Original Research Article

Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamases and Class-I Integrons Producing *Escherichia coli* in Pigs of North Eastern States of India

Rajkumari Mandakini¹, T. K. Dutta²*, Hosterson Kylla², Parimal Roychoudhury² and P. K. Subudhi²

¹Department of Veterinary Microbiology, College of Veterinary Sciences & Animal Husbandry, CAU (Imphal), Jalukie, Peren, Nagaland
²Department of Veterinary Microbiology, College of Veterinary Sciences & Animal Husbandry, CAU (Imphal), Selesih, Aizawl-796014, Mizoram

*Corresponding author

**Abstract**

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of extended spectrum beta lactamases (ESBLs) associated genes and integron elements in *Escherichia coli* from faeces of pigs in North eastern (NE) states of India. A total of 790 faecal samples were collected from pigs maintained under organized as well as individual household irrespective of age, sex and with or without history of diarrhea from all the eight states of NE region. A total of 2291 *E. coli* were isolated and identified. All the isolates were subjected to antimicrobial susceptibility test against 18 antimicrobial agents by disk diffusion method. The selected ESBLs genes (*bla*SHV, *bla*TEM, *bla*CMY and *bla*CTX-M) and integron (*IntI1* and *IntI2*) genes were detected by specific PCR assay. A total of 366 (15.98%) and 80 (3.49%) isolates were positive for *IntI1* and ESBLs, respectively. Twenty four (1.05%) isolates positive for *IntI1* were carrying multiple ESBLs genes, and individually 0.17%, 1.92%, 0.17% and 0.17% isolates were positive for *bla*SHV, *bla*TEM, *bla*CMY and *bla*CTX-M genes, respectively. Class 2 integrons (*IntI2*) were not detected in any of the *E. coli* isolates under the study. It may be concluded that *E. coli* isolates with multiple ESBL genotypes have a greater opportunity to carry Class 1 integron and can be a potential to exhibit stronger multi-drug resistance activity.

**Keywords**

*E. coli*, ESBLs, Integrons, Pigs, India

**Introduction**

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a potential threat to human and animal health. Antimicrobial agents are extensively used in livestock due to increasing demand for animal protein. Inappropriate use of antibiotics appears to be the major cause of increase in AMR bacteria. In *Enterobacteriaceae* family, *Escherichia coli* are the most common commensal bacteria in the gastrointestinal tract of humans and animals (Chen *et al.*, 2019). *E. coli* have a considerable potential of accepting and transferring plasmids, which under stress readily transfers it to other species. Therefore, it is considered an important reservoir of transferable antibiotic resistance (Chamosa *et al.*, 2017;
Leungtongkam et al., 2018). The distribution of broad-spectrum beta-lactams resistant enterobacterial strains along with co-resistance to other antibiotic families are emerging as a potential threat to animal and public health (EFSA, 2013). These resistance genes are greatly enhanced, when they are trapped in a mobile gene cassette, the so called integron (White et al., 2001). Integrons are conserved DNA sequences that provide an efficient means for capturing and spreading of antimicrobial resistance genes (Peymani et al., 2012).

The component of an integron includes integrase gene (IntI), attachment site (AttI), and promoter (Pant) region, which promotes the expression of any suitably integrated gene(s). Integrase is a member of the tyrosine site specific recombinase family that catalyzes the excision and integration of DNA units by performing two consecutive strand breakages and rejoining steps (Ahangarzadeh et al., 2011).

Four classes of integrons so far identified are distinguished by their respective integrase (IntI) genes. Most of the resistance integrons found in clinical isolates of Enterobacteriaceae are class 1 integrons, which are highly associated with widespread incidence and spread of antibiotic resistance to antimicrobial agents (Ghaly, et al., 2017). Integrons are of clinical importance, because the use of only one antibiotic may activate the expression of a whole gene cassette. There is paucity of information so far on detection of integrons in multi drug resistant (MDR) isolates of E. coli from pigs, particularly in India. Therefore, the present study was aimed to determine the prevalence of ESBL genes and the frequency of class 1 and 2 integrons in E. coli isolated from pigs in the NE states and also to investigate the association between ESBL genes and existence of integrons.

