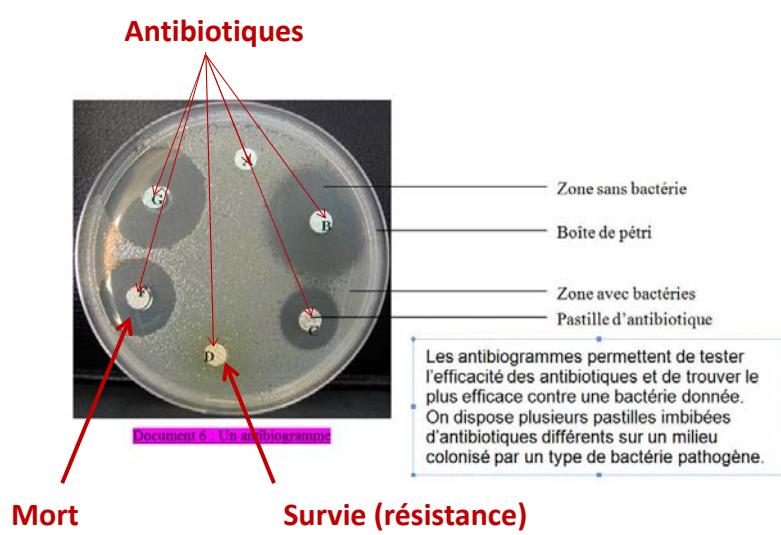


# Les résistances aux antibiotiques

Jean-Luc Pellegrin

## Effet des antibiotiques



# Aspect historique

No. 3713, DEC. 28, 1940

N A T U R E

837

## LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

*The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions expressed by their correspondents. They cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscripts intended for this or any other part of NATURE. No notice is taken of anonymous communications.*

**IN THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, PROOFS OF "LETTERS" WILL NOT BE SUBMITTED TO CORRESPONDENTS OUTSIDE GREAT BRITAIN.**

### An Enzyme from Bacteria able to Destroy Penicillin

FLEMING<sup>1</sup> noted that the growth of *B. coli* and a number of other bacteria belonging to the typhoid group was not inhibited by penicillin. This observation has been confirmed. Further work has been done to find the cause of the resistance of these organisms to the action of penicillin.

An extract of *B. coli* was made by crushing a suspension of the organisms in the bacterial crushing mill of Booth and Green<sup>2</sup>. This extract was found to contain a substance destroying the growth-inhibiting property of penicillin. The destruction took place on incubating the penicillin preparation with the bacterial extract at 37°, or at room temperature for a longer time. The following is a typical experiment showing the penicillin-destroying effect of *B. coli* extracts. A solution of 1 mgm. penicillin in 0.8 c.c. of water was incubated with 0.2 c.c. of centrifuged and dialysed bacterial extract at 37° for 3 hours, in the presence of ether, and a control solution of penicillin of equal concentration was incubated without enzyme for the same time. (The penicillin used was extracted from cultures of *Penicillium notatum* by a method to be described in detail later. It possessed a degree of purity similar to that of the samples used in the chemotherapeutic experiments recorded in a preliminary report<sup>3</sup>.) The growth-inhibiting activity of the solutions was then tested quantitatively on agar plates against *Staphylococcus aureus*. The penicillin solution incubated with the enzyme had entirely lost its growth-inhibiting activity, whereas the control solution had retained its full strength.

The conclusion that the active substance is an

*B. coli*, it was not necessary to crush the organism in the bacterial mill in order to obtain the enzyme from it; the latter appeared in the culture fluid. The enzyme was also found in *M. lysodeikticus*, an organism sensitive to the action of penicillin, though less so than *Staphylococcus aureus*. Thus, the presence or absence of the enzyme in a bacterium may not be the sole factor determining its insensitivity or sensitivity to penicillin.

The tissue extracts and tissue autolysates that have been tested were found to be without action on the growth-inhibiting power of penicillin. Prof. A. D. Gardner has found staphylococcal pus to be devoid of inhibiting action, but has demonstrated a slight inhibition by the pus from a case of *B. coli* cystitis. The bacteriostatic action of the sulphonamide drugs is known to be inhibited in the presence of tissue constituents and pus.<sup>4</sup> That the anti-bacterial activity of penicillin is not affected under these conditions gives this substance a definite advantage over the sulphonamide drugs from the chemotherapeutic point of view. The fact that a number of bacteria contain an enzyme acting on penicillin points to the possibility that this substance may have a function in their metabolism.

E. P. ABRAHAM.  
E. CHAIN.

Sir William Dunn School of Pathology,

Oxford.

Dec. 5.

<sup>1</sup> Fleming, A., *Brit. J. Exp. Path.*, **10**, 226 (1929).

<sup>2</sup> Booth, V. H., and Green, D. E., *Biokem. J.*, **32**, 855 (1938).

<sup>3</sup> Chain, E., Florey, H. W., Gardner, A. D., Heatley, N. G., Jennings, M. A., Orr-Ewing, J., and Sanders, A. G., *Lancet*, **226** (1940).

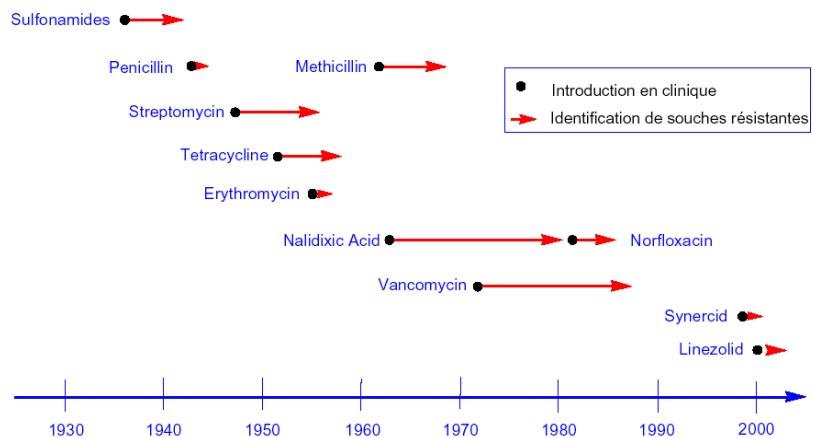
<sup>4</sup> MacLeod, C., *J. Exp. Med.*, **72**, 217 (1940).

Antibiotique	Année de mise sur le marché	Année de détection des premières résistances acquises (espèces concernées)
Pénicilline	1943	1940 ( <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> )
Streptomycine	1947	1946 ( <i>Shigella spp</i> )
Tétracycline	1952	1953 ( <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i> )
Méticilline	1960	1961 ( <i>Staph. aureus</i> )
Acide nalidixique	1964	1966 ( <i>Escherichia coli, Shigella spp</i> )
Gentamicine	1967	1969 ( <i>Staph. aureus</i> )
Vancomycine	1972	1987 (entérocoques)
Céfotaxime	1981	1981 ( <i>Enterobacter cloacae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> )* 1983 ( <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> )**
Linézolide	2000	1999 ( <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> )
Daptomycine	2003	1991 ( <i>Staph. aureus</i> )

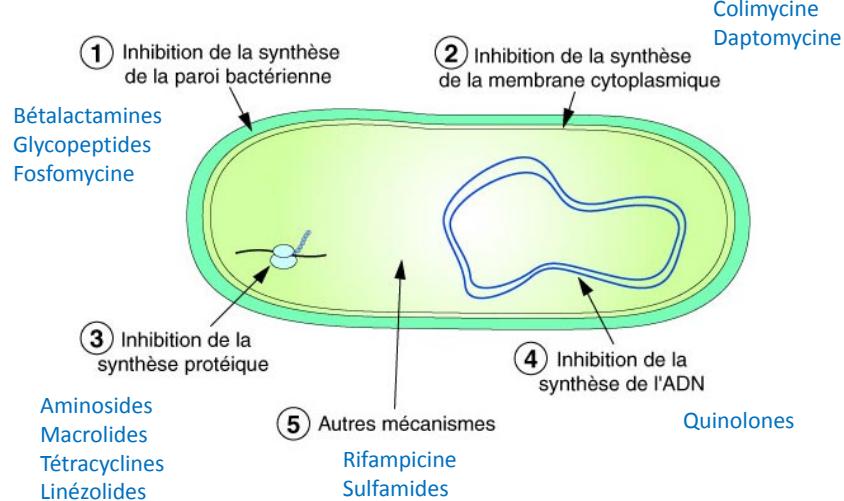
\* Hyperproduction de céphalosporinase AmpC

