

# Drugs, Bugs and Pugs: Antimicrobial Resistance in Pets and the People That Love Them

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# Outline

Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales

ESBL-producing Enterobacterales

MRSA

Extensively-drug resistant *Campylobacter*

VRE

*C. difficile*

Antifungal resistant organisms

# Samantha



- 13 YO FS Great Dane
- Hx: Megaesophagus
- Lethargic w/ obvious increased respiratory rate & effort
- Notable PE Findings: T-104.2 F and crackles in cranioventral thorax on auscultation.
- Radiographs suggestive of aspiration pneumonia
- Hospitalized in ICU and begin empiric antimicrobial therapy with IV ampicillin/enrofloxacin

# Samantha- Day 4



- **Initial Culture result**
  - **Beta hemolytic *Streptococcus***
- **No clinical or radiographic improvement noted.**
- **Re-anesthetized for additional endotracheal wash for culture.**
- **Empirically switched to clindamycin and ceftazidime.**

# Samantha- Day 6



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Culture Results:

Sensitivity Analysis	Escherichia coli	
-----	-----	-----
Amikacin	<=2	S
Amoxicillin/K Clavulanate	>=32	R
Ampicillin	>=32	R
Cefalexin	>=8	R
Chloramphenicol	>=64	R
Enrofloxacin	>=4	R
Gentamicin	8	R
Imipenem	4	R
Marbofloxacin	>=4	R
Penicillin		
Piperacillin	>=128	R
Tetracycline	>=16	R
Tobramycin	>=16	R
Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole	>=320	R
Vancomycin		

- 10 YO MC Rottweiler admitted on same day as Samantha
- Housed in ICU following adrenalectomy (pheochromocytoma).
- Following surgery had persistent fever and dyspnea despite antimicrobial therapy.
- Culture of lung tissue yields:

Bruno



Sensitivity Analysis	Escherichia coli	
Amikacin	<=2	S
Amoxicillin/K Clavulanate	>=32	R
Ampicillin	>=32	R
Cefalexin	>=8	R
Chloramphenicol	>=64	R
Enrofloxacin	>=4	R
Gentamicin	8	R
Imipenem	4	R
Marbofloxacin	>=4	R
Penicillin		
Piperacillin	>=128	R
Tetracycline	>=16	R
Tobramycin	>=16	R
Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole	>=320	R
Vancomycin		

# Della



- 9 YO FS Beagle mix presented to cardiology service for recheck following pacemaker placement and ICU stay.
- Suffered AKI during procedure from prolonged anesthesia (suspected).
- Urinalysis recheck revealed +++ bacterial rods.

## Culture yields:

Sensitivity Analysis	Escherichia coli	
Amikacin	<=2	S
Amoxicillin/K Clavulanate	>=32	R
Ampicillin	>=32	R
Cefalexin	>=8	R
Chloramphenicol	>=64	R
Enrofloxacin	>=4	R
Gentamicin	8	R
Imipenem	4	R
Marbofloxacin	>=4	R
Penicillin		
Piperacillin	>=128	R
Tetracycline	>=16	R
Tobramycin	>=16	R
Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole	>=320	R
Vancomycin		

- 10 YO FS Poodle with history of laryngeal paralysis presented to IM service for recheck following hospitalization for aspiration pneumonia.
- Static clinical signs with radiographic progression.
- Anesthetized for endotracheal wash for culture.

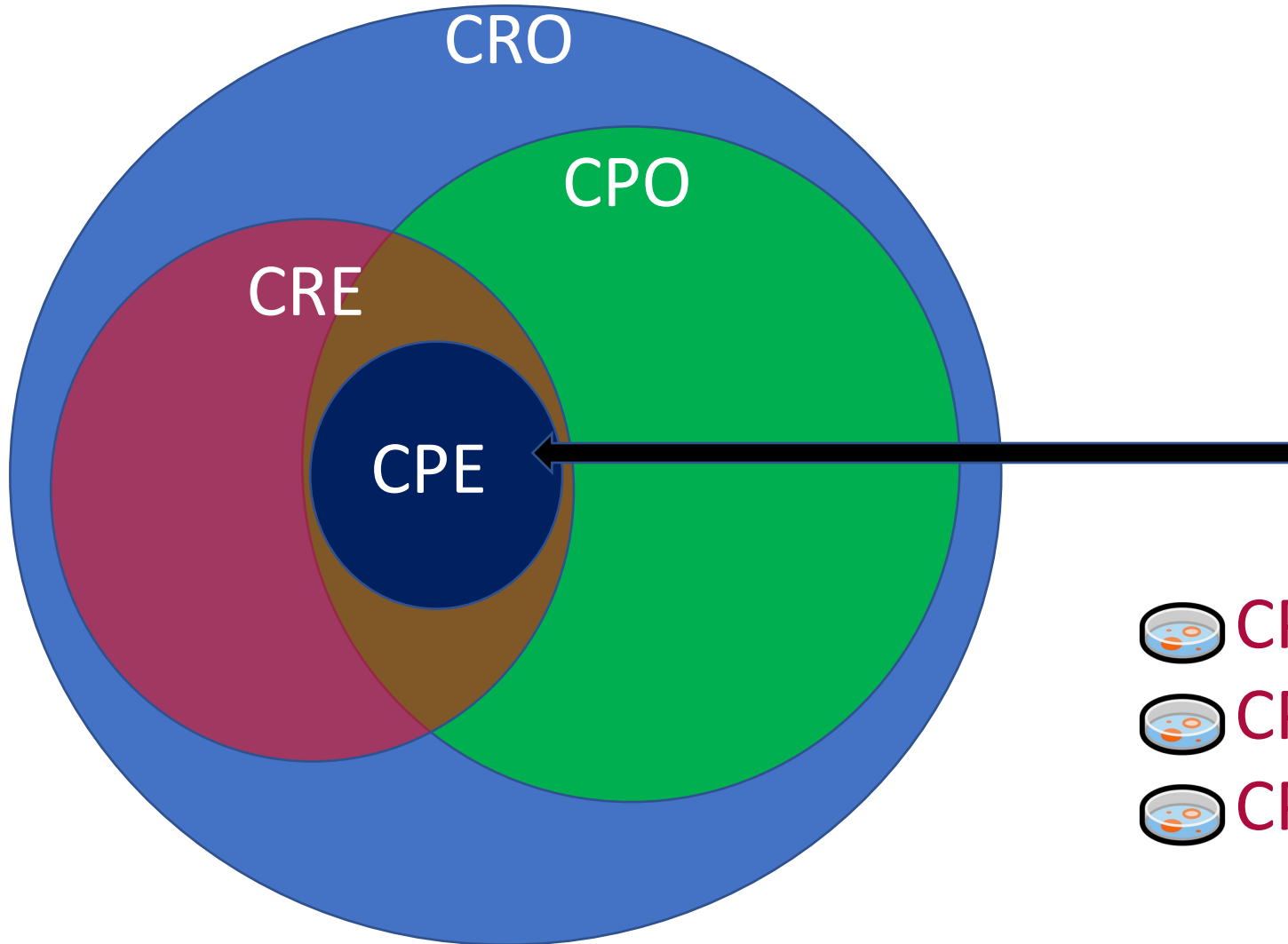
Talia



Sensitivity Analysis	Escherichia coli	
Amikacin	<=2	S
Amoxicillin/K Clavulanate	>=32	R
Ampicillin	>=32	R
Cefalexin	>=8	R
Chloramphenicol	>=64	R
Enrofloxacin	>=4	R
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Marbofloxacin	>=4	R
Penicillin		
Piperacillin	>=128	R
Tetracycline	>=16	R
Tobramycin	>=16	R
Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole	>=320	R
Vancomycin		



# What are CP-CRE?

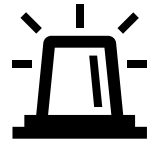


Gram Negative bacteria that are resistant to a carbapenem drug (ertapenem, imipenem, meropenem)