Materials and Methods

Isolation and Identification of E. coli

A total of 790 fresh faecal samples were collected randomly from pigs of all the eight NE states maintained under organized as well as individual house hold. Samples were collected irrespective of age, sex and history of diarrhea of the animals. All the samples were collected using sterilized absorbent cotton swab under aseptic conditions. However, for collection of samples from distant locations, a sterilized swab dipped in brain heart infusion broth (HiMedia, Mumbai) was used as transport medium and transported to the laboratory under cold chain for further processing. The organisms were isolated and identified as per standard bacteriological techniques including cultural characteristics and biochemical tests (Quinn et al., 2004).

Antimicrobial susceptibility assay

All the isolates were subjected to antimicrobial susceptibility assay by disc diffusion method on Mueller-Hinton agar (HiMedia, Mumbai) plate as per the recommendation of Clinical Laboratory Standard Institute (CLSI, 2018) against 18 commercially available antibiotic discs: amoxicillin (AMX, 30 mcg), ampicillin (AMP, 10 mcg), aztreonam (Az, 30 mcg), cefalexin (CN, 30 mcg), cefexime (CFM, 30 mcg), cefotaxime (CTX, 30 mcg), ceftazidime (CAZ, 30 mcg), ceftriaxone (CTR, 30 mcg), ciprofloxacin (CIP, 5 mcg), co-trimoxazole (COT, 1.25/23.75 mcg), gentamicin (GEN, 10 mcg), imipenem (IPM, 10 mcg), nalidixic acid (NA, 30 mcg), piperacillin (PI, 100 mcg), streptomycin (S, 10 mcg), sulphafurazole/sulfisoxazole (SF, 300 mcg), tetracycline (TE, 30 mcg) and trimethoprim (TR, 30 mcg). Further, the isolates exhibiting resistance to the extended-spectrum cephalosporin group of antibiotics were screened for ESBL
production using a double disk synergy test (DDST) for cefotaxime (30 mcg), amoxicillin (30 mcg) and ceftazidime (30 mcg) alone as well as cefotaxime/clavulanate (30/10 mcg), amoxicillin/clavulanate (30/10 mcg) and ceftazidime/clavulanate (30/10 mcg) combination as per the recommendation of CLSI (2018). Difference in zone diameters with and without clavulanic acid was measured. E. coli ATCC 25922 was used as control organisms. An increase of ≥ 5mm in inhibition zone diameter around antimicrobial agent tested in combination with clavulanic acid versus its inhibition diameter zone tested alone was confirmed as potent ESBLs producing isolates.

Detection of ESBL genes by PCR

Presence of selected ESBLs (bla_{SHV}, bla_{TEM}, bla_{CMY} and bla_{CTX-M}) genes were detected by PCR assay using specific primers (Table-1). Bacterial DNA was prepared from all the isolates, which were positive for ESBLs production phenotypically as described earlier (Dutta et al., 2013). PCR was carried out in a thermal cycler (Eppendorf, Germany) and visualized under UV transilluminator followed by documentation using Gel documentation system (Alpha Imager, USA) as described elsewhere (Dutta et al., 2013). All the PCR products were purified and subsequently sequenced by Sanger’s method at University of Delhi, South Campus, Department of Biochemistry, Benito Juarez Road, New Delhi-110021. The DNA sequences were analysed for genetic relatedness with published sequences and submitted to Genbank, NCBI.

Detection of class 1 and 2 integrons by PCR

All the isolates positive for ESBL genes were further screened for the presence of class 1 (IntI1) and 2 (IntI2) integrons as well as its gene cassettes 5CS/3CS and TiB/TiF by PCR assay using specific primers (Table-1). Further, the amplification of variable region of class 1 and class 2 integrons were performed using the primers 5’-CS/3’-CS and Ti-F/Ti-B, as per the procedures described previously (Zhang et al., 2004).