\*\* Béta-lactamase à spectre étendu

### Développement de mécanismes de résistance

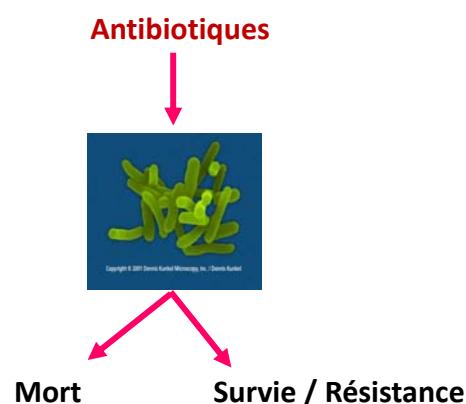


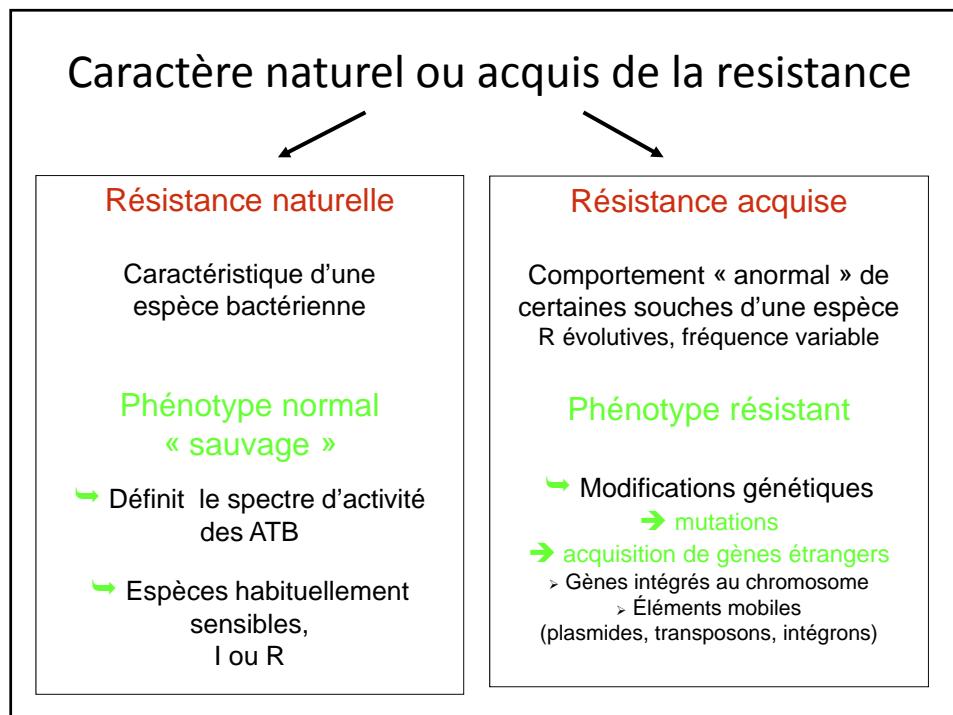
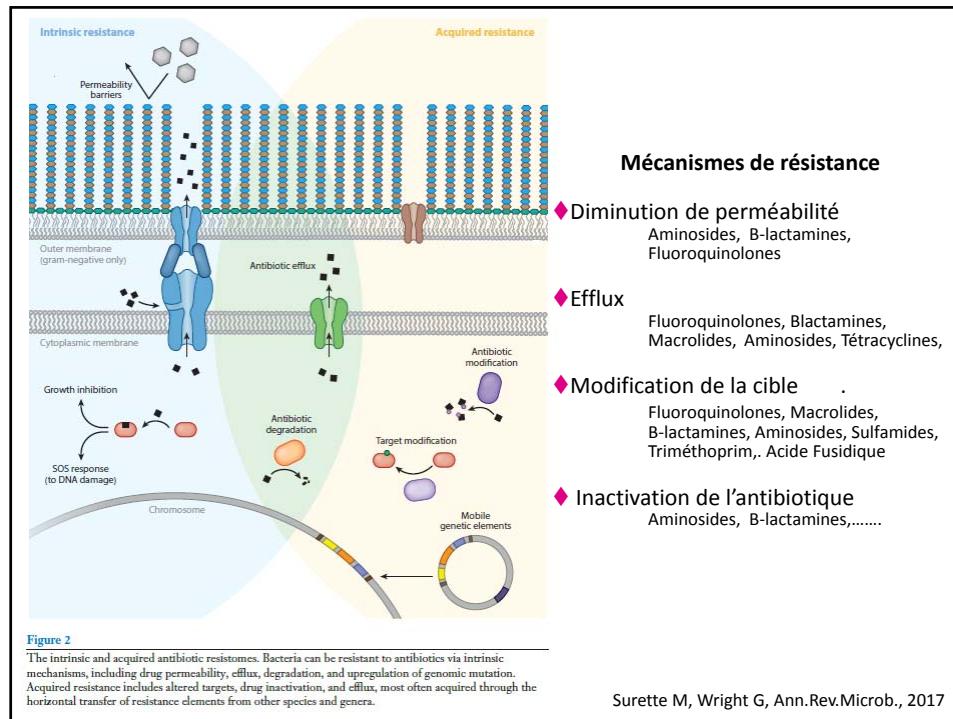
# Mécanismes d'action des antibiotiques



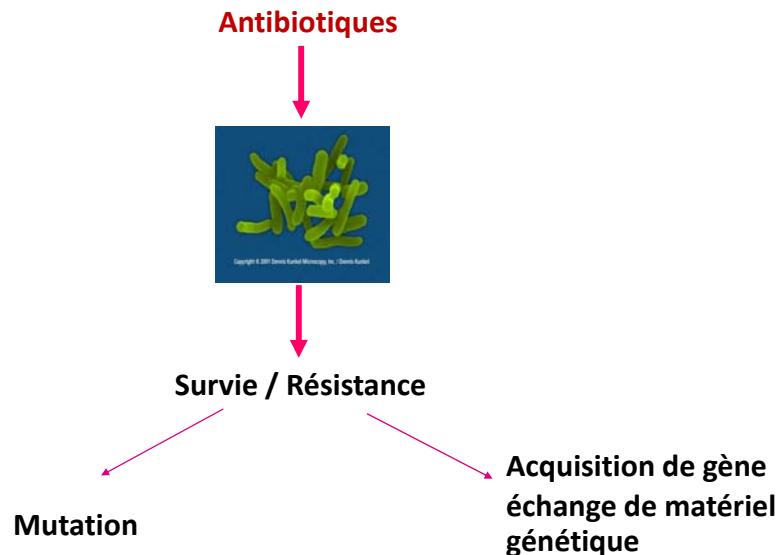
## Mécanismes de résistance aux antibiotiques

