

# Study of Aminoglycoside Resistance Genes in Enterococcus and Salmonella Strains Isolated From Ilam and Milad Hospitals, Iran

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Received: February 9, 2014; Revised: April 26, 2014; Accepted: May 11, 2014

**Background:** Aminoglycosides are a group of antibiotics that have been widely used in the treatment of life-threatening infections of Gram-negative bacteria.

**Objectives:** This study aimed to evaluate the frequency of aminoglycoside resistance genes in Enterococcus and Salmonella strains isolated from clinical samples by PCR.

**Materials and Methods:** In this study, 140 and 79 isolates of Enterococcus and Salmonella were collected, respectively. After phenotypic biochemical confirmation, 117 and 77 isolates were identified as Enterococcus and Salmonella, respectively. After the biochemical identification of the isolates, antibiotic susceptibility for screening of resistance was done using the Kirby-Bauer method for gentamicin, amikacin, kanamycin, tobramycin and netilmycin. DNA was extracted from resistant strains and the presence of acc (3')-Ia, aac (3')-Ib, acc (6)-IIa, 16SrRNA methylase genes (armA and rat) was detected by PCR amplification using special primers and positive controls.

**Results:** Enterococcus isolates have the highest prevalence of resistance to both kanamycin and amikacin (68.4%), and Salmonella isolates have the highest prevalence of resistance against kanamycin (6.9%). Ninety-three and 26 isolates of Enterococcus and Salmonella at least were resistant against one of the aminoglycosides, respectively. Moreover, 72.04%, 66.7%, and 36.6% of the resistant strains of Enterococcus had the aac (3')-Ia, aac (3')-IIa, and acc (6')-Ib genes, respectively. None of the Salmonella isolates have the studied aminoglycoside genes.

**Conclusions:** Our results indicate that acetylation genes have an important role in aminoglycoside resistance of the Enterococcus isolates from clinical samples. Moreover, Salmonella strains indicate very low level of aminoglycoside resistance, and aminoglycoside resistance genes were not found in Salmonella isolates. These results indicate that other resistance mechanisms, including efflux pumps have an important role in aminoglycoside resistance of Salmonella.

**Keywords:** Enterococcus; Salmonella; Aminoglycoside; Genes

## 1. Background

The increasing clinical frequency of antibiotic-resistant pathogens isolating from hospitals is one of the important health care issues all over the world. Studying of resistance determinants with molecular and genetic methods have a critical role in understanding, controlling, and spreading of resistant pathogens. Aminoglycosides are the most frequently used antibiotic agents in the treatment of infections by both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. This group of antibiotics acts by binding to the ribosomes of bacteria and in turn interferes with protein synthesis (1-3).

The main strategy of resistance against aminoglycosides in clinical bacterial isolates is the production of modifying enzymes, such as Aminoglycoside Phosphoryltransferase (APH), Aminoglycoside Acetyltransferase (AAC), and Aminoglycoside Nucleotidyltransferase (ANT) (4, 5). The APHs and ANTs are the bisubstrate enzymes, which facilitate the transfer of the  $\gamma$ -phosphate and nu-

cleotide monophosphate, respectively, from a nucleotide substrate to the hydroxyl groups of aminoglycoside antibiotics, while AACs acetylate amino groups derived from Acetyl Coenzyme A (acetyl-CoA) (6). Moreover, aac (6')-I confers resistance to tobramycin and amikacin, aac (6')-II and ant (2'')-I inactivate tobramycin and gentamicin, and amikacin is the substrate of aph (3')-VI (7).

The 16S rRNA methylase confers high-level resistance to 4, 6-substituted deoxystreptamines, including, arbekacin, amikacin, kanamycin, tobramycin and gentamicin, by posttranscriptional methylation of 16S rRNA leading to loss of affinity for aminoglycosides (8). Despite the existence of more than 85 aminoglycoside-modifying enzymes, only a limited number of them, ANT(2'')-I, AAC(6')-I, AAC(3)-I, AAC(3)-II, AAC(3)-III, AAC(3)-IV and AAC(3)-VI, appear to have been undergoing selection process and causing the majority of aminoglycoside resistance (9).

