



Organización Mundial  
de Sanidad Animal  
Fundada como OIE

# Vigilancia de la Resistencia Antimicrobiana: Bases y Herramientas Microbiológicas y Genómicas



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# Tópicos

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- Conceptos en RAM y producción.
- Bases microbiológicas/genéticas de la RAM.
- Antibióticos en acuicultura.
- Principales mecanismos de RAM.
- Bases genéticas de la RAM en acuicultura.
- RAM y Salud Única
- Conclusiones.

# Conceptos en RAM y producción

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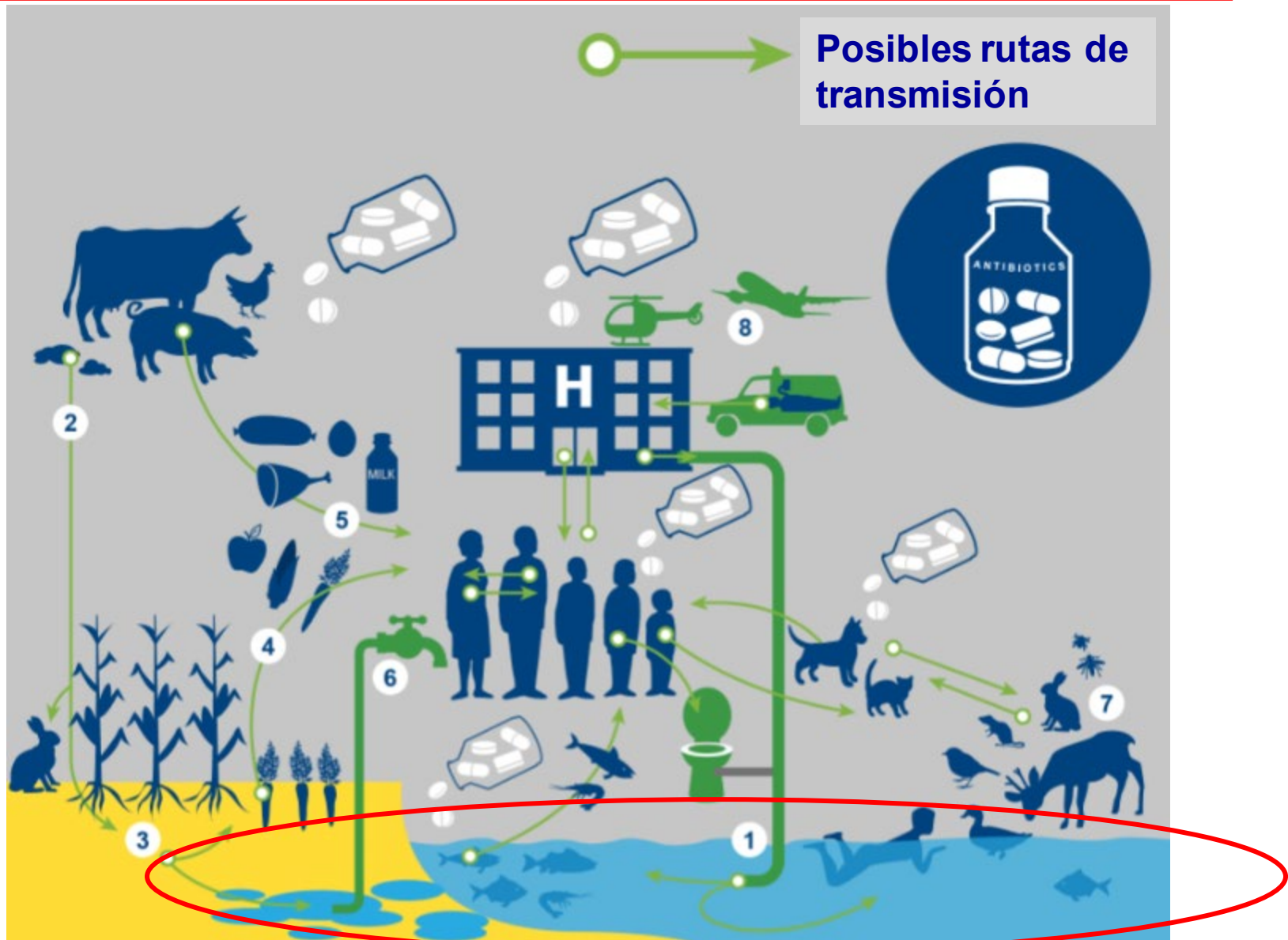
- ✓ La microbiota es esencial para los seres vivos y ecosistemas.
- ✓ Esta microbiota es específica para cada especie animal.
- ✓ ATMs seleccionan y reducen la diversidad de la microbiota.
- ✓ La disminución de la microbiota favorece infecciones.
- ✓ El uso de ATM favorece la emergencia/transferencia horizontal de la RAM.

# Conceptos en RAM y producción

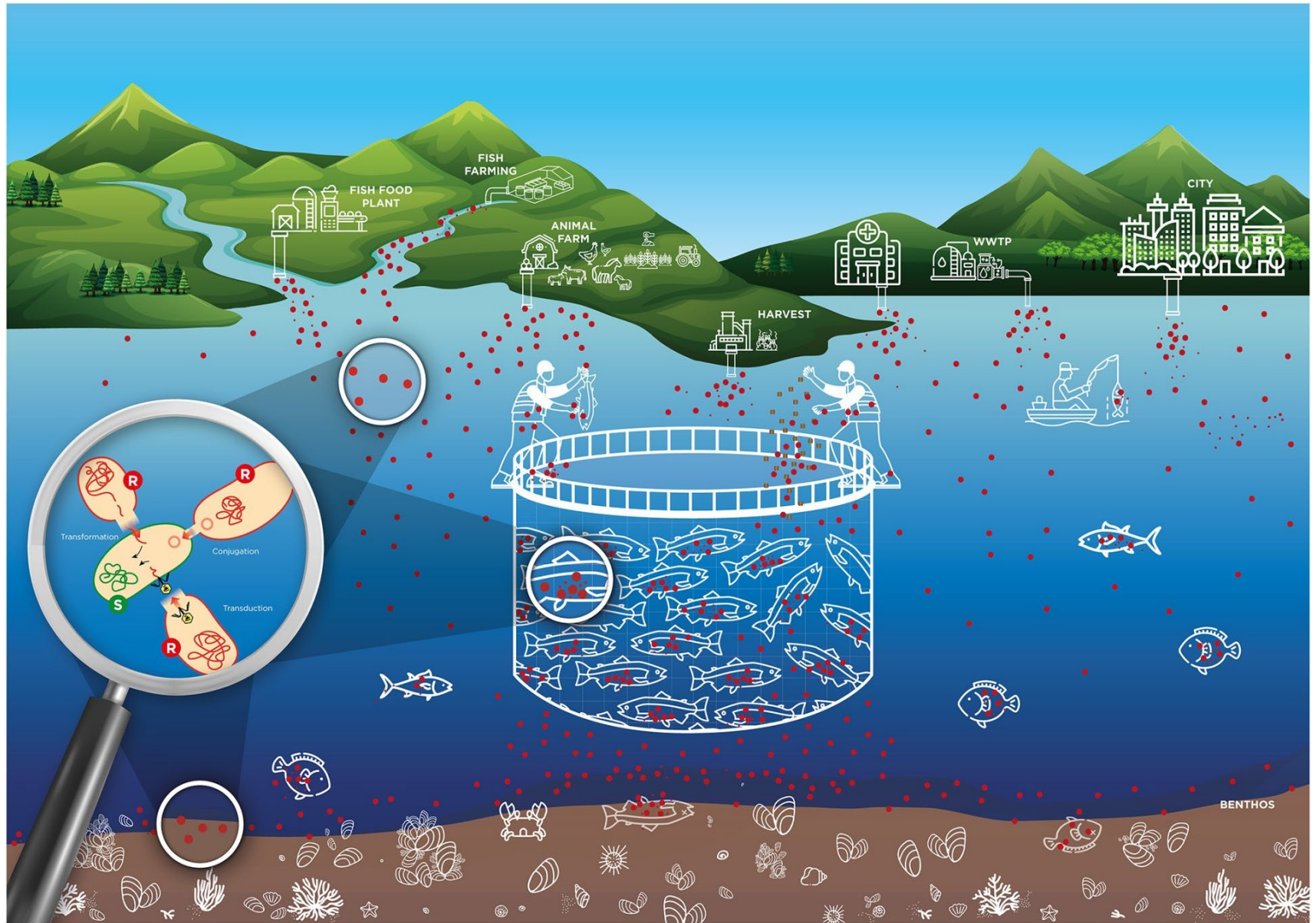
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- ✓ ATM en producción generan residuos.
- ✓ Alimentos derivados pueden contener residuos y/o bacterias resistentes.
- ✓ Bacterias en alimentos pueden transmitir AMR para patógenos o comensales humanos.
- ✓ Residuos son descartados para el ambiente, o reutilizados (abono orgánico).
- ✓ Ambientes acuáticos son *hotspots* para transferencia de genes RAM.