### Effet des antibiotiques



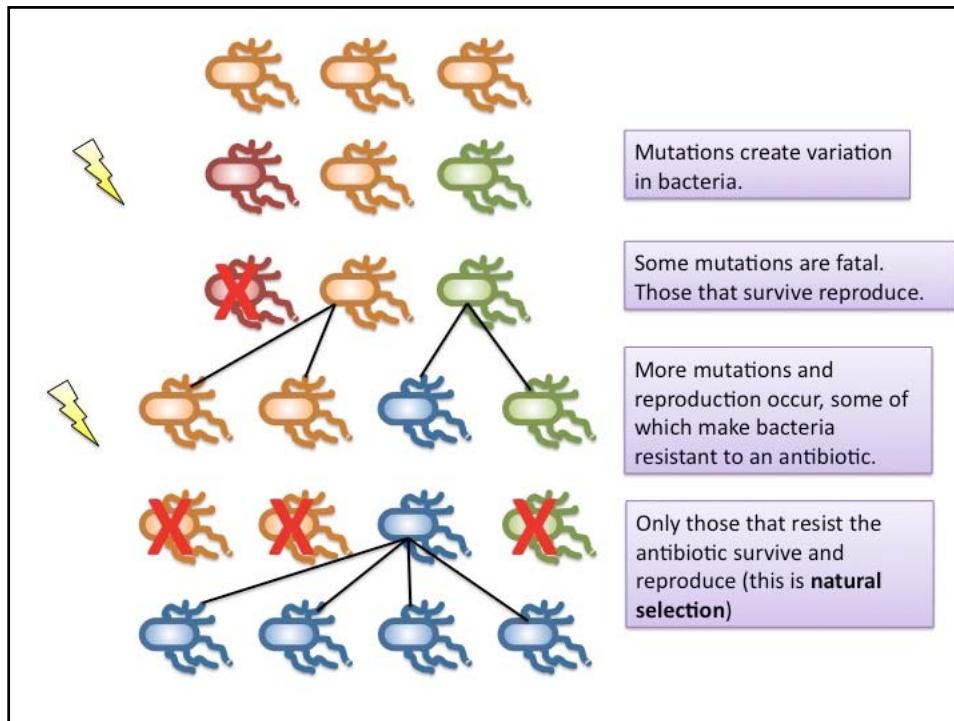


## Effet des antibiotiques



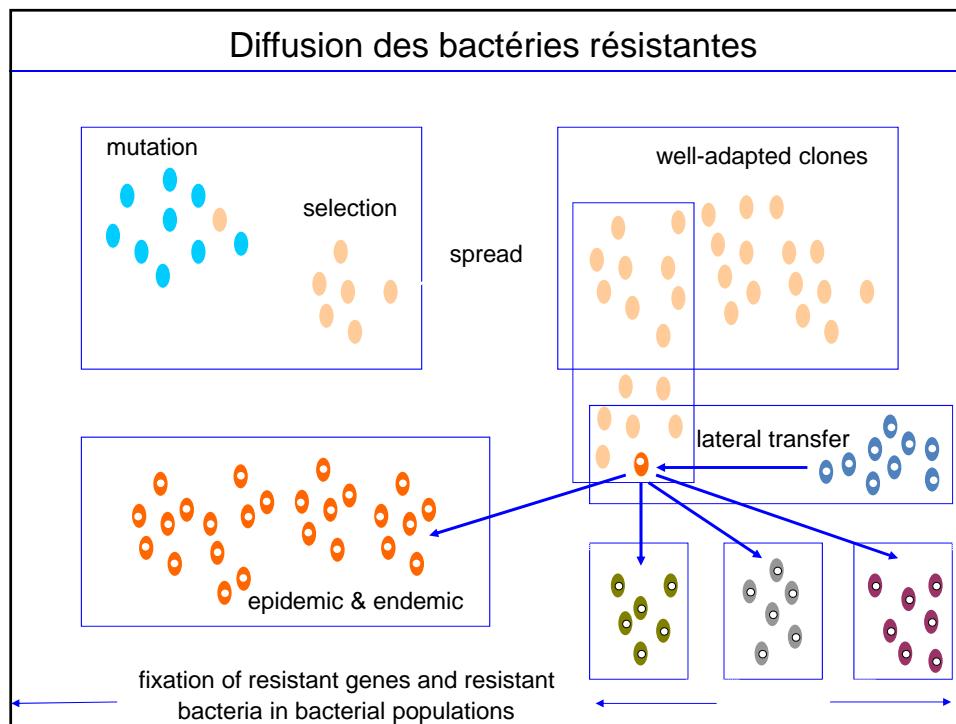
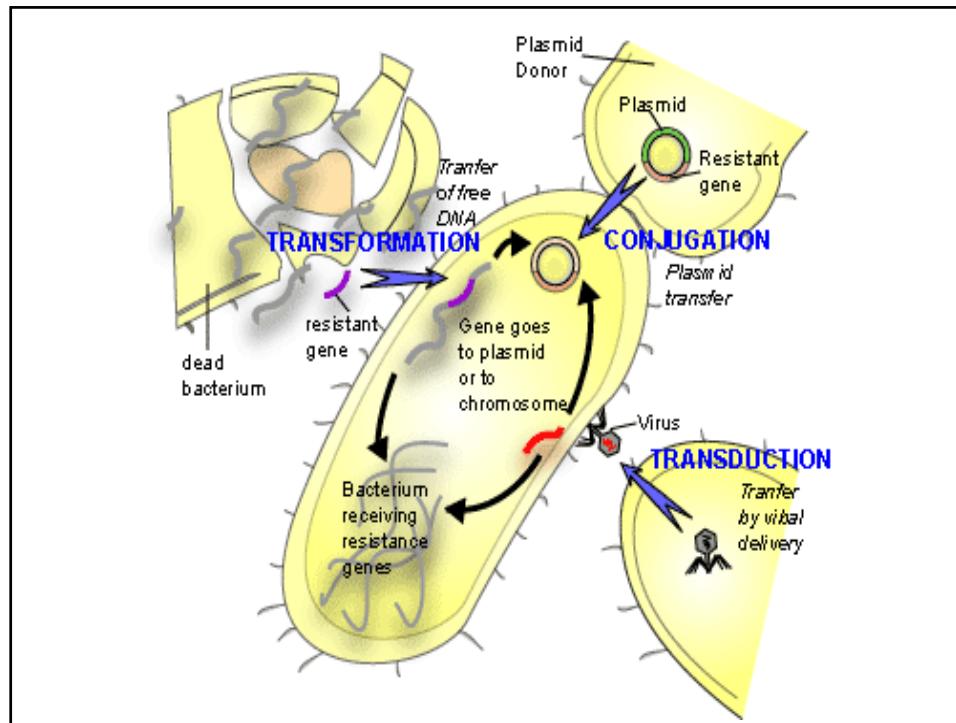
## Mécanismes génétiques d'acquisition de résistance

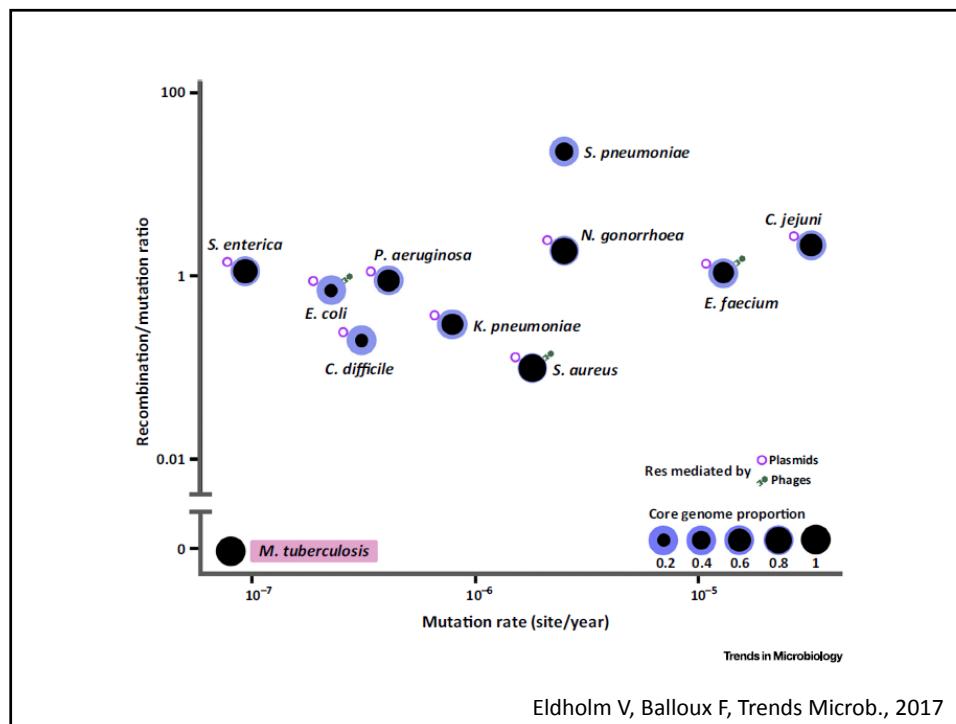
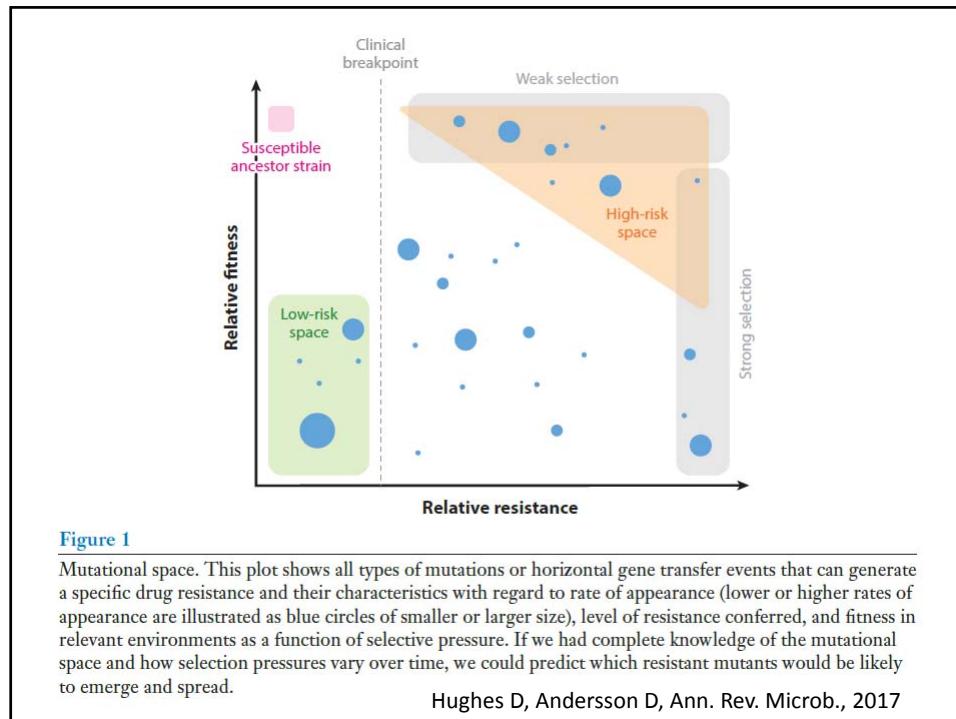


