Changing Practices to Reduce Antibiotic Resistance



Jean E. McLain, Research Scientist and Assistant Dean University of Arizona College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and Department of Soil, Water and Environmental Science

Addressing Antibiotic Resistance Hotspots Session, APHL Annual Meeting June 2, 2018

Multiple disciplines

Clinical, Environmental Policy Statisticians

Working locally, nationally, and globally

To attain health for people, animals, and the environment



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Closely linked – not by disease, but by resistance



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What is known? What is not known?

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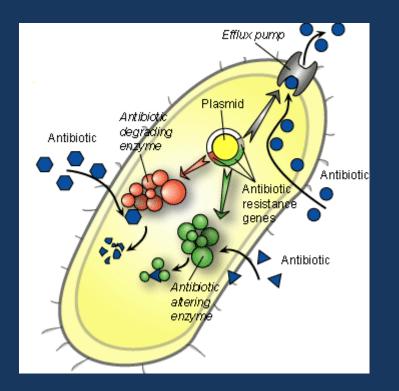
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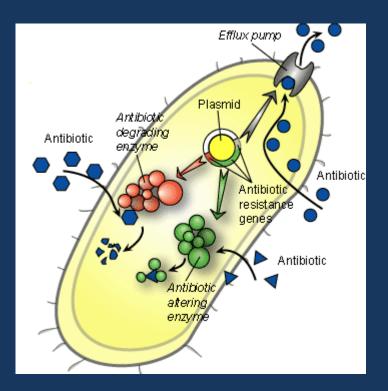




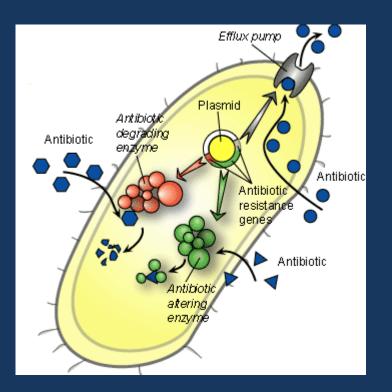
The ability of a bacterium to prevent an antibiotic from adversely affecting that isolate, strain, or group. Horizontal Gene Transfer confers antibiotic resistance in response to selective pressure **Clinical settings**

High antibiotic dosages

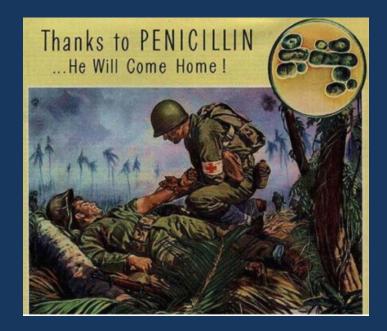
Resistance – anthropogenic?

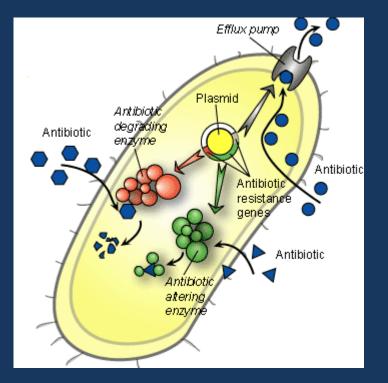


Earliest antibiotics: naturally produced (e.g., Penicillin)

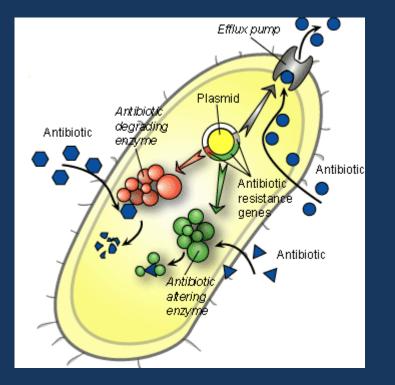


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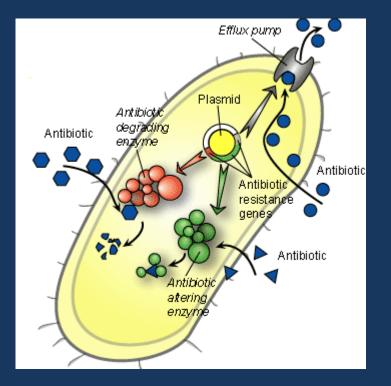
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AND synthetics – e.g., quinolones

