Characterization of *Enterobacter* and *Citrobacter* spp. Isolates from United States Hospitals by Whole Genome Sequencing Analysis and Activity of Ceftazidime-Avibactam and Comparator Agents

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INTRODUCTION

- Avibactam is a diazabicyclooctane β-lactamase inhibitor that demonstrates excellent inhibitory properties against β-lactamases belonging to Ambler classes A, C, and some class D
- Ceftazidime-avibactam is approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (US FDA) for treating complicated urinary tract infections and for complicated intra-abdominal infections when combined with metronidazole
- We evaluated the presence of β-lactamases using whole genome sequencing analysis among 410 Enterobacter spp. and Citrobacter spp. isolates collected in US hospitals during 2016
- The *in vitro* activity of ceftazidime-avibactam and comparator agents was analyzed

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- A total of 1,966 Enterobacter spp. and Citrobacter spp. clinical isolates collected during 2016 from 82 US hospitals participating in the INFORM program were susceptibility tested
- Species identification was confirmed by matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization-time of flight mass spectrometry
- Isolates were susceptibility tested against ceftazidime-avibactam (inhibitor at fixed 4 mg/L) and comparator agents using the reference broth microdilution method as described by the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI)
- Quality control (QC) was performed according to CLSI guidelines (M100-S27), and all QC MIC results were within acceptable ranges, as published in CLSI documents
- Categorical interpretations for all comparator agents were those found in CLSI M100-S27 (2017) criteria, EUCAST breakpoint tables (version 7.0, January 2017), and/or US FDA package inserts
- A total of 410 isolates displaying MIC values ≥16 mg/L for ceftazidime and/or ≥2 mg/L cefepime were further evaluated
- Selected isolates were submitted to whole genome sequencing on a MiSeq (Illumina, San Diego, California, US) instrument targeting a 30X coverage
- Sequences were *de novo* assembled and searched for the presence of acquired β-lactamases using a curated library and applying criteria of >94% sequencing identity and 40% minimum length coverage

RESULTS

- Among 410 (20.9%) isolates screened for genes encoding β -lactamases, there were 70 (22.9% for this species) Citrobacter freundii species complex (herein referred to as C. freundii), 1 (0.5%) C. koseri, 81 (19.0%) *E. aerogenes*, and 258 (25.3%) *Enterobacter cloacae* species complex (herein referred to as *E. cloacae*)
- The most common acquired β-lactamase gene observed among C. freundii, E. aerogenes, and E. cloacae was *bla*_{CTX-M} (25 positive results; Figure 1)
- Most isolates that yielded positive results for bla_{CTX-M} were E. cloacae (20 positive results; 2.0% of all E. cloacae isolates collected)
- *bla*_{CTX-M-15} was the most common variant (19 isolates; Figure 1)
- Six other bla_{CTX-M} variants were observed and included 1 isolate each of bla_{CTX-M-1}, bla_{CTX-M-2}, bla_{CTX-M-3}, bla_{CTX-M-9}, $bla_{CTX-M-27}$, and $bla_{CTX-M-36}$ (Figure 1)
- Other ESBL genes detected among these isolates included: *bla*_{SHV}-like genes (39 positive results, 23 *bla*_{SHV 12}, and 5 other variants), $bla_{OXA-1/30}$ (20), and bla_{TEM-10} (3) (Figure 1)
- Transferrable cephalosporinases that were not intrinsic from these species were detected among 8 isolates and included 1 bla_{CMY-2} in *E. cloacae*, 2 bla_{FOY-5} , and 5 bla_{DHA-1} (Figure 1)
- Carbapenemase-encoding genes were observed among 5 C. freundii, 1 E. aerogenes, and 13 E. cloacae, comprising 5 bla_{KPC-2}, 11 bla_{KPC-3}, and 1 each of bla_{KPC-4}, bla_{KPC-6}, and bla_{NDM-1} in E. cloacae (Figure 1)
- Narrow-spectrum β-lactamases were also detected mostly among *C. freundii* and *E. cloacae* isolates tested and included bla_{CARB-2} , bla_{OXA} , and bla_{TEM} variants (2, 17, and 69 isolates) and 1 enzyme with spectrum of activity unknown (*bla*_{OXA-224}; data not shown)
- The majority of the *E. aerogenes* isolates resistant to cephalosporins did not carry acquired β-lactamases
- One E. cloacae isolate carrying bla_{κPC-6} exhibited meropenem, doripenem, and imipenem MIC values of 0.06, 0.12, and 0.5 mg/L, respectively; however, bla_{KPC-6} is intact and the transposon Tn4401 carrying this gene had a promoter region that is consistent with other *bla*_{KPC}-carrying isolates
- Ceftazidime had limited activity against isolates screened for β -lactamase genes (MIC_{50/00}, >32/>32 mg/L for all species/genus); however, ceftazidime-avibactam was very active against these isolates (MIC_{50/90} range 0.25 to 0.5/0.5 to 1 mg/L) (Table 1)