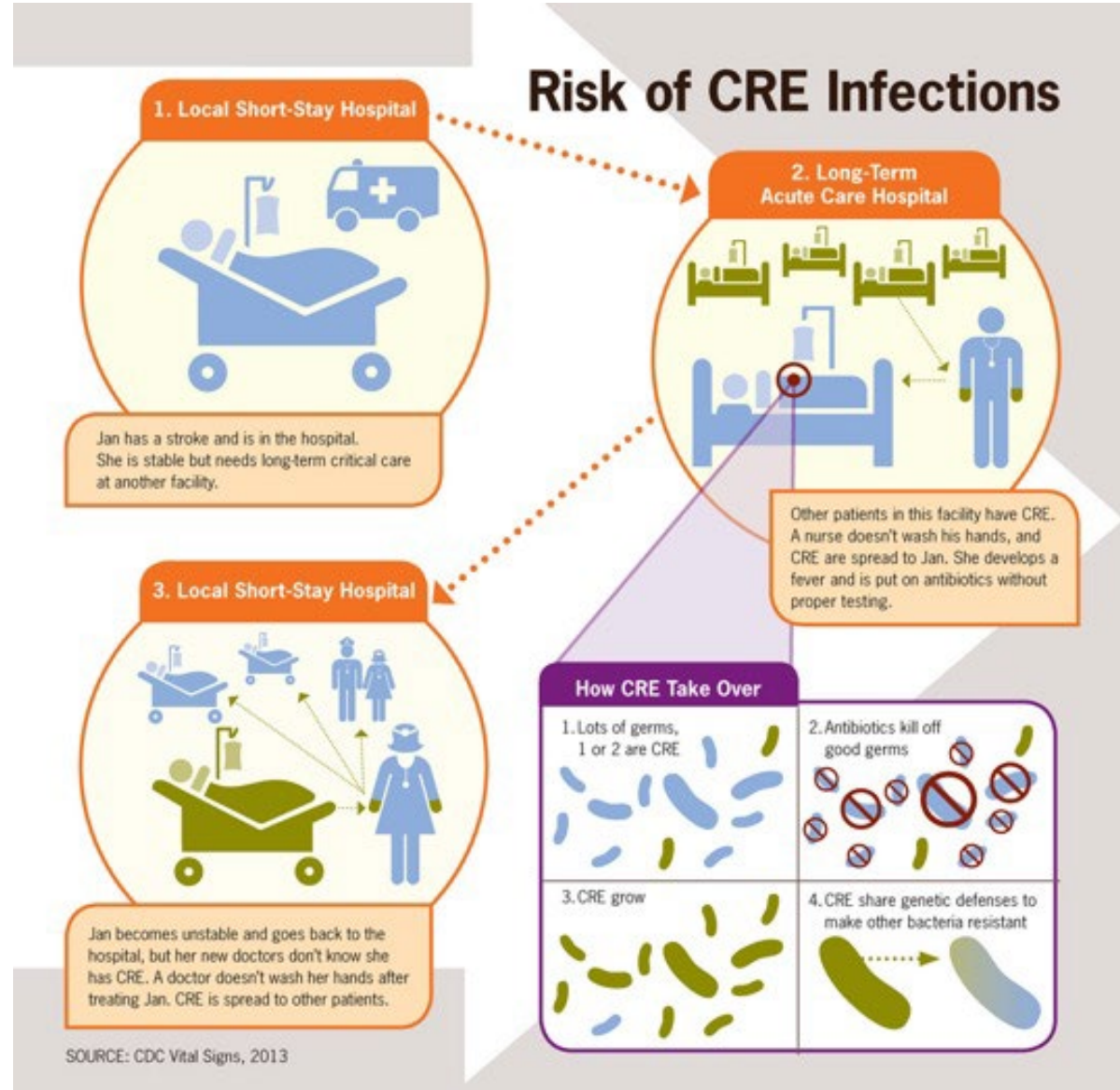
-  CP-CR- *Escherichia coli*
-  CP-CR- *Klebsiella pneumoniae*
-  CP-CR- *Enterobacter cloacae*

# Why do CPE Matter?

- **Carbapenems are a drug of last-resort for the treatment of multi-drug resistant Gram-negative infections.**
- **Typically resistant to MOST/ALL of the antimicrobials that would be used to treat infections.**
- **Considered one of the most URGENT threat with regards to AMR bacteria by CDC.**
- **Reportable in many jurisdictions.**
- **Deadly- Mortality rates can range from 60-90% in bacteremic patients.**

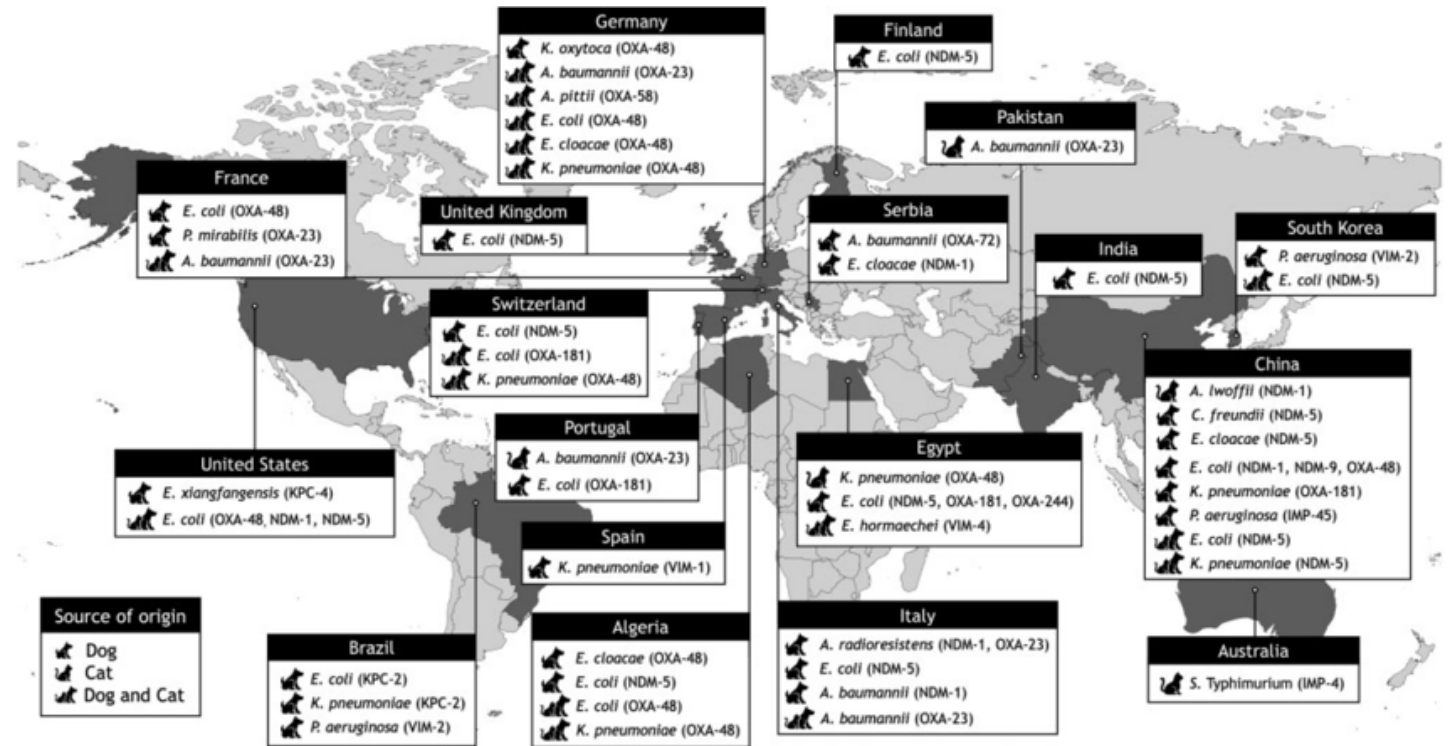


# Human Medicine- Primarily Hospital Acquired Infection (HAI)



CP-CRE have been reported rapidly and globally in animals

• *Sellera 2021*



# Outbreaks will happen in veterinary facilities



Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology

## An Outbreak of New Delhi Metallo--Lactamase-5 (blaNDM-5)--Producing *Escherichia coli* in Companion Animals in the United States

Published online by Cambridge University Press: 02 November 2020

Shelley C. Rankin and Stephen D. Cole

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**CIDRAP** Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy

News & Perspective Infectious Disease Topics Antimicrobial Stewardship Ongoing Programs

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### US veterinary hospital faces rare antibiotic-resistant E coli

Filed Under: Antimicrobial Stewardship, NDM-1  
Crisis Deal | News Reporter | CIDRAP News | Jan 10, 2020

On Apr 1, 2019, Shelley Rankin, PhD, the chief of clinical microbiology at the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine, got a surprising notification from the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

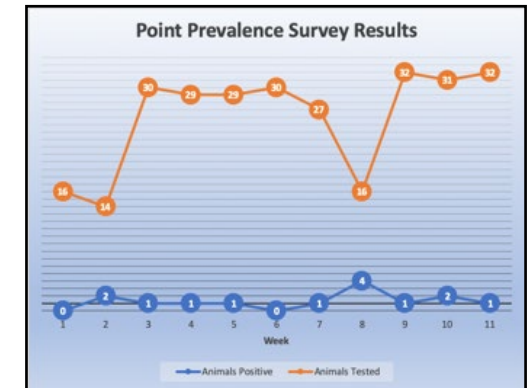
Four times a year, Rankin and her colleagues at PennVet ship off bacterial isolates from the school's veterinary hospitals to the FDA's Veterinary Laboratory Information and Response Network (Vet-LIRN). PennVet is among a network of veterinary labs across the country that submits animal isolates for antibiotic resistance surveillance and whole-genome sequencing.