# Dissemination of AMR

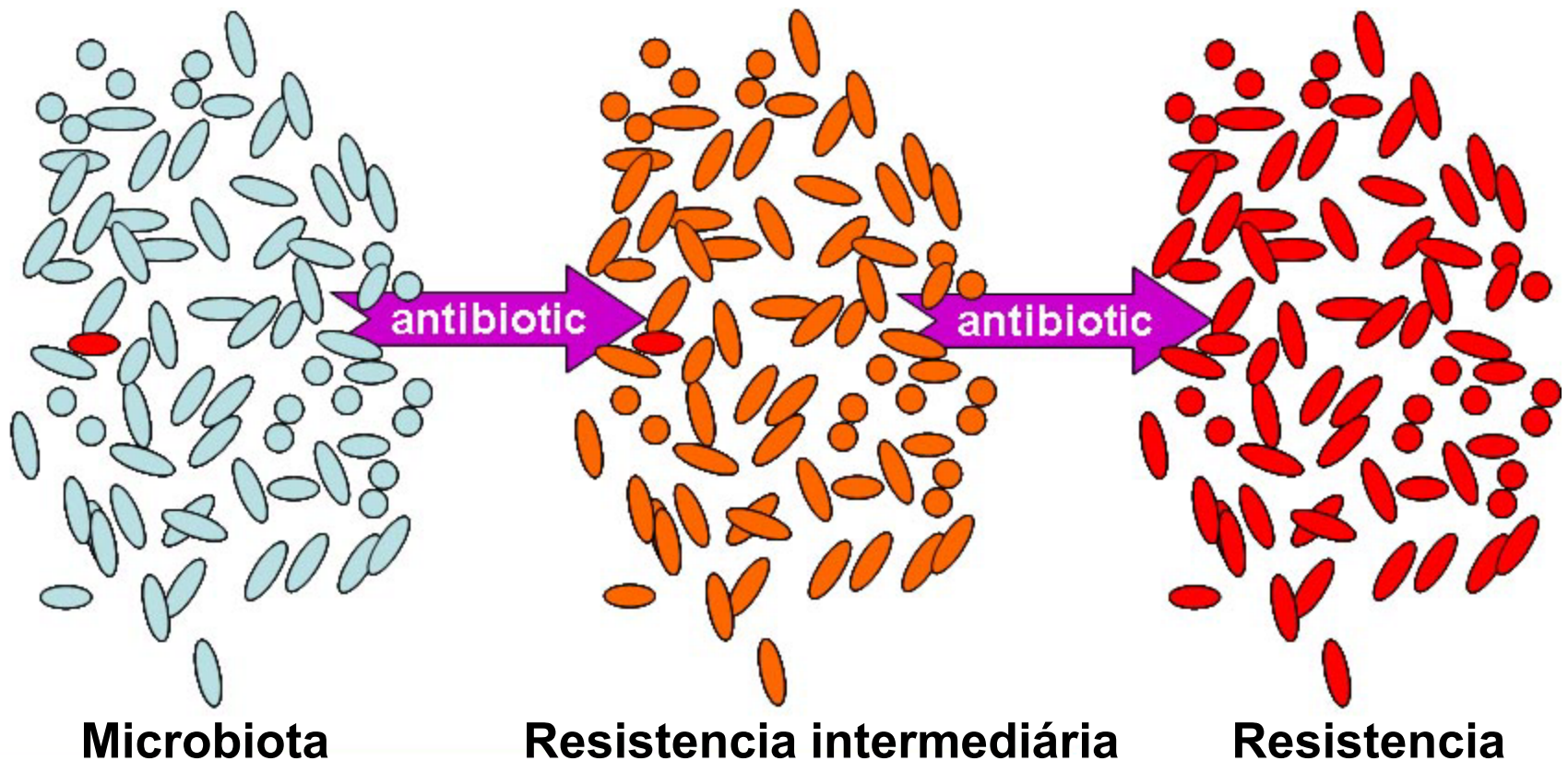


# Origen de la RAM en ambientes acuáticos

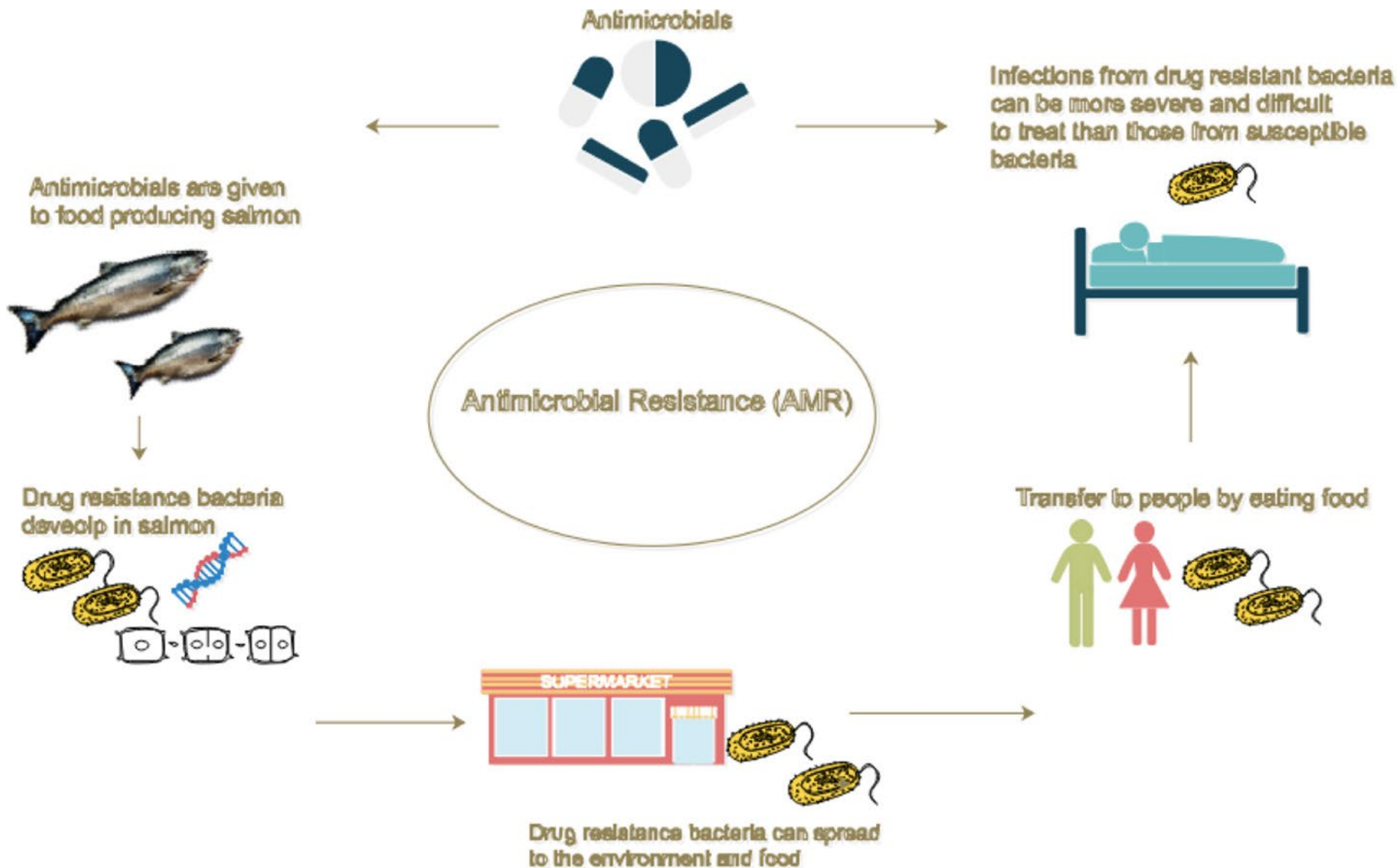


# RAM y presión selectiva

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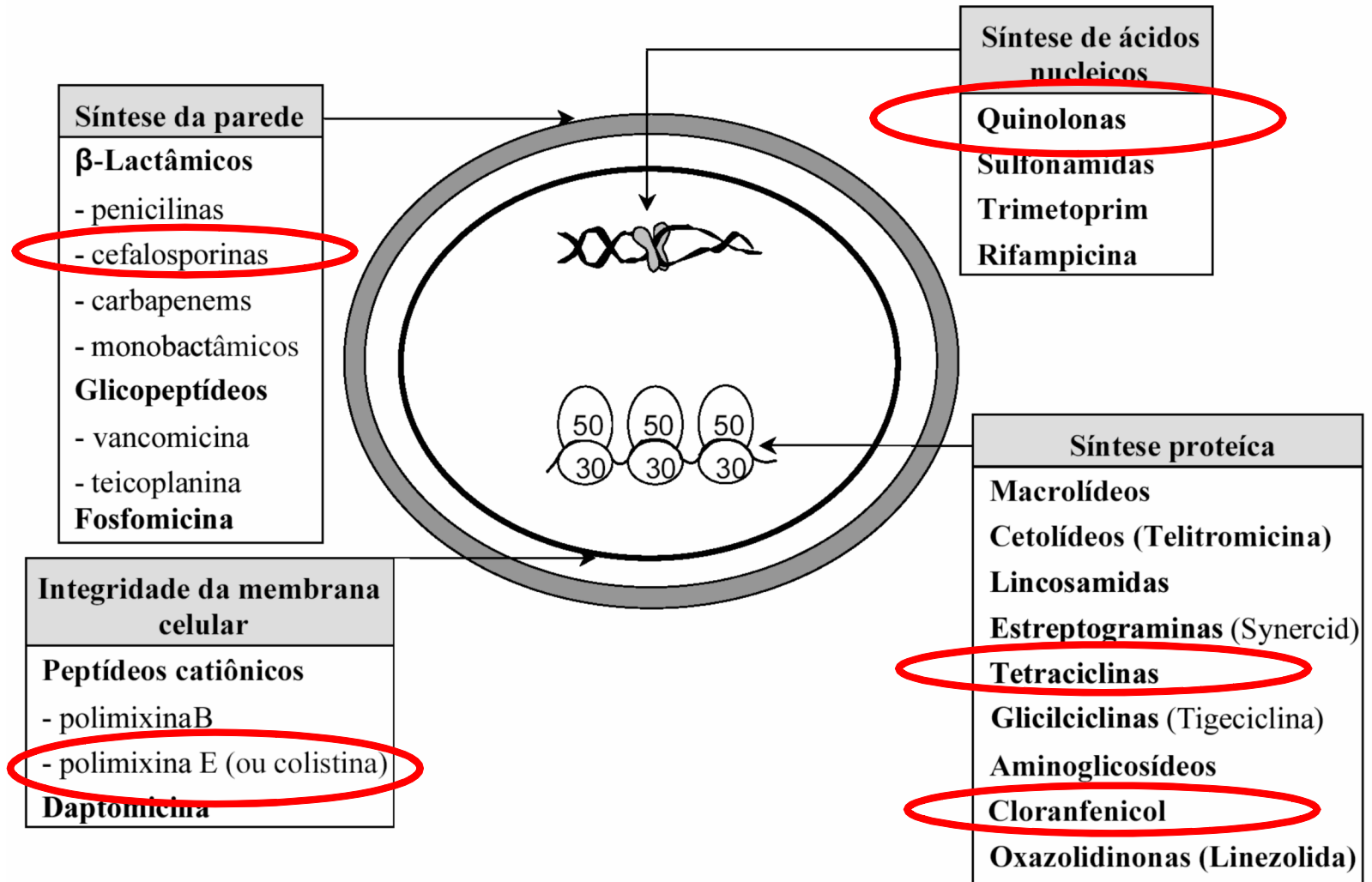