Results and Discussion

Multi Drug Resistant (MDR) bacteria, particularly the enteric bacteria including E. coli are becoming a great threat globally. In India, although sporadic reports of MDR bacteria in animals are available but there is very little information available on association of class I integrons and ESBLs genes in E. coli of animal origin. The present study was focused to investigate the prevalence of Class I integrons and ESBLs producing E. coli isolates from pigs of NE states of India with the broad objective to improve the practice of antimicrobials use in clinical practice, farm biosecurity, epidemiological studies and also safeguarding against the zoonotic outbreaks by MDR bacteria in human and animal population. A total of 2291 bacterial isolates recovered from 790 faecal samples were identified as E. coli on the basis of standard cultural characteristics and biochemical tests. All the isolates exhibited small, bright pink colonies on MacConkey’s (MLA) agar and a characteristic metallic sheen on eosin methylene blue (EMB) agar medium. Biochemically, all isolates were positive for indole and methyl red tests and negative for oxidase, Voges-Proskauer and citrate utilization tests. Also, all the isolates fermented glucose, sucrose and lactose with production of gas. The antimicrobial resistance pattern of E. coli isolated is depicted in Table-2. All the isolates showed resistance to at least 3 antimicrobial agents with highest resistance to amoxycillin (84.81%) and lowest resistance to imipenem (0.22%). Further, on screening by DDST...
method, a total of 654 (28.55%) isolates were suspected for ESBL producers of which 136 (5.94%), 65 (2.84%), 49 (2.14%) and 23 (1.00%) were found to be positive for blaTEM, blaCTX-M, blaCMY and blaSHV gene respectively in specific PCR assay. With the present data it may not be possible to conclude with a statement on the prevalence of ESBL genes in the E. coli isolates from pigs in this region. Based on the published evidences, we have targeted only 4 major ESBL genes out of estimated genes of more than 500 for detection, which are associated with resistance against beta lactam antibiotics applied for treatment in men and animals. Previously, several workers from India and abroad have also reported the prevalence of ESBLs producers varying from 6.6% to 91% from time to time (Jain et al., 2003; Wattal et al., 2005; Bhattacharjee et al., 2008; Basavaraj et al., 2011). In India, Basavaraj et al., (2011) reported 27.9% Enterobacteriaceae organism as ESBLs producer by DDST, in which E. coli and K. pneumoniae were the major ESBLs producers. Interestingly, in the present study imipenem underperformed against E. coli isolates. Earlier, Patricia et al., (2010) and Aly et al., (2012) reported no resistance against imipenem.

The class 1 and 2 integrons gene in ESBL-producing E. coli isolates from NE states of India was screened by PCR assay. We found, a total of 366 (15.98%) E. coli isolates were positive for Class1 integrons. However, Class 2 integrons (IntI2) were not detected in any of the isolates. Prevalence of class 1 integron gene in ESBL-producing E. coli isolated from NE states of India is depicted in Table 3. Altogether 80 (3.49%) of E. coli isolates were positive for both ESBLs genes and class 1 integrons. Previously, it was reported that class 1 integrons are the most common antibiotic resistant genes found in the clinical isolates of Gram-negative bacteria (Betteridge et al., 2011; Ribeiro et al., 2011).

