Molecular Characterization of Multidrug Resistant Uropathogenic *E. Coli* Isolates from Jordanian Patients

Yacoub R. Nairoukh, Azmi M. Mahafzah, Amal Irshaid and Asem A. Shehabi*

*Department of Pathology-Microbiology, School of Medicine, The University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan*

Received: September 30, 2017  Revised: December 27, 2017  Accepted: January 2, 2018

**Abstract:**

**Background:**
Emergence of multi-drug resistant uropathogenic *E. coli* strains is an increasing problem to empirical treatment of urinary tract infections in many countries. This study investigated the magnitude of this problem in Jordan.

**Methods:**
A total of 262 *E. coli* isolates were recovered from urine samples of Jordanian patients which were suspected to have urinary tract infections (UTIs). All isolates were primarily identified by routine biochemical tests and tested for antimicrobial susceptibility by disc diffusion method. Fifty representative Multidrug Resistance (MDR) *E. coli* isolates to 3 or more antibiotic classes were tested for the presence of resistance genes of *blaCTX-M*-1, 9 and 15, carbapenemase (*blaIMP, blaVIM, blaNDM-1, blaOXA-48*), fluoroquinolones mutated genes (*parC* and *gyrA*) and clone of ST131 type using PCR methods.

**Results:**
A total of 150/262 (57.3%) of *E. coli* isolates were MDR. Urine samples of hospitalized patients showed significantly more MDR isolates than outpatients. Fifty representative MDR *E. coli* isolates indicated the following molecular characteristics: All were positive for mutated *parC* gene and *gyrA* and for ST131 clone, and 78% were positive for genes of *CTX-M-1*, 76% for *CTX-M-9*, and for 8% *CTX-M-9*, respectively. Additionally, all 50 MDR *E. coli* isolates were negative for carbapenemase genes (*blaIMP, blaVIM, blaNDM-1, blaOXA-48*), except of one isolate was positive for *blaKPC-2*.

**Conclusion:**
This study indicates alarming high rates recovery of MDR uropathogenic *E. coli* from Jordanian patients associated with high rates of positive ST131 clone, fluoroquinolone resistant and important types of *blaCTX-M*.

**Keywords:** Uropathogen, *E.coli*, Multidrug-resistance, ST131 clone, Carbapenemase.

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Emergence of *E. coli* strains that produce extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) were increased steadily among commensal and clinical *E. coli* isolates worldwide including Jordan [1 - 5]. These strains are capable of hydrolyzing penicillins, broad-spectrum cephalosporins and monobactams, but they do not affect the cephamycins or carbapenems and their activity is inhibited by clavulanic acid [6].

Increased occurrence of multidrug resistance (MDR) *E. coli* to 3 or more antibiotic classes causing urinary tract infections will be associated with treatment failure, particularly in association with bacterial strains carrying *CTX-M* extended-spectrum ESBLs. The genes coding for ESBLs are usually carried by plasmid, which facilitates their spread.

* Address correspondence to this author at the Department of Pathology-Microbiology, School of Medicine, The University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan, Tel: 00962-795800618; E-mail: ashehabi@ju.edu.jo
among most other Gram-negative bacteria. It has been observed in French geriatric hospital that *E. coli* isolates, both CTX-M-type producer and fluoroquinolone-resistant had identical transferable plasmid which may carry other genes responsible for resistance to aminoglycosides, and tetracycline [7].

The global spread of carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae* constitutes a significant threat for the treatment of patients. In particular, CTX-M-15 is among the commonest CTX-M variants discovered in many genera of *Enterobacteriaceae* across the world, and it has been reported in Europe and Middle East countries [1, 3, 8 - 10].

A new *E. coli* clone designated sequence type ST131 was found in stool and urine specimens of patients in different countries, and it has been characterized as serotype O25:H4, and it was often associated with fluoroquinolone resistance and CTX-M-15 production [3, 9].