## 2. Objectives

In different studies, the phenotypic and genotypic resistance of *Enterococcus* and *Salmonella* isolates against aminoglycosides has been reported from Iran and all over the world (10-17). This study aimed to investigate the occurrence of aminoglycoside resistance and the prevalence of the resistance-modifying enzyme genes, *acc(3)-Ia*, *aac(6')-Ib*, *acc(3)-IIa*, *armA* and *rat* in *Enterococcus* and *Salmonella* strains isolated from two hospitals in Iran (Imam Khomeini, Ilam and Milad, Tehran, Respectively).

## 3. Materials and Methods

All of the culture media were purchased from Himedia laboratories (India), and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) materials were also purchased from CinnaGen Company (Iran). Gentamicin (10 µmol/L), amikacin (30 µmol/L), kanamycin (30 µmol/L), and tobramycin (10 µmol/L) were obtained from Himedia, and netilmicin (30 µmol/L) was obtained from Mast laboratories (Mast Diagnostic, Merseyside, UK).

### 3.1. Bacterial Isolates

*Enterococcus* and *Salmonella* isolates were collected from Imam Khomeini and Milad hospitals of Ilam and Tehran, Respectively) during a 6-month period (2010). Antibiotic susceptibility was determined by the disk diffusion method. Moreover, antimicrobial susceptibility was determined using the disk diffusion method (Kirby-bauer) against gentamicin (10 µmol/L), amikacin (30 µmol/L), kanamycin (30 µmol/L), and tobramycin (10 µmol/L), according to the guidelines of the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI).

### 3.2. Polymerase Chain Reaction Studies

Detection of aminoglycoside resistance genes, including *acc(3)-Ia*, *aac(6')-Ib*, *acc(3)-IIa*, and 16S rRNA methylase (*armA* and *rat*) were detected by PCR. A fresh bacterial col-

ony was suspended in 100 µL of sterile distilled water and boiled at 100°C for 10 minutes. After centrifugation, 3 mL of supernatant was used for PCR assays with the primers described in Table 1. Amplification of DNA was performed in a thermal cycler (Eppendorf, Germany). Polymerase chain reaction elongation times and temperature conditions were indicated in Tables 1 and 2. Moreover, PCR products were electrophoresed in 1.5% agarose gels and visualized under UV light. The PCR product of 16S rRNA methylase was then purified with the QIA quick PCR purification kit (QIAGEN, Inc., Chatsworth, CA, USA) and sequenced on both strands with an ABI PRISM 3100 (Applied Biosystems) genetic analyzer (18-20). The sequences were compared with those in GenBank nucleotide database.

## 4. Results

From a total of 140 and 79 isolates of *Enterococcus* and *Salmonella* collected presumptively, 117 and 77 isolates were identified and included as *Enterococcus* and *Salmonella*, respectively. Isolates were preserved in Trypticase Soy Broth (TSB) containing 20% glycerol. The isolates were obtained with high percentages from specimens of urine, ulcer and sputum, with 87.2%, 6%, and 3.4%, respectively, after that 0.9% of the positive specimens were taken from the catheter, blood, ascites, and abscess (Table 3). Moreover, 46.2% (n = 54) and 53.8% (n = 63) of *Enterococcus* were from male and females, respectively. Ninety-three out of 117 strains of *Enterococcus* were resistant to aminoglycosides. Resistant strains of *Enterococcus* have the highest prevalence of resistance against both kanamycin and amikacin (68.4% and 80% of the cases, respectively), and after that tobramycin with 42.7% (50 cases) and gentamicin with 28.2% (33 cases), respectively. *Salmonella* isolates have the highest rate of resistance against kanamycin (6.9%), and minor percentages of resistance against other 3 antibiotics. Ninety-three isolates of *Enterococcus* and 26 isolates of *Salmonella* at least were resistant against one of the aminoglycosides using the disk diffusion method.