Table.1 Details of the oligonucleotide Primers used in the present study

| Primer name | Sequence (5’→3’) | Expected amplicon size (bp) | Annealing temperature (°C) | Reference |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| blaTEM      | ATAAAATTTCTTTGAAGACGAAA GACAGTTACCAATGCTTAATC | 1080 | 53 | Weill Francois-Xavier et al., (2004) |
| blaSHV      | CTTTCCCCATGATGAGGCACCT CGCTGTATCGCTCAGTCAGTA | 206 | 60 | This study |
| blaCTX-M    | CAATGTCGAGCACCAGTAA CGCAGATATCGTGTTGTTGGA | 540 | 58 | Perez and Hanson,2002 |
| blaCMY      | TGGCCAGAACGTGACGGCAAAT TTTCTCTGACACCAGTGGCC | 462 | 60 | Perez and Hanson,2002 |
| IntI1       | GGGTCAAGGATCTGAGATTCCG ACATGGGTGTTAAATCATCGTC | 483 | 60 | Mazel et al., (2000) |
| IntI2       | CACGGATATGCCGGGCAAAGGT GTAGCCGACCCGGGCACGAAATG | 788 | 60 | Mazel et al., (2000) |
| 5’-CS       | GGCATACGAGCAGCAAGGC AAGCAGACTGACGGGTCG | variable | 52 | Zhang et al., (2004) |
| 3’-CS       | ACCTTTTTGTCGCGATATCCGTTGGAAGCC | variable | 55 | Su et al., (2006) |
| Ti-F        | ACCTTTTTGTCGCGATATCCGTTGGAAGCC | variable | 55 | Su et al., (2006) |
| Ti-B        | ACCTTTTTGTCGCGATATCCGTTGGAAGCC | variable | 55 | Su et al., (2006) |
Table 2 Antimicrobial resistance pattern of *E. coli* isolated from faecal samples of pig of NE states of India

| Antimicrobial agents          | No. of isolates | S | %  | R | %  |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---|----|---|----|
| Amoxicillin (AMX)            | 348             | 15.19 | 1943 | 84.81 |
| Ampicillin (AMP)             | 1686            | 73.91 | 595  | 26.09 |
| Aztreonam (AT)               | 1862            | 81.63 | 419  | 18.37 |
| Cefalexin(CN)                | 523             | 22.83 | 1768 | 77.17 |
| Cefexime (CFM)               | 1474            | 64.34 | 817  | 35.66 |
| Cefotaxime (CTX)             | 2102            | 91.75 | 189  | 8.25  |
| Ceftazidime (CAZ)            | 1767            | 77.13 | 524  | 22.87 |
| Ceftriaxone(CTR)             | 2119            | 92.49 | 172  | 7.51  |
| Ciprofloxacin (CIP)          | 2151            | 93.89 | 140  | 6.11  |
| Co-Trimoxazole(COT)          | 1651            | 72.06 | 640  | 27.94 |
| Gentamicin (GEN)             | 1940            | 83.73 | 377  | 16.27 |
| Imipenem (IPM)               | 2286            | 99.78 | 5    | 0.22  |
| Nalidixic acid (NA)          | 1791            | 78.18 | 500  | 21.82 |
| Piperacillin (PI)            | 1228            | 53.60 | 1063 | 46.40 |
| Streptomycin (S)             | 2082            | 90.88 | 209  | 9.12  |
| Sulphafurazole (sulfisoxazole)(SF) | 990 | 43.21 | 1301 | 56.79 |
| Tetracycline (TE)            | 1415            | 61.71 | 878  | 38.29 |
| Trimethoprim(TR)             | 1688            | 73.68 | 603  | 26.32 |

*S* - sensitive, *R* - resistant

Table 3 Prevalence of class 1 integron gene in ESBL-producing *E. coli* isolated from NE states of India

| Sl. No. | ESBL gene(s) | No. of class1 integron positive strains |
|---------|--------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1.      | *bla*~TEM~   | 44 (1.92%)                             |
| 2.      | *bla*~SHV~   | 4 (0.17%)                              |
| 3.      | *bla*~CTX-M~ | 4 (0.17%)                              |
| 4.      | *bla*~CMY~   | 4 (0.17%)                              |
| 5.      | *bla*~TEM~ + *bla*~CMY~ | 7 (0.30%) |
| 6.      | *bla*~TEM~ + *bla*~CTX-M~ | 12 (0.52%) |
| 7.      | *bla*~TEM~ + *bla*~CTX-M~ + *bla*~CMY~ | 3 (0.13%) |
| 8.      | *bla*~TEM~ + *bla*~CMY~ + *bla*~SHV~ | 1 (0.04%) |
| 9.      | *bla*~TEM~+*bla*~CTX-M+*bla*~SHV~ | 1 (0.04%) |
| Total numbers of *E. coli* isolates = 2291 | 80 (3.49%) |