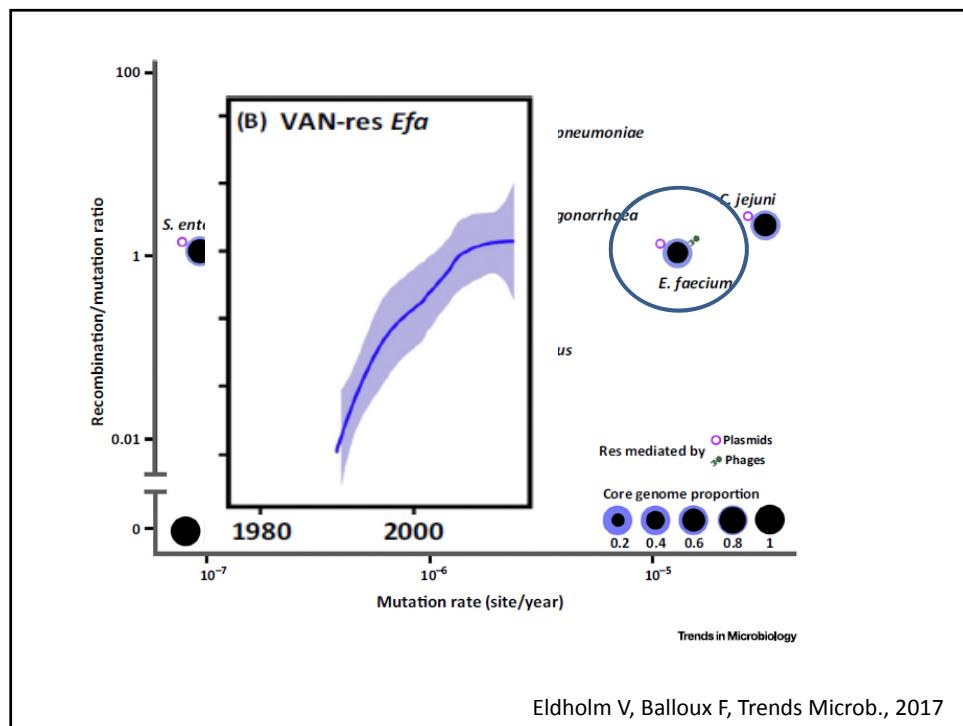
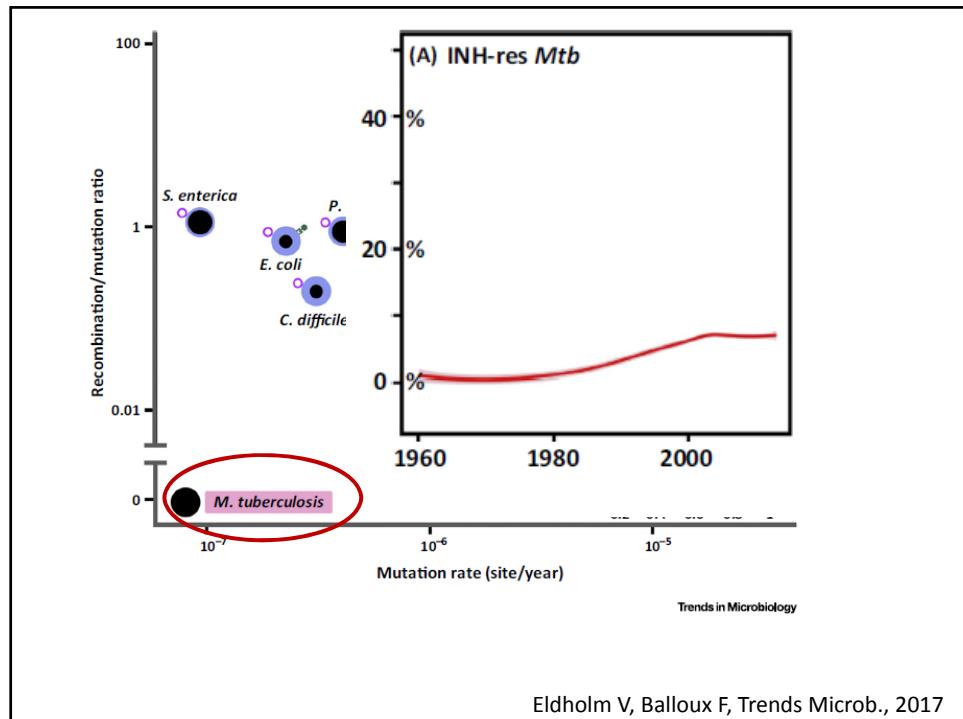


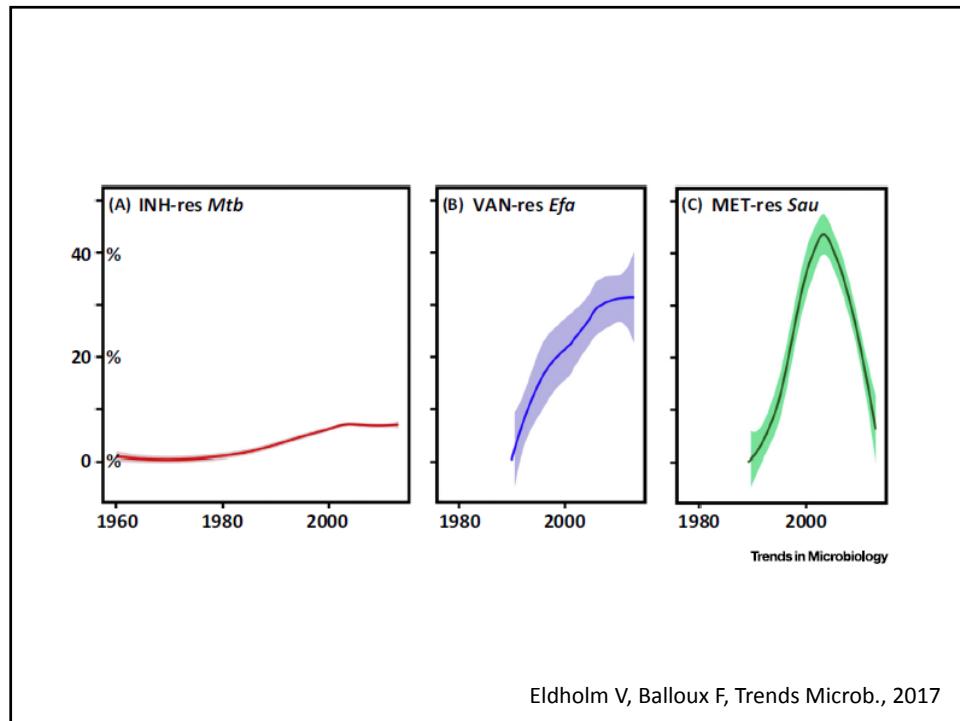
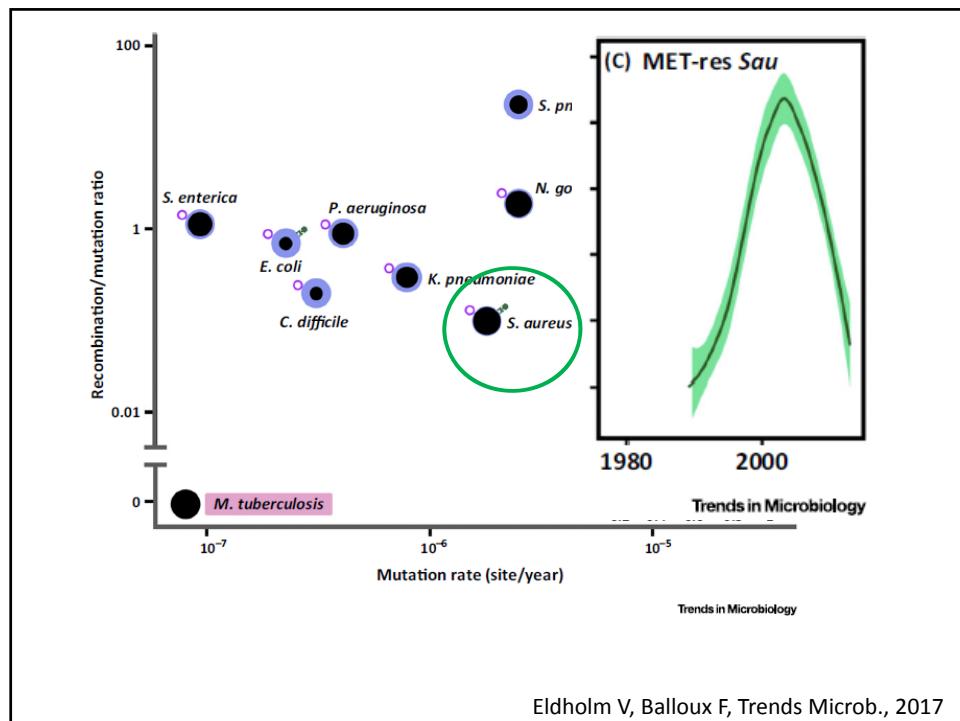
## Mécanismes génétiques d'acquisition de résistance

- Mutation
- Acquisition de matériel génétique









Les bactéries virulentes sont-elles plus résistantes ?