**Table 1.** Primers Used in the Polymerase Chain Reaction <sup>a</sup>

Genes	Primer Sequence	M. W, bp	Reference
<b>aac (3)-Ia</b>	Forward	484	This study
	Reverse		
<b>aac (6')-Ib</b>	Forward	524	This study
	Reverse		
<b>aac (3)-IIa</b>	Forward	749	This study
	Reverse		
<b>armA</b>	Forward	591	AY220558 (1)
	Reverse		
<b>rat</b>	Forward	585	AB103506 (1)
	Reverse		

<sup>a</sup> All of genes manufactured by CinnaGen.

**Table 2.** Polymerase Chain Reaction of aac(3)-Ia, aac(6')-Ib, aac(3)-IIa, armA, rat Genes

Cycle Counts	Temperature and Time
<b>1</b>	
Primary denaturation	94°C, 5 min
<b>35</b>	
Denaturation	94°C, 45 s
<b>Annealing</b>	
aac(3)-Ia	55°C, 30 s
aac(6')-Ib	53°C, 30 s
aac(3)-IIa	55°C, 30 s
armA	53°C, 30 s
rat	56°C, 30 s
<b>Primary extension</b>	72°C, 1 min
<b>1</b>	
Final extension	72°C, 10 min

#### 4.1. Polymerase Chain Reaction for Detection of Aminoglycoside Resistance Genes

All of 119 of both Enterococcus and Salmonella isolates, which were resistant to aminoglycosides in disk diffusion were tested for the detection of acc(3)-Ia, aac(6')-Ib, acc(3)-IIa, 16S rRNA methylase (armA and rat). Also, 72.04% (67), 66.7% (62), and 36.6% (34) of the resistant strains of Enterococcus had the aac(3')-Ia, aac(3')-IIa, and aac(6')-Ib genes, respectively. All of the resistant isolates of Enterococcus were negative for both armA and rat genes, and none of the Salmonella isolates have the studied aminoglycoside genes, because of this fact other data relating to Salmonella isolates were not reported in later sections of article. Mono and multi-aminoglycoside gene resistance patterns were indicated in Enterococcus isolates in Table 4. Furthermore, a sample of electrophoresis profile of the PCR products of aminoglycoside resistant enterococci was indicated in Figure 1.

**Table 3.** Frequency of Enterococcus Isolates Based on the Samples <sup>a, b</sup>

Sample	Urine	Wound	Sputum	Catheter	Blood	Ascites	Skin Abscess	Total
<b>Frequency</b>	102 (87.2)	7 (6)	4 (3.4)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	117 (100)

<sup>a</sup> All of the Salmonella isolates were from stool samples.

<sup>b</sup> Data are presented as No. (%).

