

Prevalence of Carbapenem Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) in a Tertiary Care Hospital

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1. Introduction

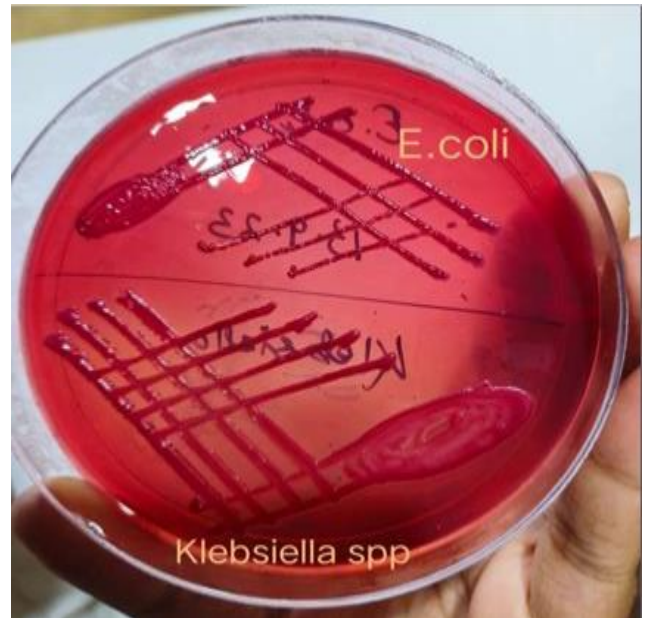
- Enterobacteriaceae family is an important cause of urinary tract infections (UTIs), bloodstream infections, hospital acquired pneumonias.
- The prevalence of ESBLs producing Enterobacteriaceae made carbapenem a preferred drug in the treatment of MDR Enterobacteriaceae. But indiscriminate use of carbapenem to tackle the ESBL producing organism leads to carbapenem resistance in healthcare and community settings.
- Identifying carbapenem resistant organisms and implementing measures to prevent the spread is need of the hour.

2. Objective

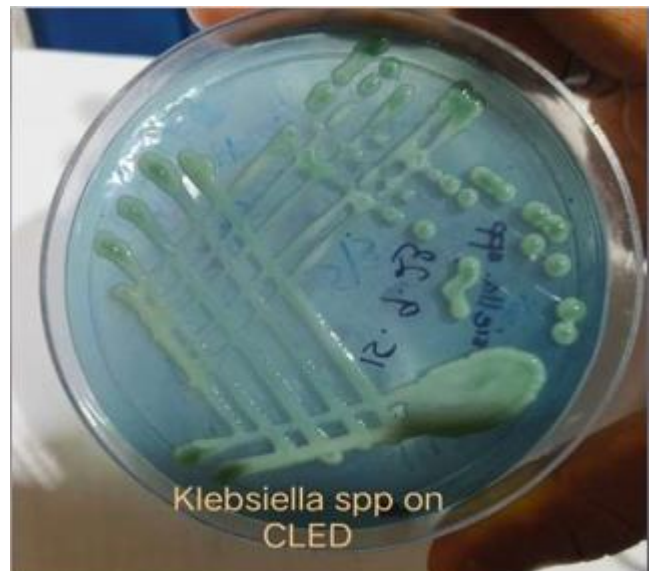
- To determine the prevalence and susceptibility pattern of Carbapenem resistant Enterobacteriaceae.

3. Material and Methods

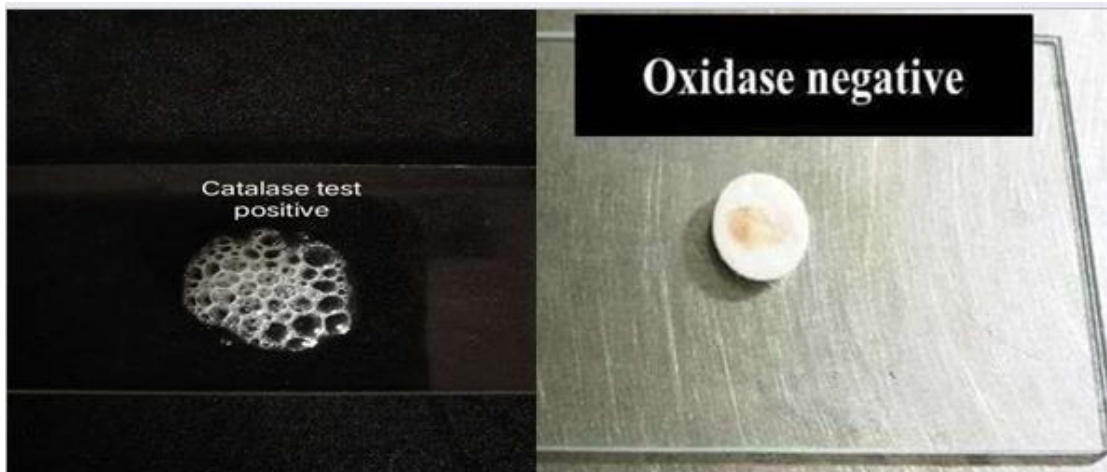
- This is a descriptive study done from January 2023 to June 2023 at Department of Microbiology.
- All Enterobacteriaceae isolates recovered during the six months study period from January 2023 to June 2023 were included in the study.
- The isolates were identified using standard conventional methods. Antimicrobial susceptibility was performed using the Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion technique.
- Modified Hodge test were done for Carbapenamase activity.