# Importancia de la RAM en acuicultura



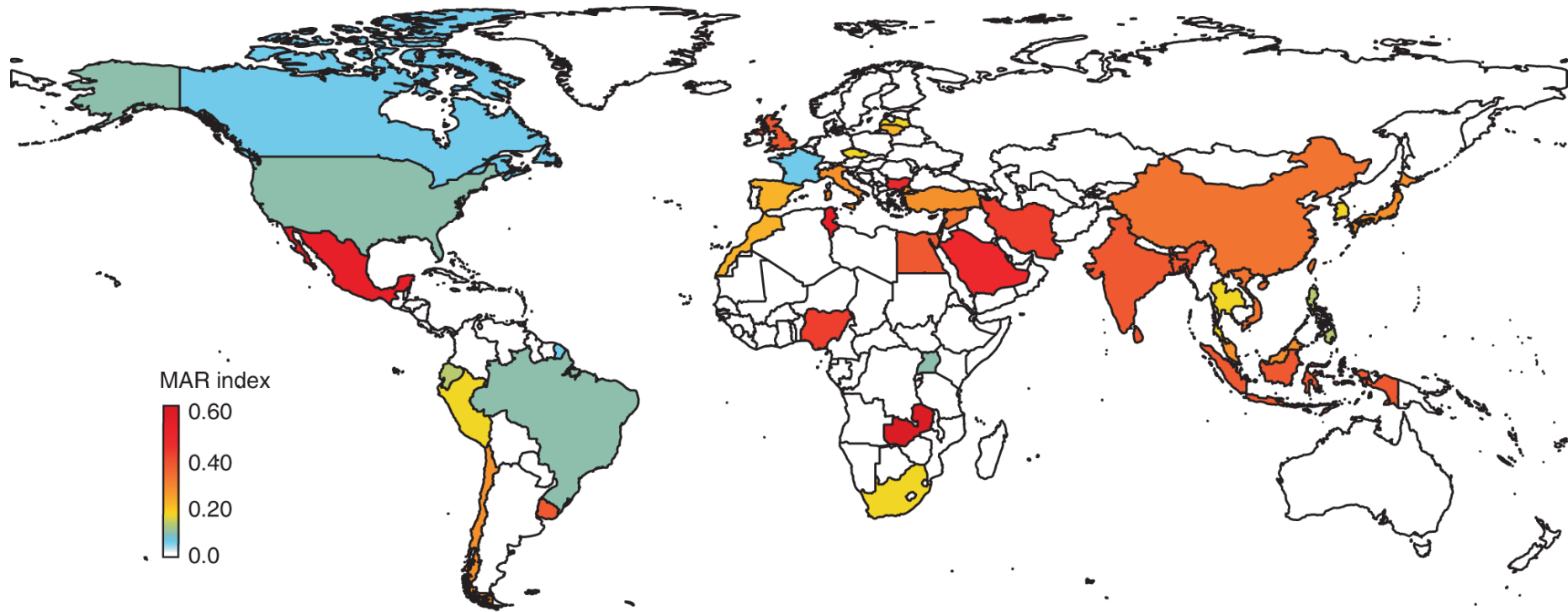


# Antibacterianos em animais de produção

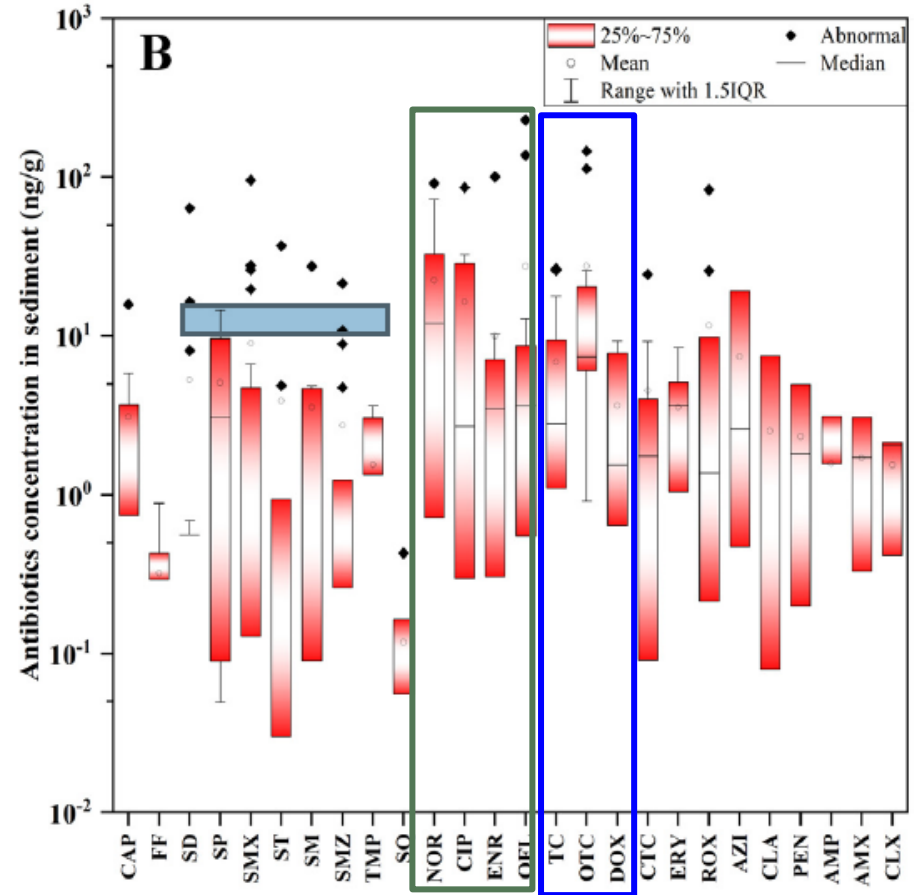
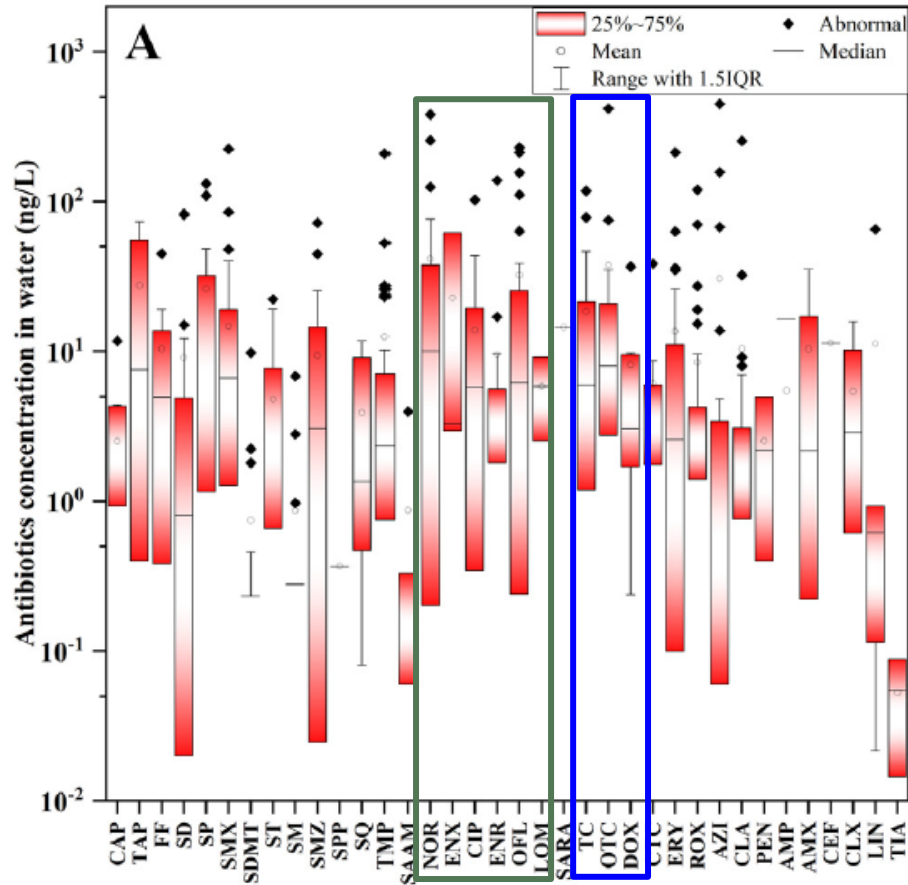


# Índice RAM Global en acuicultura

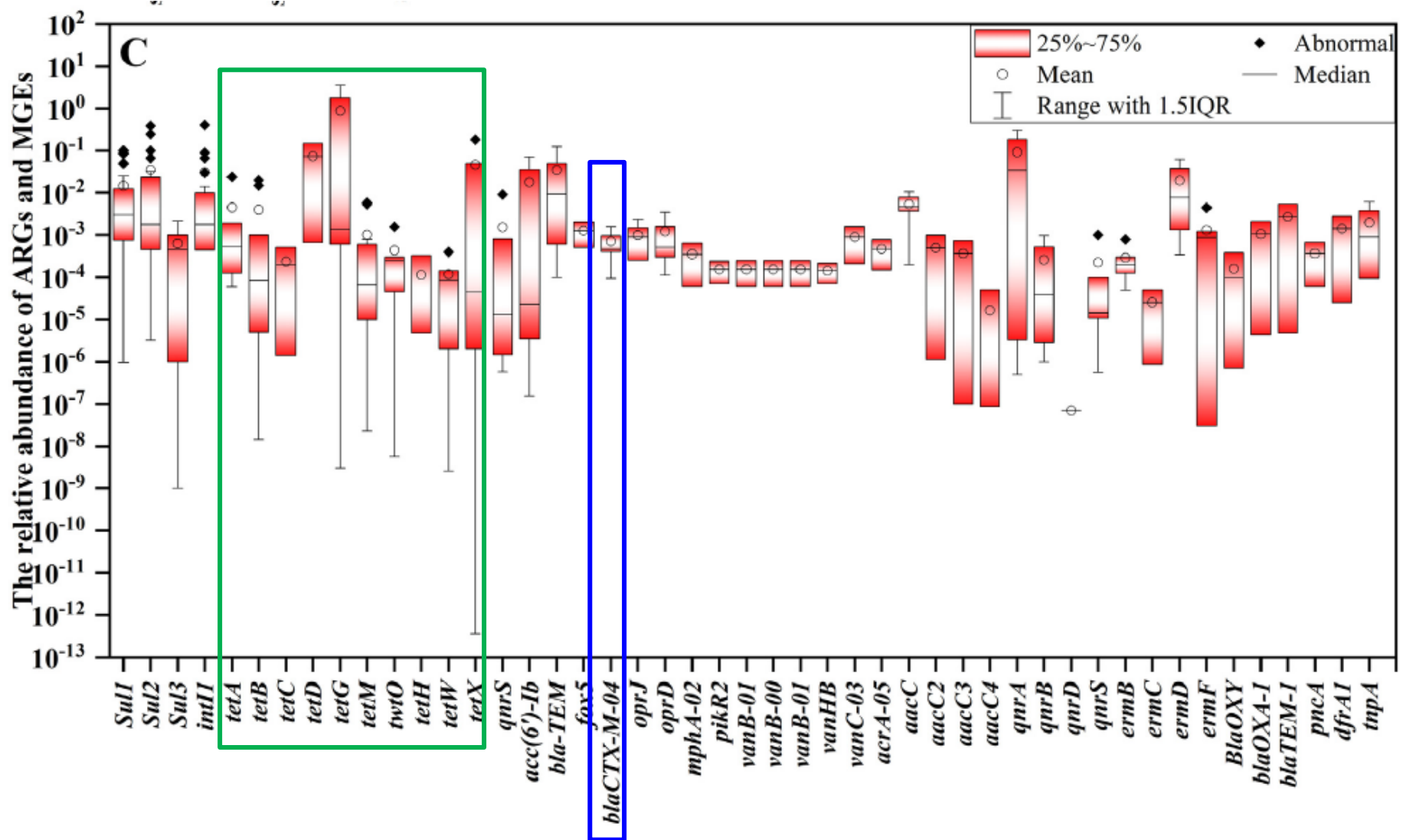
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# Concetración de ATB en ambiente estuarino/costero