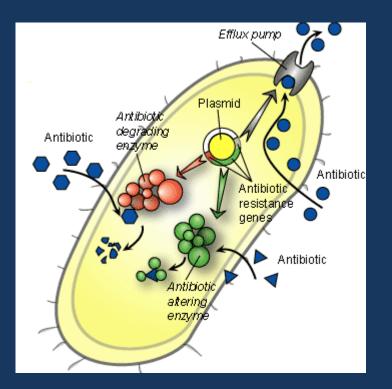


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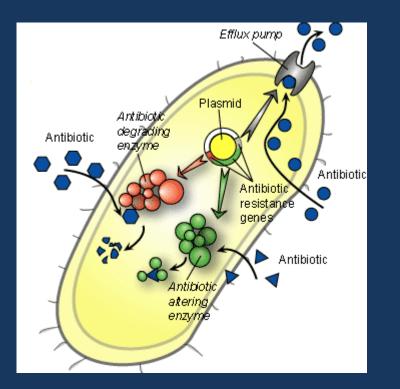
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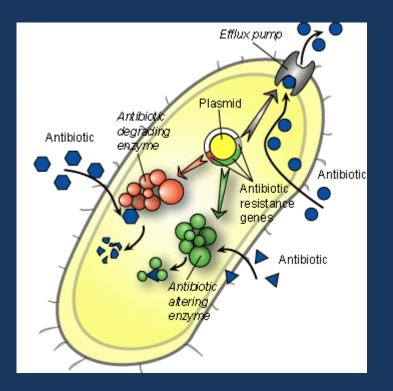


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*Knapp et al. (2010) Env Sci Technol, 44: 580-587



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Environment has a role in emergence and spread

*Knapp et al. (2010) Env Sci Technol, 44: 580-587

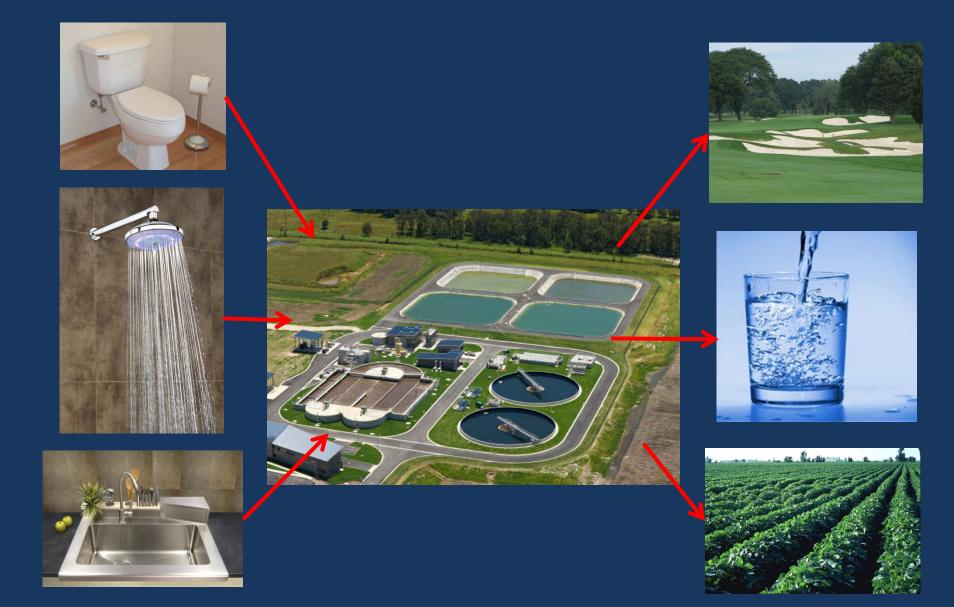
Case Study #1: Water Recycling







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Agricultural and clinical use of antibiotics, up to 75% excreted unaltered or as metabolites





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> Recycled wastewater Biosolids





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Proposed that this is a "key source of resistance to the environment"





Does Recycled Municipal Wastewater Induce Antibiotic Resistance?



Gilbert Riparian Preserve

Created in 1986, seven recharge basins receive tertiary-treated recycled water





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Control site: agricultural irrigation retention pond





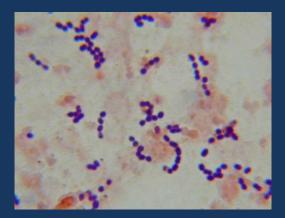


Field Sampling over Two Years

Enterococcus spp.

