Extended spectrum beta-lactamase and fluoroquinolone resistance genes among Escherichia coli and Salmonella isolates from children with diarrhea, Burkina Faso.

Rene Dembélé (simavedemb@gmail.com)
University of Dedougou  https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9282-8555

Ali Konaté
University centre of Gaoua

Oumar Traoré
University Dedougou

Wendpoulomdé A. D. Kaboré
Université de Ouagadougou

Issiaka Soulama
Centre National de Recherche et luttre contre le Paludisme

Assèta Kagambèga
Institute of Sciences

Alfred S. Traoré
Université de Ouagadougou

Nathalie K. Guessennd
Université Felix Houphouet-Boigny

Awa Aidara-Kane
Université Cheikh Anta Diop Faculte de Medecine de Pharmacie et d’Odontologie

Amy Gassama-Sow
Université Cheikh Anta Diop Faculte de Medecine de Pharmacie et d’Odontologie

Nicolas Barro
Université de Ouagadougou

Research article

Keywords: Antibiotics, resistance genes, qnrB, blaOXA and blaCTX-M

DOI: https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-30806/v3

License: ☒️ ️ This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.  Read Full License
Abstract

Background: The emergence and spread of multidrug-resistant gram-negative bacteria (MDR) has become a major public health concern worldwide. This resistance is caused by enzymes-mediated genes (i.e., extended spectrum beta-lactamases) that are common in certain Enterobacteriaceae species. However, the distribution of these genes is poorly documented in Burkina Faso. This study aims to determine the prevalence and distribution of the resistant genes coding for broad spectrum beta-lactamases and quinolones in rural Burkina Faso.

Methods: Multiplex PCR assays were carried out to detect ESBL-encoding genes, including $\text{bla}_{\text{OXA}}$, $\text{bla}_{\text{TEM}}$, $\text{bla}_{\text{CTX-M}}$, $\text{bla}_{\text{SHV}}$. The assays also assessed the presence of quinolone resistance gene namely $\text{qnrA}$, $\text{qnrB}$ and $\text{qnrS}$ in the quinolone-resistance DEC and Salmonella strains.

Results: The Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamases (ESBL) resistance phenotype was reported in all the $E. \text{coli}$ isolates (5/5). Cross-resistance phenotype to quinolones (CRQ) was shown by one Salmonella strain (1/9) and three $E. \text{coli}$ (3/5). Cross-resistance phenotypes to fluoroquinolones (CRFQ) were harbourted by one Salmonella (1/9) and carbapenemase phenotypes were detected in two $E. \text{coli}$ strains (2/5). Whilst the $\text{bla}_{\text{OXA}}$ genes were detected in 100% (5/5) of $E. \text{coli}$ isolates and in 33.33% (3/9) Salmonella isolates. One strain of $E. \text{coli}$ (1/5) harbored the $\text{bla}_{\text{CTX-M}}$ gene and the $\text{qnrB}$ gene simultaneously.

Conclusions: This study identified $\beta$-lactam ($\text{bla}$) and quinolone resistance ($\text{qnr}$) genes in multidrug-resistant $E. \text{coli}$ and Salmonella spp. in rural Burkina Faso. Our finding which highlighted the enterobacteriaceae strains resistance to $\beta$-lactams and quinolones are of high interest for adequate management of antimicrobial resistant genes outbreak in Burkina Faso.