In Jordan, many studies have shown high occurrence of antibiotic resistance in *E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae* clinical isolates associated with the production of ESBLs and CTX-M-groups [1, 3, 11, 12], but to date, there is no single study has attempted to detect the prevalence of ESBLs and fluoroquinolone resistance genes in *E. coli* isolates from urine samples of community-acquired infection or hospitalized patients.

### 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### 2.1. Bacterial Strains

This prospective convenience sampling study included *E. coli* isolates from non-repetitive fresh midstream urine (MSU) specimens of 262 patients whom their urine samples were sent to diagnose the cause of UTIs. A total of 227 (86.6%) urine specimens were obtained from outpatients of the Jordan University Hospital laboratory and Biolab (Private Medical Laboratories in Amman), and 35 (13.6%) were recovered from hospitalized patients over the period from March to July, 2016. Relevant data from each patient were obtained and recorded on a special form. These included age, gender, name, taking of antibiotic at time of sampling and prior 2 week of sampling. Amman, the capital city of Jordan, has approximately 3.5 million population.

Fresh MSU specimens were collected from each patient using sterile container, then cultured on blood and MacConkey agar plates within 1-2 hours and incubated for 24 hrs at 37°C in each of two the microbiology laboratories. All urine specimens which were positive for *E. coli* counts (>10⁵ CFU/ml) and showed the presence of at least 10 pus cells/HPF in routine microscopic examination, were considered significant for a suspected UTI case. Five colonies that were morphologically identical to *E. coli* were picked up and subcultured on MacConkey agar to obtain pure *E. coli*.

The isolates were primarily identified as *E. coli* by standard biochemical characteristics, including citrate utilization, lactose and glucose fermentation in tubes with Kligler iron agar, urease-negative and indole-positive [1]. All confirmed cultures of *E. coli* isolates were stored at -70°C in cryotubes that contain brain-heart infusion agar with 15% glycerol. *E. coli* isolates were later used for antimicrobial susceptibility test, DNA extraction and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR).

#### 2.2. Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing

All *E. coli* isolates were tested for antibiotic susceptibility according to the recommendation of the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI, 2014) using the disc diffusion method [13]. Two different types of antimicrobial discs (Oxoid, UK) and Etest strips (Biomerieux, France) were used as shown in Table 1. *E. coli* ATCC 25922 and *E. coli* ATCC 35218 (A & B-lactamase producer) were used as control strains.

**Table 1. Demographic characteristics of 262 examined patients.**

| Range of Age Groups in Years | Male No. (%) | Female No. (%) | Total No. (%) | Mean± SD |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 - 14                      | 4(1.5)      | 38(14.5)      | 42(16.0)    | 6.4± 3.2|
| 15 - 45                     | 10(3.8)     | 85(32.4)      | 95(36.2)    | 31.5± 8.5|
| 46 - 65                     | 15(5.8)     | 42(16.1)      | 57(21.9)    | 55.5±5.3|
| >65                         | 21(8.0)     | 47(17.9)      | 68(25.9)    | 75.6±5.4|
| Total No. (%)               | 50 (19.1)   | 212(80.9)     | 262         |         |
| Mean± SD                    | 55.59±24.6  | 41.57±24.1    |             |         |
2.3. Molecular Tests

Fifty MDR E.coli were selected out of 150 MDR isolates to represent their rates of antimicrobial resistance to the number of drug classes as shown in Table 3. The DNA of 50 representative MDR E. coli isolates was extracted by using Wizard® Genomic DNA Purification Kit (Promega, USA), according to the manufacturer manual procedure. PCR was used for the detection of 16 ribosomal RNA (16SrRNA) sequence in MDR E. coli isolates as reported by Tsen et al. [14]. The bacterial plasmid was extracted using the Zypyy TM Plasmid Miniprep Kit, (Zymo, USA) according to manufactures instructions. Plasmid extraction done for the identification of plasmid encoded carbapenemase genes among MDR E. coli isolates as described by the following references: blaOXA-48 [15] blaNDM-1 [16] blaKPC-2 [17]. Also, phylogenetic group I (CTX-M-1), phylogenetic group 9 (CTX-M-9) CTXM 15 and CTX-M 15 were detected as reported by Leflon-Guibout et al. [7]. Both blaIMP-15 types and blaVIM -2 types of MBLs as reported by Pitout et al. [18], and both mutated fluoroquinolones-resistance genes (parC) and (gyrA) were detected as reported by Leflon-Guibout et al. [7]. Detection of ST131 type was done as described by Clermont et al. [10], and a positive E.coli control strain was used for both PbB and trpA genes [3]. The results of five ST131 clone which have represented five groups of MDR E. coli isolates (Table 3) were also compared for pabB gene sequence searched on https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/guide.

