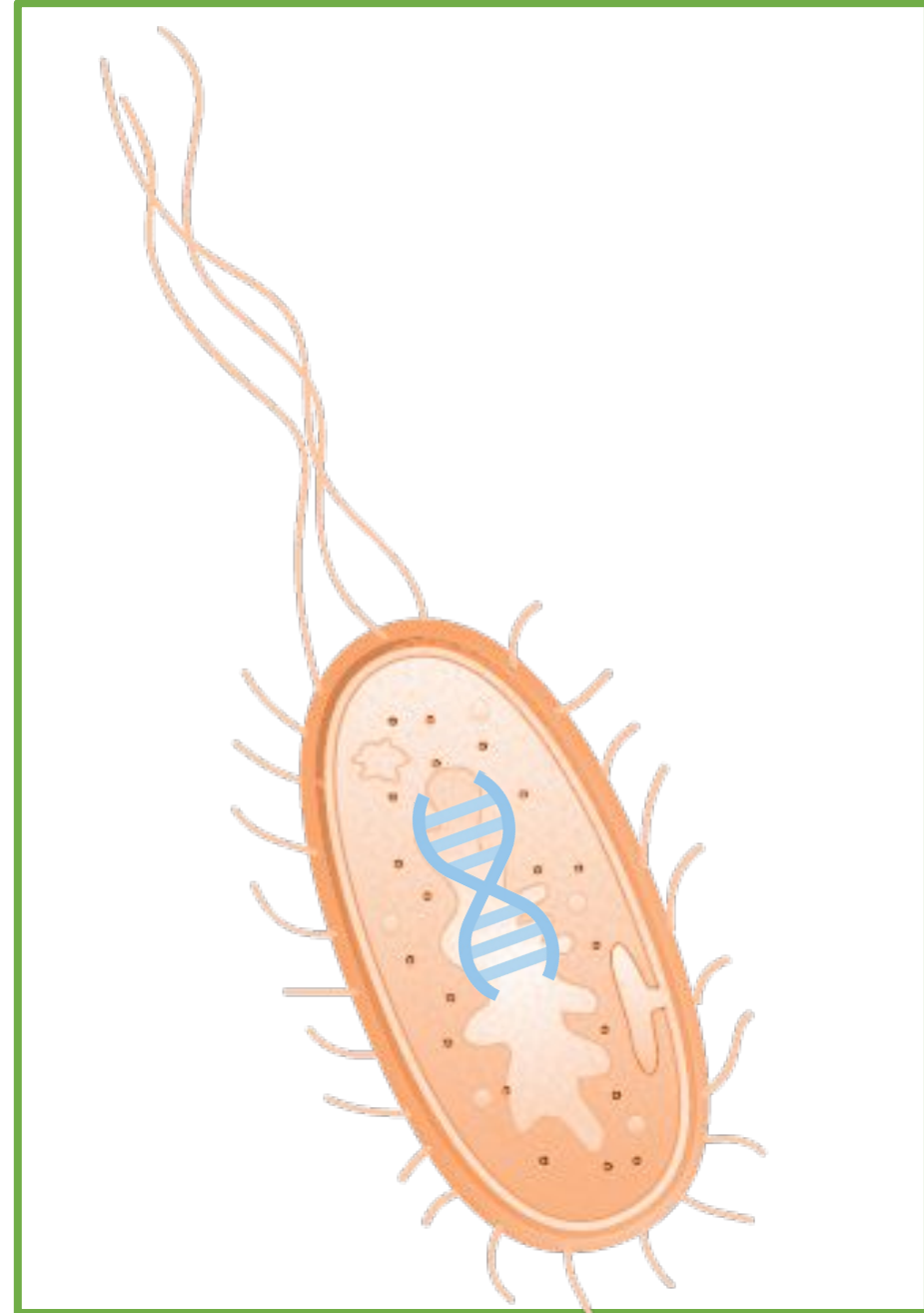
Not so basics: the AMR case

Reservoir of a disease= any person, animal, plant, soil or substance in which an **infectious agent??** normally lives and multiplies. The **reservoir** typically harbors the **infectious agent??** without injury to itself and serves as a source from which other individuals can be infected.



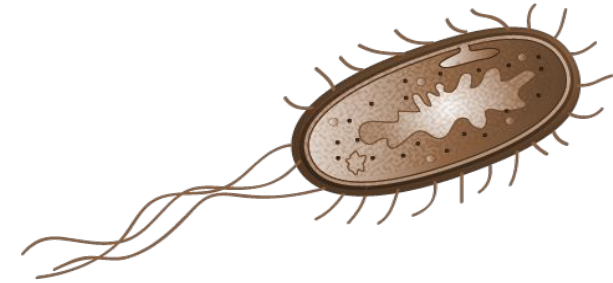
Glossary

- ARG = Antimicrobial resistance gene
DNA fragment / gene coding for protein involved in the resistance to an antimicrobial compound. It's a GENOTYPE
- ARB = Antibiotic-resistant bacteria
A BACTERIA, pathogenic or not, hosting an ARG
- AMR = Antimicrobial resistance:
A TRAIT or PHENOTYPE of an ARB conferred by the expression of an ARG, usually as a result of a selective pressure exerted by the ENVIRONMENT

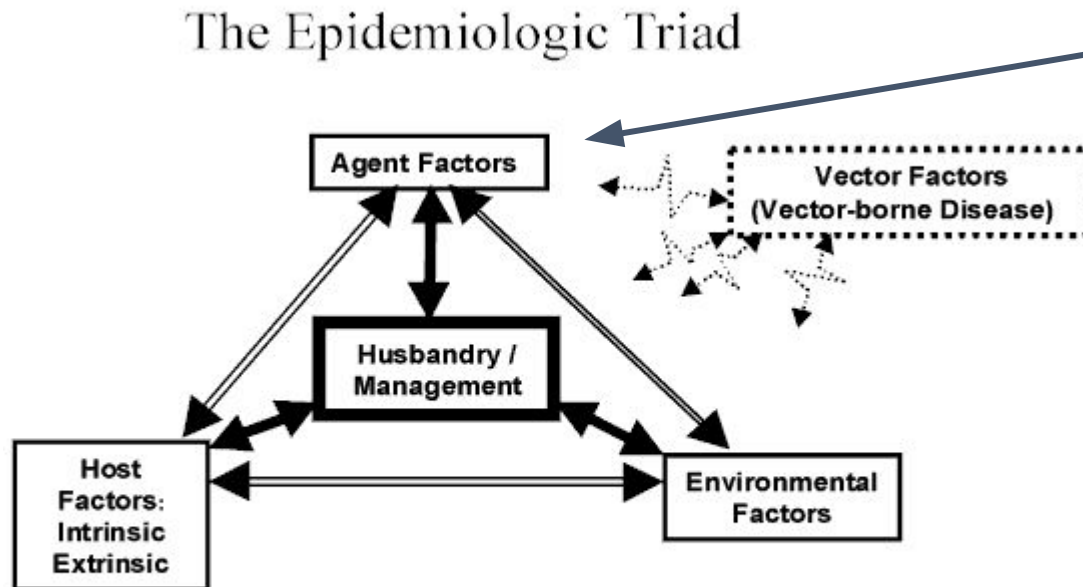


AMR (Antimicrobial resistance) is not an infectious agent.
Some ARB (Antibacterial resistant) are.

The “classical” epidemiological models holds - as well as the reservoir definition - if AMR is just an ARB, *i.e.* a resistant strain of a pathogenic bacteria.