The notification Rankin received from Vet-LIRN that day regarded a set of isolates submitted at the end of 2018. Among the isolates was a sample of carbapenem-resistant *Escherichia coli* from one of a handful of sick cats and dogs treated at PennVet's Ryan Veterinary Hospital in July and August of 2018.

Since none of the animals had previously been treated with carbapenems, a last-resort antibiotic, Rankin and her colleagues suspected that Vet-LIRN might find a carbapenem-resistance gene in the *E. coli* isolate. But it wasn't the gene they expected to find.

**'Brand new' vet medicine finding**

In Philadelphia's numerous human hospitals, Rankin explained, there's a reasonably high prevalence of



# Clinical Epidemiology Study

**TABLE 1**

Comparisons of Clinical Exposures of Carbapenem-Resistant *Escherichia coli* Case and Control Patients

Type of Clinical Exposure	Cases (n = 15), n (%)	Controls (n = 30), n (%)	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	P Value
<b>Services</b>					
Anesthesia	11 (73.3)	8 (26.7)	12.79	1.59–102.90	.017
Surgery	8 (53.3)	6 (20.0)	4.0	1.03–15.60	.046
Intensive care unit	7 (46.7)	4 (13.3)	6.97	0.81–60.20	.076
Cardiology	4 (26.7)	3 (10.0)	5.26	0.55–50.02	.15
Radiology	11 (73.3)	19 (63.3)	1.52	0.42–5.57	.53
Emergency	9 (60.0)	19 (63.3)	0.74	0.11–4.90	.75
Internal medicine	4 (26.7)	10 (33.3)	0.76	0.21–2.74	.67
Dermatology	1 (6.7)	1 (3.3)	2	0.13–31.98	.62
<b>Procedures</b>					
Endotracheal intubation	11 (73.3)	10 (33.3)	10	1.23–81.47	.03*
IV catheterization	6 (40.0)	9 (30.0)	1.88	0.39–8.92	.42
Insertion of medical device	11 (73.3)	15 (50.0)	3.7	0.72–18.97	.12
Computed tomography scan	3 (20.0)	3 (10.0)	2.38	0.38–14.97	.36
<b>Medications</b>					
Glucocorticoids	6 (40.0)	5 (16.7)	3.14	0.76–13.00	.12
Antibiotic use	11 (73.3)	19 (63.3)	2.17	0.36–12.94	.4



Lavigne SH, Cole SD, Daidone C, Rankin SC. Risk Factors for the Acquisition of a blaNDM-5 Carbapenem-Resistant *Escherichia coli* in a Veterinary Hospital. *J Am Anim Hosp Assoc.* 2021 May 26;57(3).

# Antimicrobial Stewardship

## Sensitivity Analysis

## Escherichia coli

Amikacin	<=2	S
Amoxicillin/K Clavulanate	>=32	R
Ampicillin	>=32	R
Cefalexin	>=8	R
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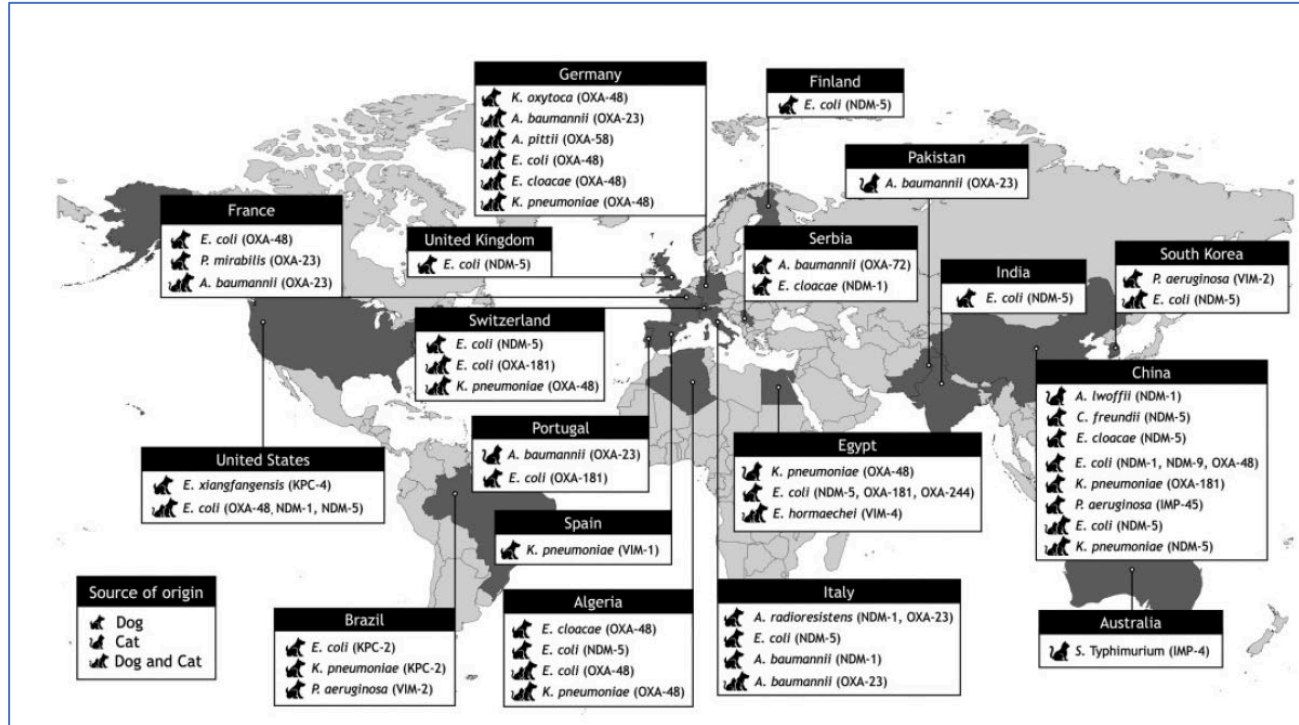
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Carbapenem prescribing at a veterinary teaching hospital before an outbreak of carbapenem-resistant *Escherichia coli*

S. D. Cole, D. Perez-Bonilla, A. Hallowell, L. E. Redding ✉

First published: 08 March 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/jsap.13481>

# CPO's in Companion Animals



Sellera FP, Da Silva LCBA, Lincopan N. Rapid spread of critical priority carbapenemase-producing pathogens in companion animals: a One Health challenge for a post-pandemic world. *J Antimicrob Chemother.* 2021 Aug 12;76(9):2225-2229.

## Sharing more than friendship – transmission of NDM-5 ST167 and CTX-M-9 ST69 *Escherichia coli* between dogs and humans in a family, Finland, 2015

Thomas Grönthal<sup>1</sup>, Monica Österblad<sup>2,3</sup>, Marjut Eklund<sup>1</sup>, Jari Jalava<sup>3</sup>, Suvi Nykäsenoja<sup>4</sup>, Katriina Pekkanen<sup>4</sup>, Merja Rantala<sup>1</sup>

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2. Sydspetsens miljöhälsa, Hangö, Finland
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4. Food Safety Authority Evira, Helsinki, Finland

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Volume 75, Issue 3  
March 2020

JOURNAL ARTICLE

### Employees of Swiss veterinary clinics colonized with epidemic clones of carbapenemase-producing *Escherichia coli* <sup>GREB</sup>

Andrea Endimiani ✉, Michael Brillhante, Odette J Bernasconi, Vincent Perreten, Janne S Schmidt, Valentina Dazio, Aurélien Nigg, Stefanie Gobeli Brawand, Stefan P Kuster, Simone Schuller ... Show more

[Author Notes](#)