2.4. Statistical Analysis

Data generated from the study were tabulated as Microsoft Excel sheet and uploaded to Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPPSS version 20). P ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Table 2. Antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of total 262 E. coli isolates from urine specimens of both hospitalized and community patients.*

| Antibiotics (disk concentration/ug) | No. (%) Resistant |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Nalidixic acid (30)                | 183(69.8)        |
| Crotimoxazole(25)                  | 151(57.6)        |
| Augmentin(30)                      | 150(57.3)        |
| Cefuroxime(30)                     | 130(49.6)        |
| Ciprofloxacin(5)                   | 122(46.6)        |
| Ceftriaxone(30)                    | 112(42.7)        |
| Gentamicin(10)                     | 88(33.6)         |
| Cefoxitin(30)                      | 57(21.8)         |
| Nitrofurantoin(300)                | 30(11.5)         |
| Fosfomycin (50)**                  | 29(11.1)         |
| Colistin sulphate(10)              | 2(1.3)           |

*A total of 150 (57.3%) of E. coli isolates were MDR, and all 35 E. coli isolates from hospitalized patients were MDR. ** only the 150 MDR isolates were tested for fosfomycin

3. RESULTS

A total of 262 of patients aged between 1 to 90 years were included in the study. Of these, 50(19.1%) were males and 212 (80.9%) were females. Patients were categorized into four age groups as shown in Table 1. The second group is the largest with average age of 31.5±8.5 and accounted for 95(36.2%) of patients. No clinical data have been recorded on these patients. The antimicrobial resistance rates among 262 E. coli are shown in Table 2. A total of 150 (57.3%) of E. coli isolates were MDR to 3 or more antibiotic classes. The most commonly found drug-resistance combination was for 5 classes of antibiotics (50/150; 33.4%), as shown in Table (3). MDR isolates from hospitalized patients were more detected than in outpatients (71.4% verses 55.1%), and all patients aged ≥ 45 have significantly more MDR isolates (Table 4). The minimum inhibitory concentration of MIC50 and MIC90 of 4 antibiotics among MDR E. coli isolates are demonstrated in Table 5. All MDR E. coli isolates were negative for carbapenemase genes (blaIMP, blaVIM, blaNDM-1, blaOXA-48) with except of one positive for blaKPC-2, but all these isolates were positive for parC gene (100%) as shown in Table 6. Additionally, 78% of the MDR isolates were positive for genes of CTX-M-15, 76% CTX-M-1 and 8% CTX-M-9, and all these were also positive for ST131 clone (PabB and trpA genes) (Table 6).
Table 3. Distribution of 150 MDR *E. coli* isolates to each antibiotic resistant classes and types of antibiotics.

| No. and Type of Antibiotic Classes | Type of Antibiotic Resistant in Each Class | No. (%) of MDR *E. coli* Isolates |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 3 classes of Antibiotics          | AUG,NA,ST                                | 23 (15.3)                        |
| 4 classes of Antibiotics          | AUG,NA,ST, CXM**                         | 40 (26.7)                        |
| 5 classes of Antibiotics          | AUG,NA,ST, CXM, CIP,                   | 50 (33.4)                        |
| 6 classes of Antibiotics          | AUG,NA,ST, CXM, CIP, GM,              | 35 (23.3)                        |
| 7 classes of Antibiotics          | AUG,NA,ST, CXM, CIP, GM, NI           | 02 (1.3)                         |