Pathogenic bacteria carrying a resistant gene, agent of an infectious disease that will prove hard to treat with antibiotics



The components of medical ecology

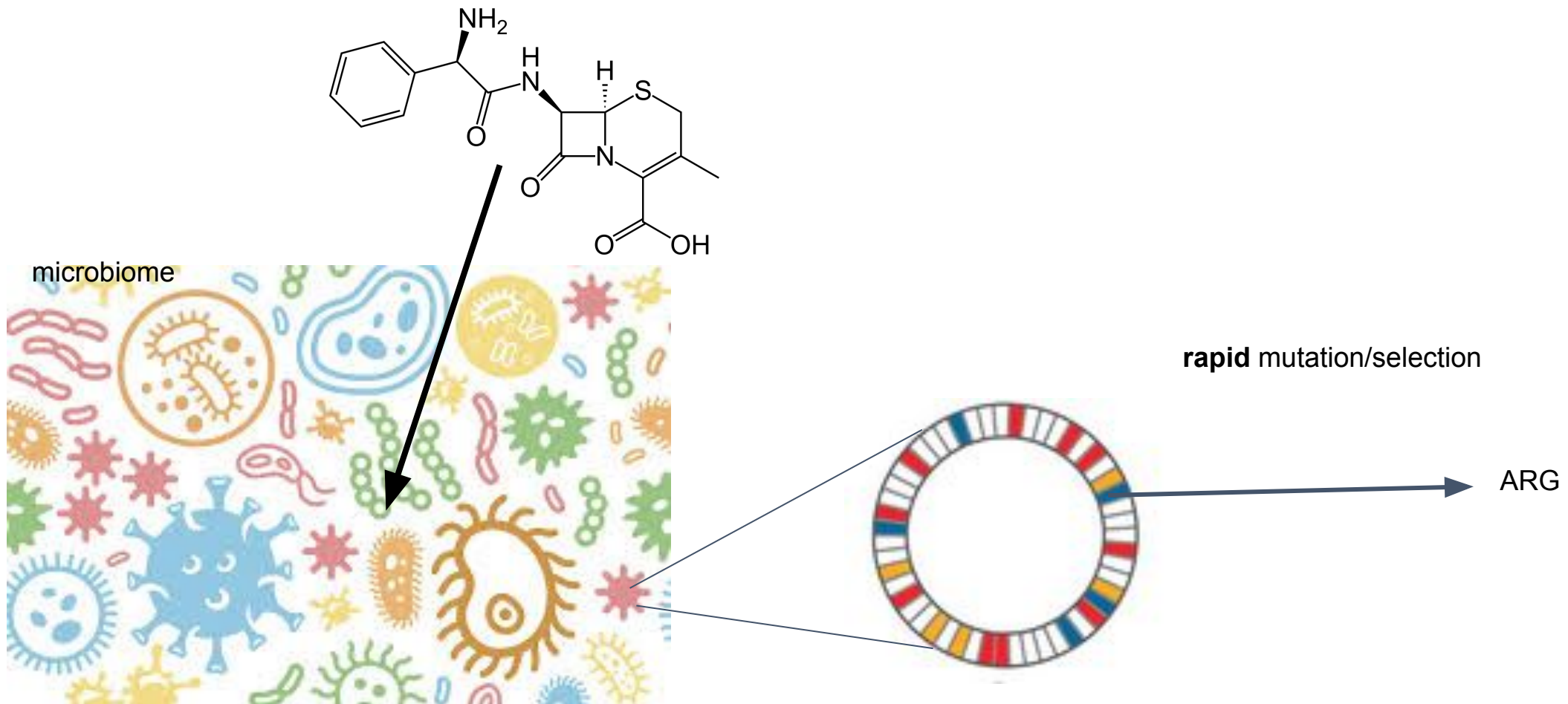
Reservoir of ARG ?

- Genes are subject to molecular evolution
- Bacteria reproduce rapidly in large populations and thus experience fast paced evolutionary
- ARG evolve from genomic content through a rapid adaptation to an environmental pressure

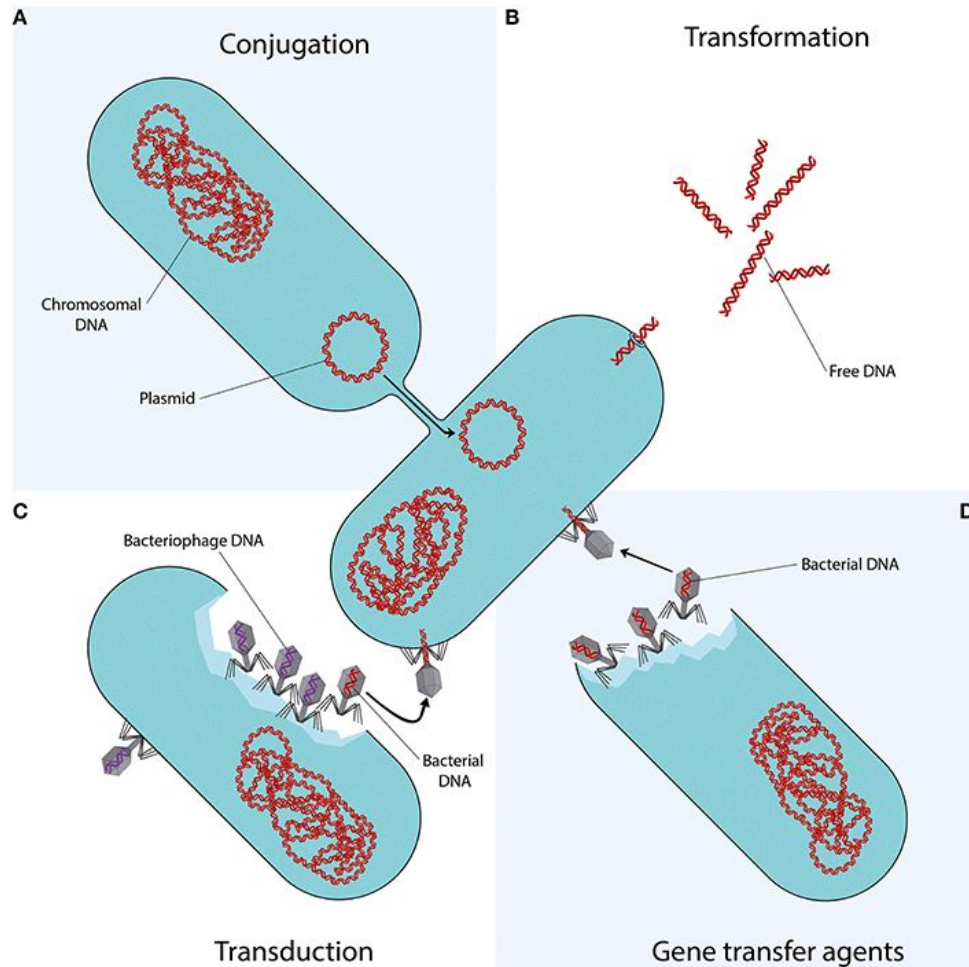


Reservoir of ARG ?