**Table 4.** Mono and Multi-Aminoglycoside Gene Resistance Pattern in Enterococcus Isolates <sup>a, b, c</sup>

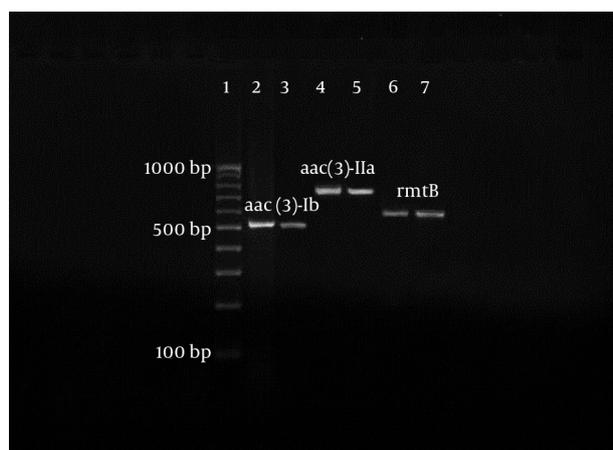
Antibiotic Resistance Phenotype	Percentage of Resistance	Gene					
		aac (3)-Ia	aac (3)-IIa	aac (6')-Ib	IIa and Ib	armA	rat
<b>GM</b>	33 (28.2)	21 (63.6)	25 (75.8)	8 (25.2)	7 (21.2)	0	0
<b>K</b>	80 (68.4)	59 (73.8)	53 (66.2)	30 (37.5)	17 (21.2)	0	0
<b>AK</b>	80 (68.4)	53 (66.2)	56 (70)	22 (27.5)	15 (18.8)	0	0
<b>TOB</b>	50 (42.7)	32 (64)	40 (80)	14 (28)	12 (24)	0	0
<b>GM and K</b>	33 (28.2)	21 (63.6)	25 (75.8)	8 (24.2)	7 (21.2)	0	0
<b>GM and AK</b>	33 (28.2)	21 (63.6)	25 (75.8)	8 (24.2)	7 (21.2)	0	0
<b>GM and TOB</b>	33 (28.2)	21 (63.6)	25 (75.8)	8 (24.2)	7 (21.2)	0	0
<b>GM and K and AK</b>	33 (28.2)	21 (63.6)	25 (75.8)	8 (24.2)	7 (21.2)	0	0
<b>GM &amp; K &amp; AK &amp; TOB</b>	33 (28.2)	21 (63.6)	25 (75.8)	8 (24.2)	7 (21.2)	0	0
<b>K and AK and TOB</b>	46 (39.3)	30 (65.2)	36 (78.3)	12 (26.1)	10 (21.7)	0	0
<b>AK and TOB</b>	48 (41.3)	31 (64.6)	38 (79.2)	13 (27.1)	11 (22.9)	0	0
<b>K and TOB</b>	47 (40.2)	30 (63.8)	37 (78.7)	12 (25.5)	10 (21.3)	0	0
<b>K and AK</b>	68 (58.1)	48 (70.6)	48 (70.6)	21 (30.9)	14 (20.6)	0	0

<sup>a</sup> Abbreviations: GM, gentamicin; K, kanamycin; AK, amikacin; TOB, tobramycin.

<sup>b</sup> Percentage of resistant strains and percentage of genes have been calculated considering total count of isolates and total resistant strains, respectively.

<sup>c</sup> All of the mono and multi-aminoglycoside gene resistance patterns in Salmonella isolates were zero or without any result.

**Figure 1.** Electrophoresis Profile of the Polymerase Chain Reaction Products of Clinical Enterococcus Isolates Containing Aminoglycoside Resistance Genes



Lane 1: 100 base pair (bp) marker; lanes 2, 4 and 6: positive controls for aminoglycoside genes, Lanes 3, 5 and 7: clinical isolates containing aminoglycoside genes.

## 5. Discussion

There is no doubt that screening of resistance genes are very useful tools in epidemiologic tracing of genes between bacterial species, prediction of future outbreaks in different regions, treatment strategies and many other subjects in the treatment and control of bacterial diseases. Based on internet resources, we conducted first report of aminoglycoside resistance genes from Iranian clinical isolates of Enterococcus strains. We could not found 16sRNA modifying gene in studied isolates of Enterococcus and Salmonella. Enzymatic modification of aminoglycosides including phosphorylation, adenylation and acetylation of amine and hydroxyl groups are from most common methods of antibiotic resistance in bacteria (21).

Among aminoglycoside modifying enzymes, *aac* (6')-Ib gene is more common and leads to tobramycin, kanamycin and amikacin resistance. This gene firstly identified in *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolates in 1986 (22). Although aminoglycoside modifying enzymes are the most common and major methods of resistance, 16S rRNA methylase-producing Gram-negative bacteria have been increasingly reported in recent years (23). This type of resistance is mediated by plasmids and is a new resistance mechanism in Enterobacteriaceae and non-fermentative Gram-negative bacilli. Comprehensive study of resistance patterns of isolates from different resources including environment, animals, and humans could help us to direct our treatment and control policies of infectious diseases, considering this point more than 95% of *Escherichia coli* and enterococci isolates from common buzzards in one study showed that they are resistant to common antimicrobials such as streptomycin, tetracycline, ampicillin, chloramphenicol, gentamicin, kanamycin, etc. Because

of the absence of direct antibiotic pressure in the world, this fact clearly indicates direct distribution of resistance genes from human life to other environments, which in turn helps to recycle such problems (24).