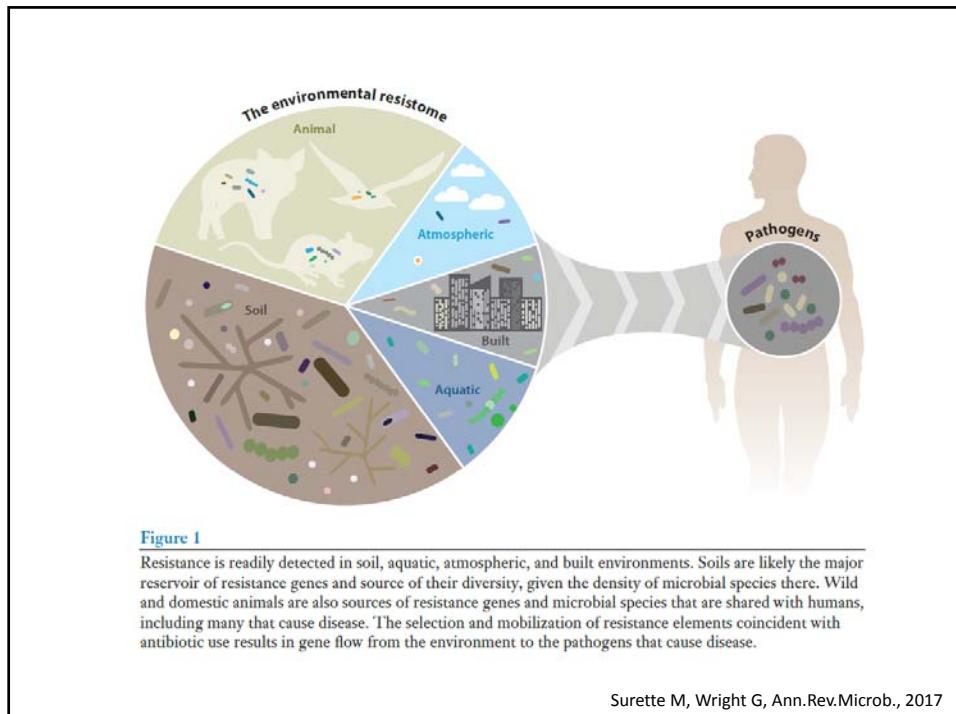
A priori non: méningocoque, salmonelles

Les bactéries résistantes sont-elles plus virulentes ?

A priori non . Mais l'échec des antibiothérapies augmente la mortalité.

Attention à la pression de sélection prolongée

La notion de « Resistome »



Hoelzer et al. BMC Veterinary Research (2017) 13:211  
DOI 10.1186/s12917-017-1131-3

BMC Veterinary Research

**REVIEW** **Open Access**

CrossMark

## Antimicrobial drug use in food-producing animals and associated human health risks: what, and how strong, is the evidence?

Karin Hoelzer\*, Nora Wong, Joe Thomas, Kathy Talkington, Elizabeth Jungman and Allan Coukell

## Conséquences cliniques de la résistance aux antibiotiques

**TABLE I. Effects of antibiotic resistance**

The effect	Examples
Morbidity and mortality	All-cause Attributable to infection Increased length of hospital stay Increased length of mechanical ventilation Increased need for intensive care and invasive devices Excess surgery Functional decline and need for post-acute care Need for contact isolation Loss of work
Increased resource utilization and cost	Hospital, intensive-care unit and post-acute care beds Additional nursing care, support services, diagnostic tests and imaging Additional use of isolation rooms and consumables (gloves, gowns) Cost of targeted infection control programmes including screening and isolation
Guideline alterations	Loss of narrow-spectrum antibiotic classes Altered empiric therapy regimens Use of agents with reduced efficacy Use of agents with increased toxicity
Reduced hospital activity	Unit closures Cancellation of surgery

Friedman N.D., Clin Microbiol Infect 2016

**TABLE 2.** Examples of the consequences of antibiotic resistance

Problem	Example	Consequences	Responses to mitigate the impact of resistance	Problems associated with mitigating responses
Infections caused by MDR bacteria	ESBL <i>Escherichia coli</i> bacteraemia treated empirically with ceftazidime	Inadequate therapy/delay in effective therapy [15–17,26]	Guideline alteration, with carbapenems for empiric therapy Implementing rapid diagnosis and reporting Treatment with polymyxins	Overuse of broader spectrum agents for all patients Increased cost, only minimally reducing the delay Reduced efficacy, increased toxicity
	Carbapenem-resistant <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> infection [35,36] Infection with colistin-resistant <i>A. baumannii</i>	Less efficacious or more toxic agents Infection with limited or no therapeutic options	Treatment with combination of agents each likely to be ineffective alone Surgical management	Likely ineffective therapy Toxicity Cost Resource utilization Overuse of broader spectrum agents and use of toxic agents for all patients Increased cost and burden on the healthcare system
Colonization with MDR bacteria	Failure of fluoroquinolone prophylaxis to prevent infection by resistant strains of <i>E. coli</i> after transrectal ultrasound-guided prostate biopsy [23,24]	Additional infections	Guideline alteration, with fosfomycin, carbapenems or amikacin for prophylaxis Screening of all patients pre biopsy and targeted prophylaxis	Cost Under-treatment of MRSA
Infections caused by non-MDR bacteria	Vancomycin for MSSA [7]	Less efficacious treatment	Antimicrobial stewardship to limit use of vancomycin	Under-treatment of MDR organisms
	Piperacillin/tazobactam empiric treatment for neutropenic sepsis where the causative organism is MSSA	Excessively broad-spectrum treatment	Antimicrobial stewardship to de-escalate from piperacillin/tazobactam	
Hospitalization	Spread of epidemic/virulent VRE clones in a unit [40]	Additional infections Lack of access to optimal or lifesaving procedures	VRE targeted infection control measures to prevent transmission	Cost of use of hospital resources such as isolation beds, negative effects on patients related to isolation Limitation of procedures such as transplantation Interruption of hospital activity Limitation of procedures
	Outbreak of carbapenem-resistant <i>Klebsiella</i> spp. in a unit [42]	Lack of access to optimal or lifesaving procedures	Need for unit closure	

Abbreviations: ESBL, extended-spectrum β-lactamase; MDR, multidrug-resistant; MSSA, methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*; VRE, vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus*.

Friedman N.D., Clin Microbiol Infect 2016

## Consommation d'antibiotiques et résistances aux antibiotiques

The report cover features the logos of ANSES, ANSM, and Santé publique France. The title is 'CONSUMPTION D'ANTIBIOTIQUES ET RÉSISTANCE AUX ANTIBIOTIQUES EN FRANCE : NÉCESSITÉ D'UNE MOBILISATION DÉTERMINÉE ET DURABLE'. It includes a stylized illustration of a padlock with various icons (people, animals, nature) inside. A graph titled 'L'évolution des consommations d'antibiotiques en France entre 2000 et 2015' shows a peak around 2000 followed by a decline. The date 'Novembre 2016' is at the top left, and 'Janvier 2017' is at the bottom right. The word 'Rapport' is in the top right corner.

**Journée Européenne d'Information sur les Antibiotiques**

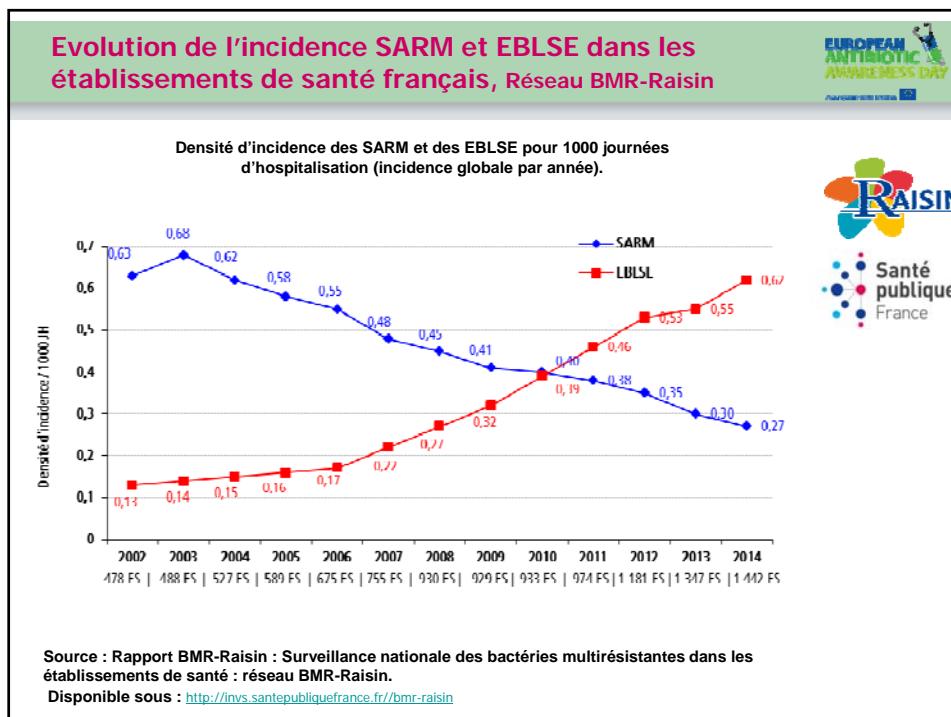
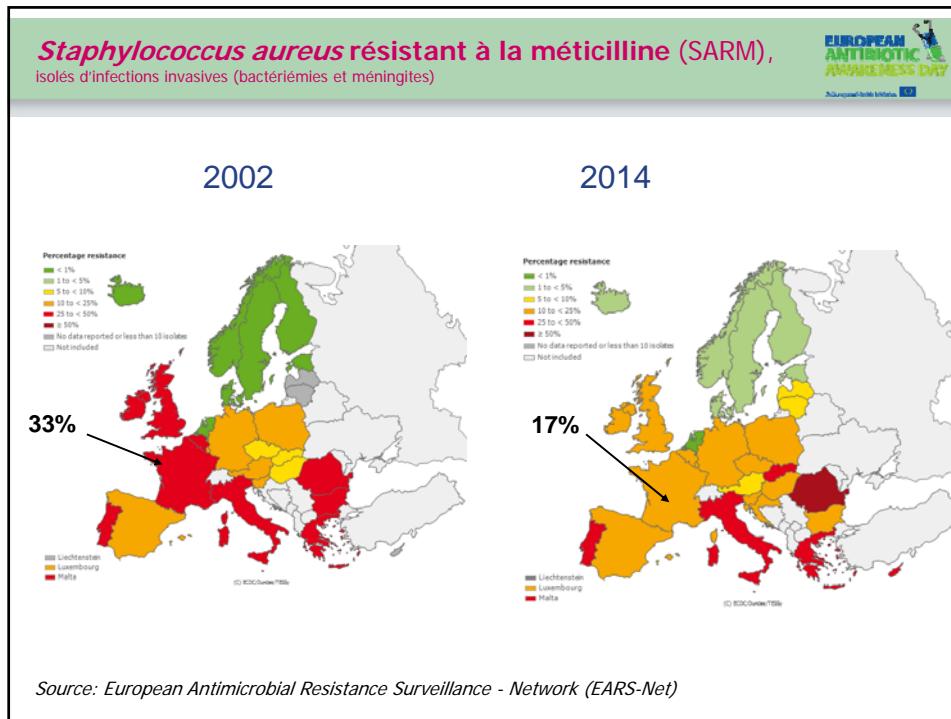
Une initiative européenne en matière de santé