GI tracts of humans and animals; environmental persistence

Great capacity for gene transfer





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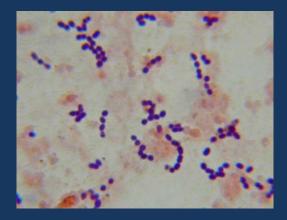
Enterococcus spp.

GI tracts of humans and animals; environmental persistence

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Emergence of multiple drugresistant strains in clinical settings

Ideal bacterial group for investigating the ecology of resistance development





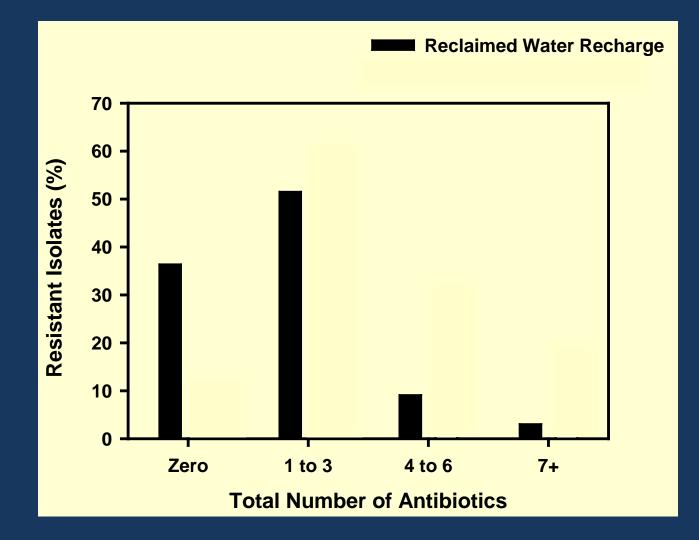
Antimicrobial	% Isolates with High-Level Resistance	
	Groundwater	Wastewater
Tigecycline	14.3	6.1
Erythromycin	42.8	21.2
Tetracycline	21.4	0.0
Ciprofloxacin	57.1	24.2
Chloramphenicol	7.1	0.0
Penicillin	14.3	6.1
Daptomycin	57.1	51.5
Vancomycin	7.1	3.0
Streptomycin	0.0 ←	→ 0.0
Nitrofurantoin	28.6	21.2
Tylosin Tartrate	25.0	3.0
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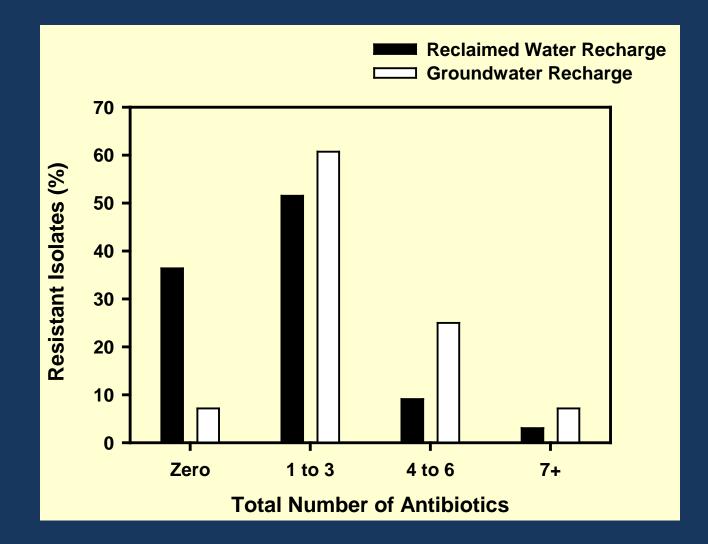
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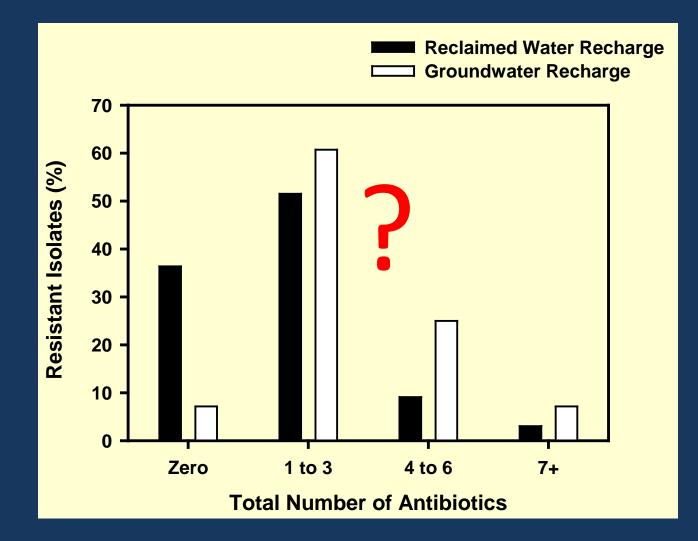
Multi-Antibiotic Resistance – "Superbugs"