# How Prevalent are CPE?

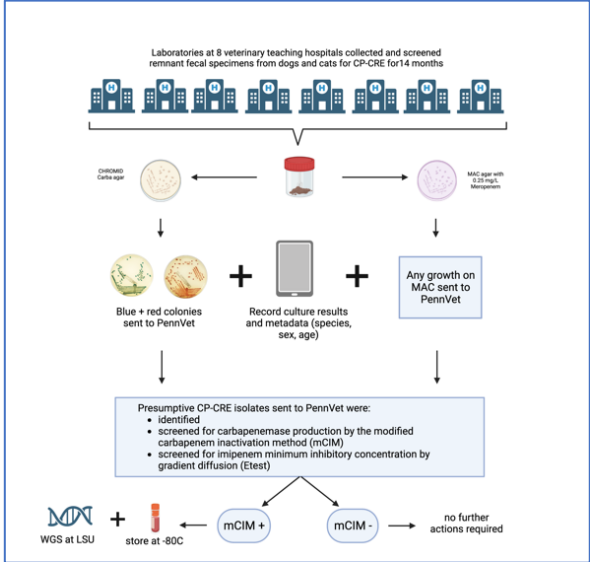
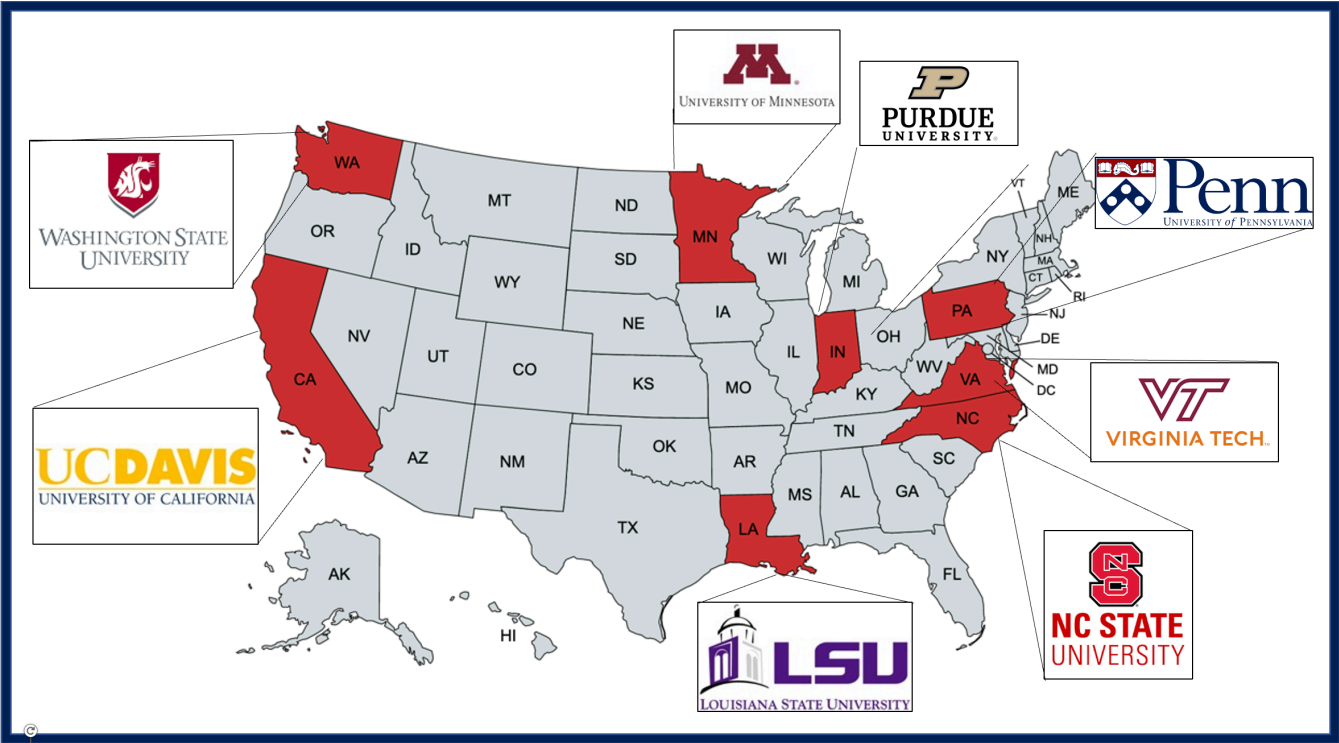


Image generated in BioRender

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(0.21%)

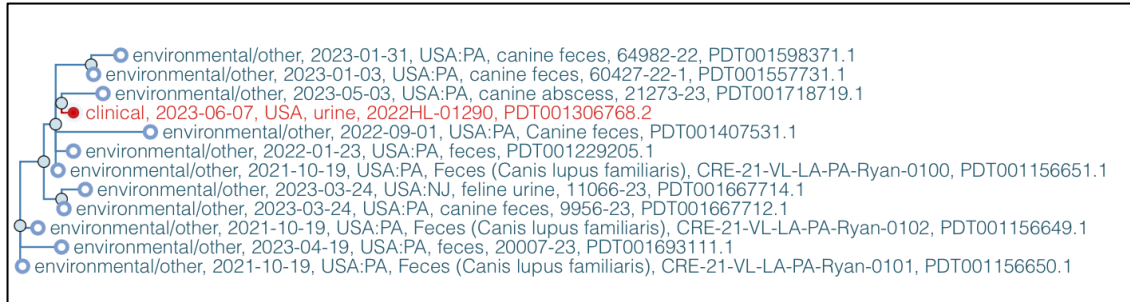
# Whole Genome Sequencing Reveals 'One Health' Clusters



Louisiana  
13 SNPs



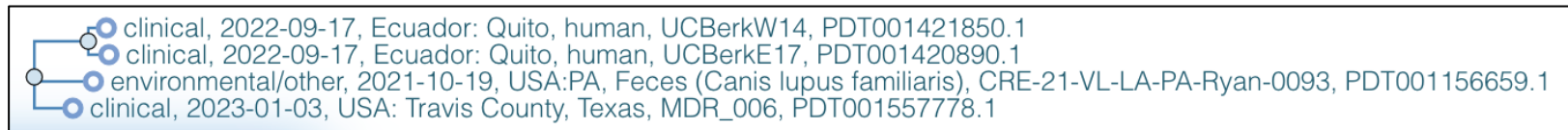
??/Minnesota  
15 SNPs



NY/NJ/PA  
3 SNPs



MI/TX/PA  
14 SNPs



Equador/PA  
38 SNPs

# CRPA in Dogs One Health Investigation

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clinical, 2024-02-06, USA, urine, PDT001487479.3
clinical, 2023-12-20, USA, urine, PDT001487480.3
clinical, 2023-11-16, USA, Blood specimen, PDT001986440.1
clinical, 2023-11-20, USA: Florida, Homo Sapiens clinical, PDT001992359.1
clinical, 2024-02-05, USA: Florida, Homo Sapiens clinical, PDT001828995.2
clinical, 2024-02-06, USA, wound, PDT001818760.2
clinical, 2024-02-04, USA, PDT001817662.2
clinical, 2024-02-06, USA, Rectal, PDT001925806.2
clinical, 2024-03-11, USA, wound, 2024HL-00231, PDT002107464.1
clinical, 2024-04-11, USA, urine, 2024HL-00389, PDT002136578.1
clinical, 2024-02-17, USA, rectal swab, 2022HL-01774, PDT001420045.3
clinical, 2024-02-16, USA, sputum, PDT001791194.2
clinical, 2024-02-28, USA: California, Los Angeles County, urine, LACPHL-BACT-2024-00041, PDT002094648.1
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clinical, 2024-02-17, USA, blood, PDT001678754.3
clinical, 2024-02-20, USA, rectal swab, 2022HL-01777, PDT001420042.3
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clinical, 2023-08-16, USA, not collected, PS748, PDT001853605.1
clinical, 2024-02-07, USA, other, PDT001767489.2
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## VIM-GES-CRPA



### CANINE CASES OF EXTENSIVELY-DRUG-RESISTANT PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA LINKED TO MULTISTATE OUTBREAK ASSOCIATED WITH ARTIFICIAL TEARS

Guidance

Date: August 8, 2023

Public Health Message Type:  Alert  Advisory  Update  Information

Intended Audience:  All public health partners  Healthcare providers  Infection preventionists  
 Local health departments  Schools/child care centers  ACOS  
 Animal health professionals  Other: Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratories

#### Key Points or Updates:

- (1) A rare strain of carbapenem resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (CRPA) has been isolated from two canine patients at a New Jersey veterinary facility. The strain is associated with a multi-state outbreak in humans linked to EzriCare Artificial Tears, Delsam Pharma Artificial Tears, and Delsam Pharma Artificial Ointment.