Every bacterial **genome** in microbial community can be considered as a potential reservoir of ARG



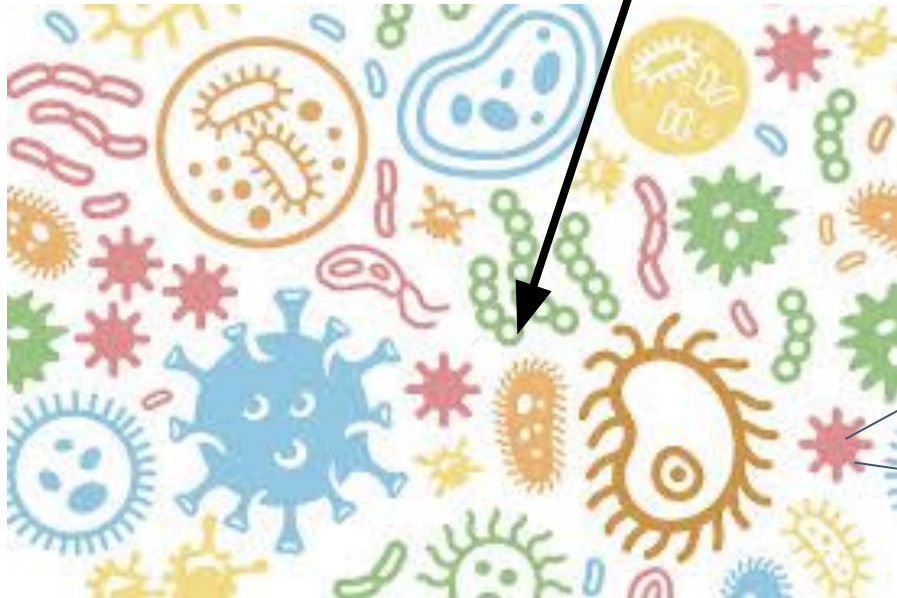
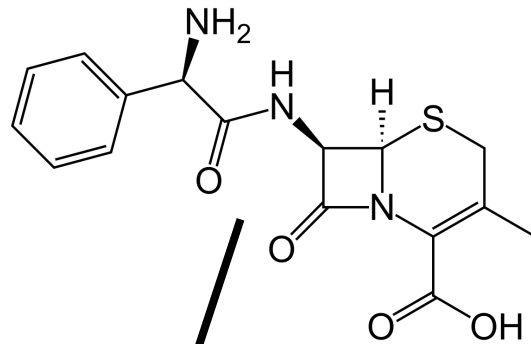
Additional complexity: Horizontal gene transfer



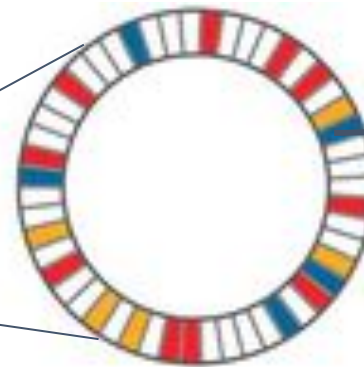
- Each component of a bacterial community hosting an ARG can be considered as a ARG reservoir
- ARG have vectors too ! (MGE: plasmid, phage, GTA)
- Emergence can occur through lateral transfer from an ARB which can be:
 - of the same species
 - of a related species

Reservoir of ARG ?

Every bacterial genome in microbial community can be considered as a potential reservoir of ARG



