

Ongoing Evolution in the Epidemiology and Antimicrobial Resistance of

Streptococcus pneumoniae in Canada in the PCV-13 Era: SAVE 2013

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ABSTRACT

Background: The SAVE study (SPN Serotyping and Antimicrobial Susceptibility: Assessment for Vaccine Efficacy in Canada) is an annual, ongoing study that was initiated in 2011, after PCV-13 was introduced in Canada. Methods: In collaboration between CARA and the National Microbiology Laboratory, the SAVE study collected 3700 invasive isolates in 2011-13 from across Canada (1356, 1206, and 1138 in 2011, 2012, and 2013, respectively). Serotyping was performed using the Quellung reaction (Statens Serum Institute, Copenhagen, Denmark). Susceptibility testing (AST) was performed in accordance with CLSI methods. Changes in serotype (ST) distribution and multi-drug resistance (MDR) rates between 2011 and 2013 were assessed for statistical significance. Results: In 2013, 4.6%, 14.9%, and 33.6% of the currently circulating SPN ST are contained in PCV-7, PHiD-CV, and PCV-13, respectively. The susceptibility results of the 10 most common STs circulating in 2013 are shown below.

Table with 10 columns: Serotype (N), PEN (iv, M), PEN (iv, NM), CRO (M), CRO (NM), CLR, LEV, SXT, DOX, % MDR. Rows include serotypes 22F, 19A, 7F, 3, 12F, 8, 33F, 11A, 9N, and 10A.

M, meningitis; NM, nonmeningitis; PEN, penicillin; CRO, ceftriaxone; CLR, clarithromycin; LEV, levofloxacin; SXT, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole; DOX, doxycycline; MDR, multi-drug resistance [resistance to ≥ 3 antibiotic classes (penicillin resistance defined as MIC ≥ 2 µg/ml)]

Significant changes (P<0.05) in ST prevalence between 2011 and 2013 were noted in STs 5 (0.8% vs. 0.2%), 7F (19.9% vs. 10.1%), 8 (2.8% vs. 4.6%), 10A (1.3% vs. 3.3%), 11A (2.8% vs. 4.3%), 22F (7.8% vs. 11%), 31 (0.2% vs. 1.0%), 33A (1.7% vs. 0%), 33F (1.8% vs. 4.3%), and 35B (1.5% vs. 2.7%). Current MDR was noted in STs 3 (2.3%), 6B/C (33.3/14.7%), 8 (1.9%), 12F (1.7%), 14 (33.3%), 15A (22.5%), 17F (10%), 19A/F (26.7/31.3%), 23F (25%), 33F (10.2%), 35A (50%), and 38 (6.7%). MDR SPN rates decreased from 8.5% in 2011 to 5.7% in 2013 (P=0.02).

Conclusion: In 2013, 33.6% of all circulating SPN and 66.2% of MDR SPN in Canada are ST included in PCV-13. Significant changes in the epidemiology and AST patterns continue to occur in SPN in Canada, warranting ongoing surveillance.

BACKGROUND

The introduction of Prevnar® (PCV-7), a 7-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, was effective in reducing systemic infections due to Streptococcus pneumoniae in children as well as reducing the incidence of recurrent upper respiratory tract infections in children. However, the emergence of non-PCV-7 S. pneumoniae serotypes in Canada, particularly multi-drug resistant strains, is an ongoing issue.

Subsequently, two newer pneumococcal conjugate vaccines have been introduced in Canada: Synflorix™ (PHiD-CV) and Prevnar®13 (PCV-13). The broader serotype coverage and critical inclusion of serotype 19A in PCV-13 offers an important advancement in the protection of Canadian children against invasive S. pneumoniae infections. Due to the enhanced coverage of the predominant serotypes in North America, current immunization guidelines recommend the routine use of PCV-13.

The S. pneumoniae Serotyping and Antimicrobial Susceptibility: Assessment for Vaccine Efficacy in Canada (SAVE) study began in 2011 to assess the S. pneumoniae serotypes and their antimicrobial susceptibility patterns in Canada after the introduction of the PCV-13 vaccine. Changes in serotype (ST) distribution and multi-drug resistance (MDR) rates between 2011 and 2013 were assessed to evaluate the evolution of serotypes and antimicrobial resistance subsequent to the introduction of PCV-13 in Canada.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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MATERIALS & METHODS

Isolate Collection:

S. pneumoniae isolated from sterile sites are forwarded from Canadian public health laboratories [Canadian Public Health Laboratory Network (CPHLN)] to the National Microbiology Laboratory - Public Health Agency of Canada. Through a collaboration between the Canadian Antimicrobial Resistance Alliance (CARA) and the National Microbiology Laboratory – Public Health Agency of Canada and subsequent to the permission of the submitting CPHLN sites, the S. pneumoniae isolates were forwarded to CARA. A total of 3700 invasive S. pneumoniae isolates from across Canada were included in the SAVE study as part of this collaboration (Jan. 1, 2011 – Dec. 31, 2013).

Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing:

Antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed using custom designed antimicrobial susceptibility panels using CLSI methods. These antimicrobials were obtained as laboratory grade powders from their respective manufacturers or commercial sources. The MICs of the antimicrobial agents for the isolates were determined by the broth microdilution method, which was performed in adherence to all CLSI practices and quality control measures, and interpreted utilizing CLSI criteria (M7-A9, M100-S23).

Multi-drug resistance was defined as resistance to ≥3 antimicrobial classes (penicillin MIC ≥ 2 µg/mL).

Serotyping:

Serotyping was performed using the Quellung reaction using pool, group, type and factor commercial antisera (Statens Serum Institute, Copenhagen, Denmark) and supplementary molecular serotyping was performed with the US Centre for Disease Control's PCR multiplex method (http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/biotech/strep/pcr.htm). Isolates for which a serotype was not determined by PCR and a Quellung reaction was not observed were confirmed as S. pneumoniae by rpoB gene sequencing.

Table 1. Antimicrobial Susceptibility for the 10 Most Common Serotypes Circulating in Canada (SAVE 2013).

Table with 10 columns: Serotype (N), PEN (M), PEN (NM), CRO (M), CRO (NM), CLR, LEV, SXT, DOX. Rows include serotypes 22F, 19A, 7F, 3, 12F, 8, 33F, 11A, 9N, and 10A.

M, meningitis; NM, nonmeningitis; PEN, penicillin; CRO, ceftriaxone; CLR, clarithromycin; LEV, levofloxacin; SXT, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole; DOX, doxycycline

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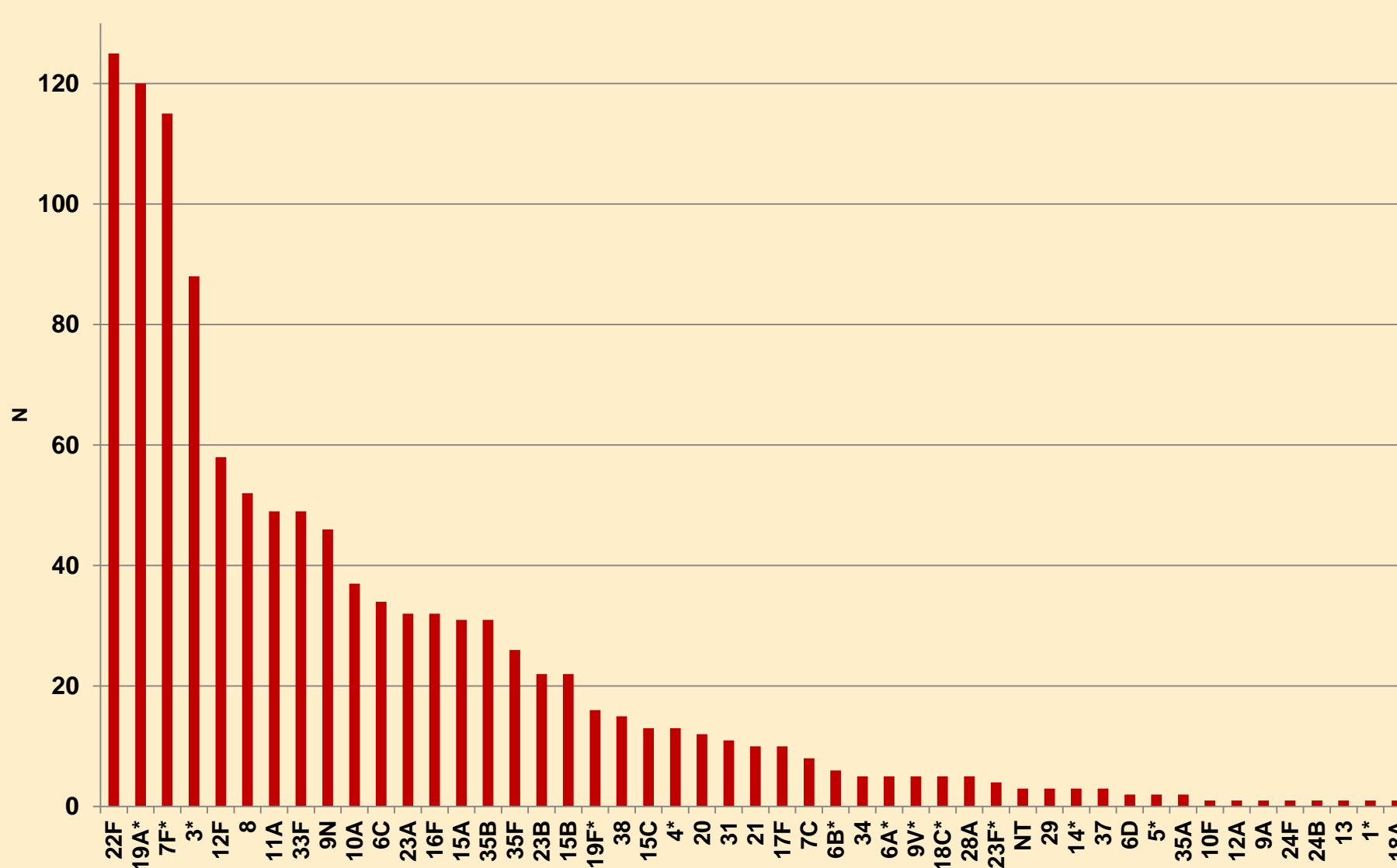