HEALTHWATCH

## Superbug from human eye drops outbreak spread to dogs

CBS NEWS  
HEALTH  
WATCH

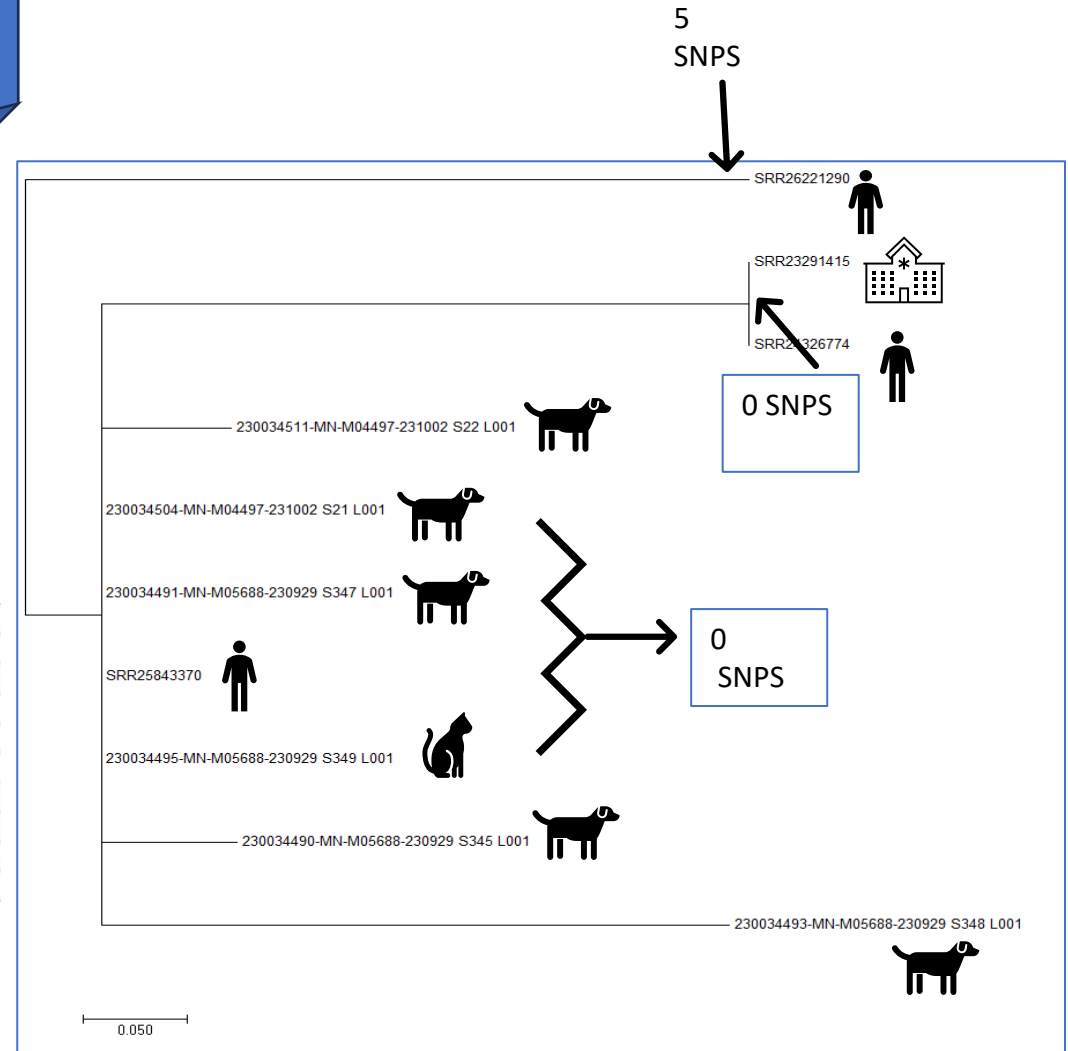
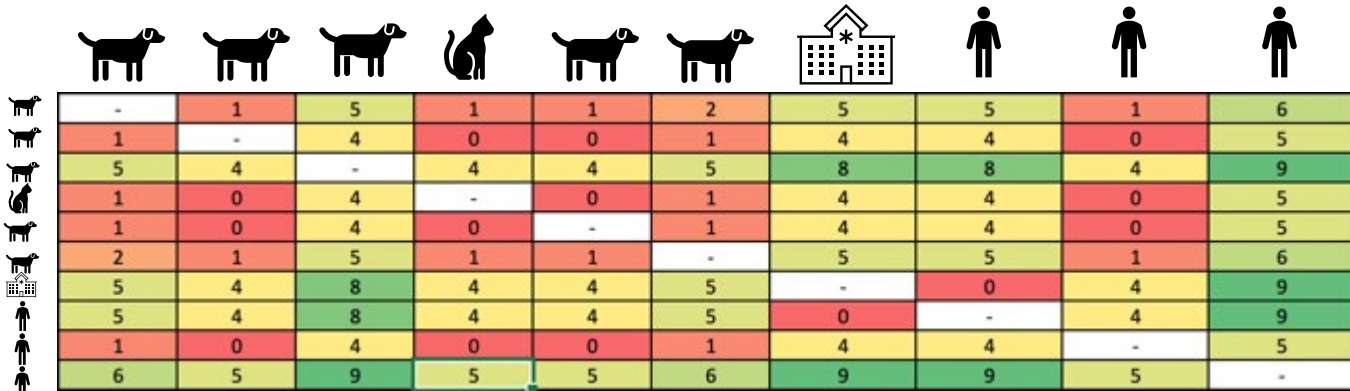
By Alexander Tin  
Edited By Paula Cohen  
Updated on: April 26, 2024 / 2:19 PM EDT / CBS News



# Massachusetts Investigation

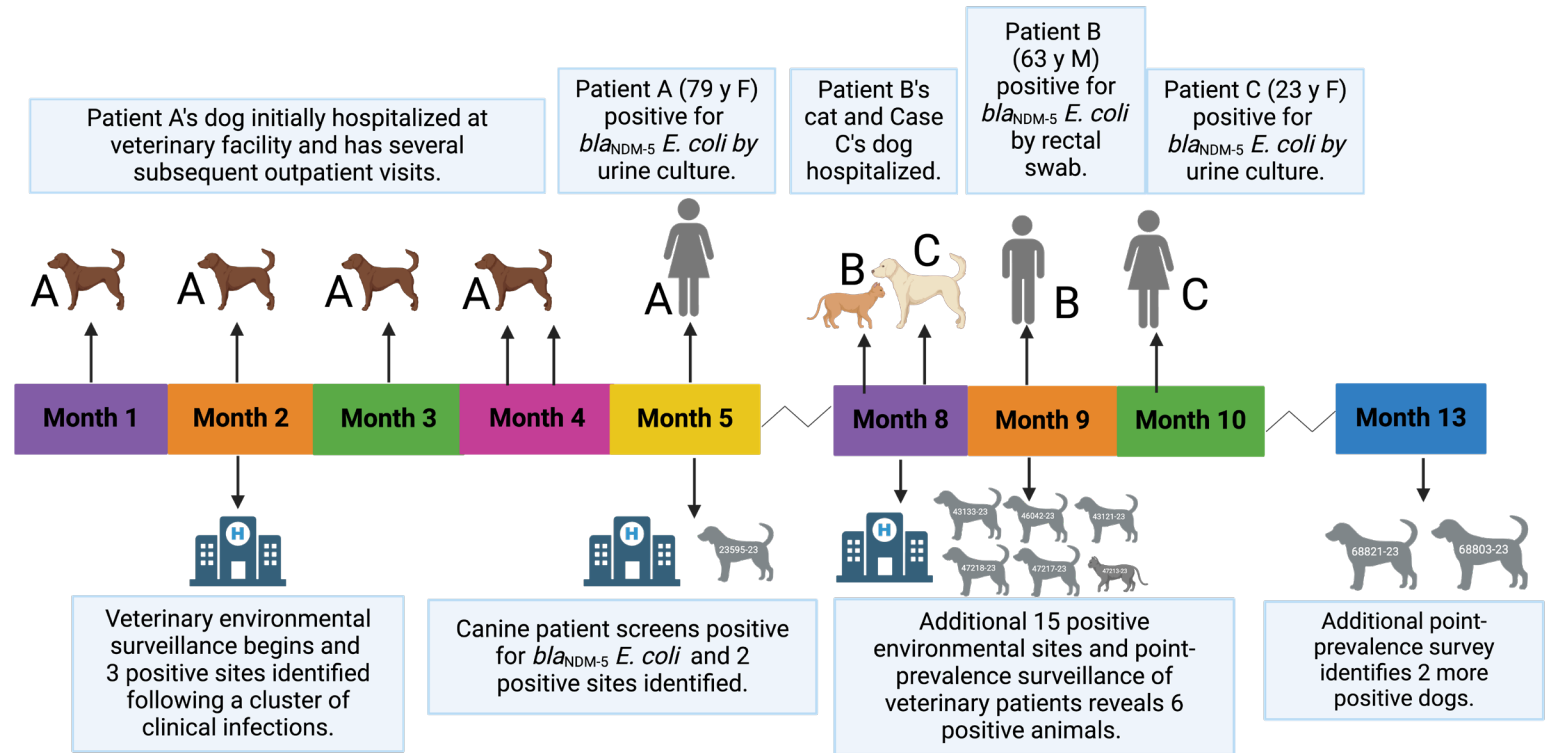
A known cluster of 3 people in MA with no known epidemiologic connection.