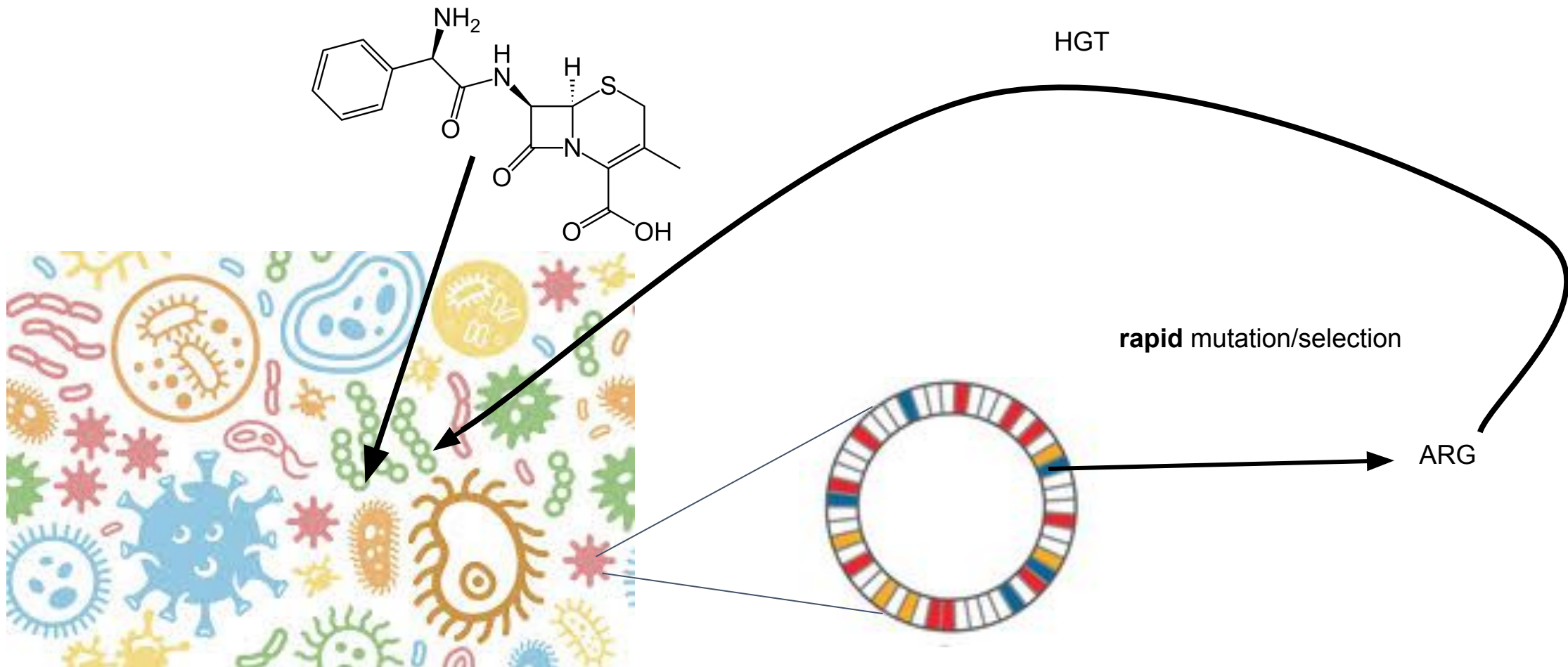
rapid mutation/selection



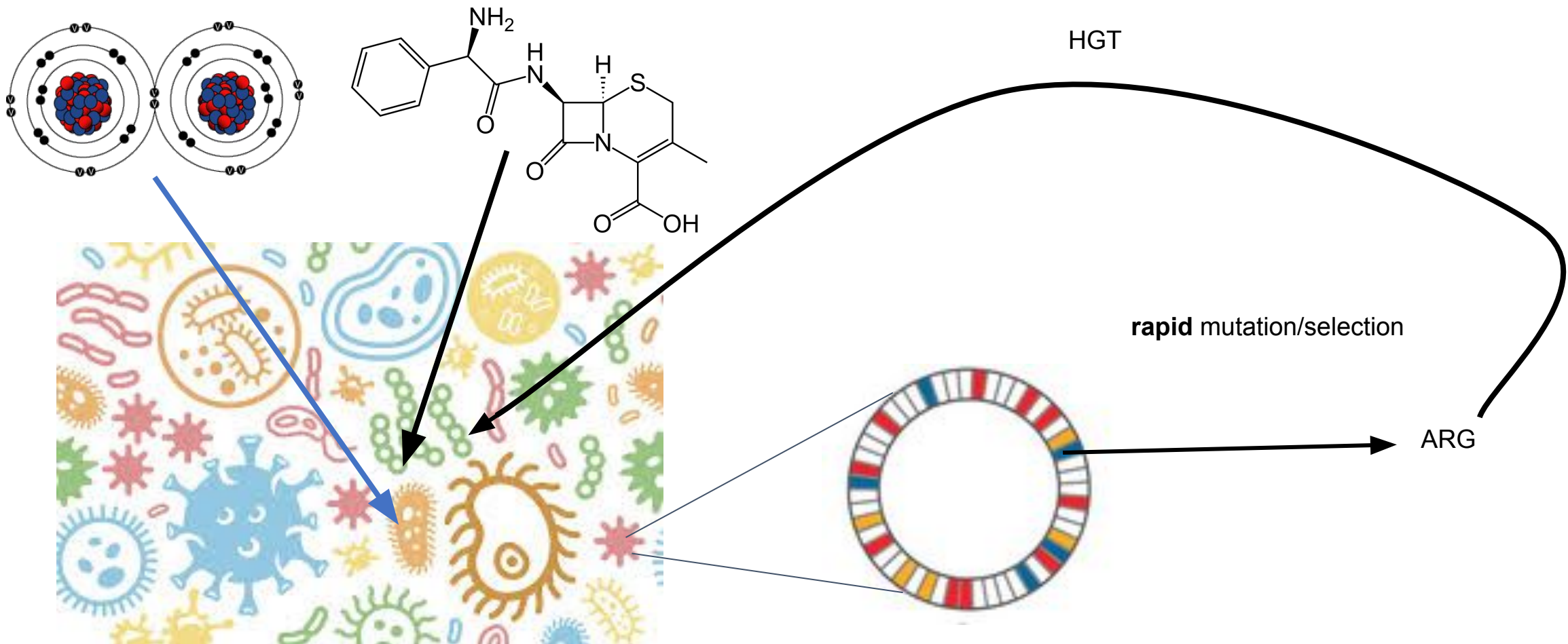
ARG

Reservoir of ARG ?

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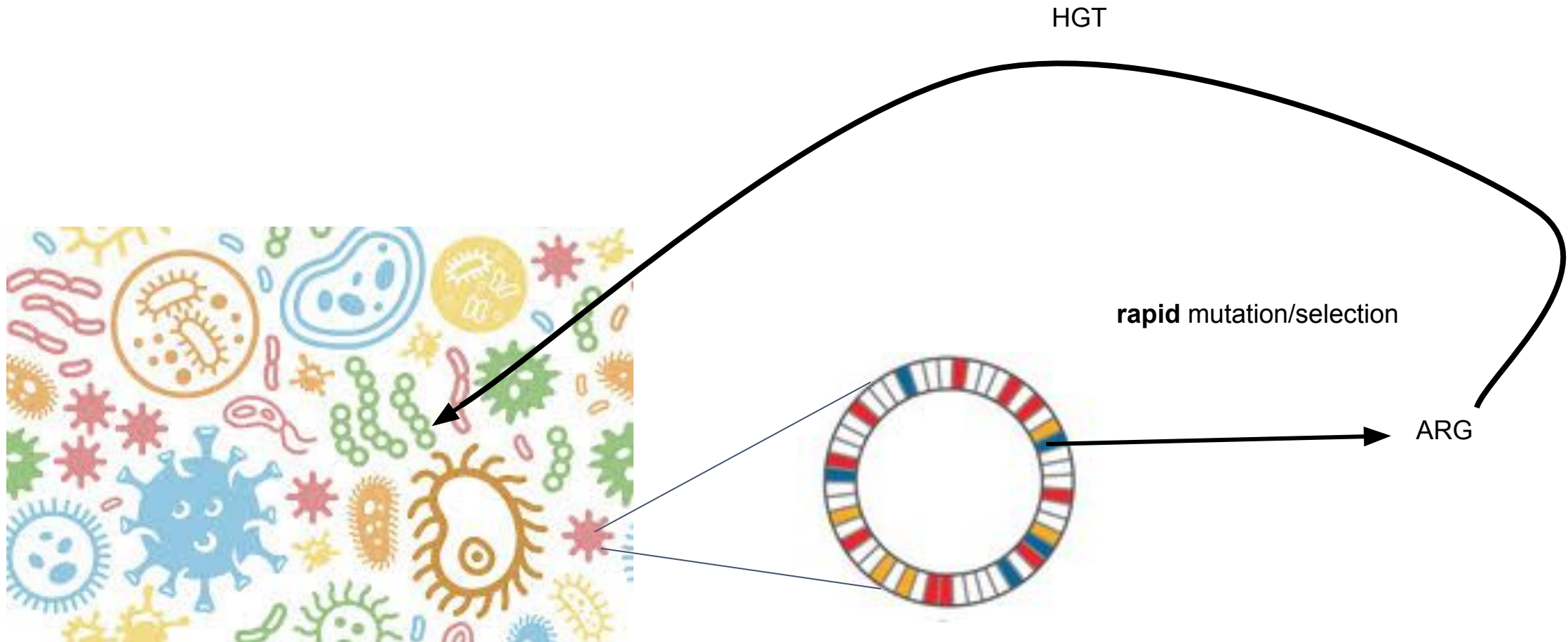


Reservoir of ARG ?



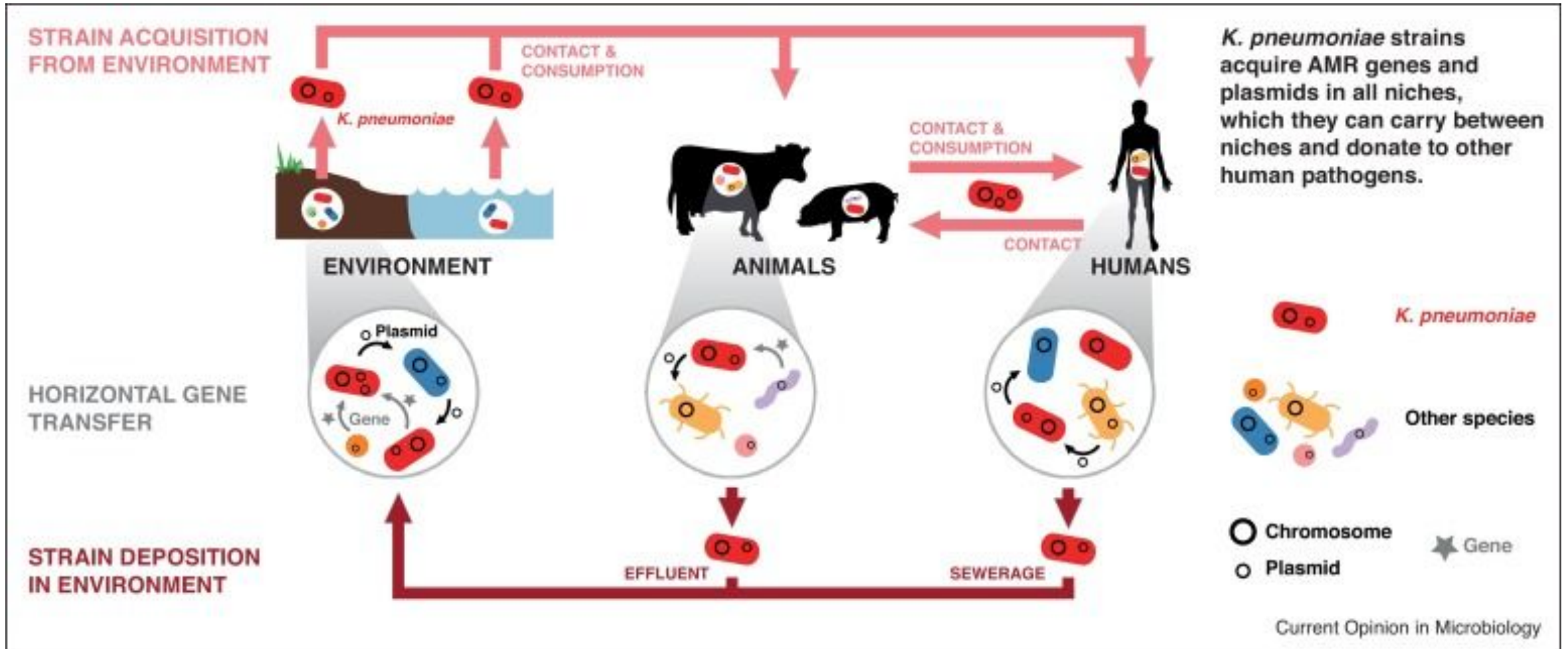
Reservoir of ARG ?