Background

Diarrheal disease is the second leading cause of death among children aged below 5 years [1]. These diseases are especially common in developing countries with poor hygiene and sanitation and with limited access to safe drinking water [2, 3]. In our previous study, the overall prevalence of gastrointestinal infections was 19.7% in children group [4]. These infections are due to bacteria such as Escherichia coli and Salmonella which remain major contributors to acute enteric infection in children. However, the emergence and spread of multidrug-resistant gram-negative bacteria (MDR) has become a major public health concern worldwide [5]. Extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBL) producing Enterobacteriaceae isolates, particularly in Escherichia coli, have been frequently reported in recent years at global scale [6-8]. Indeed, ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae (ESBL-PE) are associated with high morbidity and mortality rates, prolonged hospital stays and increased costs of healthcare[9, 10]. Some studies have shown that ESBL are responsible for producing antibiotic-resistant bacteria strains [11, 12]. The spread of the strains is likely to limit the effectiveness of antimicrobials used to treat the patients suffering from pathogen bacteria such as Escherichia coli and Salmonella [13- 16] These ESBL-producing bacteria often show resistance to several antimicrobials such as third and fourth generation cephalosporins as well as quinolones and aminoglycosides [17-19]. Although inhibited by clavulanic acid, ESBL enzymes have the ability to hydrolyze third generation cephalosporins and aztreonam [9].
The first ESBL strain which was a *Klebsiella ozaenae* resistant to oxyimino-cephalosporins was discovered in Germany [20]. In addition to β-lactams, fluoroquinolone resistance due to Qnr genes is emerging and this may pose a challenge in treatment of typhoid in future. These genes belong to the family of repeat pentapeptides that are capable of binding to DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV, and thus protecting them from inhibitory activities of quinolones [21]. The resistance to quinolones (*qnrA*) mediated by plasmids in an isolate of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* was first reported in 1998 [22]. The excessive use of antibiotics, in particular β-lactams, leads to the selection of ESBL producing strains [23]. However, in developing countries, *E. coli* identification and microbial drug resistance tests have been limited by phenotypic methods.

Although several antibiotic resistance gene studies have been carried out in Burkina Faso, these studies have been solely conducted in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso’s hospitals [24-26]. Therefore, the objective of the present study was to determine the prevalence and distribution of resistance gene coding for broad spectrum beta-lactamases and quinolones in two remote rural health centres (Boromo and Gourcy). The main economic activities in these communities are subsistence farming, animal husbandry and commercial activities [4]. Abuse of antibiotics use in animal husbandry has been highlighted in the country with prevalences of antimicrobial residues of 31% and 51.72% in meat and raw milk, respectively [27, 28]. Although antimicrobial use for animals is under veterinary prescription control in Burkina Faso, farmers still use unprescribed antimicrobials as growth promoters or treatment for cattle, poultry and swine [29, 30]. However, there are similarities between the antibiotics employed in agriculture and veterinary and those prescribed for humans in terms of types and mode of actions [31]. Therefore, consumption of contaminated animal-derived food products by residual antibiotics may pose serious public health concerns. In rural settings of Burkina Faso and in many parts of Africa where there is no enough healthcare facilities [32, 33], a high rate of ESBL producing *Enterobacteriaceae* contaminations is expected among children which might lead to high infantine mortality rates.

**Methods**

**Bacterial isolates**

Sixty *E. coli* and nine *Salmonella* strains were obtained from our previous studies [34, 35] conducted in Gourcy and Boromo hospitals’ (Fig. 1) which objectives were (i) to determine the prevalence of *E. coli* (EPEC and EHEC O157) and (ii) to investigate the prevalence, serotypes and antibiotic susceptibility patterns of *Salmonella enterica*, in rural settings of Burkina Faso. The strains were stored in brain heart broth (50% glycerol) at -30°C. 16-plex PCR was used to detect simultaneously 16 genes from the five main pathogroups of *E. coli* (enterohemoragic *E. coli*: EHEC, enteropathogenic *E. coli*: EPEC, enteroaggregative *E. coli*: EAEC, enteroinvasive *E. coli*: EIEC and enterotoxigenic *E. coli*: ETEC) [36]. Furthermore, all *Salmonella* isolates were serotyped with the somatic O and flagellar H anti-sera according to the Kauffman-White scheme [37].

**Antimicrobial susceptibility test and ESBL production**

Antibiotic susceptibility was determined on Mueller-Hinton agar (Liofilchem, Italy) using the standard disc diffusion procedure as described by the European Committee of Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) [38]. Nineteen antibiotics belonging to 7 different families were tested as shown in table 1 (Bio-Rad,
France). The diameters of the antibiotic sensitivity halos were recorded according to the EUCAST recommendations. Intermediate (I) susceptibility of pathovars was classified as resistant (R). A double synergy test was used for ESBL-producing strains testing. This consisted of placing discs (2-3 cm diameter) of ceftriaxone and cefotaxime around an amoxicillin-clavulanic acid disc on the bacterial plate.