- environmental/other, 2023-01-31, USA:MA, environmental surface, 3256-23, PDT001598368.1
- clinical, 2023-06-07, USA, urine, PDT001708644.2
- clinical, 2023-09-29, USA, urine, PDT001908887.1
- environmental/other, 2023-11-20, USA:MA, canine feces, 43121-23, PDT001993464.1
- environmental/other, 2023-11-20, USA:MA, canine feces, 43133-23, PDT001993468.1
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- clinical, 2023-08-31, USA, rectal, PDT001870137.1
- environmental/other, 2023-11-20, USA:MA, canine feces, 43130-23, PDT001993466.1
- environmental/other, 2023-11-20, USA:MA, feline feces, 47213-23, PDT001993463.1



# Interview Results

- Before interview determined all 3 people lived in the same county (same as Vet Hospital with outbreak).
- All 3 people had pets who had been seen at the same referral veterinary hospital with ongoing outbreak.



# Outline

Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales

ESBL-producing Enterobacterales

MRSA

Extensively-drug resistant *Campylobacter*

VRE

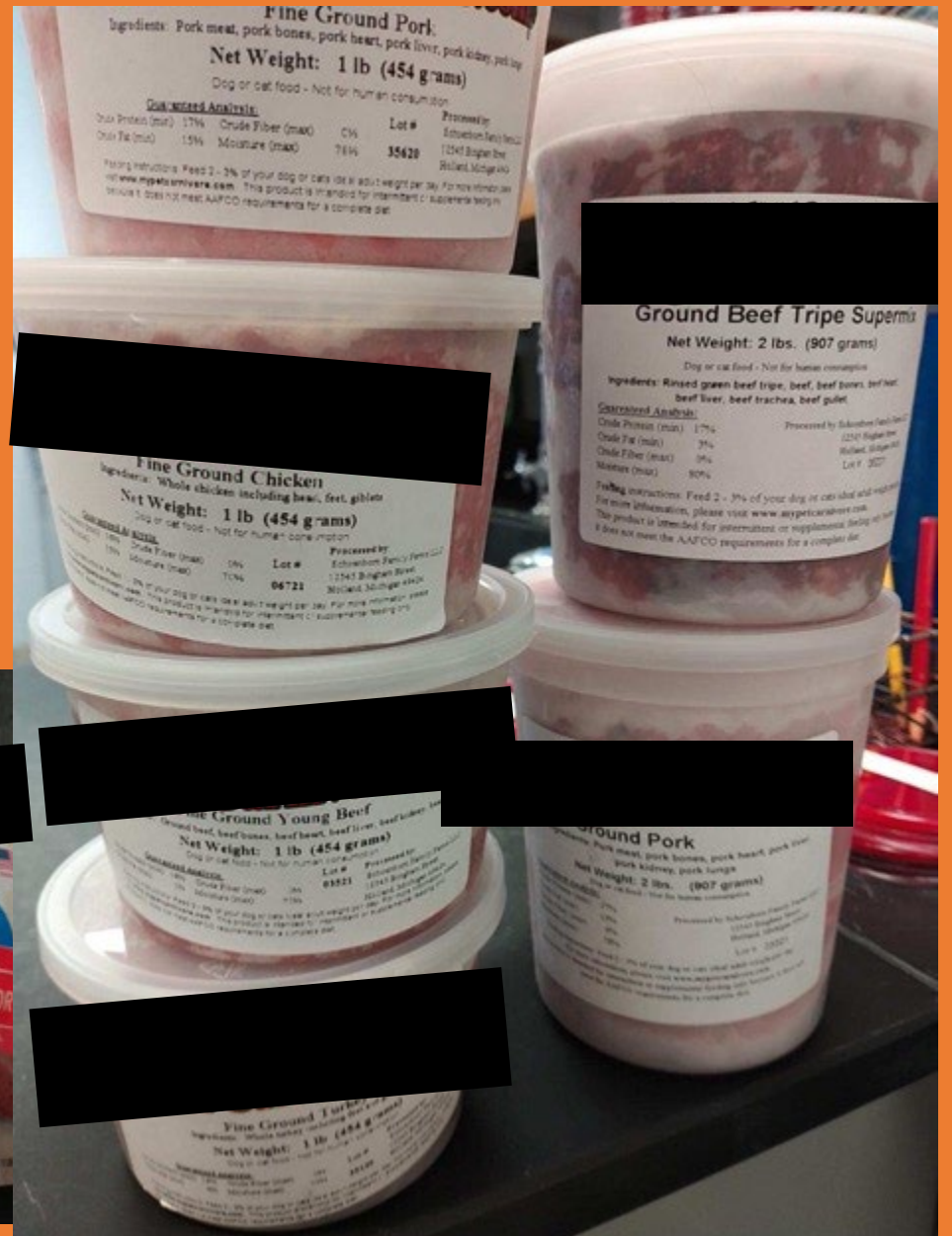
*C. difficile*

Antifungal resistant organisms

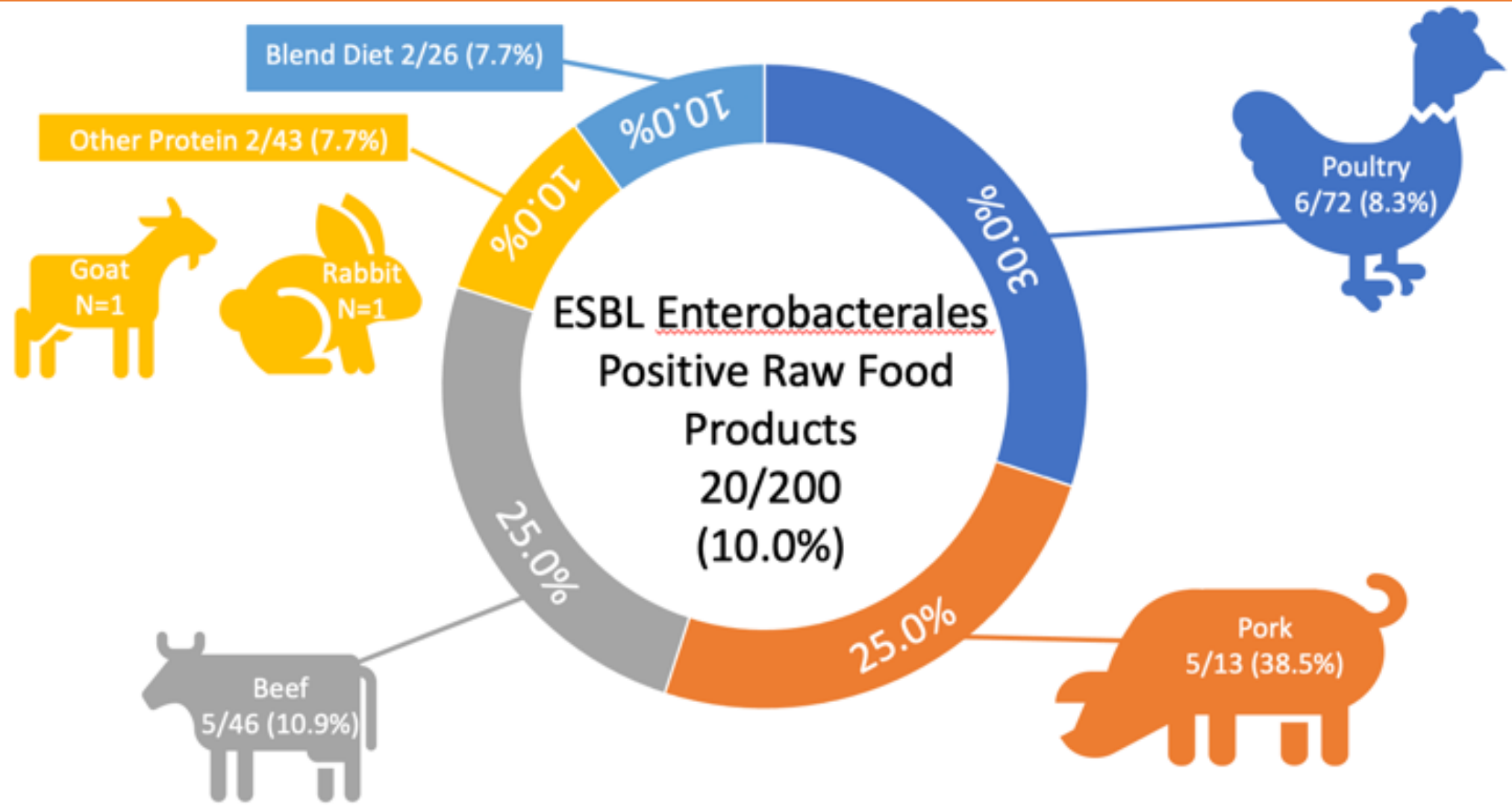
# ESBL in Pets

- 6.8% colonization rate globally based 128 studies
- Outcomes of infections/clinical relevance are poorly described in veterinary medicine.
- Range of clinical disease and severity seen at Ryan Vet Hospital (UPenn).
- May drive the use of carbapenems in veterinary medicine.
- Hx of Abx and Raw Food Diets are Risk Factor

- 200 products
- 61 brands/companies
- 102 frozen/98 freeze-dried
- 20 suppliers







**Figure 4. Proportion of positive food products by protein source (inner ring) and proportion of positive samples by protein source (animal icons and bars)**

# Outline

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Extensively-drug resistant *Campylobacter*

VRE

*C. difficile*

Antifungal resistant organisms

# Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

## Inquiry after scientists claim hundreds of animals have been infected

By Beth Hale

MINISTERS have launched an inquiry into the spread of MRSA to animals following reports of a sharp rise in the number of pets infected.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has set up a committee to investigate the extent to which the deadly superbug has infiltrated vets' surgeries.

There are fears that the antibiotic-resistant infection could be transferred between pets and their owners - or even enter the food chain if livestock are carrying the bug.

MRSA - methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus - is carried harmlessly by one in three humans but can prove fatal in the elderly, newborn babies and those with a weakened immune system.

About 5,000 hospital patients die from it every year.

The bug was first documented in an animal in 1999 but the extent to which it has spread is unclear.

Small-scale studies have suggested that up to 10 per cent of dogs carry MRSA and the British Veterinary Association has been reporting between ten and 12 cases a year of animals being infected.

