

Prevalence and antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus

Dr. E. Shamsadh Begum MD, Dr. N. Anbumani MD, Ph D, Dr. J. Kalyani MD, Dr. M. Mallika MD,

Department of Microbiology, Sri Ramachandra University, Porur, Chennai-600116

ABSTRACT

Background: The vast majority of infections assumed to be caused by Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus (CoNS) are a significant consequence of hospitalization. Current antibiotic-prescribing practices, including preoperative antibiotic prophylaxis, have led to the selection of antibiotic-resistant organisms. The purpose of the present study is to provide a current scenario, species distribution in clinical specimens and antimicrobial susceptibility testing, mainly to screen for methicillin resistance, multi-drug resistant strains. **Methodology:** Total 113 isolates of Coagulase-negative Staphylococci were isolated from clinical specimens over a 6 month period in a non consecutive non random manner. Antimicrobial resistance pattern to 20 antimicrobial agents were performed **Results:** Coagulase-negative Staphylococci consisting of 10 different species were isolated. *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (49), *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* (19), *Staphylococcus hominis* (11) were the most commonly isolated species. Antimicrobial susceptibility pattern revealed that they were all universally sensitive to vancomycin and linezolid. Methicillin resistance was noted among 48% of the isolates. Maximum resistance was seen with penicillin (91%) and least with Teicoplanin(3%) **Conclusion:** CoNS are a significant cause of nosocomial bacteremia and their susceptibility to beta-lactamase-stable penicillins is unpredictable. Hence the methicillin resistant CoNS which are also multidrug resistant act as a reservoir for drug resistance in hospitals. Low level glycopeptide resistance encountered in recent years limits its use. For all these reasons, accuracy and promptness in the detection of resistance pattern is of key importance to ensure appropriate antibiotic treatment in infected patients as well as control the spread of resistance in hospital environments.

Key words: Coagulase-negative Staphylococci, antimicrobial resistance

INTRODUCTION

Coagulase-negative staphylococcus (CoNS) is a heterogeneous group of adaptable and opportunistic pathogens whose adaptability to persist and multiply in a variety of environments causes a wide spectrum of diseases in humans. Often identification of *Staphylococcus* is limited to a rapid screening test for *Staphylococcus aureus* and non *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates are simply designated as CoNS.

We should not disregard any of these organisms until their clinical significance is resolved and since they are

frequently opportunistic pathogens, we may never completely resolve the question of significance.

Multiple resistances to antibiotics have been reported in many CoNS isolates, making infections they cause difficult to treat^[1-5]. However, despite the development of multiple resistances and the growing importance as nosocomial pathogens, not all species are pathogenic. It is, therefore, important to appreciate CoNS isolates from clinical materials^[6].

After admission to the hospital and especially after exposure to multiple courses of antibiotics, or surgical prophylaxis, patients become colonized with multi-drug resistant strains and other more resistant CoNS species such as *Staphylococcus haemolyticus*. This has led to use of glycopeptides in high risk patients and thereby its low level resistance in hospital strains^[7]. The selection of glycopeptide resistance and the potential transmission

Address for correspondence: Dr. E. Shamsadh Begum, MD
Assistant Professor, Department of Microbiology
Sri Ramachandra University, Porur, Chennai-600116
E-mail: shamsadh@gmail.com/shamsadh@live.com

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of such resistance between species have led to call for restricted use of glycopeptides.

The objective of this study was to determine the incidence of CoNS species from different clinical samples and their resistance patterns so as to provide these data on the prevailing strains in the hospital.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bacterial strains: 113 strains of CoNS recovered from cultures of clinical specimens over a period of six months from November 2004 to April 2005 from hospitalized patients were studied. Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus was identified based on the conventional scheme of identification proposed by Kloos and Schleifer^[8]. Clinical significance was based on repeated isolation of the same organism from the same site.

Antimicrobial susceptibility testing was done on Mueller-Hinton agar according to standard procedures^[9]. Methicillin resistance was screened by both oxacillin and cefoxitin discs. *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923 and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* ATCC 12228 strains were used as controls. Results were interpreted as per CLSI guidelines^[10].

RESULTS

The distribution of 113 CoNS isolates according to species and clinical material sources are presented in Table 1. Data showed *S.epidermidis* to be the most common CoNS species (n=55) and blood cultures yielded the highest number of isolates (n=30). ICU was the most important source of CoNS isolates contributing 44 isolates followed by post operative surgical wards.

RESISTANCE TO ANTIMICROBIALS

The resistance patterns of the isolates to twenty different antibiotics are presented in Table 2.

Among the β-lactams, maximum resistance was seen with penicillin (91%) followed by ampicillin (72%). Resistance to methicillin was seen in 48% of the CoNS isolates. With the cephalosporins, 68% were resistant to cephalixin and 65% to cephotaxime.

In the macrolides group, 83% of the isolates showed resistance to erythromycin. While within the fluoroquinolones, resistance to ciprofloxacin and ofloxacin were found in 60% and 50.4% of the CoNS isolates respectively.

With reference to aminoglycosides, higher percentage (80%) of resistance was seen for gentamicin when compared to amikacin (48.6%). Cotrimaxazole and nitrofurantoin were used only for urinary isolates and 75% were resistant to both the drugs. 42 % of the isolates were resistant to rifampicin.