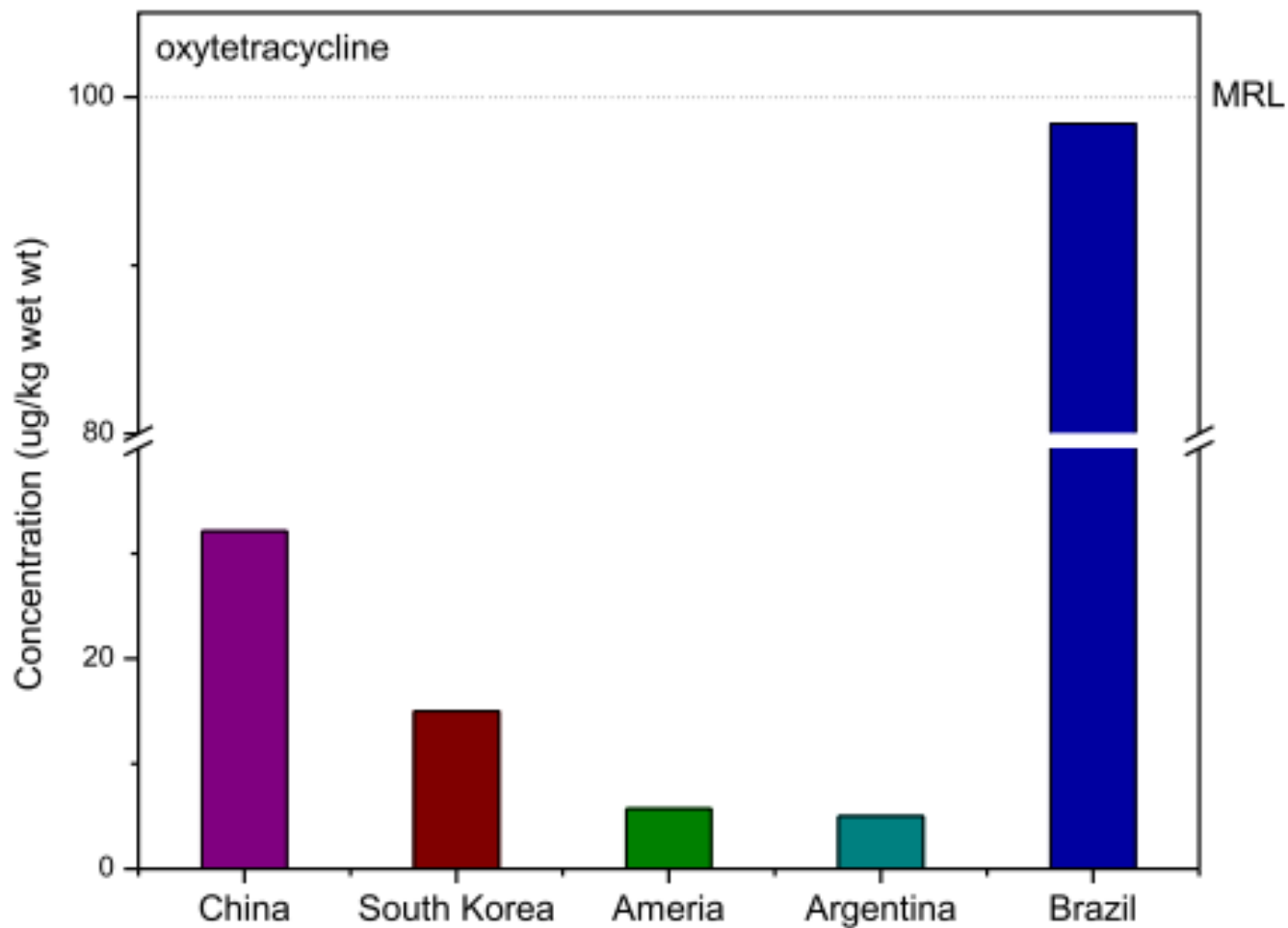


# Genes de resistencia en ambiente estuarino/costero

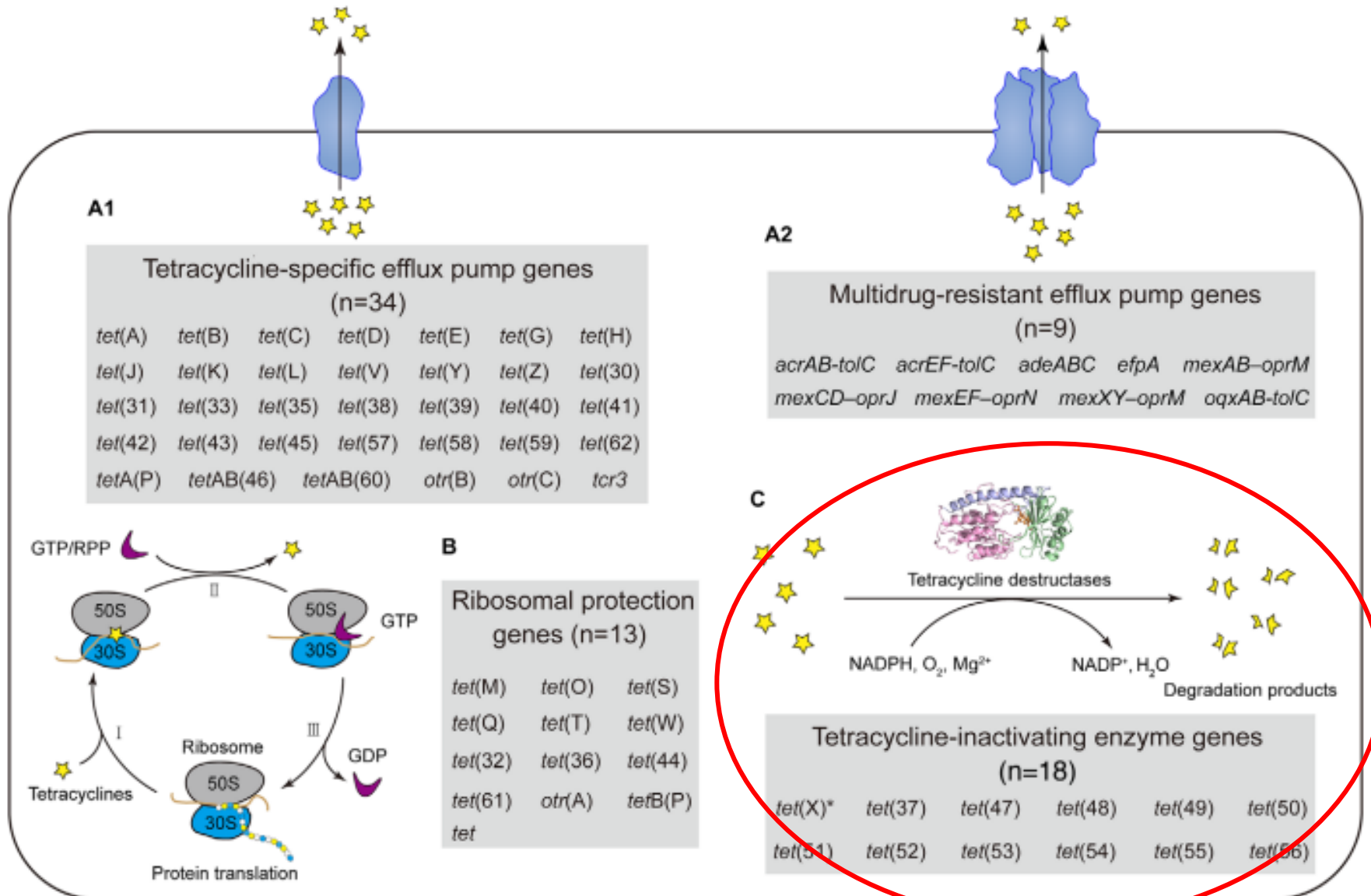


# Oxitetraciclina en productos de acuicultura

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# Resistência a las tetraciclinas