Need for constant selective pressure to maintain resistance ?



Reservoir of ARG ?





ARB **AND/OR** ARG transmission can occur from another epidemiological compartment/reservoir

AMR in the context of epidemiological reservoir

- The epidemiological unit (atom) can be a gene, not an infectious agent
- “Classical” epidemiological definition are thus sometimes useless in the AMR context
- Even in the AMR context, most epidemiological models will compound ARB (antibiotic resistant bacteria) and ARG (antibiotic resistant gene) as a single epidemiological unit

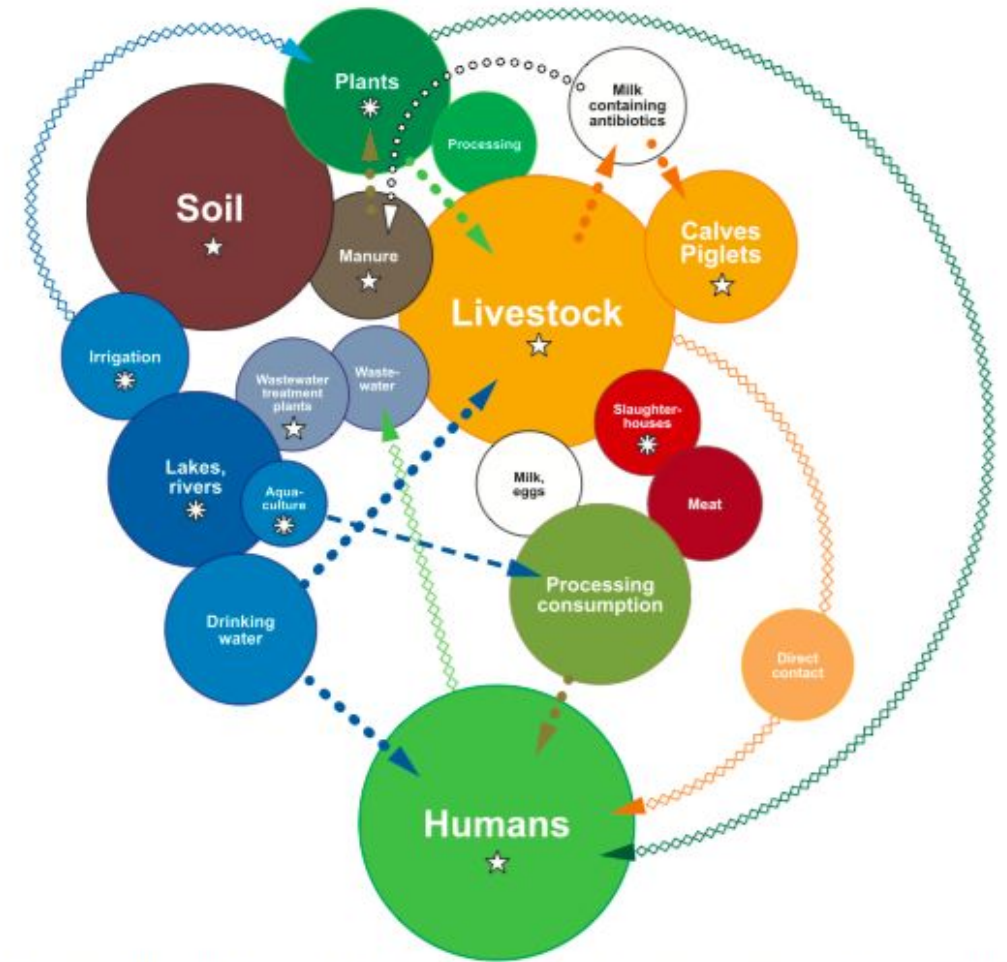


FIG 1 Pathway map of AMA and AMR dissemination within agriculture, the environment, and the food processing industry. Movement of AMA or AMR is indicated by overlapping circles and arrows, respectively; different colors define different groups of reservoirs. Stars indicate the hot spots of ARG and ARB with high bacterial densities, nutrient availability, and selective pressure in the digestive tract of livestock and humans, in manure storage facilities, wastewater treatment plants, and in the rhizosphere. Asterisks indicate possible hot spots of ARG and ARB in water, sediments, and biofilms in aquaculture, rivers, lakes, and irrigation systems, as well as in slaughterhouse facilities and on plant surfaces.

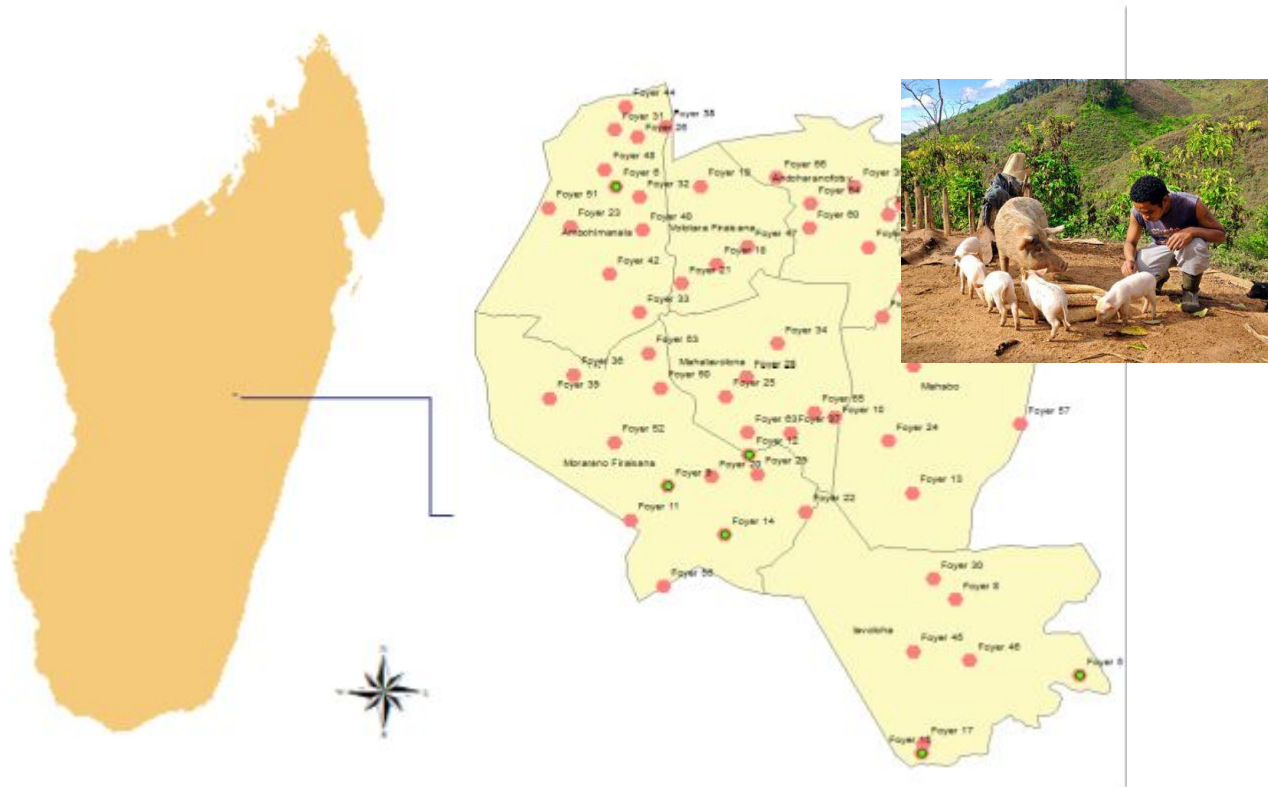
CASE Study in Madagascar:

Can we highlight transmission between compartment/reservoir ?

Are we looking at transmission of ARB / ARG and what factors drives them ?

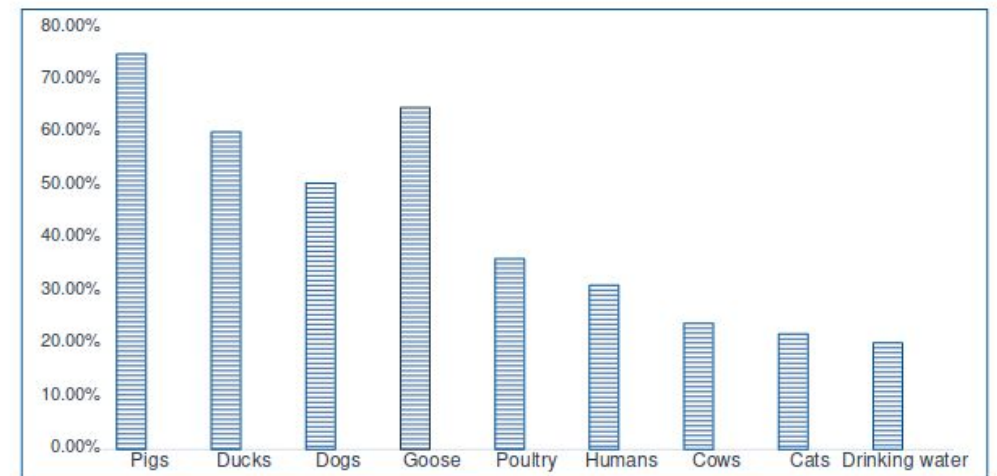


Sampling in the different potential compartments



*Prevalence of ESBL-producing *E. coli* in reservoirs*

May-October 2018, 350 humans, and 1002 animals (70 households) sampled. Prevalence ranged from **21.9%** to **75.0%** for **cats** and **pigs** respectively.



* Only animal species with > 20 individual sampled were presented.

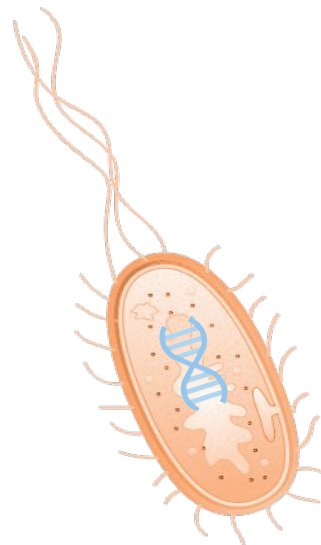
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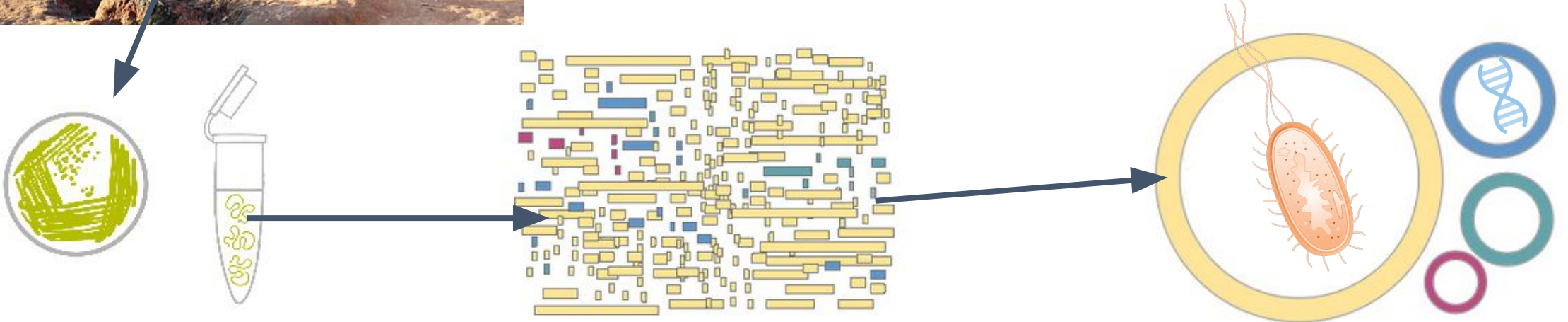
AND / OR ?