*Abbreviation: Augumentin (AUG); Nalidixic acid (NA); Cortimoxazole(TS); Cefuroxime(CXM); Ciprofloxacin(CIP); Gentamicin(GM); Nitrofurantoin(NI) ** Representative of cephalosporin resistance

Table 4. Distribution of antimicrobial susceptibility of 262 *E. coli* isolates from community and hospitalized patients according to their age groups.

| No. *E. coli* Isolates Community Patients (227) | No. *E. coli* isolates Hospitalized Patients (35) | Range of Age Groups in Years |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| MDR Isolates                                    | MDR Isolates                                      |                              |
| Susceptible Isolates                            | Susceptible Isolates                              |                              |
| 15                                              | 25                                                | 1 - 14                       |
| 49                                              | 42                                                | 15 - 45                      |
| 28*                                             | 14                                                | 46 - 65                      |
| 33*                                             | 21                                                | >65                          |
| 125 (55.1)**                                    | 102                                               | 10 (Total no. %)             |

* P ≥ 0.05  
**Percent of total resistant *E.coli* isolates (P ≤ 0.05), ** Percent of total resistant *E.coli* isolates (P ≥ 0.05)

Table 5. Distribution of MICs (μg/ml) among 50 MDR *E.coli* isolates.

| Antibiotic     | No. (%) Susceptible Isolates | No. (%) Resistance Isolates | MIC\(_{50}\) | MIC\(_{90}\) | MIC Range      | Breakpoints for Susceptible |
|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Ceftazidime    | 13 (26)                      | 37 (74)                    | 2.62        | 4.72        | 0.016 – 256    | ≤ 4                         |
| Ciprofloxacin  | 5 (10)                       | 45 (90)                    | 1.38        | 2.49        | 0.002 – 32     | ≤ 1                         |
| Imipenem       | 49 (98)                      | 1 (2)                      | 0.019       | 0.034       | 0.002 – 32     | ≤ 1                         |
| Cefuroxime     | 3 (6)                        | 47 (94)                    | 10.59       | 19.07       | 0.016 – 256    | ≤ 4                         |

Table 6. Distribution of carbapenemase resistance genes, fluoroquinolones-resistance genes, CTX-M-type genes and ST131 clone among 50 representative MDR *E. coli* isolates.

| Type of Detected Genes                   | No. (%) Positive Isolates |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| *bla*\(_{TEM}\), *bla*\(_{PER}\), *bla*\(_{GIM}\), *bla*\(_{OXA}\) (ST131) | Null                      |
| *bla*\(_{IMP}\)                        | 1(2)                      |
| *parC* and *gprA*                      | 50(100)                   |
| *CTX-M-1*                               | 38(76)                    |
| *CTX-M-15*                              | 39(78)                    |
| *CTX-M-9*                               | 4 (8)                     |
| ST131 clone (pabB and trpA)             | 50(100)                   |

4. DISCUSSION

Over the last decade, numerous studies in many countries including Jordan have reported generally that *E. coli* causing UTIs is becoming more resistant to antibiotics [9, 19 - 26]. Therefore, it is important to monitor continuously the antimicrobial susceptibility of uropathogenic *E. coli in vitro* in order to select the proper antibiotic for the treatment of UTIs and to prevent its complications.
The present study has demonstrated that UTIs were mostly associated with females (80.9%) than males (19.1%), and the most common group of Jordanian patients (36.2%) complaining of UTIs were aged between 15-45 years. These results are much similar to a previous study published in Jordan 13-year ago [27]. The highest resistance rates among *E. coli* isolates were 69.8%, 57.6% and 57.3%, to nalidixic acid, augmentin, and cortimoxazole, respectively, and these 3 drugs were frequently used in treatment of UTIs over the last five decades in Jordan (Personal communication, Jordan Ministry of Health, Amman). Overall, our results demonstrate that MDR *E. coli* accounted for 57.3% of all isolates, and hospitalized patients carried significantly more MDR *E. coli* to at least 3 antibiotic classes than out patients (71.4% verses 54.1%). It is also important to note from our results that all *E. coli* isolates were susceptible to colistin-sulfate and only 2 isolates (1.3%) were resistant to fosfomycin. Both drugs are rarely used in Jordan, especially in treatment of UTIs. Recent studies also from Jordan and Middle East Arab region reported high prevalence of MDR *E. coli* recovered from community and hospitalized patients suffering of UTIs. The rates of MDR *E. coli* in these studies were ranged between 42% and 87.9% [20, 22 - 26]

