

Hospital effluent constitutes a source of vancomycin-resistant enterococci

El efluente hospitalario como fuente de enterococos vancomicina resistentes

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RESUMEN

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Objetivos: Las especies de enterococos son intrínsecamente resistentes a varios antibióticos, adquieren resistencia con relativa facilidad, y difunden estos genes de resistencia a otras especies. La resistencia a los antibióticos en enterococos está asociada al uso de los mismos en la clínica médica y también a la diseminación de clones resistentes en el mundo. El objetivo de este trabajo fue comparar las características de las cepas de enterococos resistentes a vancomicina (ERV) aisladas en efluentes hospitalarios y aguas residuales urbanas.

Métodos: Se obtuvieron muestras de los efluentes del Hospital Universitario José de San Martín (Buenos Aires) y muestras de aguas residuales urbanas de la ciudad de Buenos Aires.

Resultados: Los recuentos de ERV fueron mayores en los efluentes hospitalarios, siendo la odds ratio 36.4 (IC95%: 26.0-50.8; $p < 0.0001$). Los ERV aislados se identificaron principalmente como *E. faecium*. Los resultados indicaron una alta prevalencia de enterococos resistentes al resto de los antibióticos ensayados.

Conclusión: Podemos concluir que los efluentes de los centros hospitalarios constituyen una fuente de enterococos de resistencia múltiple a antibióticos.

Palabras clave: enterococos resistentes a vancomicina; multirresistencia; efluente hospitalario; antibióticos; aguas residuales urbanas.

ABSTRACT

Objectives: Enterococci are intrinsically resistant to many commonly used antimicrobial agents. They are able to acquire resistance with relative ease and can spread these genes to other species. Enterococci resistant to antibiotics are associated with the use of these in clinical practice and also the spread of resistant clones in the world. The aim of this work was to compare the characteristics of the strains of vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE) isolated from municipal wastewater and hospital effluent.

Methods: Samples were obtained from the effluent of the Hospital Universitario José de San Martín (Buenos Aires) and the municipal wastewater of the city of Buenos Aires.

Results: The bacterial counts of VRE were greater in the hospital effluent, with an odds ratio of 36.4 (95% CI: 26.0-50.8; $p < 0.0001$). The VRE isolated were mainly identified as *E. faecium*. The results indicate a high prevalence of enterococci resistant to the antibiotics tested.

Conclusion: We may conclude that the effluents of hospitals constitute a source of VRE showing multiple resistance to antibiotics.

Keywords: vancomycin-resistant enterococci; multi-resistance; hospital effluent; antibiotics; municipal wastewater.

INTRODUCTION

Water bodies receive urban wastewater, often inadequately treated, with serious consequences for public health and the environment. Untreated urban sewage contains a high concentration of organic matter and an abundance of pathogenic and saprophytic microorganisms. The water bodies are inherently capable of self-purification, but at times the influx of contaminants exceeds this capacity.

Enterococci, which are part of the natural intestinal flora of animals and humans, can be released to the environment by means of sewage or wastewater.¹¹ Some members of the genus, such as *Enterococcus faecalis* and *Enterococcus faecium*, are opportunist pathogens.¹³ One factor contributing to the pathogenesis of enterococci is their resistance to a broad range of antibiotics. This resistance has increased in recent years.¹⁶ Vancomycin is a glycopeptide antibiotic used for serious infections by Gram-positive bacteria when treatment with other antibiotics has failed. The excessive use of this antimicrobial agent has led to the appearance of vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE), most notably *E. faecalis* and *E. faecium*.⁴

The epidemiology of infection by enterococci resistant to glycopeptides differs markedly between Europe and the United States. In Europe VRE are frequently isolated from farm animals, associated with a widespread use, until 1997, of avoparcin by bird breeders to promote growth.⁴ In the United States, avoparcin was never approved for use in breeding animals, for which reason VRE are not found in animals or healthy people. However, nosocomial infection by VRE has undergone a dramatic increase attributed to the generalized use of vancomycin in hospitals.²⁵ In Latin America, the rate of VRE from clinical isolation increased from 5% to 15% between 2003 and 2008; the most significant increase was seen in Brazil, with figures of VRE that increased from 7% to 31% in the same time period.²⁴