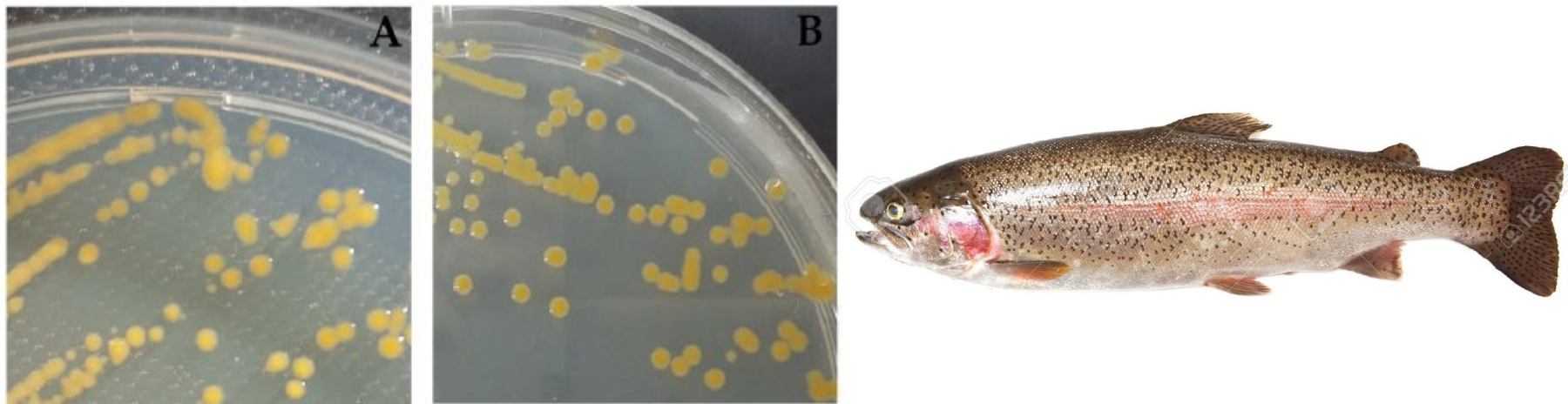




Article

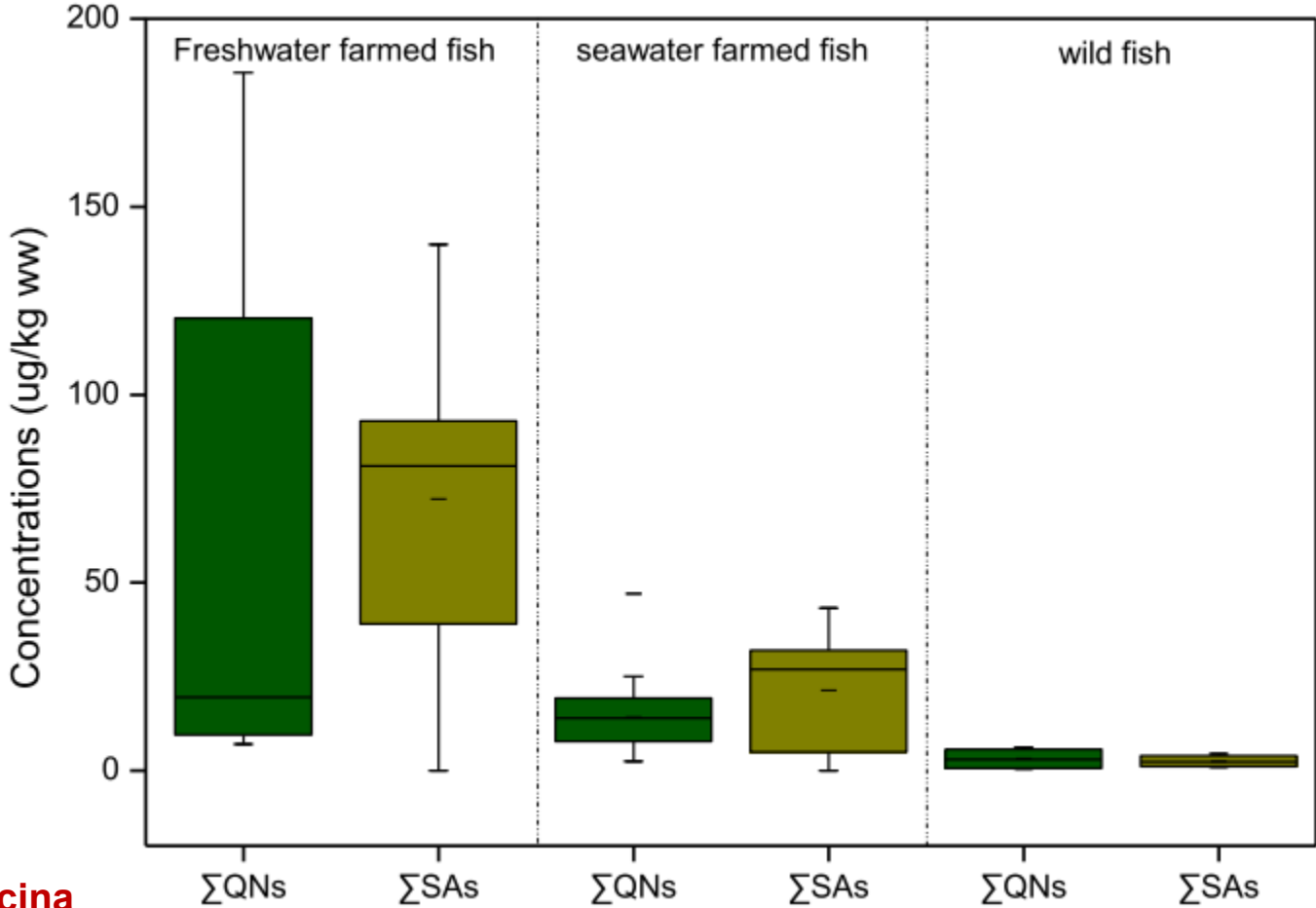
# Genetic Characterization of the Tetracycline-Resistance Gene *tet(X)* Carried by Two *Epilithonimonas* Strains Isolated from Farmed Diseased Rainbow Trout, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* in Chile

Christopher Concha <sup>1</sup>, Claudio D. Miranda <sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Javier Santander <sup>3</sup>  and Marilyn C. Roberts <sup>4</sup>



**Figure 1.** Colony morphotypes of the *Epilithonimonas* strains recovered from diseased rainbow trout from Chilean farms grown on TYES agar: (A) FP105; (B) FP211-J200.

# Residuos de fluoroquinolonas y sulfas en pescados



Enrofloxacin  
Norfloxacin  
Ciprofloxacin



# Resistencia a las fluoroquinolonas

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**A** Enrofloxacina  
Ciprofloxacina



**girasa**

**gyrA**

**gyrB**

**Bacteria Suscetível**



**Mutación**

**B** Enrofloxacina  
Ciprofloxacina



**girasa**

**gyrA'**

**gyrB'**

**Bacteria Resistente**

# Patógenos de prioridad crítica

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## Priority 1: CRITICAL

- *Acinetobacter baumannii*, carbapenem-resistant
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, carbapenem-resistant
- *Enterobacteriaceae*, carbapenem-resistant, ESBL-producing

## Priority 2: HIGH

- *Enterococcus faecium*, vancomycin-resistant
- *Staphylococcus aureus*, methicillin-resistant, vancomycin-intermediate and resistant
- *Helicobacter pylori*, clarithromycin-resistant
- *Campylobacter* spp., fluoroquinolone-resistant
- *Salmonellae*, fluoroquinolone-resistant
- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, cephalosporin-resistant, fluoroquinolone-resistant

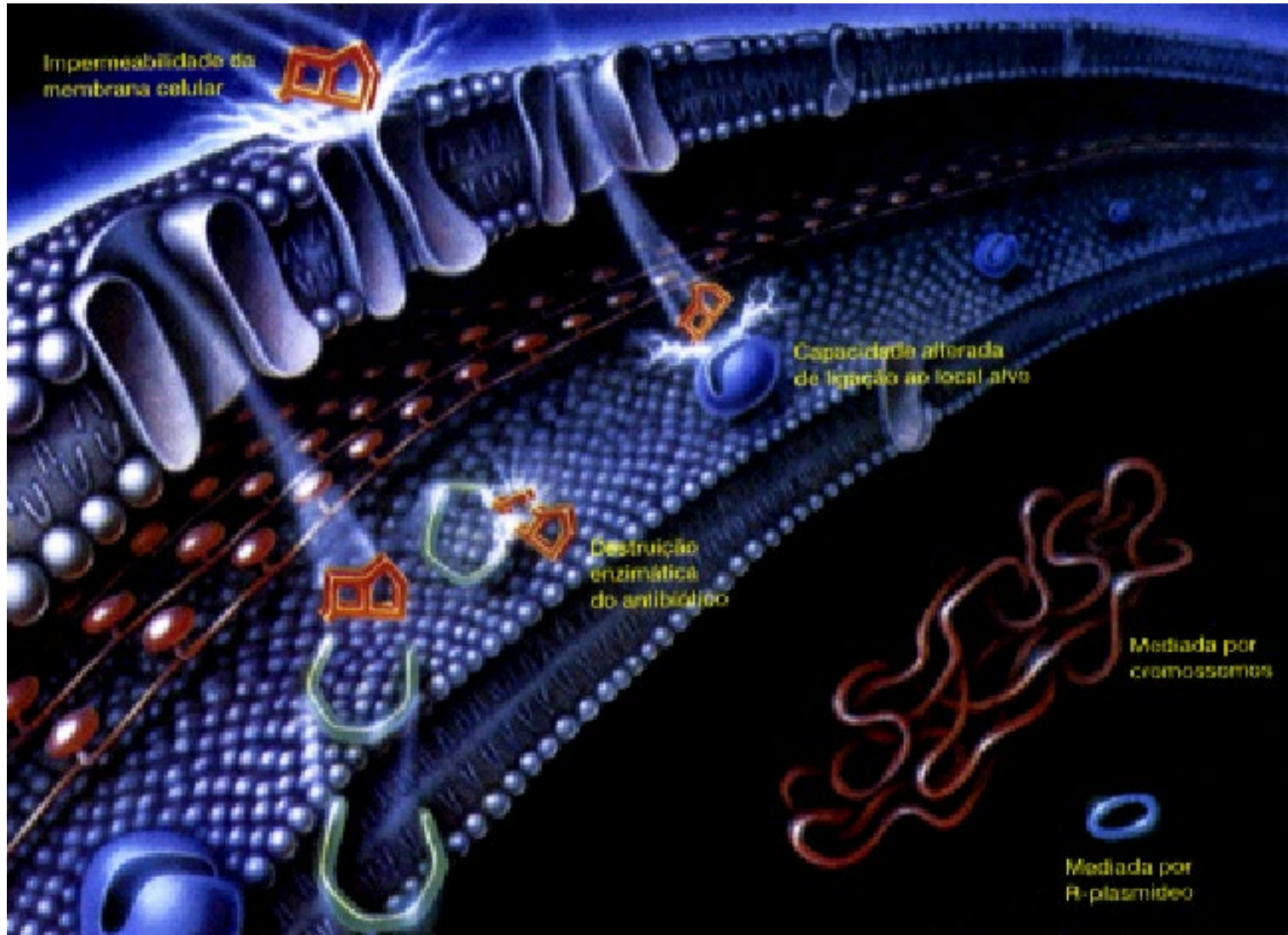
## Priority 3: MEDIUM

- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, penicillin-non-susceptible
- *Haemophilus influenzae*, ampicillin-resistant
- *Shigella* spp., fluoroquinolone-resistant