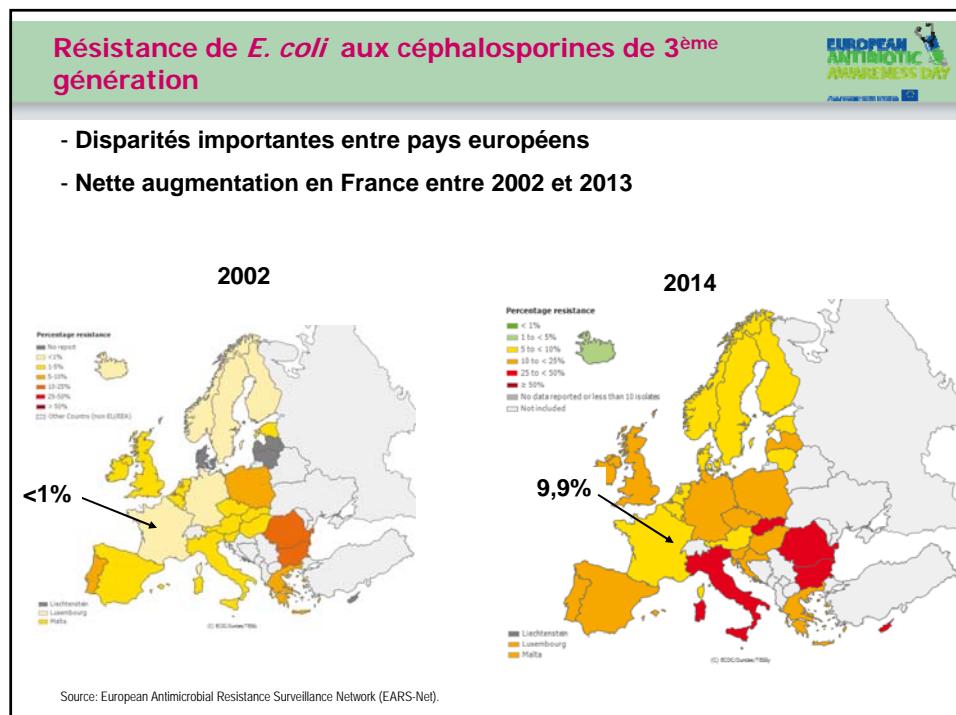
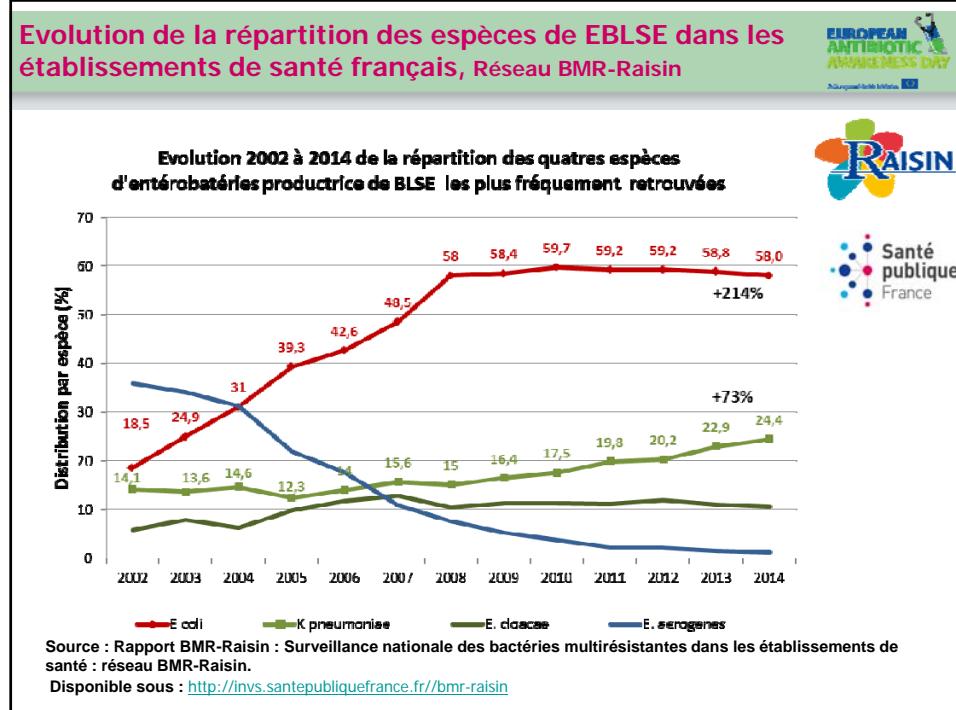
## La résistance aux antibiotiques – un problème du présent et du futur

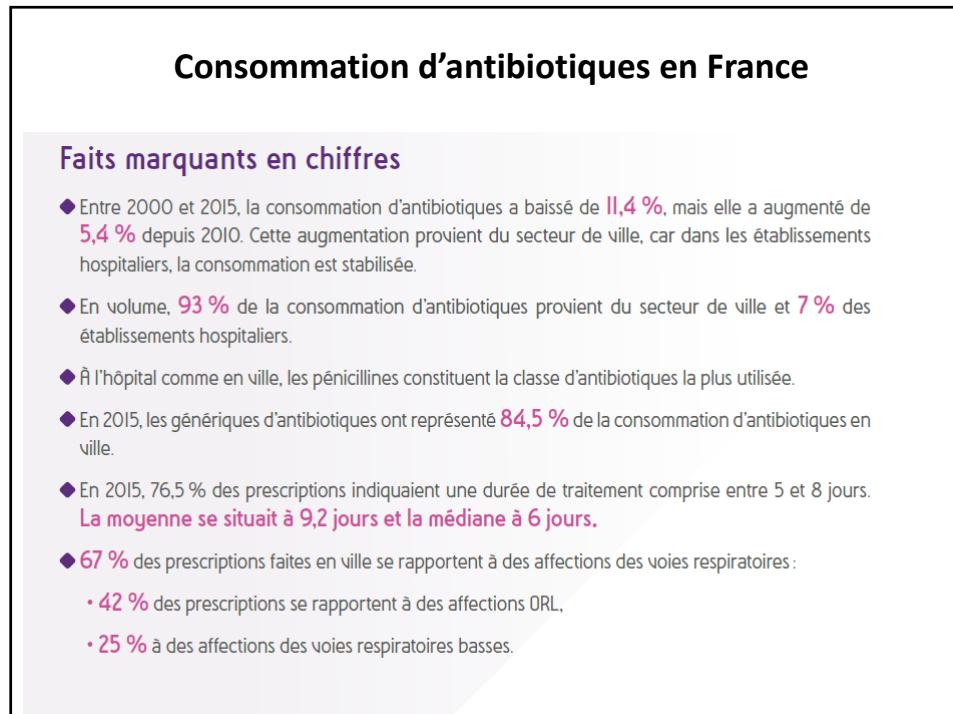
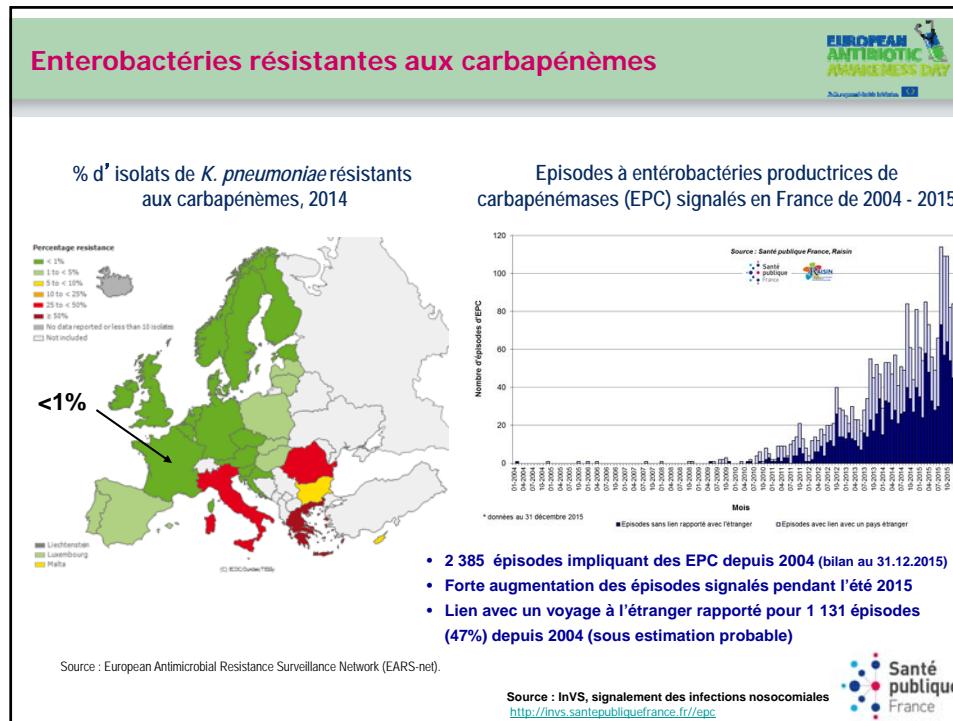
**EUROPEAN ANTIBIOTIC AWARENESS DAY**