E.coli colonies (top) and *Klebsiella spp.* (down) grown on McConkey agar



Klebsiella spp. grown on CLED agar



Biochemical tests for *Klebsiella* spp



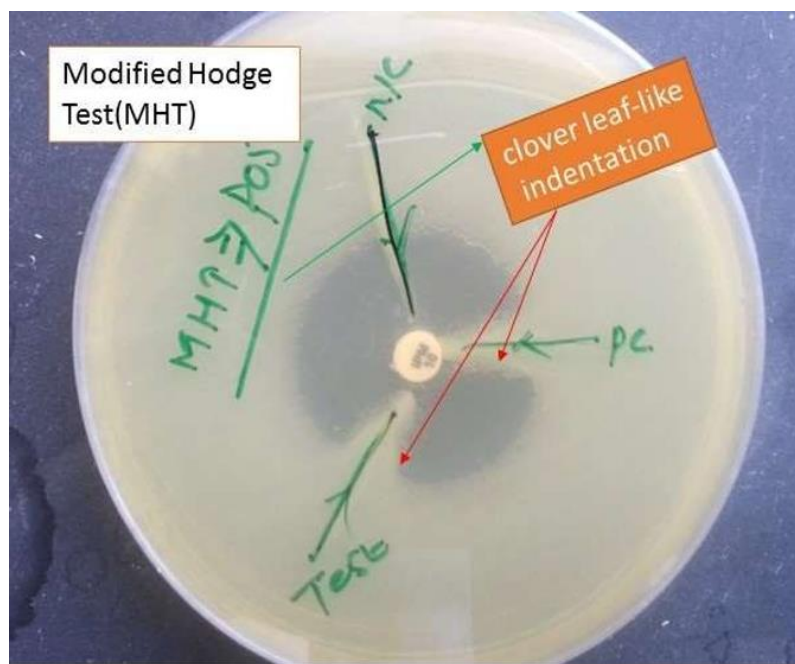
Biochemical tests of *Klebsiella* spp.