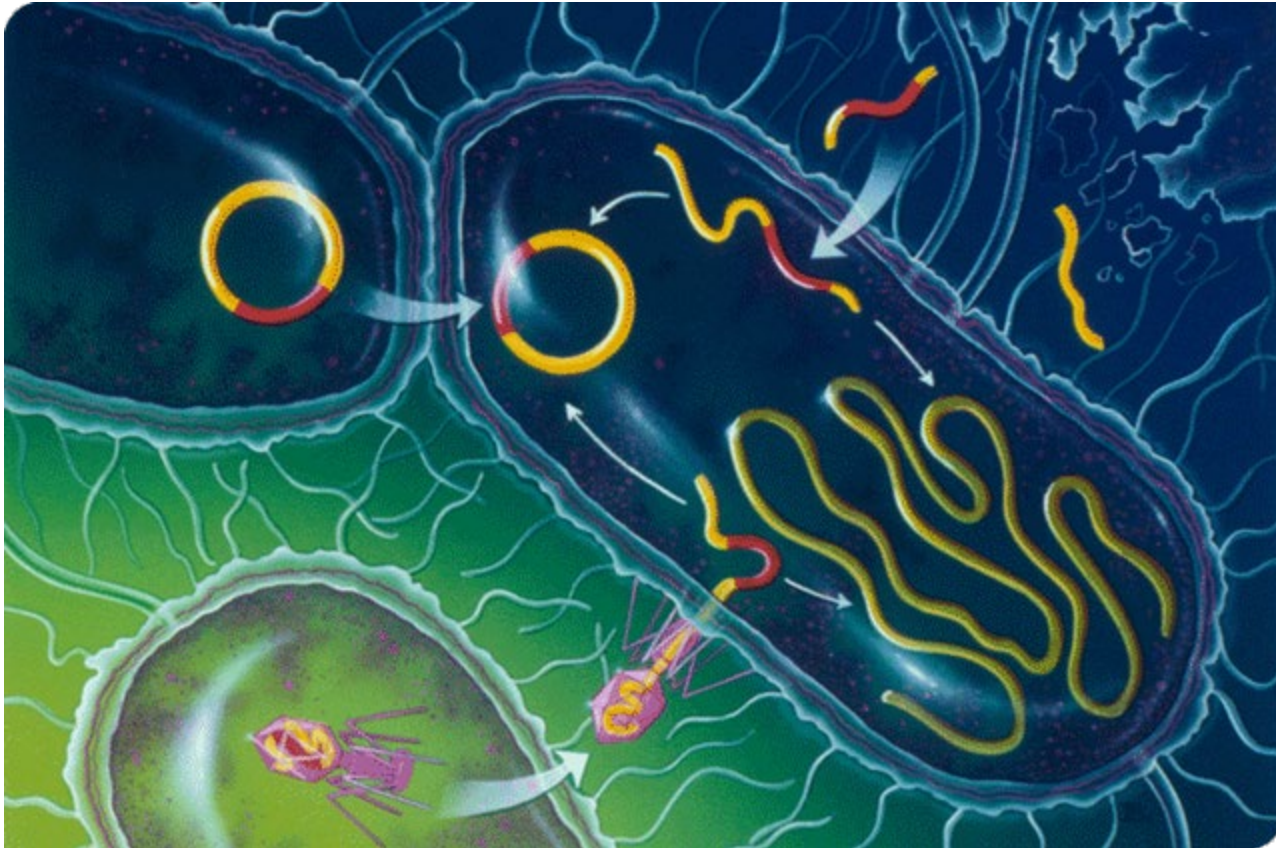
World Health  
Organization

# Resistencia a los beta-lactámicos (BLEE/Carba)



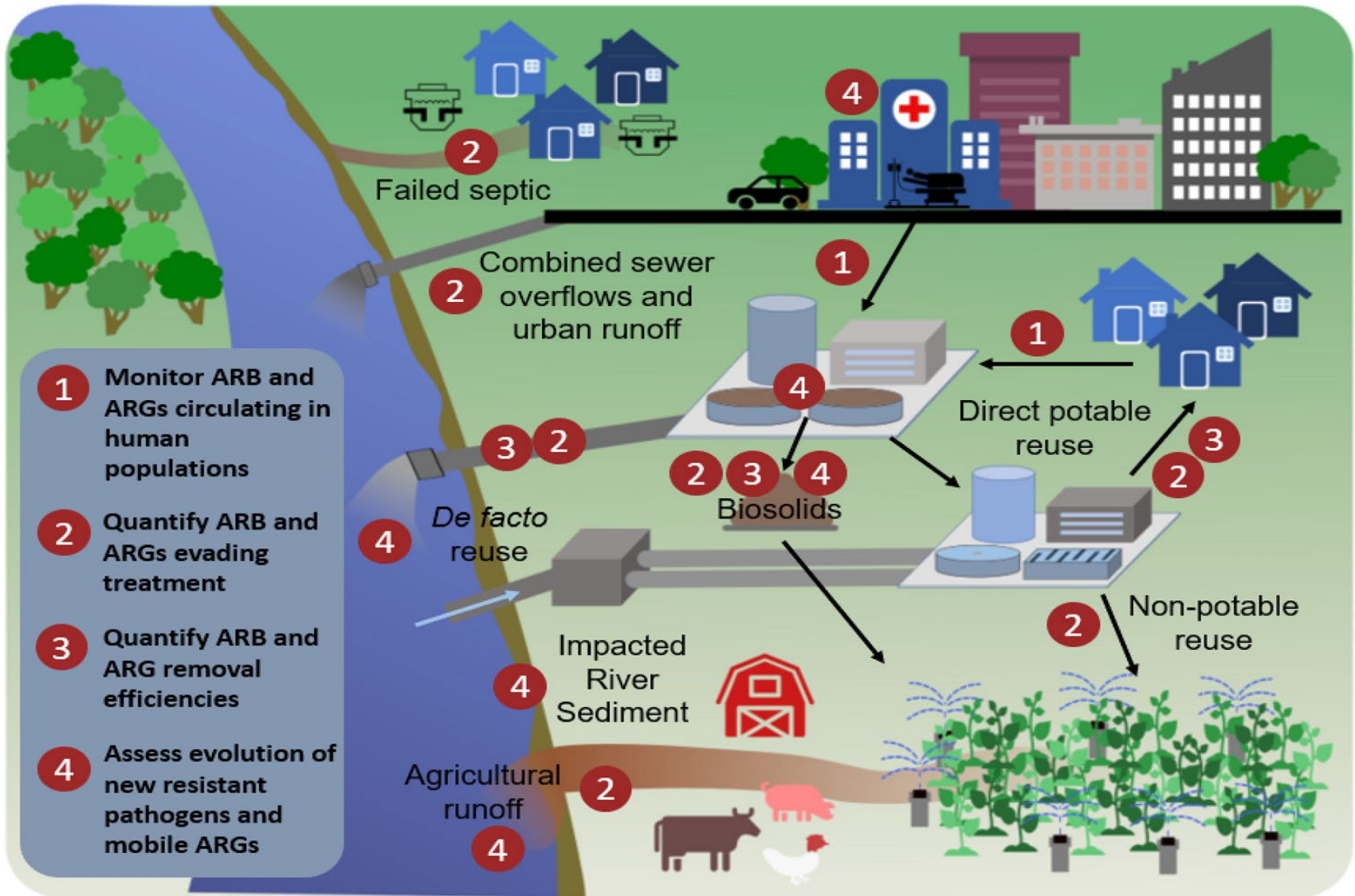
# Mobilización genética

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1. **Conjugación**
2. **Transformación**
3. **Transducción**

# Vigilancia de la RAM



# 1. Vigilancia: bacterias bioindicadoras

Available at [www.veterinaryworld.org/Vol.15/April-2022/33.pdf](http://www.veterinaryworld.org/Vol.15/April-2022/33.pdf)

**Table-1:** Bacterial species for inclusion in AMR surveillance programs in animals.

Bacterial Species	Category	Associated Animal Species	Reference
Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus pseudintermedius</i>	Animal-only pathogens	Companion animals	[25]
<i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i> , <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> , and <i>Histophilus somni</i>	Animal-only pathogens	Cattle	[24]
<i>Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae</i> , <i>Haemophilus parasuis</i>	Animal-only pathogens	Pig	[26]
<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	Animal-only pathogens	Cattle, pig	[21]
Enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i>	Animal-only pathogens	Pig, calves	[21]
<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Animal-only pathogens	Slaughtered food animals	[21]
Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and extraintestinal pathogenic <i>E. coli</i>	Zoonothroponotic pathogens	Dog, cat, horse	[21]
<i>Salmonella</i> spp. and <i>Campylobacter</i> spp.	Zoonotic foodborne pathogens	Cattle, pig and poultry	[21]
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp. and <i>E. coli</i>	Indicator bacteria	Healthy livestock and poultry	[27]

*Renibacterium salmoninarum*  
*Streptococcus iniae*  
*Flavobacterium psychrophilum*  
 ¿Acuicultura? *Aeromonas* spp.  
*Vibrio* spp.  
*Edwardsiella*  
*Flavobacterium* spp.  
*Piscirickettsia salmonis*

# 2. Vigilancia: cultivo de bacterias

Available at [www.veterinaryworld.org/Vol.15/April-2022/33.pdf](http://www.veterinaryworld.org/Vol.15/April-2022/33.pdf)

**Table-2:** Media used for culture of bacteria recommended for AMR surveillance programs in animals.

Bacterial Species	Pre-enrichment		Selective enrichment		Isolation		Reference
	Media	Incubation	Media	Incubation	Media	Incubation	
<i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.	-	-	-	-	Baird-Parker agar	35-37°C (45-48 h)	[38]
<i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i>	-	-	-	-	Blood agar	37°C (24 h)	[29]
<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	-	-	-	-	Blood agar	37°C (24 h)	[29]
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Lactose broth	35±2°C (24 h)	EC broth	44.5°C (24 h)	L-EMB, EMB agar	35±2°C (24 h)	[39]
<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Lactose broth	35°C (24 h)	TT broth	35±2.0°C (24 h)	XLD agar	35°C (24 h)	[40]
	BPW	35±2°C (24 h)	RV broth	42°C (24 h)	BS agar HE agar	35°C (24 h) 35°C (24 h)	
<i>Campylobacter</i> spp.	Bolton broth	37°C (4 h)	Bolton broth	42°C (48 h)	mCCDA AHB agar	37-42°C (24-48 h) 37-42°C (24-48 h)	[41]