**Molecular identification of resistance genes**

DNA extraction was performed using heating method [39]. A loopful of bacterial growth from Mueller Hinton agar (Liofilchem, Italy) plate was suspended in 1ml of sterilized water. The mixture was boiled for 10min at 100°C and centrifuged for 10min at 12000 rpm at +4°C. Supernatant was then collected and used in the PCR reactions as DNA matrices. Multiplex PCR assays were performed to assess ESBL-encoding genes, including bla_{OXA}, bla_{TEM}, bla_{CTX-M}, bla_{SHV} and the presence of quinolone resistance genes including qnrA, qnrB, qnrS from the quinolone-resistant DEC and *Salmonella* strains. Primers (GeneCust, France) used for these amplifications are described in table 2. The PCR assays were carried out in a 25ml reaction mixture, which consisted of 2.5μl of the supernatant added to 22.5 μl reaction mixture. This mixture contained 5U of Taq DNA polymerase (Accu Power, South Korea), deoxyribonucleic triphosphate (10mM), buffer GC (10X), MgCl₂ (25mM) and PCR primers (10μM). Thermocycling conditions were as follows: 5min at +94°C, followed by 35 amplification cycles at+94°C for 30s, +59±4 °C for 60s and +72°C for 60s with a final extension of +72°C for 10min on a thermal cycler (AB Applied Biosystems). Following PCR, the reaction products were separated using electrophoresis in 1.5% agarose gel (weight/volume), stained with Redsaf solution (Prolabo, France) and visualized under UV light (Gel Logic 200) [39].

**Results**

**Antimicrobial resistance**

At least, 5 diarrheagenic *E. coli* and 9 *Salmonella* strains were identified from our previous studies in 2019 and 2018 respectively. The strains of *E. coli* identified exhibited a strong resistance to beta-lactams with 100% resistant to amoxicillin-clavulanic acid and amoxicillin, 80% resistant to piperacillin, 60% resistant to cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, aztreonam, cefixime, cefepime and piperacillin-tazobactam. These strains were less resistant to quinolones, 60% resistant to nalidixic acid and no resistant to ciprofloxacin (Fig. 2). By contrast, the *Salmonella* strains exhibited 100 and 89% resistance to amoxicillin and amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, respectively. Likewise, the resistance of *Salmonella* to cefixime and cefepime, ceftriaxone and cefotaxime were 67 and 56%, respectively. *Salmonella* isolates harboured low resistance to quinolones (22% to nalidixic acid and 11% to ciprofloxacin) (Fig. 2).

**Associated resistance phenotypes**

The distribution of the associated resistance phenotypes is shown in table 3. Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamases (ESBL) resistance phenotype was reported in all *E. coli* isolates (5/5). Cross-resistance phenotype to quinolones (CRQ) was shown by one *Salmonella* strain (1/9) and three *E. coli* (3/5). The Cross-resistance phenotypes to fluoroquinolones (CRFQ) were harboured by one *Salmonella* (1/9) and carbapenemase phenotypes were detected in two *E. coli* strains.
**Characterization of β-lactamase and quinolones genes**

Molecular characterization of *E. coli* and *Salmonella* isolates revealed that they harboured several β-lactamase-encoding genes (*bla*<sub>OXA</sub> and *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub>). The *bla*<sub>OXA</sub> genes were detected in 100% (5/5) of *E. coli* isolates and in 33.33% (3/9) *Salmonella* isolates (Fig. 3). The *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> gene was detected in one strain of *E. coli* and this strain also harboured the *qnrB* gene. The *qnrA* and *qnrS* genes were not detected in any of *E. coli* and *Salmonella* strains. The distribution of the different genes encoded is shown in Table 2. The genes *bla*<sub>TEM</sub>, *bla*<sub>SHV</sub>, *qnrA* and *qnrS* were not found in this study.

**Discussion**

The current study was undertaken to screen the ESBL and fluoroquinolone resistance genes among *E. coli* and *Salmonella* isolated in children with diarrhea in two rural communities of Burkina Faso. Consistent with global reports, an alarming increase in resistance to beta-lactam antibiotics (even to the extended-spectrum subclass) among clinical *E. coli* isolates is highlighted by the results of this study. Indeed, the proportion of resistant strains was 60% for *E. coli* and 50% for *Salmonella*. These findings were consistent with previous studies in developing countries which showed a resistant rate greater than 50% [40]. This high resistance is likely due to the extensive and excessive clinical use of antibiotics.