- La progression de la résistance aux antibiotiques est un problème important de santé publique : les bactéries résistantes sont devenues une préoccupation quotidienne dans les établissements de santé en Europe.
  - Selon l'étude Burden BMR\*, conduite en France (établissements de santé et ville, données 2012)
    - 158 000 cas d'infections à bactéries résistantes aux antibiotiques (BMR) par an
      - dont 16 000 infections invasives (infections graves : méningites, bactériémies/septicémies)
      - 12 500 décès par an directement associés à ces infections
- Les données présentées ci-après proviennent du réseau européen de surveillance de la résistance bactérienne aux antibiotiques, EARS-Net et du réseau français de surveillance des bactéries multi-résistantes dans les établissements de santé BMR-Raisin

\*InVS. Morbidité et mortalité des infections à bactéries multi-résistantes aux antibiotiques en France en 2012. Étude Burden BMR, rapport - Juin 2015. Saint-Maurice : Institut de veille sanitaire ; 2015. 21 p. <http://invs.santepubliquefrance.fr/fr/Publications-et-outils/Rapports-et-syntheses/Maladies-infectieuses/2015/Morbidite-et-mortalite-des-infections-a-bacteries-multi-resistantes-aux-antibiotiques-en-France-en-2012>

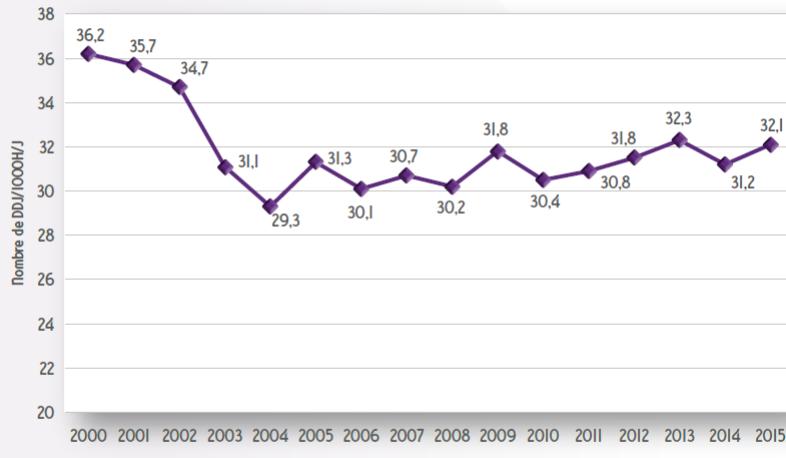






## I.I. La consommation a diminué de 11,4 % entre 2000 et 2015, mais une tendance à la reprise se confirme depuis 2010

Figure n° 1 : évolution de la consommation d'antibiotiques en France



Source : Afism

La consommation est présentée en nombre de Doses Définies Journalières pour 1 000 habitants et par Jour (DDD/1000H/J). Définie par le « Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology » de l'OMS, la DDD, ou posologie standard pour un adulte de 70 kg, permet de calculer, à partir du nombre d'unités vendues, et en fonction du nombre d'habitants, la consommation de chaque molécule.

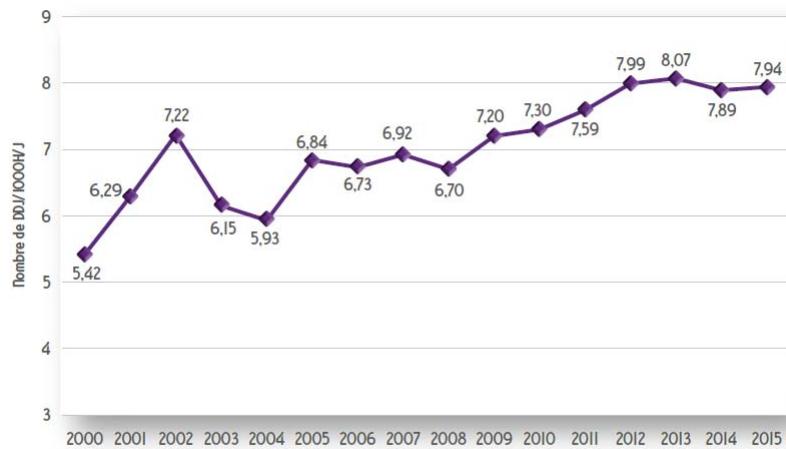
## I.4. Les antibiotiques critiques : évolution de leur consommation

Figure n° 3 : évolution de la consommation de pénèmes



Source : Afism

Figure n° 5 : évolution de la consommation d'amoxicilline en association avec un inhibiteur d'enzymes



Source: ARISSM

Figure n° 6 : évolution de la consommation de la ceftriaxone



Source: ARISSM

## 2. La consommation d'antibiotiques dans le secteur de ville

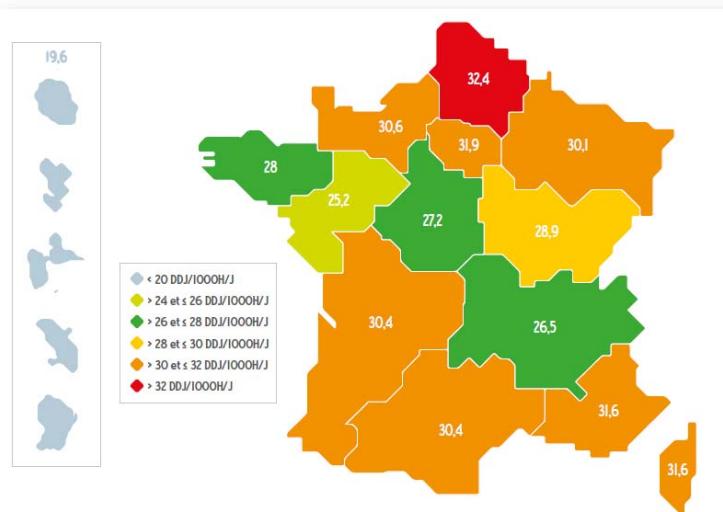
### 2.1. La baisse de consommation a surtout porté sur le début de la dernière décennie

Figure n° 7 : évolution de la consommation d'antibiotiques en ville mesurée en nombre de DDJ



## 2.3. La consommation d'antibiotiques par région en 2015

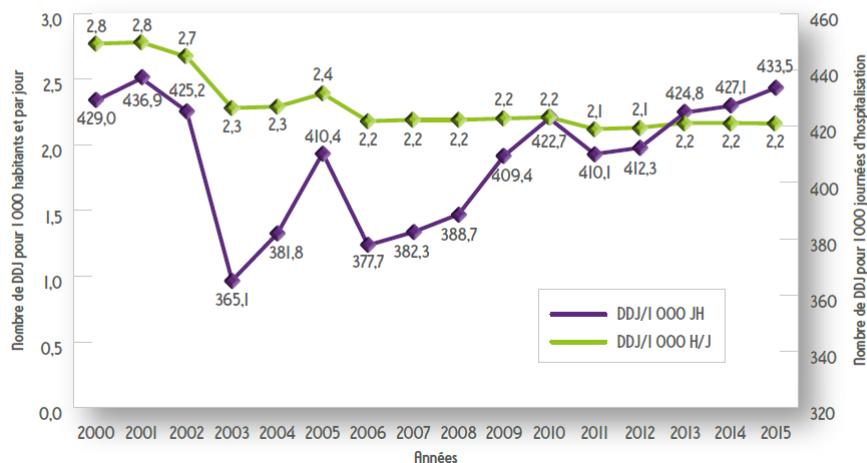
Carte n° 1 : La consommation régionale d'antibiotiques