Human activities and especially those related with the use of antibiotics when breeding fowl and fish, and in human and veterinary medicine, may be at the root of the high incidence of resistance detected in microorganisms isolated from the environment.^{2,18} Hospitals represent critical environments for the selection of clinically relevant bacterial resistance, or of genetic determinants, given the amount of antibiotics used and released to the environment.¹⁵ The transmission of enterococci occurs in the hospital environment through contact with objects or the hands of health-care personnel, whereas in the community the main via of transmission is the consumption of contaminated water or food.⁵

The objective of this study was to compare the prevalence and the characteristics of the strains of VRE isolated from a hospital effluent and from municipal wastewater.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample collection

Thirty samples of effluent were obtained from the Hospital Universitario José de San Martín (Buenos Aires), at a point before the mixture of their waste with municipal wastewater. This high-level hospital releases approximately 560 m³ per day to the municipal sewage system.²¹ All the samples of hospital effluent were integrated, through the mixture of four aliquots of three liters (12 liters), between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., then kept at 4°C until their processing that same day. In parallel, 20 samples of municipal wastewater of the city of Buenos Aires were taken from one of the general collectors.

Determination of vancomycin-resistant enterococci

For the counts of enterococci, we diluted the samples and spread plate them on Slanetz-Bartley agar with and without vancomycin (6 µg mL⁻¹) (Merk, Germany). After incubation during 48 h at 37°C, characteristic enterococci colonies were selected. When the counts were low, the sample was concentrated by filtering through a 0.45 µm membrane (Millipore, U.S). The characteristic colonies were subjected to assays of catalase, bile esculin, and PYR (pyrrolidone arylamidase). Identification was carried out by means of the API 20 Strep system (Biomérieux, France).

Resistance to antibiotics

The study of susceptibility to antibiotics was performed following the Standard for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing.⁸ The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of the VRE was determined by the agar dilution method (serial 2-fold dilutions), for the antibiotics vancomycin (Va) and ampicillin (Ap). The MIC was defined as the least concentration of antibiotic inhibiting visible growth of the bacteria. The positive control used was *E. faecium* ATCC 19434. Resistance to erythromycin 15 µg (Em), teicoplanin 30 µg (Tp), gentamicin 120 µg (Gm), and tetracycline 30 µg (Tc) (Oxoid, U.K) was determined by the antibiotic disc diffusion method and interpreted according to CLSI criteria.^{7,10}

Statistic analysis

Statistical analyses of the data were performed using the software package IBM SPSS Statistics version 20 (IBM Corp., New York, U.S).

RESULTS

In our study, although enterococci were detected in the samples from both sources, VRE were found in 30% of

the samples from the hospital effluent and in 75% of the samples of municipal wastewater. The total counts of enterococci in the urban wastewater were higher than in the hospital effluent (Table 1), giving significant differences

($p = 0.036$). However, the values of VRE were greater in the hospital effluent, showing an odds ratio of 36.4 (95% CI: 26.0-50.8; $p < 0.0001$).

Table 1. Bacterial counts (CFU/mL) in Slanetz Bartley agar with and without vancomycin ($6 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) in samples of hospital effluent and municipal wastewater

	VRE ^a	nVRE ^b	Total ^c	n
Hospital effluent	1.7×10^2	1.7×10^3	1.9×10^3	35
Municipal wastewater	4.4×10^1	1.6×10^4	1.6×10^4	21
Total	2.1×10^2	1.8×10^4	1.8×10^4	56

^aMean value of count in Slanetz Bartley agar with vancomycin ($6 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)

^bMean value of count of enterococci not resistant to vancomycin (nVRE), obtained by means of the difference between the mean values of total enterococci and VRE

^c Total enterococci, corresponding to the mean value of count in Slanetz Bartley agar without vancomycin