Our study showed that all the *E. coli* isolates (5/5) were ESBL producers in agreement with 95.60% reported in Togo [41]. The presence of ESBL-producing bacteria in hospitals is a major challenge that affects both developed and developing countries [26]. It is known that β-Lactams (mainly extended- past spectrum cephalosporins and carbapenems) and fluoroquinolones constitute the main therapeutic choices to treat infections caused by *Enterobacteriaceae*. Although carbapenems are the most effective against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria presenting a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity [42], our findings revealed a strong resistance to beta-lactams and moderate rates of resistance to quinolones in *E. coli* and *Salmonella* isolated. Indeed, Cross-resistance phenotypes to quinolones (CRQ), Cross-resistance phenotypes to fluoroquinolones (CRFQ) and carbapenemase phenotypes were associated with different rates to our *Salmonella* and *E. coli* strains. In agreement with our results, resistance to these compounds has been reported increasingly in several countries [43-45], limiting dramatically treatment options. Therefore, older agents, such as polymyxins and fosfomycin, which were rarely implemented in the past because of efficacy and/or toxicity concerns, together with the newer tige-cycline, have become last-resort choices [42].

According to the existing data, this study is the first of kind on rural samples of Burkina Faso. However, it has been shown that fecal carriage of ESBL-PE isolates is one of the main drivers for their dissemination in hospital and community settings worldwide [46]. Because of this mode of diffusion, the ESBLs constitute a significant threat for the countries of West Africa where ‘the weak socio-economic conditions result in poor hygienic conditions, promoting the spread of resistance. Indeed, most of the farms in Burkina Faso are mainly traditional with unhygienic practices [27]. Furthermore, our previous study reported that the people in households mainly use well water as a source of drinking [34].

The present study showed that the *bla*<sub>OXA</sub> genes were the most common β-lactamase-producing genes (57.14%), followed by *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> (7.14%). These findings contrast with those previously reported in Burkina Faso
[8, 26]. Otherwise, a spread of \( \text{bla}_{\text{CTX-M}} \) particularly CTX-M-15 in community and hospital settings has been reported [32, 46, 47]. This difference could be explained by the weakness of the number of multiresistant strains of enterobacteria tested in our study. On the other hand, we noted the simultaneous presence of the \( \text{bla}_{\text{CTX-M}} \) and \( \text{bla}_{\text{OXA}} \) genes in the same strain of \( E. coli \). Our finding confirms the frequent association between \( \text{bla}_{\text{CTX-M-15}} \) and \( \text{bla}_{\text{OXA-1}} \) genes in ESBL-PE isolates which has been reported [46, 48-50]. This coexistence could reduce the therapeutic options for treatment with \( \beta \)-lactam antibiotics. Thus, combined production of CTX-M and OXA enzymes by \( E. coli \) and \( K. pneumoniae \) improved resistance to \( \beta \)-lactamase inhibitors, presumably explaining their non-susceptibility to amoxicillin/clavulanate [46, 50, 51]. The genes \( \text{bla}_{\text{TEM}} \) and \( \text{bla}_{\text{SHV}} \) were not identified in the present study. In contrast, these genes have been previously reported in three major hospitals of Ouagadougou [26]. A future study based on more multiresistant strains producing ESBL would shed more light on the existence and prevalence of these genes among rural dwellings.

We also reported the prevalence of plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance in \( \text{Salmonella} \) and \( E. coli \). Only a single isolate of \( E. coli \) (20%) was positive for the \( \text{qnrB} \) gene which is lower than 67.21% reported in Togo [41] and higher than 3.17% reported in Niger [52]. No \( \text{Salmonella} \) strain was positive for the \( \text{qnr} \) genes in the present study. In France, a study revealed 0.2% of \( \text{qnrA} \) in single isolate of \( \text{Salmonella} \) [53]. These results may indicate a low dissemination rate of \( \text{qnr} \) genes among human \( \text{Salmonella} \) and \( E. coli \) isolates. Moreover, the \( E. coli \) strain that harbored \( \text{qnrB} \) gene was also positive to ESBL and carbapenemase phenotypes. Indeed, \( \text{qnr} \) are genes that confer resistance to nalidixic acid and reduced susceptibility to fluoroquinolones [54] and there is frequent association of genes coding for expanded-spectrum \( \beta \)-lactamases (ESBLs) and these genes [53].

The main limitation of the present study consists of the low number of isolates which makes generalizability difficult. Further studies consisting of larger sample size than the number of multidrug-resistant isolates considered in the present study would be necessary. Despite this, the results of this study alert us to i) the emergence and spread of antibiotic resistance in young children, ii) the existence of \( \text{bla} \) and \( \text{qnr} \) genes in rural areas of Burkina Faso. In addition, the absence of these genes in certain investigated strains maybe due to other mechanisms of resistance to \( \beta \)-lactams and quinolones.