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Antibiotic resistance: "metabolically expensive"

Recycled Water, Biosolids = Adding Soil Carbon



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Antibiotic resistance: "metabolically expensive"

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Environmental complexity – not a direct cause/effect



Pollution via Antibiotic Resistance Genes



Science of The Total Environment Volume 447, 1 March 2013, Pages 345-360



Review

Urban wastewater treatment plants as hotspots for antibiotic resistant bacteria and genes spread into the environment: A review

L. Rizzo ^a A A, C. Manaia ^b, C. Merlin ^c, T. Schwartz ^d, C. Dagot ^e, M.C. Ploy ^f, I. Michael ^g, D. Fatta-Kassinos ^g

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Environmental Reviews

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Antibiotic resistance genes as an emerging environmental contaminant

Haley Sanderson,^a Colin Fricker,^a R. Stephen Brown,^a Anna Majury,^{ab} Steven N. Liss^a

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Environmental Science & Technology

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Cell-free DNA: A Neglected Source for Antibiotic Resistance Genes Spreading from WWTPs

Yan Zhang[†], Aolin Li[‡], Tianjiao Dai[§], Feifei Li^{II}, Hui Xie[‡], Lujun Chen^{*‡⊥}, and Donghui Wen^{*§} 🕞

[†] Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Anaerobic Biotechnology, School of Environment and Civil Engineering, Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, China

[‡] School of Environment, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

§ College of Environmental Sciences and Engineering, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

School of Water Resource and Environment, China University of Geosciences, Beijing, 100083, China

[⊥] Zhejiang Provincial Key Laboratory of Water Science and Technology, Department of Environmental Technology and Ecology, Yangtze Delta Region Institute of Tsinghua University, Zhejiang Jiaxing 314050, China

Antibiotic Resistance Genes and "Cell-Free DNA"

Water Environment Research Foundation Study (2014-2017) by Gerrity, Rock, and McLain





Antibiotic Resistance Genes and "Cell-Free DNA"

Water Environment Research Foundation Study (2014-2017) by Gerrity, Rock, and McLain

- As much as 50% of total DNA was "free DNA"
- Quantified intact resistance genes by PCR, qPCR





What is KNOWN and What is UNKNOWN about Antibiotic Resistance in Environmental Bacteria?

It is ancient – studies need control sites



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It is ancient – studies need control sites Human activities are depositing trace levels of antibiotics and resistance genes into the environment Culturing studies do not show cause-and-effect



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Therapeutic use only – growth promotion is illegal

USA – FDA established rules aligning with EU in 2018

Aimed at controlling antibiotic resistant bacteria moving off farms







*DANMAP (2001) Danish Veterinary Laboratory, Copenhagen

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Increase in human *Salmonella* infection and resistance





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Possibly related to international travel





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Increased use of therapeutic antibiotics for food animals (48 tons in 1996; 94 tons in 2001)





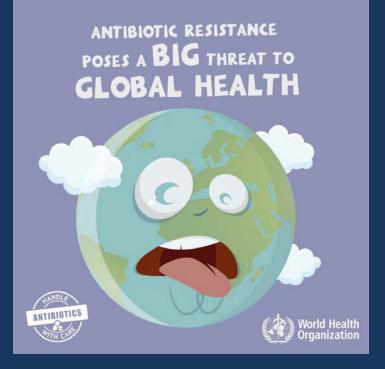
Changing Practices – is it effective? World Health Organization: "one of the most critical human health challenges of the next century"



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One Health approach is required to address development and dissemination – need communication and collaboration between sectors

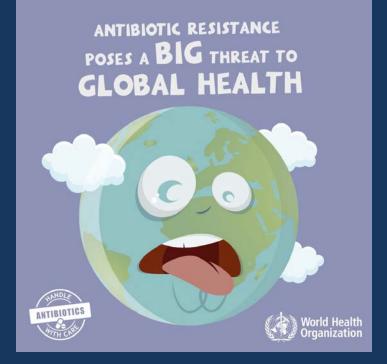


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Accurate assessments of environmental quality impacts – and accurate assessments of human health risk – increase in importance



Questions?

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