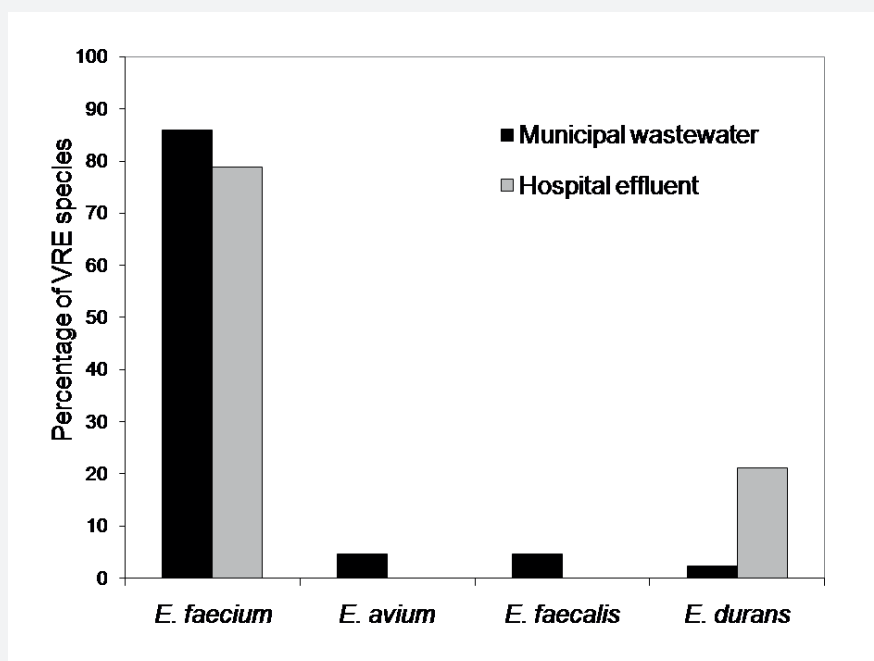


Figure 1. Species of vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE) detected in hospital effluent and municipal wastewater

From the samples with VRE, we selected a number of colonies for further studies regarding proportionality with respect to the VRE count. To these end 32 strains from the hospital effluent and 46 strains of municipal wastewater were isolated. Of these, 60 were identified as *E. faecium*, 2 as *E. faecalis*, 2 as *E. avium*, and 6 were *E. durans* (Fig. 1). Both sources showed a high prevalence of *E. faecium*.

All the strains of enterococci detected in the assays with vancomycin presented high MIC for vancomycin and ampicillin (Table 2). Regarding the rest of the antibiotics tested (Table 3), all the strains studied proved resistant to erythromycin. The VRE strains resistant to gentamicin had a significantly higher prevalence in the hospital effluent ($p = 0.008$). However, the ones resistant to tetracycline and teicoplanin

showed no significant differences between the hospital effluent and the municipal wastewater ($p=0.061$ and 0.95 , respectively). In the samples of hospital effluent, 25% of VRE were resistant to all six antibiotics assayed. In the samples

of municipal wastewater, only 4% were resistant to the six antibiotics, and the most frequent phenotype of resistance was Va Ap Em Tp, identified in 32% of cases.

Table 2. Distribution of the number of resistant strains, according to the minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC₅₀ - MIC₉₀) to ampicillin and vancomycin, of the VRE isolated in municipal wastewater and hospital effluent

Antibiotic	Origin	MIC ₅₀ (µg mL ⁻¹)	MIC ₉₀ (µg mL ⁻¹)	MIC range
Vancomycin	Hospital effluent	>960	>960	480->960
	Municipal wastewater	>960	>960	480->960
Ampicillin	Hospital effluent	240	480	128-960
	Municipal wastewater	>960	>960	128->960

^a Hospital effluent: n = 32

^b Municipal wastewater: n = 46

Table 3. Distribution of the phenotypes of resistance to antibiotics of the VRE isolated from hospital effluent and municipal wastewater

Resistance profile ^a	% of detection (n)	
	Hospital effluent	Municipal wastewater
Va Ap Em Gm Tp Tc	25.0 (8)	4.3 (2)
Va Ap Em Gm Tp	25.0 (8)	15.2 (7)
Va Ap Em Gm Tc	6.3 (2)	
Va Ap Em Tp Tc	6.3 (2)	28.3 (13)
Va Ap Em Gm	15.6 (5)	15.2 (7)
Va Ap Em Tc	3.1 (1)	
Va Ap Em Tp	9.4 (3)	32.6 (15)
Va Ap Em	9.4 (3)	4.3 (2)

^aAdopting the recommendations for nomenclature of the phenotypic characteristics of resistance to antibiotics^{1,9,20}: vancomycin, Va; ampicillin, Ap; erythromycin, Em; teichoplanin, Tp; gentamycin, Gm; and tetracycline, Tc.