**Conclusions**

This study characterized some \( \text{bla} \) and \( \text{qnr} \) genes circulating in rural settings that are characterized by their easy transfer between bacteria. The results should contribute to the establishment of a surveillance system for antibiotic resistance in Burkina Faso. Indeed, the data gathered is of paramount importance since it may contribute to design strategies to curtail the emergence and spread of ESBL-producing \( \text{Enterobacteriaceae} \) among children in rural Burkina Faso and devise innovative therapeutic approaches against multidrug-resistant strains. The intestinal carriage of ESBL-PE is a significant challenge for public health, and highlights the urgent necessity to improve sanitation and implement antibiotic stewardship in developing countries.

**Abbreviations**

ESBL: Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamases, CRQ: Cross-resistance phenotype to quinolones, CRFQ: Cross-resistance phenotypes to fluoroquinolones, ESBL-PE: Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamases producing \( \text{Enterobacteriaceae} \), EUCAST: European Committee of Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing.
Declarations

None to declare.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Permission to conduct the study was obtained from the hospital authorities of Burkina Faso, and informed verbal consent was obtained from the parents/guardians of every child before sample collection. The National Ethical Committee(s) of Burkina Faso (N° 2009-39) approved the study protocol.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Funding

No funding was received for this study.

Availability of data and materials

All data obtained are available within the article.

Authors’ contributions

R.D was responsible for initiation of the study and data analysis. Laboratory investigations were performed by RD and AK\textsuperscript{1} under the guidance of IS, AST, AGS and NB. OT, AK\textsuperscript{2}, WADK, AST, NKG, AAK, AGS and NB participated in data analysis and preparation of the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

The authors sincerely thank the "Réseau de Recherche sur les Maladies Entériques à Potentiel Épidémique en Afrique de l'Ouest (REMENTA)" and the "Centre National de Recherche et de Formation sur le Paludisme (CNRFP)/Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso" for technical assistance.

References

1. Abebe W, Earsido A, Taye S, Assefa M, Eyasu A, Godebo G. Prevalence and antibiotic susceptibility patterns of \textit{Shigella} and \textit{Salmonella} among children aged below five years with Diarrhoea attending Nigist Eleni Mohammed memorial hospital, South Ethiopia. BMC Pediatr. 2018; 18:241.

2. UNICEF/WHO. Diarrhoea: why children are still dying and what can be done. Geneva: WHO Press; 2009. p. 1–68. Available from \url{http://www.who.int/topics/diarrhoea/en}
3. Bonkoungou IJO, Haukka K, Österblad M, Hakanen AJ, Traoré AS, Barro N, et al. Bacterial and viral etiology of childhood diarrhea in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. BMC Pediatr. 2013; 13:36.

4. Dembélé R, Huovinen E, Yelbéogo D, Kuusi M, Sawadogo G, Haukka K, et al. Burden of acute gastrointestinal infections in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. J Microbiol Infect Dis. 2016; 6 (2): 45-52.

5. Dobiasova H, Dolejska M, Jamborova I, Brhelova E, Blazkova L, Papousek I, et al. Extended spectrum beta-lactamase and fluoroquinolone resistance genes and plasmids among Escherichia coli isolates from zoo animals, Czech Republic. FEMS Microbiol Ecol. 2013; 85: 604–11.

6. Holstein A, Grillon A, Yzon L, Morange V, Baty G, Lartigue MF, et al. Prevalence of extended-spectrum b-lactamases of the CTX-M type producing Escherichia coli and Klebsiella pneumoniae in Bretonneau hospitals (CHRU tours). Pathol Biol. 2010; 58:67–69.

7. Dembélé R, Bonkoungou IJO, Konaté A, Bsadjo-Tchamba G, Bawa HI, Bako E, et al. Serotyping and antibiotic resistance of Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli and coli O157 isolated from diarrheal children in rural area of Burkina Faso. Afr J Microbiol Res. 2015; 9: 1053-59.

8. Ouédraogo AS, Sanou M, Kissou A, Sanou S, Solaré H, Kaboré F, et al. High prevalence of extended-spectrum β-lactamase producing Enterobacteriaceae among clinical isolates in Burkina Faso. BMC Infect Dis. 2016; 16, 326.