Figure 1. Streptococcus pneumoniae Serotype Distribution in Canada (2013). \*, PCV-13 Serotypes

RESULTS

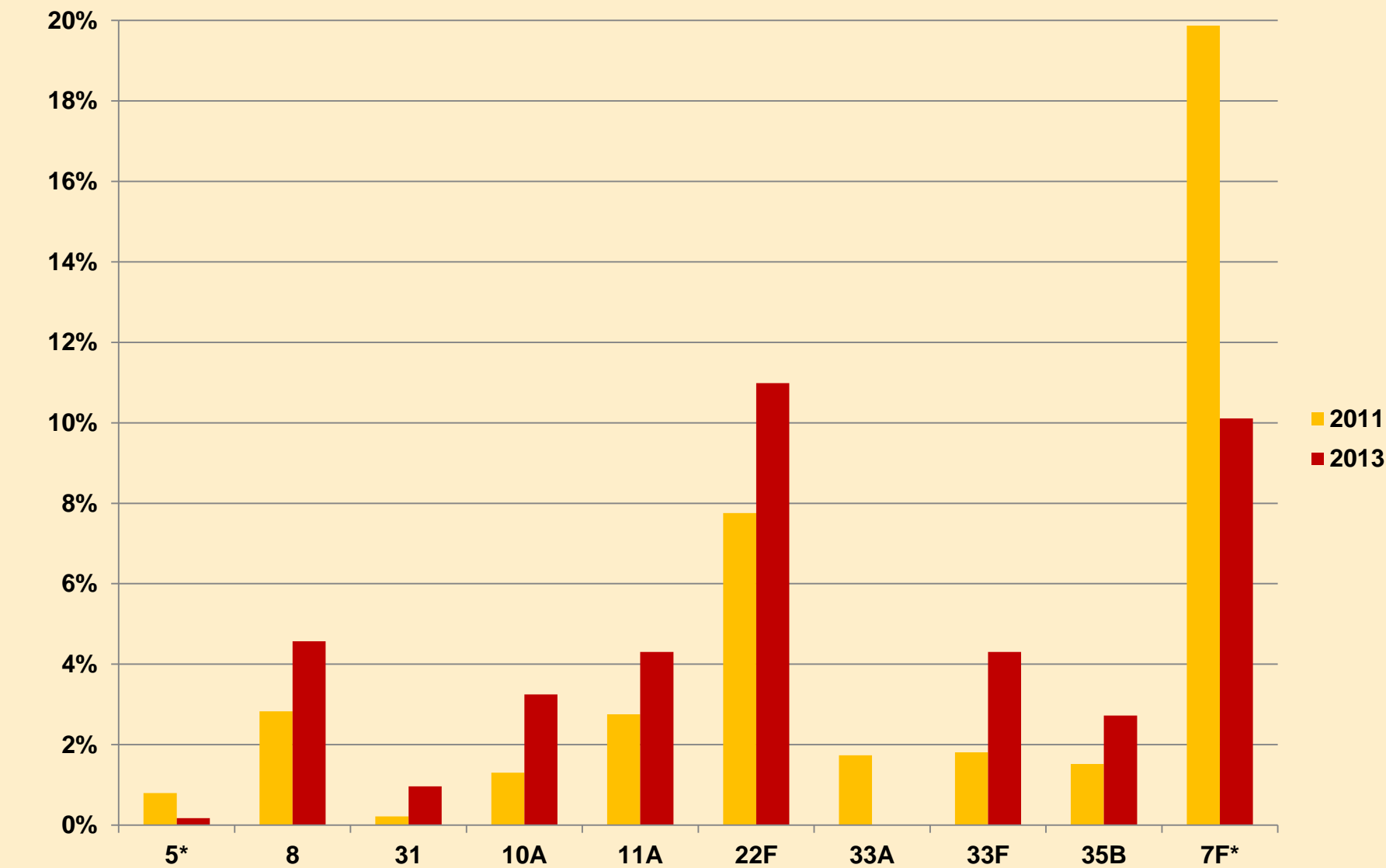


Figure 2. Serotypes demonstrating Significant Changes (P<0.05) in Canada between 2011 and 2013. \*, PCV-13 Serotypes

Table 2. Antimicrobial Susceptibility of S. pneumoniae in Canada for All Serotypes and PCV-13 Serotypes (SAVE 2013).

Table with 3 columns: Antimicrobial Agent (CLSI Interpretive Criteria), % Susceptible (All serotypes (n=1101)), % Susceptible (PCV-13 serotypes (n=369)). Rows include Penicillin (iv, nonmeningitis), Penicillin (iv, meningitis), Penicillin (oral, Penicillin V), Ceftriaxone (nonmeningitis), Ceftriaxone (meningitis), Clarithromycin, Levofloxacin, Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole, and Doxycycline.

MDR was observed in serotypes 3 (2.3%), 6B/C (33.3/14.7%), 8 (1.9%), 12F (1.7%), 14 (33.3%), 15A (22.5%), 17F (10%), 19A/F (26.7/31.3%), 23F (25%), 33F (10.2%), 35A (50%), and 38 (6.7%) in 2013.

Of the MDR S. pneumoniae in SAVE 2013, there were 26 isolates resistant to 3 classes of antibiotics, 7 resistant to 4 classes of antibiotics, 31 resistant to 5 classes of antibiotics, and 1 resistant to 7 classes of antibiotics. The most common MDR phenotypes demonstrated resistance to clarithromycin, clindamycin, doxycycline, penicillin, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (n=31) and clarithromycin, clindamycin, and doxycycline (n=21).