There are few studies which had investigated the incidence of CTX-M-types of ESBLs and specifically carbapenemases among uropathogenic *E. coli* in the Middle East Arab countries [20, 22 - 24]. This study has found high rates of MDR *E. coli* isolates carried CTX-M-1 (76%) and CTX-M-15 (78%). The occurrence of different CTX-M-groups is variable depending on the geographical regions, but most recent studies have been reported that CTX-M-15 as the most common CTX-M-type -lactamase found in *E.coli* clinical isolates including those from urinary tract infections [8, 23]. The CTX-M enzymes usually have higher activities against cefotaxime than ceftazidime, However, CTX-M-15 can also hydrolyze ceftazidime efficiently [8].

Most *E. coli* isolates in our study had a higher level of resistance to cefuroxime (MIC 19.07 μg/ml) than to ceftazidime (MIC 4.72 μg/ml). In addition, almost all CTX-M positive *E. coli* isolates (90%) were highly resistant to ciprofloxacin with (MIC 2.49 μg/ml) (Table 4). Much similar results were observed in a recent Jordanian study which has demonstrated 100% resistance to cefuroxime and 95.9% to ceftazidime among all MDR *E. coli* CTX-M-15 producers isolated from feces of infants [1]. However, almost *E. coli* isolates in this study were negative for carbapenemase genes (*IMP, VIM, NDM-1, blaOXA-48*), except one isolates was positive for KPC-2. It is important to note her that all *E. coli* CTX-M producers in this study are still susceptible to imipenem as it has been observed in another new combined study from both Jordan and Lebanon [22].

A recent Lebanese study reported that only 16% of *E. coli* isolates from patients with UTIs harbored 4 different ESBL genes (CTX-M, TEM, SHV, and OXA) and 14.8% of isolates carried only one enzyme of CTX-M [23]. In general, there is wide variation in distribution of ESBLs and carbapenemase resistance genes from one geographical region to other [27], and it is clear from our results that uropathogenic *E. coli* are mostly producer of ESBLs, but these are still rarely producing carbapenemases. Another important results of this study indicated that all of MDR *E. coli* isolates were positive for ST131 clone in association with resistant to fluoroquinolones. The identity of *E. coli* ST131 was confirmed in five randomly selected isolates for the presence of *pabB* (347 bp) gene and their sequencing has shown 96-99% homology(Sequencing done by Genewiz Company, USA). It has been documented that *E. coli* O25/ST131 strains cause a wide variety of human infections ranging from cystitis to life-threatening sepsis, and both commonly used drugs fluoroquinolones and cortimoxazole are no longer useful for empiric therapy of UTIs [9]. It has also been suggested that the significant rise in ciprofloxacin resistant in community-acquired *E. coli* causing UTIs is due to extensive use of ciprofloxacin in empirical therapy of urinary tract and respiratory tract infections [21]. Additionally, plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance is a major mechanism responsible for increasing this resistance in most enteric bacteria species [28].

**CONCLUSION**

This study concludes that high percentage of uropathogenic *E. coli* isolates from outpatients and hospitalized Jordanian patients in Amman area, is multidrug resistant to at least 3 antibiotics, and high rates of isolates harbored CTX-M-ESBL enzymes and ST131 clone in association with resistant to fluoroquinolones.

**ETHICS APPROVAL AND CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE**

Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board at The Jordan University Hospital and the deanship of scientific research at the University of Jordan.
HUMAN AND ANIMAL RIGHTS

Animals did not participate in this research. All human research procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the committee responsible for human experimentation (institutional and national), and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2008.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION

Relevant data from each patient were obtained and recorded on special form.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest, financial or otherwise.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study has been supported financially by the Dean of Research, the Jordan University. Also, we are thankful for The Jordan University Hospital and Biolab in Amman for their generous support to let us collect urine specimens for this study.