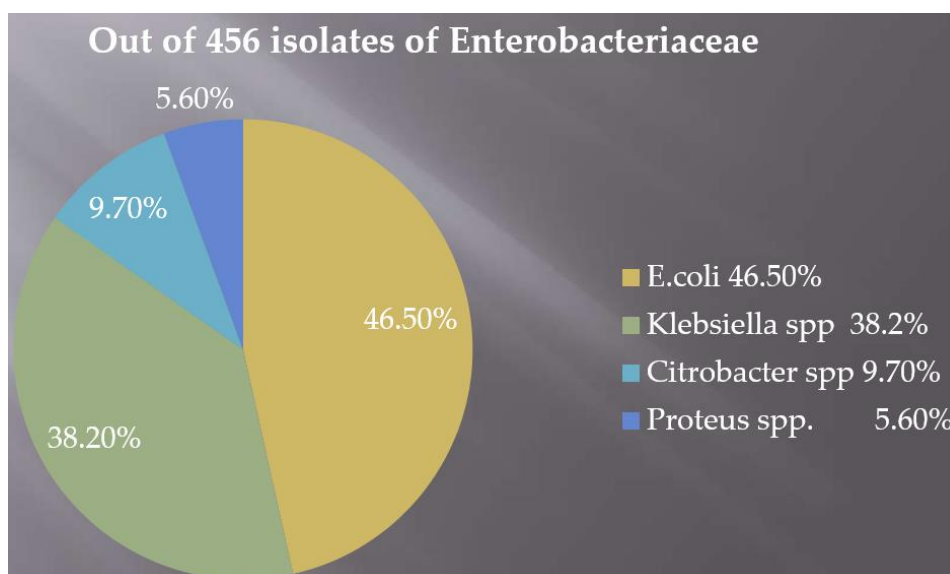
Biochemical tests of *Escherichia coli*



Kirby Bauer's Method
Antibiotic Susceptibility of *E.coli* demonstrated in MHA



4. Results

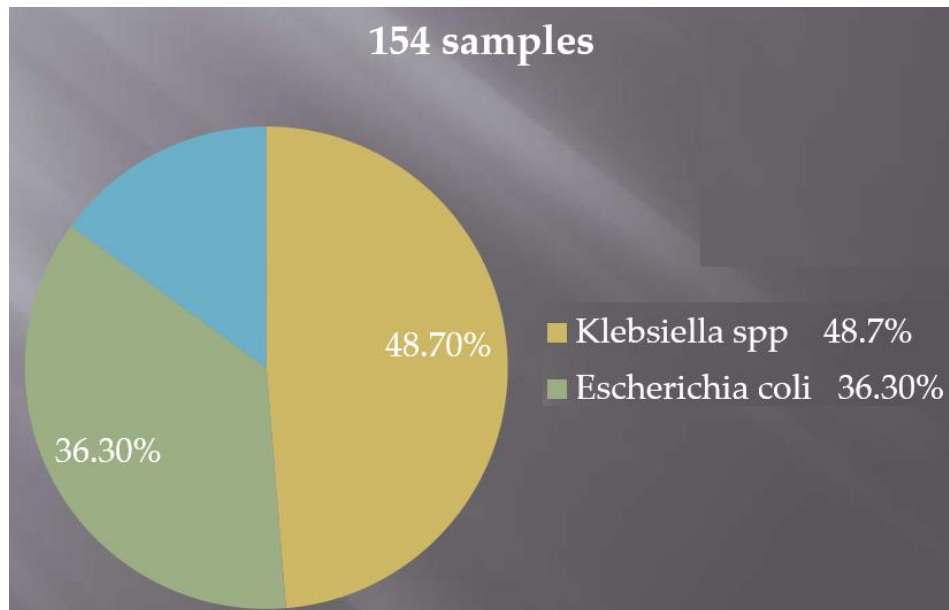


Volume 13 Issue 4, April 2024

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Out of 456 samples, 154 were carbapenem resistant.



5. Discussion

- Carbapenem resistance in Gram-negative bacteria is increasingly encountered in healthcare-associated infections in India.
- Bacteremic episodes due to these organisms carry a high mortality as shown by previous studies from other countries.
- From India various studies have found different rates of carbapenem resistance. In August 2004 and July 2005 a study was conducted in Aligarh. In this study overall Imipenem resistance was 12% for *Klebsiella species*.
- In July 2011 to January 2013 a study was conducted in Meerut which showed 5-6% carbapenem resistant in *Enterobacteriaceae*.
- In other developing countries from African continent, the prevalence of carbapenemase producing bacteria ranged from 2.3% to 6.7% in North Africa and from 9% to 60% in Sub - Saharan Africa.
- In the present study, the overall resistance to carbapenems was 14.6% which is in comparison with the study of Manhoaran and Premalatha who reported 17% resistance to carbapenems in *Enterobacteriaceae*. Also, Priya dutta Watal C and Gupta showed 7.87%, 13-57% and 17-22% resistance to carbapenems respectively.
- The MHT screening test for carbapenemases is currently proposed by the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) for phenotypic screening of Carbapenemase producers (Table)

6. Conclusion

- Carbapenem resistance in Gram-negative bacteria is increasingly encountered in healthcare-associated infections in our settings.
- But, active surveillance, hand hygiene, contact precautions, and appropriate antibiotic usage form an effective approach in reducing the incidence of infections caused by these life threatening microorganisms.

References

- [1] Essentials of medical microbiology 3rd edition, Apurba Sastry and Sandhya Bhat.
- [2] Mackie & McCartney practical medical microbiology.
- [3] Grundmann H, Glasner C, Albigier B, et al.: Occurrence of carbapenemase-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Escherichia coli* in the European survey of carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae* (EuSCAPE): a prospective, multinational study.
- [4] Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (CRE). (2019). Accessed: 30th November 2021: <https://www.cdc.gov/hai/organisms/cre/index.html> .

Bacterial Strains isolated	Total no. of isolates	Carbapenemase production by:		Percentage of Carbapenemase producers (%)
		Disc diffusion method	Modified Hodge Method	
<i>Klebsiella spp.</i>	212	14	14	6.6
<i>E.coli</i>	174	7	7	5
<i>Citrobacter spp.</i>	44	1	1	2
<i>Proteus spp.</i>	25	1	1	4