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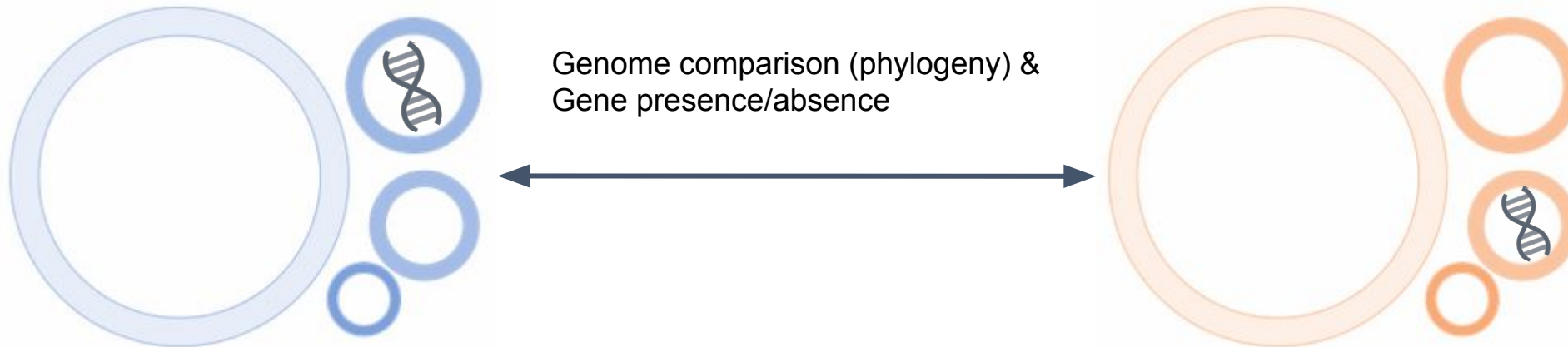
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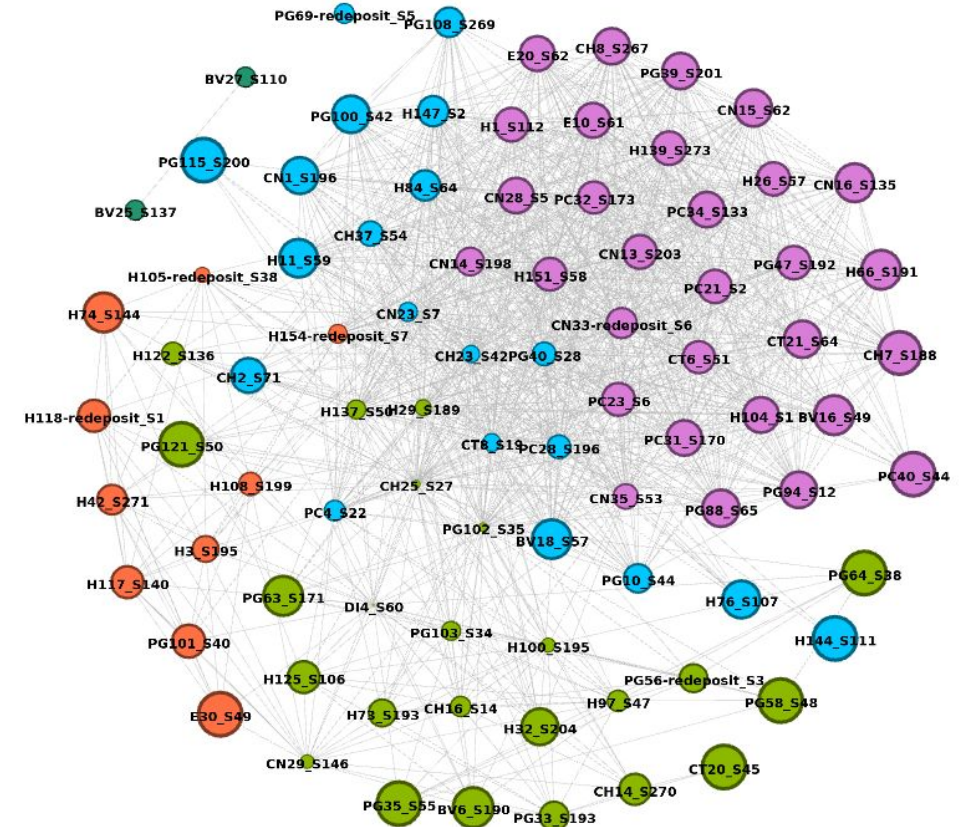
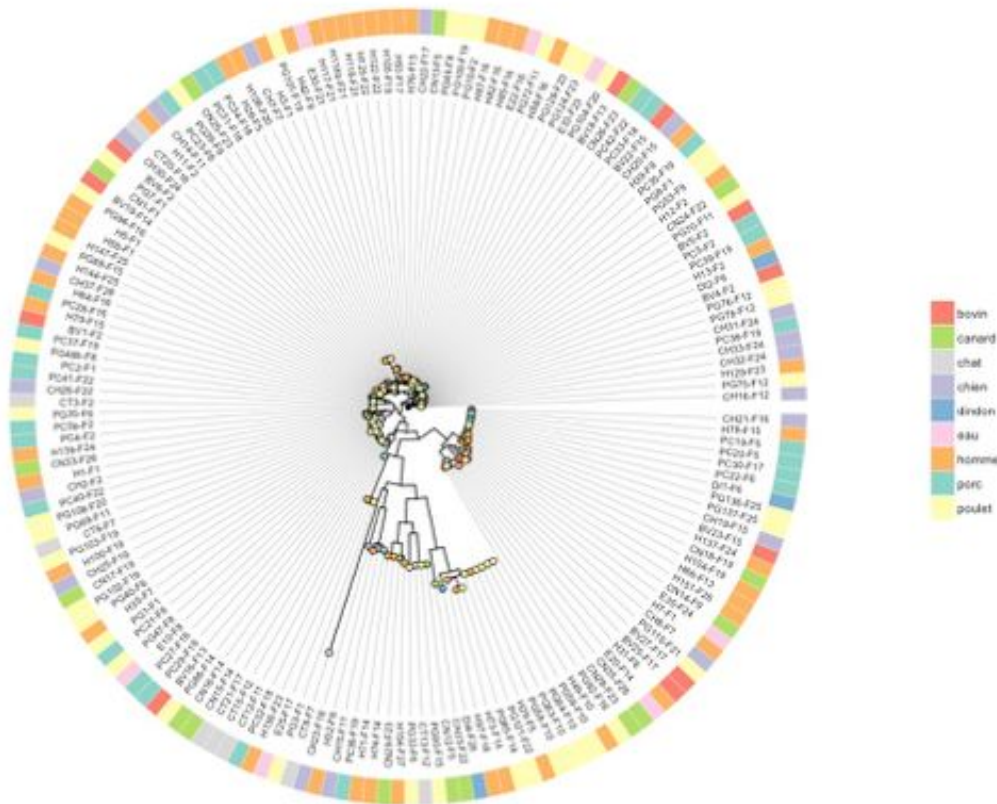


CASE Study in Madagascar:

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Disentangling vertical vs horizontal transmission of ARG: first results:



Thanks for your attention



It was on a short-cut through the hospital kitchens that Albert was first approached by a member of the Antibiotic Resistance.

Antonia Microbiology T1 M Ed

CASE Study in Madagascar:

Can we highlight transmission between compartment/reservoir ?

Are we looking at transmission of ARB / ARG and what factors drives them ?



Sampling in the different potential compartments

AMR :

- MRB: ESBL-E/SARM/EPC etc.
- Resistant genes: mcr1, CTX-M-15, NDM-1, AmpC, etc...
- Plasmidic vs chromosomal
- Compatible groups of plasmids
- Bacterial species
- Can be carried by pathogenic bacteria / « nice bacteria » of the microbiota
- ATB selective pressure increase the phenomenon

hosts:

- Animals: domestic, livestock, wildlife
- Humans: ill at hospital/ health care centers or in community (gut)
- Environment: water, soil
- Plants: rhizosphere, stem
- Certain bacteria: peut-on parler de certains bact réservoirs de gènes?