REFERENCES

[1] Abu Salah M, Badran E, Shehabi AA. High incidence of multidrug resistant Escherichia coli producing CTX-M-type ESBLs colonizing The Intestine of Jordanian Infants. IAJAA 2013; 3: 1-8. [http://dx.doi.org/10.3823/740]
[2] Allocati N, Masulli M, Alexeyev MF, Di Ilio C. Escherichia coli in Europe: An overview. Int J Environ Res Public Health 2013; 10(12): 6235-54. [http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph10126235] [PMID: 24287850]
[3] Badran EF, Qamer Din RA, Shehabi AA. Low intestinal colonization of Escherichia coli clone ST131 producing CTX-M-15 in Jordanian infants. J Med Microbiol 2016; 65(2): 137-41. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1099/jmm.0.000210] [PMID: 26690259]
[4] Baroud M, Araj FG, Matar GM. Spread of CTX-M-15 extended spectrum β-lactamases encoding genes among Enterobacteriaceae in the middle eastern region. IAJAA 2011; 1: 1-6. [http://dx.doi.org/10.3823/703]
[5] Cantas L, Suer K, Guler E, Him T. High emergence of ESBL producing E.coli cystitis: Time to get smarter in Cyprus. Front Microbiol 2016; 6: 1446. [http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2015.01446] [PMID: 26793167]
[6] Patel G, Bonomo RA. “Stormy waters ahead”: Global emergence of carbapenemases. Front Microbiol 2013; 4(48): 48. [PMID: 23504089]
[7] Leffon-Guibout V, Jurand C, Bonacorsi S, et al. Emergence and spread of three clonally related virulent isolates of CTX-M-15-producing Escherichia coli with variable resistance to aminoglycosides and tetracycline in a French geriatric hospital. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 2004; 48(10): 3736-42. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/AAC.48.10.3736-3742.2004] [PMID: 15388428]
[8] Cantón R, González-Alba JM, Galán JC. CTX-M Enzymes: Origin and Diffusion. Front Microbiol 2012; 3: 110. [http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2012.00110] [PMID: 22485109]
[9] Can F, Azap OK, Serel C, Ispir P, Arslan H, Ergonul O. Emerging Escherichia coli O25b/ST131 clone predicts treatment failure in urinary tract infections. Clin Infect Dis 2015; 60(4): 523-7. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciu604] [PMID: 25378460]
[10] Clermont O, Dhanji H, Upton M, et al. Rapid detection of the O25b-ST131 clone of Escherichia coli encompassing the CTX-M-15-producing strains. J Antimicrob Chemother 2009; 64(2): 274-7. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jac/dkp194] [PMID: 19474064]
[11] Al Mahasneh MA, Mahafzah AM, Shehabi AA. Low incidence of hypervirulent clinical klebsiella pneumonia producing carbapenemases among Jordanian hospitalized patients. IAJAA 2015; 5: 1-8. [http://dx.doi.org/10.3823/771]
[12] Aqel AA, Meunier D, Alzoubi HM, Masalha IM, Woodford N. Detection of CTX-M-type extended-spectrum β-lactamases among Jordanian clinical isolates of Enterobacteriaceae. Scand J Infect Dis 2014; 46(2): 155-7. [http://dx.doi.org/10.3109/03655488.2013.835069] [PMID: 24069912]
[13] Clinical and Laboratory Standards institute (CLSI). Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing twenty-fourth informational supplement M100-S24. CLSI. Wayne. PA. USA. http://www.clsi.org. 2014.
[14] Tsen HY, Lin CK, Chi WR. Development and use of 16S rRNA gene targeted PCR primers for the identification of Escherichia coli cells in
Molecular Characterization of Multidrug Resistant Uropathogenic 

water. J Appl Microbiol 1998; 85(3): 554-60. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2672.1998.853535.x] [PMID: 9750286]