The witness for this claim is the frequent studies in which the presence of resistance, high-level aminoglycoside resistance, and other antibiotic resistance genes have been indicated in human, animals and food resources (25-28). Overall, there are scarce reports on aminoglycoside resistance genes in Salmonella species (13). There are little studies on resistance patterns of Enterococcus from Iran, and many of them have been focused on vancomycin and High-Level Gentamicin Resistant (HLGR) (14, 15, 29); in one of the studies, the *aac*(6')-Ie-aph(2'')-Ia gene were identified in 83% of *Enterococcus faecalis* and 100% of *E. faecium* HLGR isolates, respectively (29). Moniri et al. (16) in their study showed that *aac* (6')/aph (2'') and *esp*, genes were found in *E. faecalis* isolates 68.4%, and 61.1%, respectively. They proposed a meaningful relationship between biofilm formation and possession of *Enterococcal* Surface Protein (ESP) and *aac* (6')/aph (2'') genes. Vaziri et al. (30) in their study of the prevalence of aminoglycoside-modifying enzyme genes (*aac* (6')-I, *aac* (6')-II, ant (20)-I, aph (3')-VI) in 250 clinical *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates found that *aac* (6')-II (36%) was the most frequently identified gene in phenotypic resistant isolate. Because of widespread distribution of aminoglycoside resistance, related common genes with new resistance mechanisms were evaluated in this study.

This study aimed to determine the prevalence of aminoglycoside resistance genes (*acc* (3)-Ia, *aac* (6'), *acc* (3)-IIaIb, *armA*, *rat*) in Enterococcus and Salmonella isolates from clinical samples of Milad (a 1000 bed Tehran hospital) and Ilam hospitals. Totally, 117 and 77 isolates of Enterococcus and Salmonella were collected and studied for the presence of mentioned genes. *RmtB* and *ArmA* genes are not identified in our studied isolates, these enzymes are belonging to a group of resistance genes calling 16S rRNA-methylases (16S-RMTases) that are plasmid-mediated and until now 5 main types of *ArmA*, *RmtA*, *RmtB*, *RmtC*, and *RmtD* have been identified all over the world. *RmtB* has been reported from various Gram-negative bacterial species including *K. pneumoniae*, and *K. oxytoca*, isolated in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. Until now, 16S-RMTases have been reported from at least 30 countries or regions, and worldwide distribution of these genes is considered in some studies as an alerting hint to health-care officials (31). In china *E. coli* clinical isolates were reported highly resistant to gentamicin and etimicin, and the aminoglycoside-modifying enzyme, AAC(3)-II, seems to be a main type of *E. coli* strains resistance to aminoglycoside agents (32). Results of the current study similar to many other researches emphasizes on implementation of concise programs, including molecular methods from officials toward special regulations on resistance pattern of bacteria in hospital environments especially on apparently noncommon bacteria, such as Salmonella

and *Enterococci*. Results of this study showed that in *Enterococcus* isolates, acetylation genes had an important role in resistance to aminoglycosides and because of a high frequency of aminoglycoside resistance in clinical *Enterococcus* isolates, the following suggestions have been recommended to health care professionals: 1- Prescription of aminoglycosides only after antibiogram, or prescription of amikacin, tobramycin and netilmicin in empirical treatment cases. 2- Evaluation of efflux pumps of MexAB-OprM, and aminoglycoside resistance genes in these strains. 3- Annual or 6 month reports and tracking of antibiograms with precise and suitable sensitive tests, especially on hospital acquired infection cases.

## Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank deputy of research and technology of Ilam University of Medical Sciences, Iran, for its financial support.

## Financial Disclosure

This study has been granted and approved by research deputy of Ilam University of Medical Sciences.

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