The class 1 integron was observed in 43% of the strains isolated from animals and humans, while the class 2 integrons was observed in only 1% (van Essen-Zandbergen *et al.*, 2007).
In another study conducted by Zeeshan Khan et al., (2018), 79% of MDR E. coli isolates was recorded with class 1 integrons. Integrons have been identified as a primary source of resistance genes and are claimed to be reservoirs of antimicrobial resistance genes within microbial populations (Nijssen et al., 2005). As far as pig is concerned, Gebreyes and Thakur (2005) reported that of the 28 isolates, 21 were multidrug resistant and all of them harboured the class 1 integron. However, Martin et al., (2008) could detect both class 1 and class 2 integrons in nearly similar proportions in Salmonella spp., isolated from healthy swine from 126 different farms of Chile. Integron gene sequences contribute to the spread of antimicrobial resistance alleles by lateral gene transfer of gene cassettes in a variety of enteric bacteria including Campylobacter spp., Escherichia coli and Salmonella enterica subsp. enterica serotype Typhimurium (Roe et al., 2003). As indicated above, in the present study, class 1 integron was detected in 15.98% of E. coli isolates of swine, which was comparatively lower than the reports by other workers (Phongpaichit et al., 2011; Pongpech et al., 2008). This may be an indication that there is comparatively less selection pressure on integron-positive E. coli isolates in NE states of India. Various workers in different countries also mentioned that the accumulation of resistance genes by integrons is an important factor in the development of multi-drug-resistant E. coli strains. Phongpaichit et al., (2011) reported that 74.7% of ESBL-producing E. coli was integron-positive isolates. Similarly, Chen et al., (2013) also found that 69% of clinical ESBL-producing isolates were carrying class 1 integron.

Analysis on correlation between integrons and ESBL genes (Table 3) indicated that 24 [blaTEM+blaCTX-M (12), blaTEM + blaCTX-M + blaCMY (3), blaTEM + blaCMY + blaSHV (1), blaTEM+, blaCTX-M + blaCMY + blaSHV (1)] isolates were positive for multiple ESBL genes and class 1 integron. At the same time, individually, 1.92%, 0.17%, 0.17% and 0.17% of the isolates positive for class 1 integrons were also positive for blaTEM, blaCTX-M, blaCMY and blaSHV genes, respectively. Our result indicated that class 1 integron were more commonly associated with the blaTEM gene than with the other three genes, suggesting that in ESBL-producing isolates, blaTEM carriers were more closely related to class 1 integron, which may be due to genetic linkage between them. Chen et al., (2013) also reported that class 1 integron was more commonly associated with the blaTEM gene than blaCTX-M, blaCMY or blaSHV genes. Association between antibiotic resistance integrons and blaSHV as well as co-location of blaSHV-12 and a class 1 integron on the same plasmid have been reported by Jones et al., (2005) and Gruteke et al., (2003). However, other investigators reported a low rate of association between integrons and ESBL genes with the exception of blaCTX-M-9 (Machado et al., 2007). In this study, the rates of combination of at least two different ESBL genotypes along with class 1 integron were variable, in which the combination of blaTEM+blaCTX-M (0.79%) was highest.

The present study demonstrated the E. coli isolates from pigs of NE states are a major carrier of class 1 integrons and ESBL genes. In addition, multiple ESBL genotypes have a greater opportunity to carry class 1 integron. Therefore, bacteria carrying both integrons and ESBL genes have stronger MDR potential.

References

Ahangarzadeh Rezaee M, Sheikhalizadeh V, Hasani A. Detection of integrons among multi-drug resistant (MDR) (2011). Escherichia coli strains isolated from clinical specimens in
northern west of Iran. *Braz J Microbiol.* 42:1308-1313.

Aly MEA, Essam TM, Amin MA (2012). Antibiotic resistance profile of *E. coli* strains isolated from clinical specimens and food samples in Egypt. *Int Microbiol Res* 3 (3): 176-182.

Basavaraj MC, Jyothi P, Basavaraj VP (2011). The prevalence of ESBL among *Enterobacteriaceae* in a Tertiary Care Hospital of North Karnataka, India. *J Clin Diag Res* 5(3): 470-475.