[15] Poirel L, Héritier C, Toulín V, Nordmann P. Emergence of oxacillinase-mediated resistance to imipenem in Klebsiella pneumoniae. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 2004; 48(1): 15-22. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/AAC.48.1.15-22.2004] [PMID: 14693513]

[16] Bonnin RA, Naas T, Poirel L, Nordmann P. Phenotypic, biochemical, and molecular techniques for detection of metallo-β-lactamase NDM in Acinetobacter baumannii. J Clin Microbiol 2012; 50(4): 1419-21. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/JCM.06276-11] [PMID: 22259204]

[17] Akpaka PE, Swanston WH, Ihemere HN, et al. Emergence of KPC-producing Pseudomonas aeruginosa in Trinidad and Tobago. J Clin Microbiol 2009; 47(8): 2670-1. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/JCM.00362-09] [PMID: 19494081]

[18] Pitout JD, Gregson DB, Poirel L, McClure JA, Le P, Church DL. Detection of Pseudomonas aeruginosa producing metallo-β-lactamases in a large centralized laboratory. J Clin Microbiol 2005; 43(7): 3129-35. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/JCM.43.7.3129-3135.2005] [PMID: 16000424]

[19] Hertz FB, Nielsen JB, Schønning K, et al. Erratum to: Population structure of drug-susceptible,-resistant and ESBL-producing Escherichia coli from community-acquired urinary tract infections. BMC Microbiol 2016; 16(1): 114. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12866-016-0725-4] [PMID: 27324943]

[20] Al-Mayahie S, Al Kuriashy JJ. Distribution of ESBLs among Escherichia coli isolates from outpatients with recurrent UTIs and their antimicrobial resistance. J Infect Dev Ctries 2016; 10(6): 575-83. [http://dx.doi.org/10.3855/jidc.6661] [PMID: 27367005]

[21] Fasugba O, Gardner A, Mitchell BG, Mnatzaganian G. Ciprofloxacin resistance in community- and hospital-acquired Escherichia coli urinary tract infections: A systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies. BMC Infect Dis 2015; 15: 545. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12879-015-1282-4] [PMID: 26607324]

[22] Hayajneh WA, Hajj A, Hulliel F, et al. Susceptibility trends and molecular characterization of Gram-negative bacilli associated with urinary tract and intra-abdominal infections in Jordan and Lebanon: SMART 2011-2013. Int J Infect Dis 2015; 35(3): 56-61. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2015.04.011] [PMID: 25917963]

[23] Daoud Z, Salem SE, Masri K, et al. Escherichia coli isolated from urinary tract infections of lebanese patients between 2005 and 2012: Epidemiology and profiles of resistance. Front Med (Lausanne) 2015; 2(1): 26. [http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fmed.2015.00066] [PMID: 25984513]

[24] Nimri LF, Azaizeh BA. First report of multidrug-resistant ESBL producing urinary Escherichia coli in jordan. Br Microbiol Res J 2012; 2(10): 71-81. [http://dx.doi.org/10.9734/BMRJ/2012/1360]

[25] Zaid A. Distribution of bacterial uropathogens and their susceptibility patterns over 12–year (2001- 2013) west bank, Palestine. IAJAA 2013; 3: 1-5. [http://dx.doi.org/10.3823/739]

[26] Shehabi AA, Mahafzah AM, Al-Khalili KZ. Antimicrobial resistance and plasmid profiles of urinary Escherichia coli isolates from Jordanian patients. East Mediterr Health J 2004; 10(3): 322-8. [PMID: 16212208]

[27] Cantón R, Akóva M, Carmeli Y, et al. Rapid evolution and spread of carbapenemases among Enterobacteriaceae in Europe. Clin Microbiol Infect 2012; 18(5): 413-31. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-0691.2012.03821.x] [PMID: 22507109]

[28] Rodríguez-Martínez JM, Cano ME, Velasco C, Martínez-Martínez L, Pascual A. Plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance: An update. J Infect Chemother 2011; 17(2): 149-82. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10156-010-0120-2] [PMID: 20886256]

© 2018 Nairoukh et al.
This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Public License (CC-BY 4.0), a copy of which is available at: (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode). This license permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.