9. Pana ZD, Zaouti T. Treatment of extended-spectrum β-lactamase-producing (ESBLs) infections: what have we learned Enterobacteriaceae until now? F1000 Res. 2018; 7.

10. Diop A, Sambe-Ba B, Seck A, Dia ML, Timbiné LG, Niang AA, et al. First Description of the Extended Spectrum Beta-Lactamase Gene blaCTX-M-109 in Salmonella Grumpensis Strains Isolated from Neonatal Nosocomial Infections in Dakar, Senegal. Plos One 2016; 29.

11. Cantón R, Novais A, Valverde A, Machado E, Peixe L, Baquero F, et al. Prevalence and spread of extended-spectrum β-lactamase-producing Enterobacteriaceae in Europe. Clin Microbiol Infect. 2008; 14: 144-53.

12. Hawkey PM. Prevalence and clonality of extended-spectrum β-lactamases in Asia. Clin Microbiol Infect. 2008; 14: 159-65.

13. Picozzi SCM, Casellato S, Rossini M, Paola G, Tejada M, Costa E, et al. Extended-spectrum beta-lactamase-positive Escherichia coli causing complicated upper urinary tract infection: Urologist should act in time. Urol Ann. 2014; 6(2): 107-12.

14. Ranjbar R, Ghazi FM, Farshad S, GM Giammanco, A Aleo, P Owlia, et al. The occurrence of extended-spectrum β-lactamase producing Shigella in Tehran, Iran. Iran J Microbiol. 2013; 5(2): 108-12.

15. Ranjbar R, Giammanco GM, Aleo A, MRA Plano, A Naghoni, P Owlia, et al. Characterization of the first extended-spectrum β-lactamase-producing nontyphoidal Salmonella strains isolated in Tehran, Iran. Foodborne Pathog Dis. 2010; 7(1): 91-5.

16. Ghafourian S, Bin Sekawi Z, Sadeghifard N, Mohebi R, Neela VK, Maleki A, et al. The prevalence of ESBLs producing Klebsiella pneumoniae isolates in some major hospitals, Iran. Open Microbiol J. 2011; 5: 91-5.

17. Nicolas-Chanoine MH, Bertrand X, Madec JY. Escherichia coli ST131, an intriguing clonal group. Clin Microbiol Rev. 2014; 27: 543–4.

18. Johnson JR, Nicolas-Chanoine MH, DebRoy C, Castanheira M, Robicsek A, Hansen G, et al. Comparison of Escherichia coli ST131 pulsotypes, by epidemiologic traits, 1967–2009. Emerg Infect Dis. 2012; 18: 598–
19. Rehman MA, Yin X, Lepp D, Laing C, Ziebell K, Talbot G, et al. Genomic analysis of third generation cephalosporin resistant *Escherichia coli* from dairy cow manure. Vet Sci. 2017; 4.

20. Kliebe C, Nies BA, Meyer JF, Tolxdorff-Neutzling RM, Wiedemann B. Evolution of plasmid-coded resistance to broad-spectrum cephalosporins. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 1985; 28:302–7.

21. Robicsek A, Jacoby GA, Hooper DC. The worldwide emergence of plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance. Lancet Infect Dis. 2006; 6: 629–40.

22. Martinez-Martínez L, Pascual A, Jacoby GA. Quinolone resistance from a transferable plasmid. Lancet 1998, 351: 797–9.

23. Chang YT, Coombs G, Ling T, Balaji V, Rodrigues C, Mikamo H, et al. Epidemiology and trends in the antibiotic susceptibilities of Gram-negative bacilli isolated from patients with intra-abdominal infections in the Asia-Pacific region, 2010–2013. Int J Antimicrob Agents 2017; 49:734–9.

24. Mètuor-Dabiré A, Zongo KJ, Zèba B, Traoré-Ouedraogo Rasmata, Moussawi Jihad, Baucher Marie, et al. First detection of shv-type extended spectrum β-lactamases in the University Hospital complex Paediatric Charles De Gaulle (CHUP-CDG) of Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso. J Asian Sci Res. 2014; 4:214–21.

25. Ouédraogo A-S, Sanou S, Kissou A, Poda A, Aberkane S, Bouzinbi N, et al. Fecal Carriage of *Enterobacteriaceae* Producing Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamases in Hospitalized Patients and Healthy Community Volunteers in Burkina Faso. Microbial Drug Resist. 2017; 23:1.