Belanger L, Gareaux A, Harel J, Boulianne M, Nadeau E, Dozois CM (2011). *Escherichia coli* from animal reservoirs as a potential source of human extraintestinal pathogenic *E. coli*. *FEMS Immunol Med Microbiol* 62:1–10.

Betteridge T, Partridge SR, Iredell JR, Stokes HW (2011). Genetic context and structural diversity of class 1 integrons from human commensal bacteria in a hospital intensive care unit. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 55: 3939-3943.

Bhattacharjee A, Sen MR, Prakash P, Gaur A, Anupurba S (2008). Increased prevalence of extended-spectrum β-lactamase producers in neonatal septicaemic cases at a tertiary referral hospital. *Indian Med Microbiol* 26(4): 356-360.

Chamosa LS, Álvarez VE, Nardelli M, Quiroga MP, Cassini MH, Centrón D. Lateral Antimicrobial (2017). Resistance Genetic Transfer is active in the open environment. *Sci Rep* 7:513.

Chen M, Wu Y, Yu S, Liu S, Wang Y, Huang D, Xu X, Lin F (2019). Drug resistance and integron genes in *Escherichia coli* isolated from urinary tract infection. *J Nanosci Nanotechnol* 19: 5989–5993.

Chen T, Feng Y, Yuan JL, Qi Y, Cao YX, Wu Y (2013). Class 1 integrons contributes to antibiotic resistance among clinical isolates of *Escherichia coli* producing extended-spectrum betalactamases. *Indian J Med Microbiol* 31(4): 385-389.

CSLI (2008). Performance standard for antimicrobial susceptibility testing. 18th Informational Supplement. CLSI Document M100-S18 Wayne, PA.

EFSA Panel (EFSA Panel on Food Additives and Nutrient Sources added to Food) (2013). Scientific opinion on the re-evaluation of aspartame (E 951) as a food additive. *EFSA Journal* 11: 3496.

Gebreyes WA, Thakur S (2005). Multidrug-resistant *Salmonella enterica* Serovar Muenchen from pigs and humans and potential interserovar transfer of antimicrobial resistance. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 49(2): 503-511.

Ghaly TM, Chow L, Asher AJ, Waldron LS, Gillings MR (2017). Evolution of class 1 integrons: mobilization and dispersal via food-borne bacteria *PLoS One* 12:e0179169.

Gruteke P, Goessens W, Van Gils J, Peerbooms P, Lemmens-Den Toom N, Van Santen-Verheuvel

Jones LA, McIver CJ, Kim MJ, Rawlinson WD, White PA (2005). The *aadB* gene cassette is associated with *blaSHV* genes in *Klebsiella* species producing extended-spectrum betalactamases. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 49(2): 794–797.

Labbate M, Case RJ, Stokes HW (2009). The integron/gene cassette system: An active player in bacterial adaptation. *Methods Mol Biol* 532: 103-125.

Leung tongkam U, Thummeepak R, Tasanapak K, Sitthisak S (2018). Acquisition and transfer of antibiotic resistance genes in association with conjugative plasmid or class 1 integrons of *Acinetobacter baumannii* *PLoS One* 13:e0208468.

Machado E, Ferreira J, Novais A, Peixe L,
Canton R, Baquero F, et al., (2007) Preservation of integron types among Enterobacteriaceae producing extended-spectrum beta-lactamases in a Spanish hospital over a 15-year period (1988 to 2003). Antimicrob Agents Chemother 51(6): 2201–2204.

Martin BS, Lapierre L, Cornejo J, Bucarey S (2008) Characterization of antibiotic resistance genes linked to class 1 and class 2 integrons in strains of Salmonella spp. isolated from swine. Canadian J Microbiol 54: 1-8.

Mazel D, Dychinco B, Webb VA, Davies J. (2000) Antibiotic resistance in the ECOR collection:integrons and identification of a novel aad gene. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 44:1568–1574.

Nijssen S, Florijin J, Willems R, Fluit A, Bonten M (2005) Unnoticed spread of integron-carrying Enterobacteriaceae in intensive care unit. Clin Infect Dis 41: 1-9.