DISCUSSION

The increase in enterococci with multiple antibiotic resistance stands as a clinical-therapeutic challenge not only in the U.S. and Europe, but in most of the world, including Argentina. Within its genus, *Enterococcus faecium* is the species most often related with the resistance to multiple antibiotics, vancomycin among them.⁶ Marín *et al.*¹⁷ described the first clinical isolation of *E. faecium* resistant to vancomycin in the city of Mendoza (Argentina), attributing its resistance to the gene *vanA*.

In a previous study, conducted between 1996 and 2010, a total of 1873 isolations of *Enterococcus* spp. proceeding from hospital infections in the Hospital Universitario José de San Martín (Buenos Aires) were analyzed.²² The prevalence of *E. faecium* was found to increase from 1.5% in the year 1996 to 4% in 2010, and over 70% of the isolations of *E. faecium* in hospital infections are resistant to vancomycin, in line with our results (Fig. 1), which would explain the high prevalence of VRE in the hospital effluent of our study. The calculated odds ratio indicates that the presence of VRE is 36.4

times greater in the hospital effluent than in the municipal wastewater. The increased presence of resistant bacteria in hospital effluents and their influence in municipal wastewaters have been described previously, underlining the need to subject hospital effluents to pretreatment.¹⁹

Currently, community infections involving VRE have given rise to environmental diffusion, leading to widespread distribution in urban effluents. Most previous studies coincide generally with our results. Goldstein *et al.*¹² found VRE in the influents of four municipal wastewater treatment plants in the U.S., in mean concentrations that ranged between 2.5×10^3 and 8.6×10^4 CFU/mL. A study in the city of Porto (Portugal), again involving VRE in a hospital effluent²³, arrived at findings in line with ours: the counts of enterococci are similar, and the prevalence of VRE was greater in the hospital effluent than in the municipal wastewater studied. However, our results also show that *E. faecium* and *E. durans* are the species of VRE isolate from the hospital effluent, whereas these authors found *E. faecalis* to be more frequent.

All research studies to date indicate that the vancomycin resistance in enterococci is most often produced by the gene *vanA*, characterized by a high resistance to vancomycin and teicoplanin. Beier *et al.*³ traced 49 of 50 VRE isolates from municipal wastewater to *vanA*. Our results differ, as only 40.7% of the strains isolated from the hospital effluent, and 32.6% of those proceeding from municipal wastewater were resistant to vancomycin and teicoplanin, implying a lesser prevalence of the *vanA* phenotype. Yet our results coincide in that 100% of all the VRE strains isolated were resistant to erythromycin, and 34% of those isolated from the municipal wastewater were resistant to tetracycline. These authors found 76% of the strains to be resistant to gentamycin, as opposed to the 34% of our strains of municipal origin.

It is also important to point out that all our strains were ampicillin resistant, possibly due to the presence of β -lactamase. As can be seen in table 2, the MIC was, in all the strains, much higher than $16 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ for ampicillin and $32 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ for vancomycin, the breakpoints established for resistance.⁸ The resistance to β -lactam antibiotics is common in VRE strains, as the literature shows. In a South American study involving 20 medical centers, with 218 enterococci (either *E. faecalis* or *E. faecium*), 14% of the enterococci were reportedly resistant to vancomycin, the pattern of resistance indicating the gene *vanA*, and 24.8% were resistant to ampicillin and amoxicillin/clavulanate.¹⁴

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, strains of VRE are found in both hospital effluent and urban wastewater, although the greater concen-

tration would be in hospital effluent. All the VRE isolated in this study were moreover resistant to ampicillin and erythromycin, and the strains of hospital origin presented a greater degree of multi-resistance. Hospital effluent constitutes a source of enterococci having multiple resistance to antibiotics, presumably from the feces of patients, because the rules of biosecurity in medical centers would impede other sources of contamination. The multiresistance patterns found in the VRE strains of municipal wastewater present a different distribution, but their high frequency suggests a selective effect of resistance due to an excessive use of antibiotics in the community. Hospital wastewater increased the health and environment risk of sewage, contributing to the dissemination of bacteria resistant to biocides.

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