### 3. La consommation d'antibiotiques à l'hôpital

#### 3. I. Évolution de la consommation d'antibiotiques au sein des établissements hospitaliers

Figure n° I6 : Évolution de la consommation d'antibiotiques à l'hôpital



### 4. La consommation d'antibiotiques en Europe

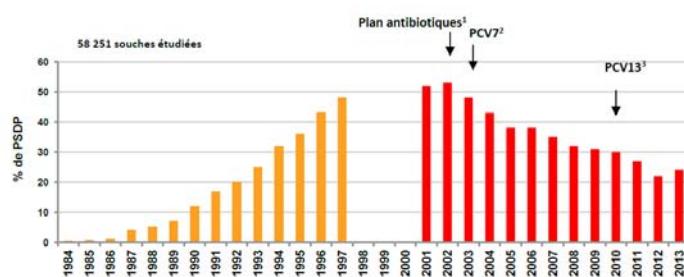
Tableau n° III : comparaison des consommations antibiotiques en ville dans plusieurs pays européens, en nombre de DDJ pour 1000 Habitants et par Jour [DDJ/1000H/J]

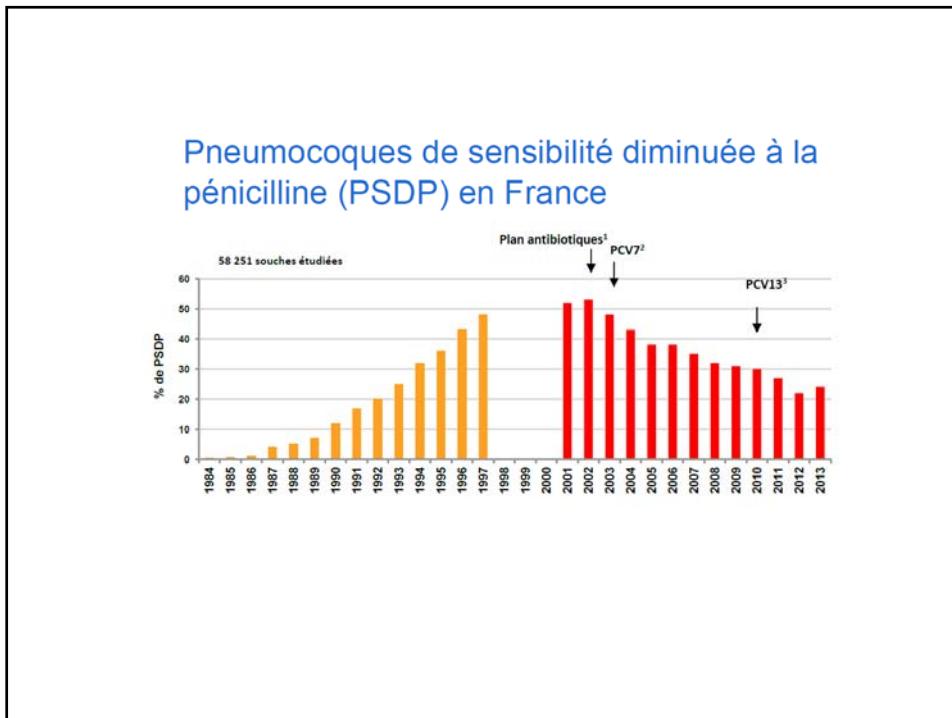
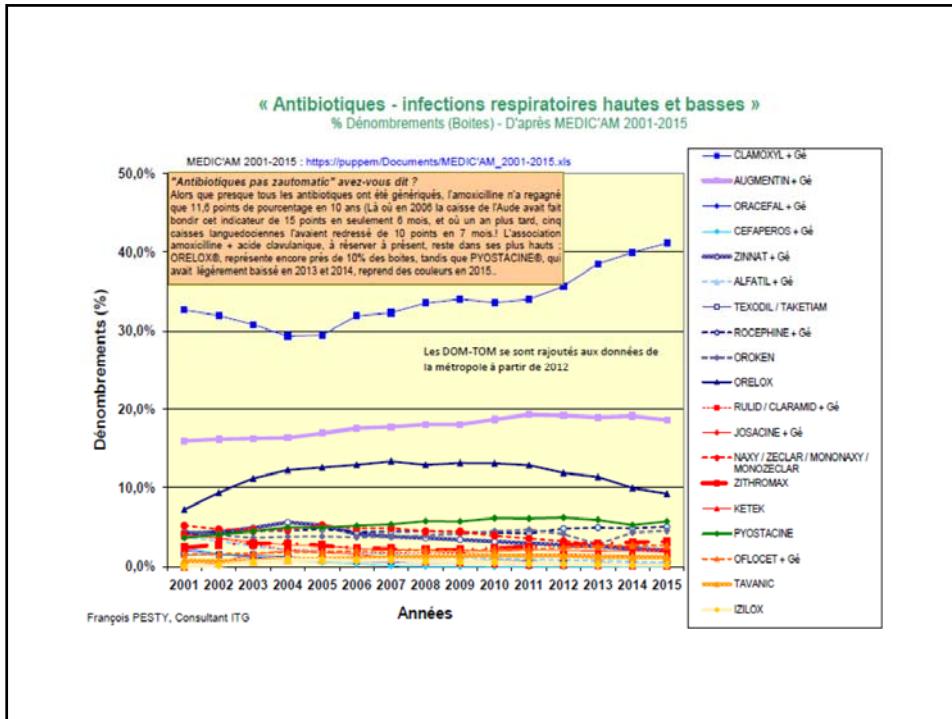
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Allemagne	13,6	12,8	12,7	13,9	13,0	14,6	13,6	14,5	14,5	14,9	14,9	14,5	14,9	
Belgique	25,3	23,7	23,8	23,8	22,7	24,3	24,2	25,4	27,7	27,5	28,4	29,0	29,8	
Bulgarie	20,2	22,7	17,3	15,5	16,4	18,0	18,1	19,8	20,6	18,6	18,2	19,5	18,5	
Espagne	19,0	18,0	18,0	18,9	18,5	19,3	18,7	19,9	19,7	19,7	20,3	20,9	20,9	
France	33,4	33,0	32,0	28,9	27,1	28,9	27,9	28,6	28,0	29,6	28,2	28,7	29,7	30,1
Grèce	31,7	31,8	32,8	33,6	33,0	34,7	41,1	43,2	45,2	38,6	39,4	35,1	31,9	
Italie	24,0	25,5	24,3	25,6	24,8	26,2	26,7	27,6	28,5	28,7	27,4	27,6	27,6	
Pays-Bas	9,8	9,9	9,8	9,8	9,7	10,5	10,8	11,0	11,2	11,4	11,2	11,4	11,3	
Pologne	22,6	24,8	21,4	n.d.	19,1	19,6	n.d.	22,2	20,7	23,6	21,0	21,9	19,8	
République tchèque	n.d.	n.d.	13,9	16,7	15,8	17,3	15,9	16,8	17,4	18,4	17,9	18,5	17,5	
Royaume-Uni	14,3	14,8	14,8	15,1	15,0	15,4	15,3	16,5	17,0	17,3	18,6	18,8	20,1	
Suède	15,5	15,8	15,2	14,7	14,5	14,9	15,3	15,5	14,6	13,9	14,2	14,3	14,1	

Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Surveillance of antimicrobial consumption in Europe, 2014 et RISIM (pour les données françaises, également utilisées par l'ECDC). Le rapport publié en 2014 présente des données actualisées pour 30 pays.

**Ce qu'il ne faut pas faire,  
ce qu'il faut faire  
L'histoire du pneumocoque**

Pneumocoques de sensibilité diminuée à la pénicilline (PSDP) en France





PUBLIC HEALTH ETHICS • VOLUME 8 • NUMBER 3 • 2015 • 209–224

209

## The Ethical Significance of Antimicrobial Resistance

Jasper Littmann\*, Institute of Experimental Medicine, Christian-Albrechts University Kiel  
A. M. Viens, Southampton Law School, University of Southampton

**écoantibio2017**

Réduire l'utilisation des antibiotiques vétérinaires : diminuer, c'est possible

# Limiter l'antibiorésistance Un enjeu de santé animale et de santé publique

**GDS France**  
*L'action sanitaire ensemble*

**INSTITUT DE L'ELEVAGE**

**sngtv**  
SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE DES GROUPEMENTS INDUSTRIELS VÉTÉRINAIRES

**Oniris**  
Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire, Agronomique et de l'Alimentation Nantes Atlantique

**SIMV**  
SYNTHÈSE INSTITUT DU MÉDECINAT ET SANITÉ VÉTÉRINAIRE

**Cninel**  
Centre National Interprofessionnel de l'économie laitière

**FNPL**  
Fédération Nationale des Producteurs de Lait

“Antibiotic resistance, similar to climate change, is a shared global problem, but unlike climate change, national and local action produces direct localized benefits in addition to improving the global situation”.

Tackling antimicrobial resistance at global and local scales Hellen Gelband and Ramanan Laxminarayan Center for Disease Dynamics, Economics & Policy, 1616 P St NW, Suite 430, Washington, DC 20036, USA