26. Kpoda DS, Ajayi A, Somda M, Traore O, Guessens N, Ouattara AS, et al. Distribution of resistance genes encoding ESBLs in *Enterobacteriaceae* isolated from biological samples in health centers in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. BMC Res Notes 2018; 11:471.

27. Bagré TS, Samandoulougou S, Traoré M, Illy D, Bsadjio-Tchamba G, Bawa-Ibrahim H, et al. Détection biologique des résidus d’antibiotiques dans le lait et produits laitiers de vache consommés à Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. J Appl Biosc. 2015; 87:8105–12.

28. Samandoulougou S, André JI, Bagre TS, Tapsoba FW, Savadogo A, Scippo M-L, et al. Screening of antibiotics residues in beef consumed in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Afr J Food Sci. 2015; Vol.9 (6): 367-71

29. Kagambèga A, Lienemann T, Aulu L, Traoré AS, Barro N, Siitonen A, et al. Prevalence and characterization of *Salmonella enterica* from the feces of cattle, poultry, swine and hedgehogs in Burkina Faso and their comparison to human *Salmonella* BMC Microbiol. 2013; 13:253.

30. Samandoulougou S, Ilboudo AJ, Sanon/ouédraogo G, Tindano K, Compaore H, Ouedraogo A, et al. Utilisation de médicaments vétérinaires en production bovine et aviaire et sécurité sanitaire des aliments d’origine animale au Burkina Faso. Int J Mult Disc Sci. 2016; 1(4): 1-11

31. Saiful Islam KBM, Shiraj-Um-Mahmuda S, Hazzaz-Bin-Kabir M. Antibiotic usage patterns in selected broiler farms of Bangladesh and their public health implications. J Public Health Dev Ctries. 2016;2:276–84.

32. Farra A, Frank T, Tondeur L, Bata P, Gody JC, Onambele M, et al. High rate of faecal carriage of extended-spectrum b-lactamase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae* in healthy children in Bangui, Central African Republic. Clin Microbiol Infect. 2016; 22 (10):891. e1-891.e4
33. Tellevik MG, Blomberg B, Kommedal Ø, Maselle SY, Langeland N, Moyo SJ. High prevalence of faecal carriage of ESBL-Producing *Enterobacteriaceae* among children in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. PLOS ONE 2016; 11 (12): e0168024.

34. Dembélé R, Konaté A, Soulama I, Kagambèga A, Kaboré WAD, Cissé H, et al. Prevalence of Multidrug-resistant *Salmonella enterica* and associated factors among under five children with diarrhea in rural Burkina Faso. Clin Biotechnol Microbiol. 2018; 3 (1): 566-76.

35. Dembélé R, Konaté A, Kagambèga A, Soulama I, Kaboré WAD, Traoré O, et al. Class 1 Integrons, Genetic Factor for the Dissemination of Tetracycline and Chloramphenicol Resistance Genes in *Escherichia coli* isolated from Children with Diarrhea in Rural Burkina Faso. EC Microbiol. 2019; 15 (6): 463-70.

36. Antikainen J, Tarkka E, Haukka K, Siitonen A, Vaara M, Kirveskari J. New 16 plex PCR method for rapid detection of diarrheagenic *Escherichia coli* directly from stool samples. Europ J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis. 2009; 28 (8): 899–908.

37. Popoff MY, Bockemuhl J, Gheesling LL. Supplement 2002 (no. 46) to the Kauffmann-White scheme. Res Microbiol. 2004; 155:568-70.

38. European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST). Recommandation 2017. Éd. V.1.0 Mars. 1-127.

39. Moyo SJ, Maselle SY, Matee MI, Langeland N, Mylvaganam H. Identification of diarrheagenic *Escherichia coli* isolated from infants and children in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. BMC Infect Dis. 2007; 7:1-7.

40. Wang G, Clark CG, Rodgers FG. Detection in *Escherichia coli* of the genes encoding the major virulence factors, the genes defining the O157:H7 serotype, and components of the type 2 Shiga toxin family by multiplex PCR. J Clin Microbiol. 2002; 40: 3613–19.

41. Salah FD, Soubeiga ST, Ouattara AK, Sadji AY, Metuor-Dabire A, Obiri-Yeboah D, et al. Distribution of quinolone resistance gene (*qnr*) in ESBL-producing *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella* in Lomé, Togo. Antimicrob Resist Infect Control. 2019; 8:104.