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Figure 1. Genes encoding broad-spectrum β-lactamases detected among 410 *Enterobacter* spp. and ceftazidime (≥16 mg/L) and/or cefepime (≥2 mg/L)



- Ceftazidime-avibactam inhibited 99.4%–100.0% of *Enterobacter* and *Citrobacter* species isolates carrying β -lactamase genes, including *bla*_{KPC} (Figure 2)
- Only 2 E. cloacae isolates in this collection displayed ceftazidime-avibactam MIC results >8 mg/L; 1 carrying bla_{NDM-1} (MIC, >32 mg/L) and another harboring bla_{RPC-4} and displaying a decreased expression of ompF and amino acid alterations on OmpC that might be incompatible with protein function (MIC, 16 mg/L; data not shown)
- Among comparator agents, tigecycline inhibited 98.1% to 100.0% of the isolates carrying different β-lactamases at the US FDA breakpoint regardless of enzymes present (Figure 2)
- Meropenem displayed activity against 97.0%—100.0% of isolates that did not carry carbapenemases, but inhibited only 11.1% of isolates harboring *bla*_{KPC} (Figure 2)
- − Colistin and amikacin inhibited ≥84.0% and ≥92.0% of isolates carrying different β-lactamases, respectively (Figure 2)
- The activity of other comparators varied based on the enzymes present (Figure 2)

Figure 2. Activity of ceftazidime-avibactam and comparator agents against isolates

Table 1. Activity of ceftazidime-avibactam and ceftazidime tested against all isolates screened for the

Organism (no. of isolates)	No. of isolates at MIC (mg/L; cumulative %)													MIC ₅₀	MIC
Antimicrobial agent	≤0.015	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.5	1	2	4	8	16	32	> 32	- 30	
All isolates (410)															
Ceftazidime-	10	6	9	31	126	151	55	14	6	0	1	0	1	0.5	1
avibactam	2.4	3.9	6.1	13.7	44.4	81.2	94.6	98.0	99.5	99.5	99.8	99.8	100.0		
Ceftazidime						0 0.0	1 0.2	3 1.0	1 1.2	7 2.9	36 11.7	64 27.3	298 100.0	>32	>32
Enterobacter cloacae sp	ecies con	nplex (25	58)												
Ceftazidime-	4	2	1	14	76	101	45	11	2	0	1	0	1	0.5	1
avibactam	1.6	2.3	2.7	8.1	37.6	76.7	94.2	98.4	99.2	99.2	99.6	99.6	100.0		
Ceftazidime							0	2	1	4	27	37	187	>32	>32
							0.0	0.8	1.2	2.7	13.2	27.5	100.0		
Enterobacter aerogenes (81)															
Ceftazidime-	5	2	6	12	32	19	3	2						0.25	0.5
avibactam	6.2	8.6	16.0	30.9	70.4	93.8	97.5	100.0						0.23	0.5
Ceftazidime									0	1	9	23	48	\ 22	>32
									0.0	1.2	12.3	40.7	100.0	~3Z	
Citrobacter spp. (71)															
Ceftazidime-	1	2	2	5	18	31	7	1	4					05	1
avibactam	1.4	4.2	7.0	14.1	39.4	83.1	93.0	94.4	100.0					0.5	1
Ceftazidime						0	1	1	0	2	0	4	63	\ 22	\ 22
						0.0	1.4	2.8	2.8	5.6	5.6	11.3	100.0	-52	~JZ

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Ceftazidime-avibactam Piperacillin-tazobactam

CONCLUSIONS

- The most common acquired broad-spectrum β-lactamase genes/groups detected were bla_{CTX-M} , followed by bla_{SHV} , and $bla_{OXA-1/30}$
- The majority of these isolates were *E. cloacae* (55 isolates)
- Only 4 of 77 E. aerogenes carried acquired broad-spectrum β -lactamase genes
- Carbapenemase-encoding genes were detected among 19 isolates and included 18 bla uppenet (4 variants) and 1 bla
- Differently from other clinically available β-lactamase inhibitors, avibactam inhibits class C cephalosporinases often overexpressed by *Enterobacter* and *Citrobacter* species
- Ceftazidime-avibactam displayed activity against 408 out of 410 (99.5%) isolates tested at the current breakpoint
- Comparator agents displayed variable activity against isolates tested, but most comparators exhibited limited activity against isolates carrying carbapenemase-encoding genes

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