BPW=Buffered peptone water, TT=Tetrathionate, RV=Rappaport-Vassiliadis, L-EMB=Levine's eosin-methylene blue, EMB=Eosin-methylene blue, XLD=Xylose lysine desoxycholate, BS=Bismuth sulfite, HE=Hektoen enteric, mCCDA=Modified campy blood-free agar, AHB=Abeyta-Hunt-Bark

# 3. Vigilancia: antibiótico (biomarcador)

**Table-3:** Suggested antimicrobials for inclusion in AMR surveillance programs in animals.

Antibiotic class	Antibiotic	Target bacterial species	Reference
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin	<i>Salmonella, E. coli, Campylobacter, Enterococcus, Staphylococcus</i>	[11,21,28,29]
Amphenicols	Streptomycin	<i>Campylobacter, Enterococcus</i>	
	Chloramphenicol	<i>Salmonella, E. coli, Enterococcus, Staphylococcus</i>	
Second generation cephalosporins	Cefoxitin	<i>Salmonella, E. coli, Staphylococcus</i>	
Third generation cephalosporins	Cefatoxime	<i>Salmonella, E. coli</i>	
	Ceftriaxone	<i>Salmonella, E. coli</i>	
	Ceftazidime	<i>Salmonella, E. coli</i>	
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin	<i>Salmonella, E. coli, Campylobacter, Enterococcus, Staphylococcus</i>	
	Nalidixic acid	<i>Salmonella, E. coli, Campylobacter</i>	
	Pefloxacin	<i>Salmonella, E. coli</i>	
Rifamycins	Rifampicin	<i>Staphylococcus</i>	
Sulfonamides	Sulfisoxazole	<i>Salmonella, E. coli, Staphylococcus</i>	
	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	<i>Salmonella, E. coli, Staphylococcus</i>	
Trimethoprim	Trimethoprim	<i>Salmonella, E. coli, Staphylococcus</i>	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline	<i>Salmonella, E. coli, Campylobacter, Enterococcus, Staphylococcus</i>	
	Doxycycline	<i>Campylobacter</i>	
Carbapenems	Imipenem	<i>Salmonella, E. coli</i>	
	Meropenem	<i>Salmonella, E. coli</i>	
Polymyxins	Colistin	<i>Salmonella, E. coli</i>	



# 4. Vigilancia: método fenotípico

**Table-4:** Phenotypic antimicrobial susceptibility test methods commonly used in laboratories.

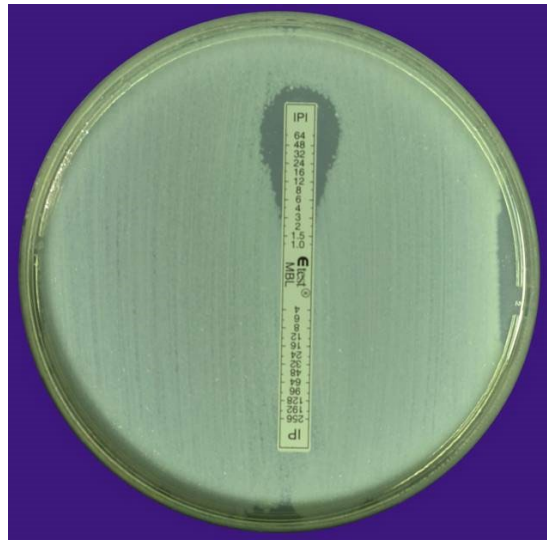
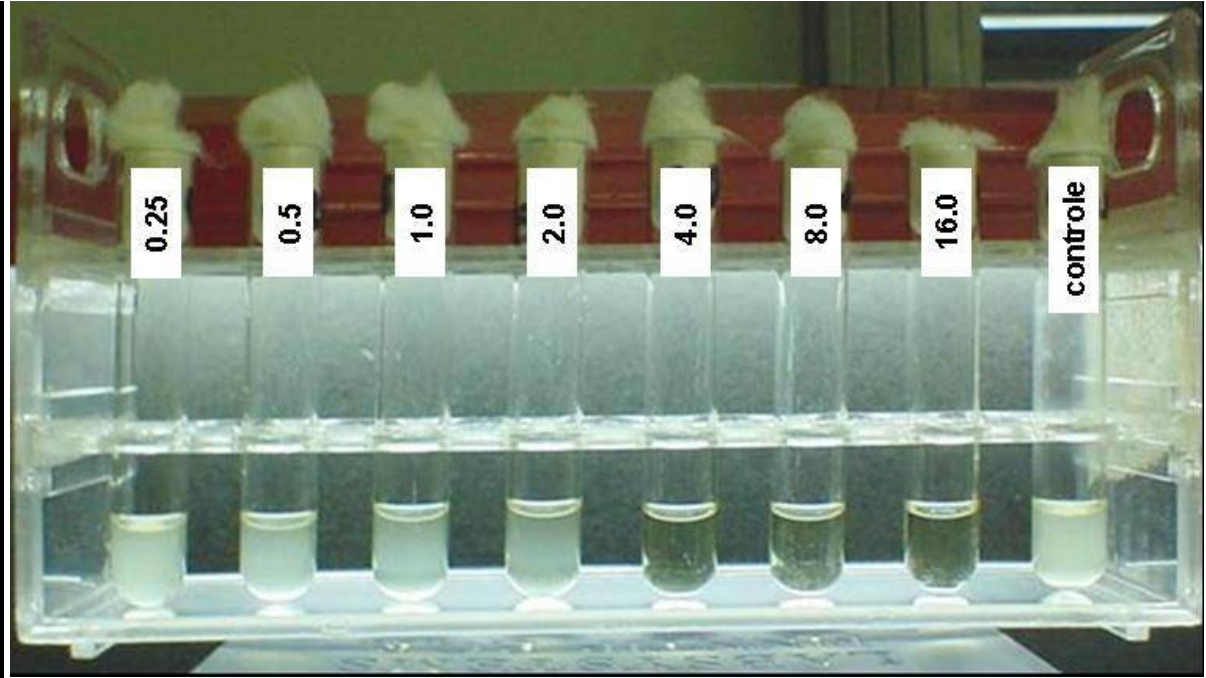
Name of the AST	Nature of the AST	Media used	Time required (h)	Antibiotics that can be tested	Reference
Disk diffusion method	Phenotypic, qualitative	MHA	18-24	All antibiotics except colistin	[12,46]
Broth dilution method			24	All antibiotics	[12,45,46]
Agar dilution method			24	All antibiotics except colistin and sulfa drugs	[45]
Etest®			24	All antibiotics	[46]
Sensititre™			18-24	All antibiotics	[46]
Vitek 2®			4-10	All antibiotics	[46]
BD Phoenix			6-16	All antibiotics	[46]
MicroScan			4.5-7	All antibiotics	[46]

MHA=Mue	=Aspartate aminotransferase
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# 4. Vigilância: método fenotípico





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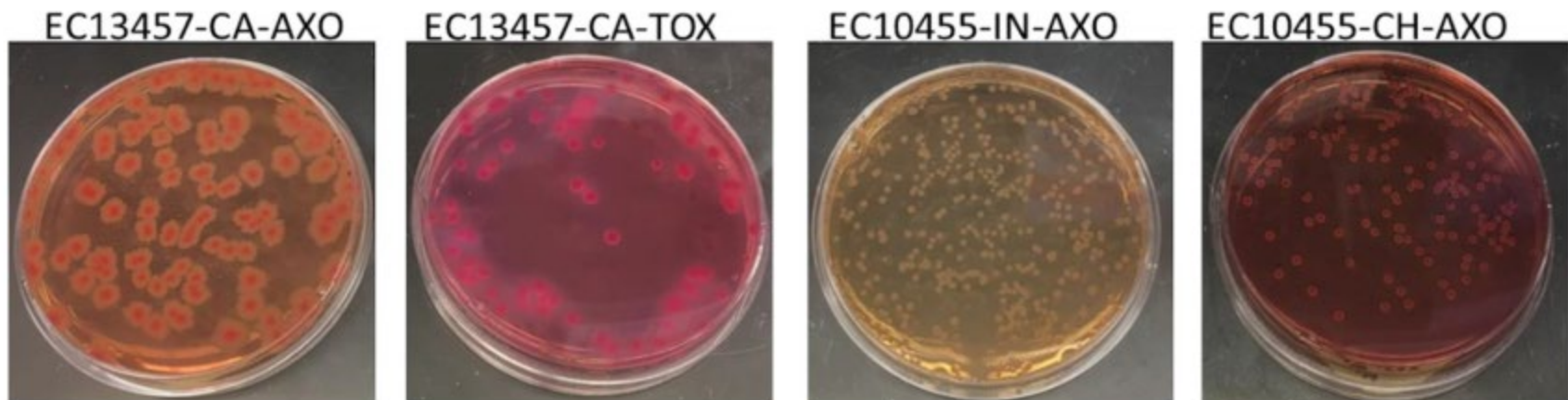
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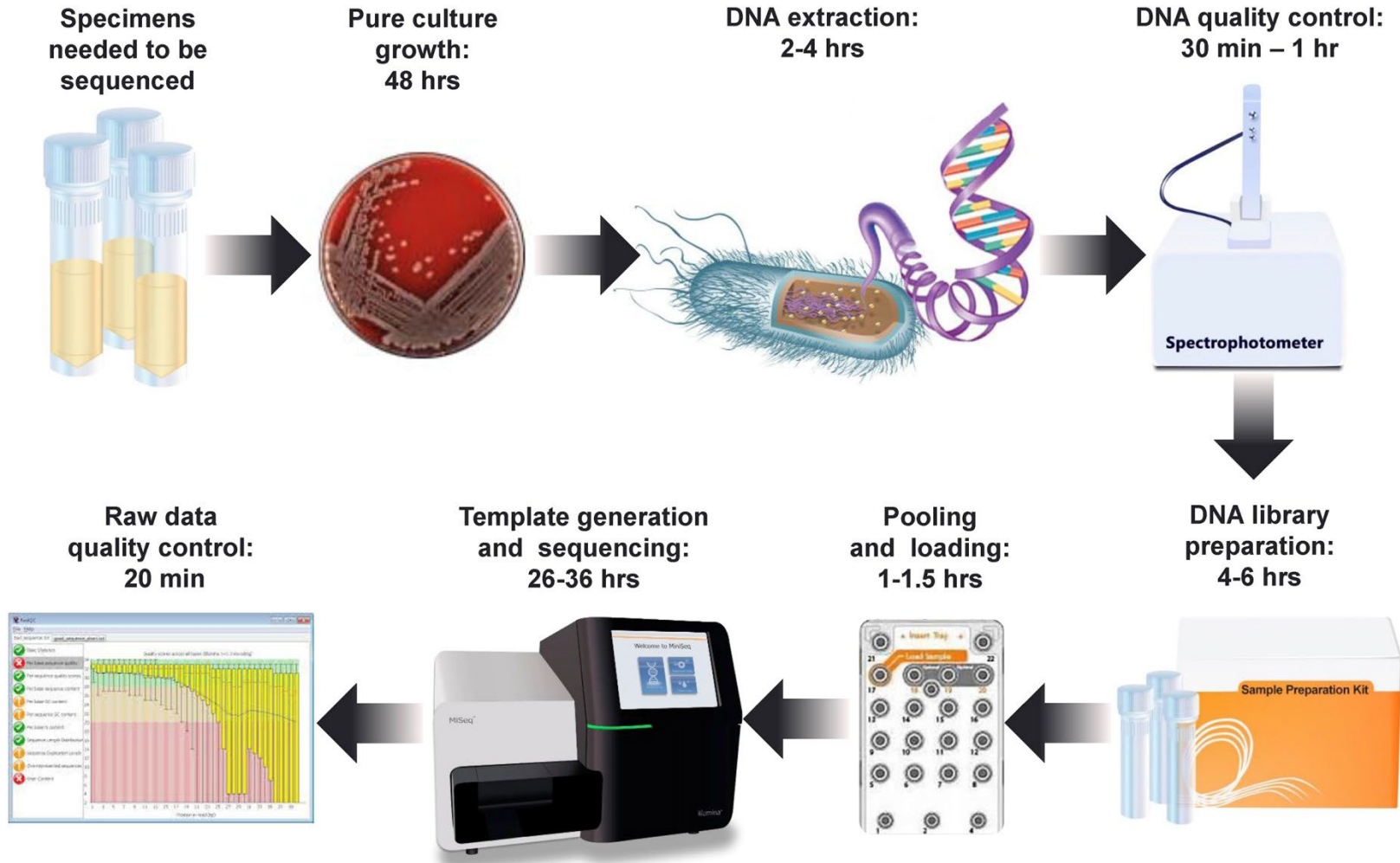
# Optimizing a Screening Protocol for Potential Extended-Spectrum $\beta$ -Lactamase *Escherichia coli* on MacConkey Agar for Use in a Global Surveillance Program