Ochman H, Lawrence JG, Groisman EA (2000) Lateral gene transfer and the nature of bacterial innovation. Nature 405: 299-304.

Patrícia G, Garcia L, Silva V, Diniz CG (2010) Occurrence and antimicrobial drug susceptibility patterns of commensal and diarrheagenic Escherichia coli in fecal microbiota from children with and without acute diarrhea. J Microbiol 49(1): 46-52.

Perez FJ, Hanson ND (2002) Detection of Plasmid-Mediated AmpC β-Lactamase Genes in Clinical Isolates by Using Multiplex PCR. J Clin Microbiol 40 (6) 2153–2162.

Peymani A, Farajnia S, Nahaei MR, Sohrabi N, Abbasi L, Ansarin KH, et al., (2012) Prevalence of class 1 integron among multidrug-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii in Tabriz, northwest of Iran. Pol J Microbiol 61:57-60.

Phongpaichit S, Tunyapanit W, Pruekprasert P (2011) Antimicrobial resistance, class 1 integrons and extended-spectrum beta-lactamases in Escherichia coli clinical isolates from patients in South Thailand. J Hlth Sci 57: 281-288.

Pongpech P, Naenna P, Taipobsakul Y, Tribuddharat C, Srifuengfung S (2008) Prevalence of extended-spectrum beta-lactamase and class 1 integron integrase gene intI1 in Escherichia coli from Thai patients and healthy adults. Southeast Asian J Trop Med Pub Hlth 39: 425-433.

Quinn PJ, Carter ME, Markey B, Carter GR (2004) Clinical Veterinary Microbiology. London, UK: Mosby International 209-236.

Rao AN, Barlow M, Clark LA, Boring JR, Tenover FC, McGowan JE Jr. Class 1 Integrons in resistant Escherichia coli and Klebsiella spp. (2006) US Hospitals. Emerg Infect Dis 12:1011-1014.

Ribeiro VB, Lincopan N, Landgraf M, Franco BD, Destro MT (2011) Characterization of class 1 integrons and antibiotic resistance genes in multidrug-resistant Salmonella enteric isolates from foodstuff and related sources. Braz J Microbiol 42: 685-692.

Roe MT, Vega E, Pillai SD (2003) Antimicrobial resistance markers of class 1 and class 2 integron bearing Escherichia coli from irrigation water and sediments. Emerg Infect Dis 9: 822-826.

Su J, Shi L, Yang L, Xiao Z, Li X, Yamasaki S (2006) Analysis of integrons in clinical isolates of Escherichia coli in China during the last six years. FEMS Microbiol Lett 254: 75–80.

Van Essen-Zandbergen A, Smith H, Veldman K, Mevius D (2007)
Occurrence and characteristics of class 1, 2 and 3 integrons in *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter spp*. In the Netherlands. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 59: 746-750.

Weill FX, Demartin M, Tande D, Espie E, Rakotoarivony I, Grimont PAD (2004) SHV-12-Like Extended-Spectrum-Lactamase-Producing Strains of *Salmonella enterica* Serotypes *Babelsberg* and *Enteritidis* Isolated in France among Infants Adopted from Mali. *J Clin Microbiol* 42(6): 2432–2437.

White PA, Christopher JM, William DR (2001) Integrons and gene cassettes in the Enterobacteriaceae. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 45:2658-2661.

Zhang HM, Shi L, Li L, Guo SY, Zhang XM, Yamasaki S, Miyoshi S, Shinoda S (2004) Identification and characterization of class 1 integron resistance gene cassettes among *Salmonella* strains isolated from healthy humans in China. *Microbiol Immunol* 48: 639-645.

How to cite this article:

Rajkumari Mandakini, T. K. Dutta, Hosterson Kylla, Parimal Roychoudhury and Subudhi, P. K. 2021. Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamases and Class-I Integrons Producing *Escherichia coli* in Pigs of North Eastern States of India. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 10(01): 207-215. doi: https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2021.1001.025