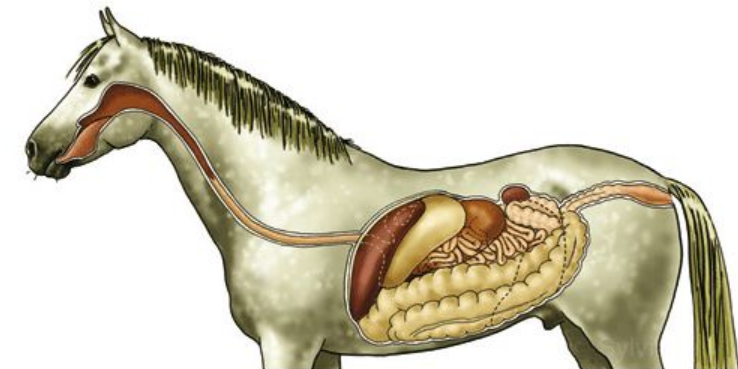
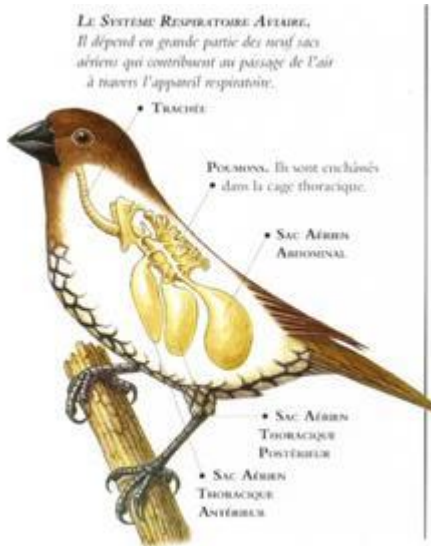
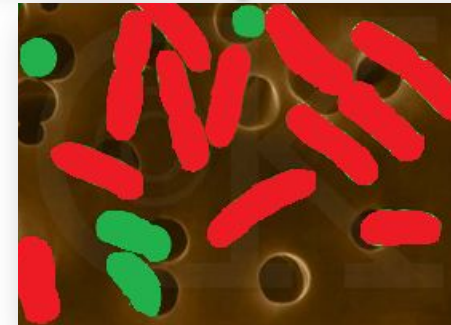
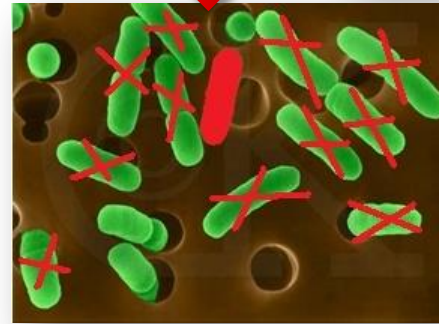
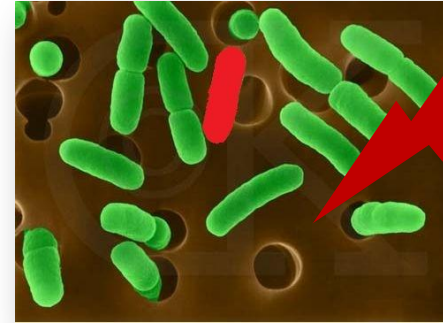
A case study

- ESBL-E
- Genes: mainly CTX-M (widespread)
- Originated in *Kluyvera* spp. bacteria from the water/soil/sewage
- Different *Kluyvera* = different CTX-M (1/15/etc).
- Plasmidic resistance (groupes d'incompatibilité)
- Bacterial species: genus Enterobacteriaceae
- Bactéries concernées: E. coli/klebsiella spp./Enterobacter spp.

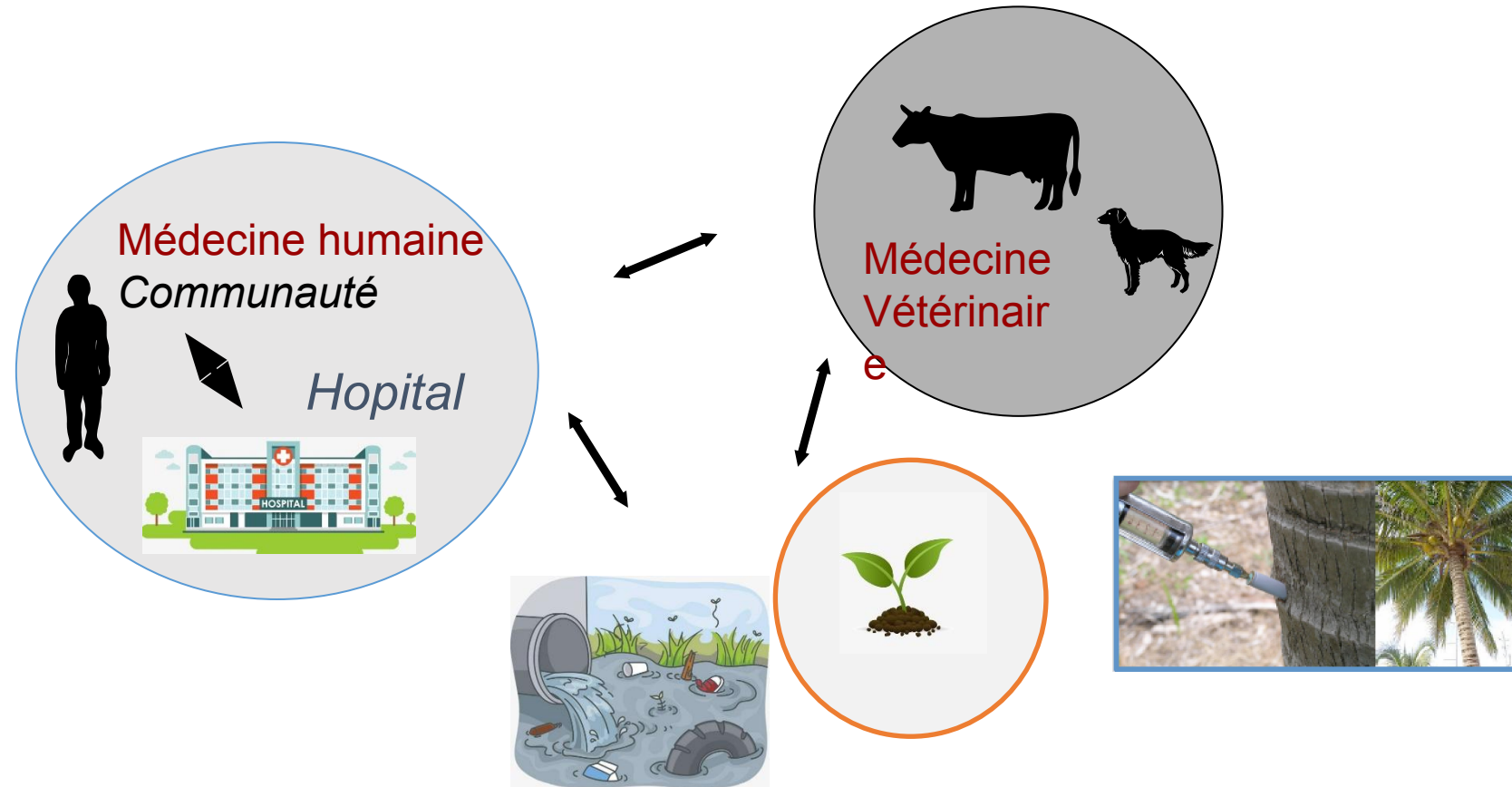
Bactéries sensibles

Bactéries résistantes

Antibiotiques



Les pressions de sélection: atb



Reservoir

- Pas de symptômes: portage (microbiote)
- Multiplication dans l'hôte ok mais environnement + plantes?

Conceptual framework

Pathogen	Target	Non-target	Main transmission route	High genetic similarity	High functional similarity	Spatial and temporal connectivity	Pathogen involvement	Maintaining pathogen viability	Time factor
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	human	Animals (wildlife, livestock, pets)	Fecal/oral Foodborne others	No/Yes	Yes(ATB)	X			
<i>Resistant genes (CTX-M, mcr-1, NDM-1, etc.)</i>	human		Air? Water ?						

DIAPO NONO