While all CoNS strains were sensitive to oxazolidones (linezolid), with glycopeptides 100% sensitivity was found to vancomycin and only 97.3% to teicoplanin. 64% of *S.epidermidis*, 78% of *S.baemolyticus* and 50% of *S.saprophyticus* were multiple resistant to 3 or more of the following group of agents: β-lactams, aminoglycosides, macrolides, quinolones and trimethoprim. (Table 3)

DISCUSSION

This study showed that *S. epidermidis* was the most common CoNS species comprising 43% of all isolates similar to that of other reports^[11-16]. CoNS was reported as an important cause of blood stream infections and the second most common source after wound swabs in a hospital in Lebanon and Kuwait^[17-18].

Although there exists about 33 CoNS species, only a few of them have been associated with an increase in hospital acquired infections due to the use of invasive elements^[19]. In a survey with dialysis patients carried out in 2002, 40 to 60% of the infections were caused by CoNS species.

Table 1: Distribution of CoNS in clinical specimens

Species	Exudate	Blood	Urine	Total
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	11	30	8	49
<i>Staphylococcus haemolyticus</i>	5	9	5	19
<i>Staphylococcus hominis</i>	4	4	3	11
<i>Staphylococcus cohnii</i>	3	4	2	9
<i>Staphylococcus capitis</i>	3	3	1	7
<i>Staphylococcus warneri</i>	5	1	1	7
<i>Staphylococcus simulans</i>	3	1	1	5
<i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i>	0	1	3	4
<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>Staphylococcus xylosus</i>	0	1	0	1
Total	34	55	24	113

Table 2: Resistance to Antimicrobial Agents

Antimicrobial agents	Total No of isolates (N=113)	Percentage %
Penicillin G (10 units)	103	91.1
Ampicillin (10 µg)	82	72.5
Cloxacillin (5 µg)	72	63.7
Oxacillin (1 µg)	54	47.7
Cephalexin (30 µg)	77	68.1
Cefotaxime (30 µg)	73	64.6
Cefoxitin (30 µg)	57	50.4
Gentamicin (5 µg)	90	79.6
Amikacin (30 µg)	55	48.6
Tobramycin (5 µg)	53	46.9
Norfloxacin(10 µg)	59	52.2
Ciprofloxacin (5 µg)	68	60.1
Ofloxacin (5 µg)	57	50.4
Erythromycin (15 µg)	94	83.1
Rifampicin (5 µg)	48	42.4
Cotrimaxazole	85	75.2
Nitrofurantoin (300 µg)	85	75.2
Linezolid (30 µg)	0	0
Vancomycin (30 µg)	0	0
Teicoplanin (5 µg)	3	2.65
No resistance	8	7

Table 3: Multiple drug resistance of CoNS

CoNS Species	Number tested	Number resistant to >3 group of agents %
<i>S. epidermidis</i>	49	(16)64%
<i>S. haemolyticus</i>	19	(15)78%
<i>S. hominis</i>	11	(4)80%
<i>S. cohnii</i>	9	(4)100%
<i>S. capitis</i>	7	(1)100%
<i>S. warneri</i>	7	0
<i>S. simulans</i>	5	0
<i>S. saprophyticus</i>	4	0
<i>S. lugdunensis</i>	1	0
<i>S. xylosus</i>	1	0
Total	113	(40)65%

In another study among catheter related blood stream infections – 96% were *S. epidermidis*^[21]. Similarly in another study, of the isolated CoNS strains, 51% were *S. epidermidis*, 18% *S. haemolyticus*, 16% *S. saprophyticus*^[22]. The results obtained in our study were similar coinciding with the fact that the most frequently isolated CoNS strain was *S. epidermidis* followed by *S. haemolyticus*.

High incidence of methicillin resistance in the Staphylococci is a common problem in many institutions^[1,3,12]. The 48 % incidence of methicillin resistance observed in this study was almost equal to that noted in *S. aureus*, isolated in the same hospital during the same study period.

Methicillin resistance in Staphylococci necessitated the use of the glycopeptides vancomycin and recently teicoplanin

for the empiric treatment of serious Staphylococcal infections^[2,6,15]. Subsequent resistance to vancomycin was reported in some strains of *S. haemolyticus*^[23–25]. *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* is known to be unique among Coagulase-negative Staphylococci in being predisposed to develop glycopeptide resistance and especially to teicoplanin for which MICs are increased^[26]. Three of our *S. haemolyticus* isolates expressed resistance to teicoplanin.

CONCLUSION

The increasing importance of CoNS nowadays may be due in part to the growing appreciation of this group of organisms as opportunistic pathogens and to the increase in the use of transient or permanent medical devices, such as intravascular catheters and prosthetic devices, in seriously ill and immunocompromised patients (i.e., intensive care patients, premature newborns, and cancer and transplant patients). CoNS infections often can be life-threatening in these patients.

Although *Staphylococcus epidermidis* accounts for most CoNS infections, many other species have been identified in association with human infections. CoNS species identification, which is still difficult for most clinical laboratories, is necessary in order to establish epidemiological trends, confirm treatment failures, or determine the cause of specific infections.

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