However, scientists at an Idexx veterinary research laboratory recently alerted the Government after encountering 310 cases of MRSA in animals over the past two and a half years.

Members of the new committee will include actress Jill Moss, who has led a campaign to raise awareness of the risks of MRSA in pets after her dog Bella became the UK's first recorded canine victim of the bacteria.

Bella, a ten-year-old white samoyed, suffered blood poisoning, pneumonia and organ failure caused by MRSA after an operation a year ago on a torn ligament. She had been injured

chasing a squirrel near Miss Moss's home in Edgware, North-West London. Her wound became infected a week after surgery and despite a further operation, she had to be put down.

Since then, an eight-year-old alsatian called Connell is also known to have died from MRSA, along with at least one cat and several rabbits and guinea pigs.

Miss Moss, who has appeared in TV shows such as *The Bill* and *EastEnders*, said: 'I never in my wildest dreams thought Bella might contract MRSA. If it had been diagnosed earlier she might still be here.'

'The real problem is that vets are

# Could you get MRSA bug from your pet?



Victim:  
Bella  
with owner  
Jill Moss

reluctant to admit they have a problem in their surgeries. They blame the owners but often they are operating in conditions that aren't good enough.'

Miss Moss, 34, said the committee, which will include several health professionals, will look at how to stop MRSA escalating in animals and help to establish the best advice for vets.

It is not known what, if any, danger MRSA in animals poses to humans. The veterinary association urges vets to take similar precautions to hospitals but points out there have been no recorded cases of MRSA being passed from animals to humans and it is highly

unlikely the bug could enter the food chain.

Doctors could discover if a patient has MRSA in two hours using a new test.

At present, it takes at least two days to confirm whether a patient

has been infected - a delay that can prove fatal.

Tony Blair revealed details of a pilot scheme in a letter to the family of 21-year-old James Wo who contracted MRSA at hospital for a knee operati



MRSA – Human to Animal

# MR *S. pseudintermedius*

- Clinically equivalent disease to MSSP- **DIFFERENT FROM MRSA**
- **Not accurate to say “The MRSA of dogs”**
- Methicillin-resistance rates are higher in *S. schleiferi*

A photograph of a grey and white tabby cat standing on a light-colored floor, looking down at a golden retriever puppy lying down. The puppy is resting its head on the floor. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The text "How common is MRSA in Dogs and Cats?" is overlaid in white, sans-serif font across the middle of the image.

How common is MRSA in Dogs and  
Cats?

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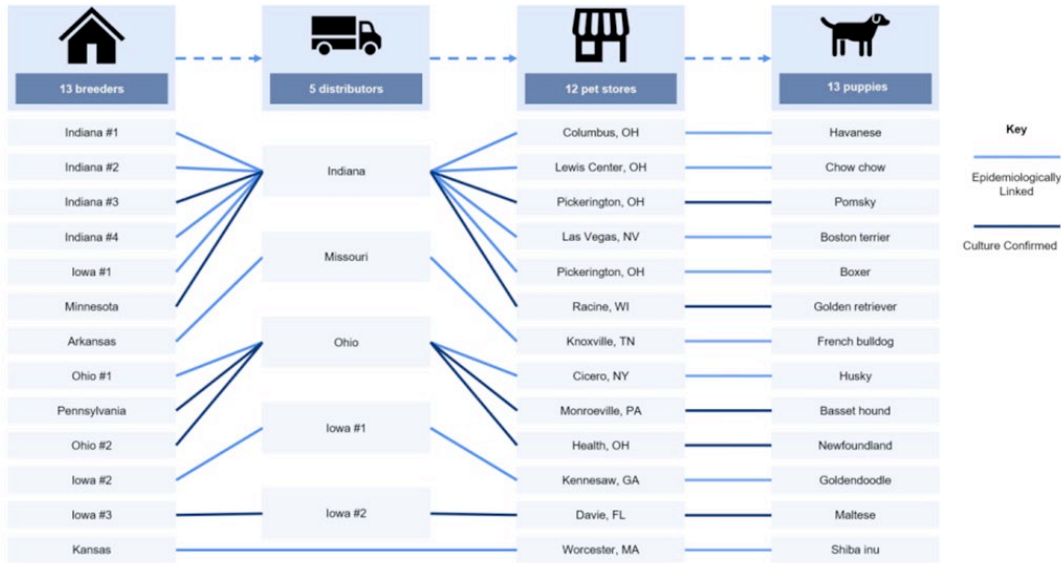
MRSA