MDR S. pneumoniae rates decreased from 8.5% in 2011 to 5.7% in 2013 (P=0.02).

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. In 2013, 33.6% of all circulating S. pneumoniae and 66.2% of MDR S. pneumoniae in Canada are serotypes in PCV-13.
2. The most commonly circulating serotypes are 22F, 19A, 7F, 3, 12F, 8, 33F, 11A, 9N, and 10A. Between 2011 and 2013, statistically significant reductions in the prevalence of vaccine serotypes 5 and 7F were observed. Among non-vaccine serotypes, significant reductions in serotype 33A and increases in serotypes 8, 10A, 11A, 22F, 31, 33F, and 35B occurred.
3. In 2013, multidrug resistance was observed in serotypes 3, 6B/C, 8, 12F, 14, 15A, 17F, 19A/F, 23F, 33F, 35A, and 38. Rates of multidrug resistance in S. pneumoniae significantly decreased from 8.5% in 2011 to 5.7% in 2013.
4. Significant changes in the epidemiology and antimicrobial susceptibility patterns continue to occur in S. pneumoniae in Canada, warranting ongoing surveillance.

Table 3. Demographics of the Common (n≥5) Multi-drug Resistant S. pneumoniae by Serotype in Canada (SAVE 2013)

Table with 10 columns: Serotype (N), Geographic Region \*, Age Group (years) [0-<1, 1-<2, 2-<6, 6-<18, 18-<50, 50-<65, ≥65], Region Total. Rows include serotypes 19A, 15A, 19F, 33F, and 6C.

\*, West (Saskatchewan, Manitoba); Central (Ontario, Quebec); East (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador); \*: No age data available for 4 additional serotype 19A isolates : 1 from Central, 3 from East