Megan E. Jacob,<sup>a</sup> Shivaramu Keelara,<sup>a</sup> Awa Aidara-Kane,<sup>b</sup> Jorge R. Matheu Alvarez,<sup>b</sup> Paula J. Fedorka-Cray<sup>a</sup>



**FIG 2** Phenotypic appearance of pure cultures of *Escherichia coli* (EC) 13457 and *E. coli* 10455 on MacConkey agar manufactured in Canada (CA), India (IN), and China (CH) supplemented with 4  $\mu$ g/ml either cefotaxime (TOX) or ceftriaxone (AXO).

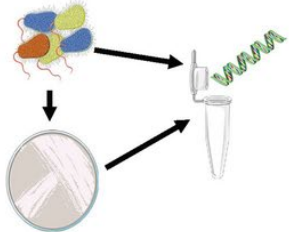
# 5. Vigilancia genómica/epidemiológica



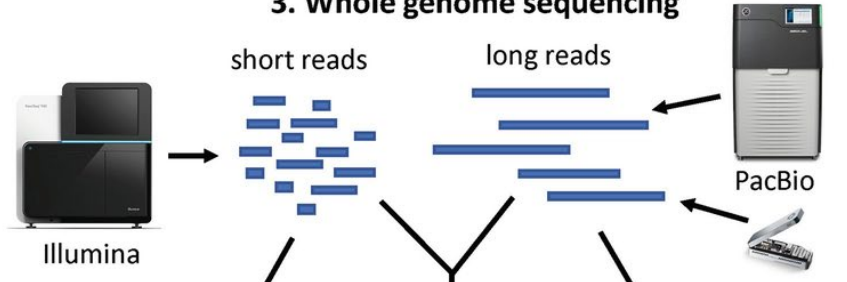
**1. One Health approach sampling**



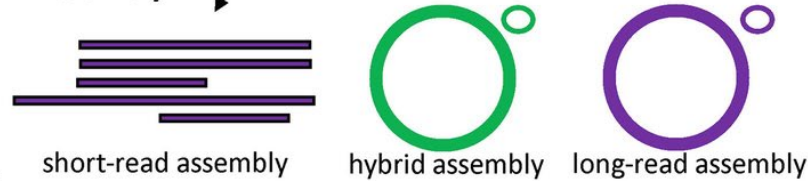
**2. DNA extraction**



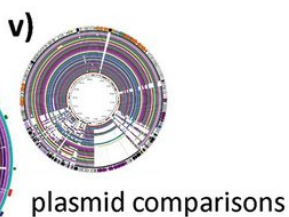
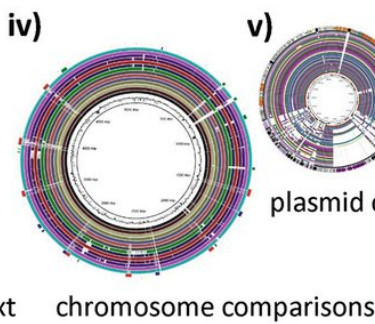
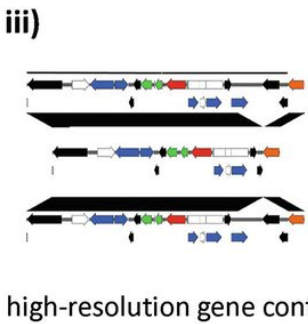
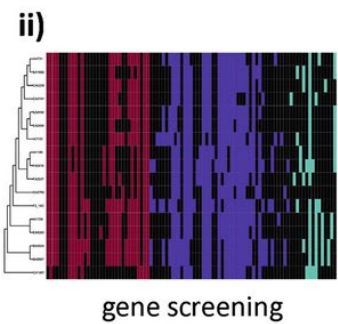
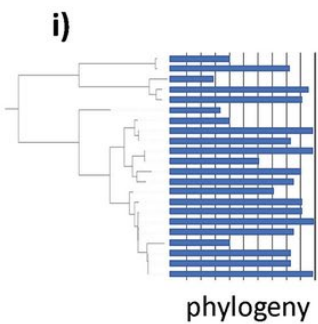
**3. Whole genome sequencing**



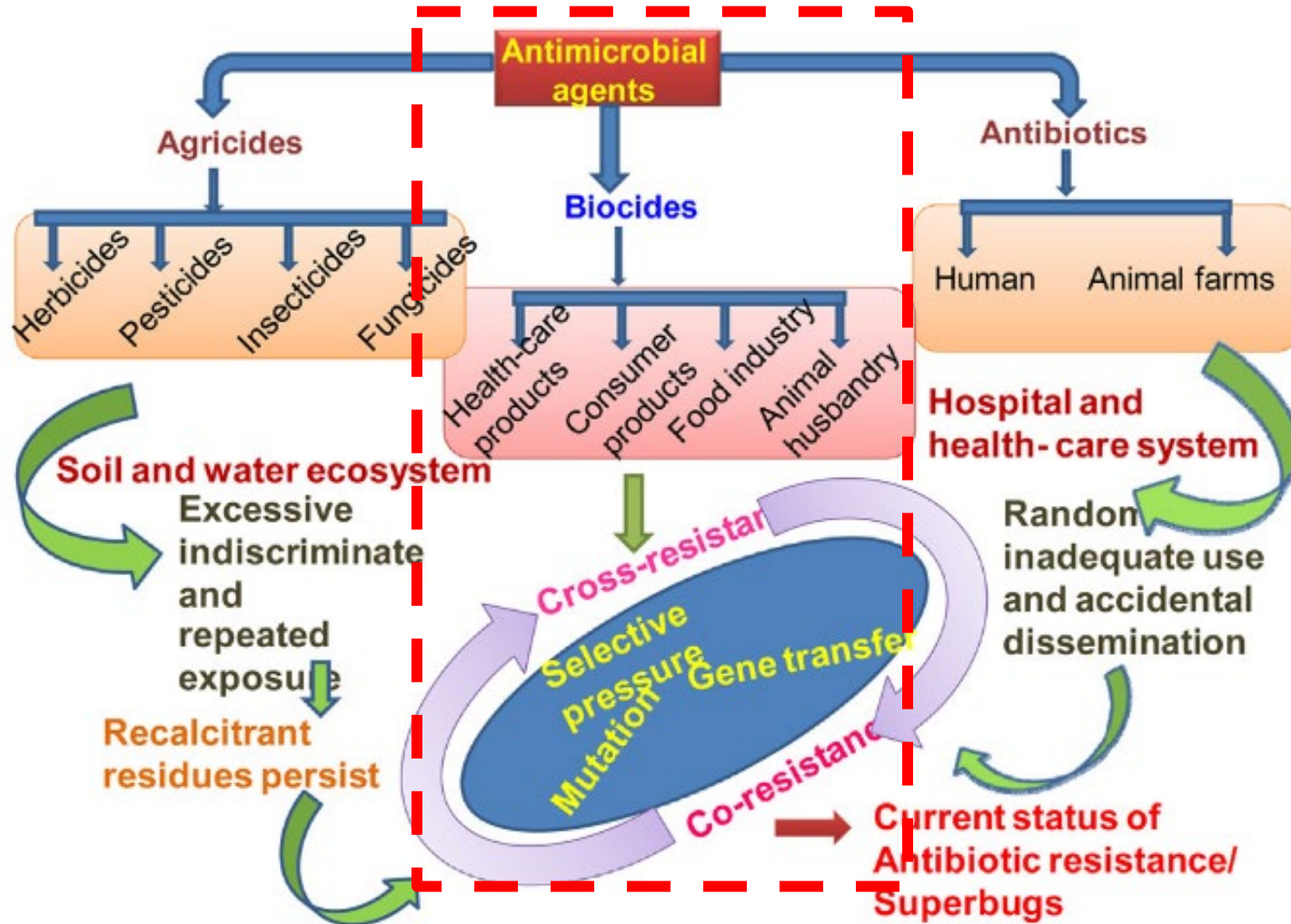
**4. Assembly**



**5. AMR analysis**



# Desinfectantes y Biocidas: resistencia/tolerancia y resistencia cruzada/co-resistencia ATM



**Gracias por la atención!**



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