Extensively-drug resistant *Campylobacter*

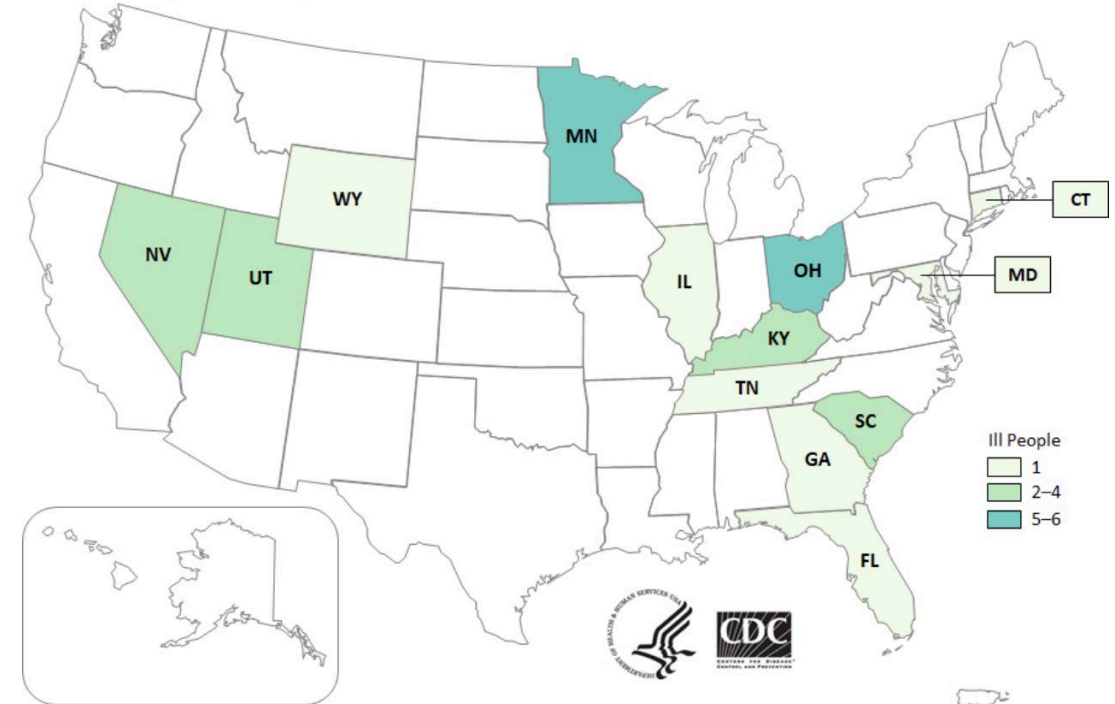
VRE

*C. difficile*

Antifungal resistant organisms



People infected with the outbreak strains, by state of residence, as of December 11, 2019 (n=30)



JAVMAnews

November 01, 2021

Pet store puppies remain a source of drug-resistant *Campylobacter*

Report suggests thousands of people likely sickened in decadelong problem



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Antifungal resistant organisms

# Vancomycin Resistant *Enterococcus* in Animals

*E faecalis* and *E faecium*  
are among the most  
common organisms  
isolated from companion  
animal clinical specimens.

Our laboratory has never  
seen a VREF. Vancomycin  
rarely used.

Reports in the literature  
are common in  
surveillance studies.



antibiotics

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## Prevalence of Vancomycin-Resistant *Enterococcus* (VRE) in Companion Animals: The First Meta-Analysis and Systematic Review

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- High variability amongst prevalence studies (22 studies included)
- Estimated pooled prevalence of 14.6% (18.6% in dogs)
- Most recent in USA (2012) from resident cats in Vet hospitals – single cat with a *E. faecalis* non-transferable *vanB* gene.

# Prevalence of VRE?

# Outline

Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales

ESBL-producing Enterobacterales

MRSA

Extensively-drug resistant *Campylobacter*

VRE

*C. difficile*

Antifungal resistant organisms

# *Clostridiodes difficile* in Animals

Role in canine and feline diarrhea is poorly characterized.

Neonates seem most likely to be colonized in several studies.

Living with owners given antibiotics and immunocompromised owners are risk factors for shedding.

Horses typically have livestock associated ribotypes, Cats and Dogs with human ribotypes.

# Outline

Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales

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Antifungal resistant organisms

# Antifungal Resistant Pathogens



## DRUG-RESISTANT *CANDIDA AURIS*

THREAT LEVEL **URGENT**

**323** Clinical cases in 2018

**90%** Isolates resistant to at least **one** antifungal

**30%** Isolates resistant to at least **two** antifungals

*Candida auris* (*C. auris*) is an emerging multidrug-resistant yeast (a type of fungus). It can cause severe infections and spreads easily between hospitalized patients and nursing home residents.

### WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

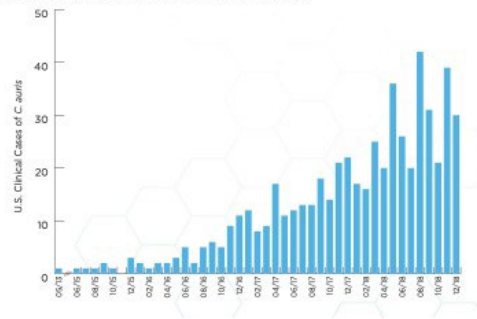
- *C. auris*, first identified in 2009 in Asia, has quickly become a cause of severe infections around the world.
- *C. auris* is a concerning drug-resistant fungus:
  - Often multidrug-resistant, with some strains (types) resistant to all three available classes of antifungals
  - Can cause outbreaks in healthcare facilities
  - Some common healthcare disinfectants are less effective at eliminating it
  - Can be carried on patients' skin without causing infection, allowing spread to others

Data represents U.S. cases only. Isolates are pure samples of a germ.




### CASES OVER TIME

*C. auris* began spreading in the United States in 2015. Reported cases increased 318% in 2018 when compared to the average number of cases reported in 2015 to 2017.

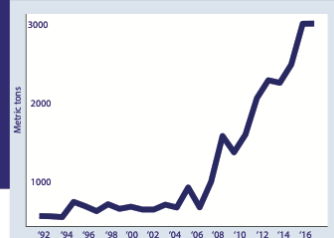


## Preventing the Environmental Spread OF AZOLE-RESISTANT *A. FUMIGATUS* IN THE U.S.

The fungus *Aspergillus fumigatus* (*A. fumigatus*) causes a severe infection in people with weakened immune systems. The emergence of azole-resistant *A. fumigatus* is a public health threat.




Azole fungicides used in agriculture are similar to azole antifungals used to treat human *A. fumigatus* infections. Use of azoles contributes to the spread of azole-resistant *A. fumigatus*.



U.S. agricultural use of azole fungicides increased by four times from 2006-2016.<sup>1</sup>

Data from USGS. 2017. USGS NAWQA: The Pesticide National Synthesis Project.



In the U.S. there have been a small number of resistant *A. fumigatus* infections caused by strains with the same genetic mutations as resistant strains linked to fungicide use.

More research and surveillance is needed to understand the links between U.S. azole fungicide use and resistant human infections. To learn more, visit: <https://www.cdc.gov/fungal/diseases/aspergillosis/antifungal-resistant.html>

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Final thoughts





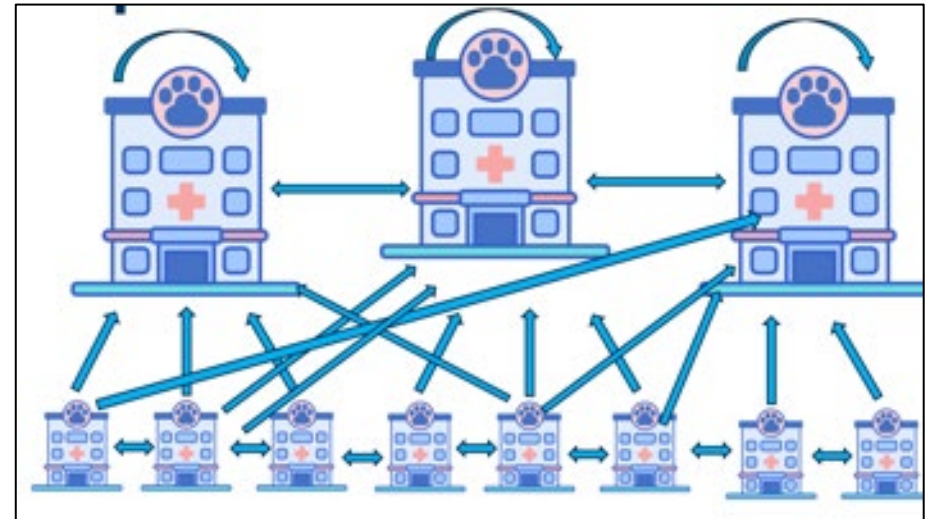
# Why Does It Matter?

- Potentially important reservoir for community transmission of CPOs
- Pet care is an important and growing industry
- Pets help us live happier and healthier lives
  - Physical activity
  - Social connection
  - Maintain Routine
  - Companionship
- Americans live closely and intimately with our pets



- Overall awareness of veterinarians
- Infection prevention (and resources for it) has not grown with the size of complex veterinary referral networks
  - Haenni et al. 2022
    - ESBL/AmpC/CRE
      - Admission 4.8% (6/125)
      - Discharge 24.8% (31/125)
  - Dazzo et al. 2021
    - 28.3% of animals became colonized with an MDRO during hospitalization
- Veterinary laboratories may not always test carbapenems/test for carbapenemases and flag/report results

## Challenges in Vet Med



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 March 2022 Volume 60 Issue 3 e02154-21  
<https://doi.org/10.1128/jcm.02154-21>

**A Survey of Current Activities and Technologies Used to Detect Carbapenem Resistance in Bacteria Isolated from Companion Animals at Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories – United States, 2020**

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