42. Meletis G. Carbapenem resistance: overview of the problem and future perspectives. Ther Adv Infect Dis. 2016; 3(1): 15-21.

43. Canton R, Novais A, Valverde A, Machado E, Peixe L, Baquero F, et al. Prevalence and spread of extended-spectrum b-lactamase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae* in Europe. Clin Microbiol Infect. 2008; 14: 144–53.

44. Ben-Ami R, Rodriguez-Bano J, Arslan H, Pitout JD, Quentin C, Calbo ES, et al. A multinational survey of risk factors for infection with extended-spectrum betalactamase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae* in nonhospitalized patients. Clin Infect Dis. 2009; 49:682–90.

45. Johnson JR, Urban C, Weissman SJ, Jorgensen JH, Lewis 2nd JS, Hansen G, et al. Molecular epidemiological analysis of *Escherichia coli* sequence type ST131 (O25: H4) and blaCTX-M-15 among extended-spectrum-b-lactamase-producing *E. coli* from the United States, 2000 to 2009. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2012; 56:2364–70.

46. Ouchar Mahamat O, Tidjani A, Lounnas M, Hide M, Benavides J, Somasse C, et al. Fecal carriage of extended-spectrum β-lactamase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae* in hospital and community settings in Chad. Antimicrob Resist Infect Control. 2019; 8:169.
47. Bevan ER, Jones AM, Hawkey PM. Global epidemiology of CTX-M β-lactamases: temporal and geographical shifts in genotype. J Antimicrob Chemother. 2017; 72(8):2145–55.

48. Mendonca N, Leitao J, Manageiro V, Ferreira E, Canica M. Spread of extended-spectrum b-lactamase CTX-M-producing Escherichia coli clinical isolates in community and nosocomial environments in Portugal. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2007; 51: 1946–55.

49. Hanson ND, Moland ES, Hong SG, Propst K, Novak DJ, Cavalieri SJ. Surveillance of community-based reservoirs reveals the presence of CTX-M, imported AmpC, and OXA-30 β-lactamases in urine isolates of Klebsiella pneumoniae and Escherichia coli in a U.S. community. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2008; 52: 3814–16.

50. Babu R, Kumar A, Karim S, Warrier S, Nair SG, Singh SK, et al. Faecal carriage rate of extended-spectrum β-lactamase-producing Enterobacteriaceae in hospitalised patients and healthy asymptomatic individuals coming for health check-up. J Glob Antimicrob Resist. 2016; 6:150–3.

51. Livermore DM, Hawkey PM. CTX-M: changing the face of ESBLs in the UK. J Antimicrob Chemother. 2005; 56: 451–4.

52. Moumouni A, Diagbouga S, Nadembèga C, Metuor Dabire A, Ouattara AK, Zohoncon T, et al. Quinolone Resistance (qnr) genes in fecal carriage of extended Spectrum beta-lactamases producing Enterobacteria isolated from children in Niger. Curr Res Microbiol Biotechnol. 2017; 5(1):953–7.

53. Cattoir V, Weill F-X, Poirel L, Fabre L, Soussy C-J, Nordmann P. Prevalence of qnr genes in Salmonella in France. J Antimicrob Chemother. 2007; 59: 751–4.

54. Nordmann P, Poirel L. Emergence of plasmid-mediated resistance to quinolones in Enterobacteriaceae. J Antimicrob Chemother. 2005; 56: 463–9.

Tables

Table 1. Zones of inhibition of the tested antibiotics
| Families          | Antibiotics                                         | [C]<sup>a</sup> (µg) | Ø<sup>b</sup> (mm) | R<sup>(Ø0)</sup> | S<sup>(Ø≥)</sup> |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| ß-lactams        | Aminopenicillins                                    |                       |                   |                |               |
|                  | Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (AMC)                   | 30                    | 19                | 19             |               |
|                  | Amoxicillin (AMX)                                   | 25                    | 19                | 19             |               |
|                  | Pipercillin (PIP)                                   | 75                    | 17                | 20             |               |
|                  | Pipercillin-tazobactam (TZP)                        | 100/10                | 17                | 20             |               |
|                  | Cephalosporins C3G                                  |                       |                   |                |               |
|                  | Ceftriaxone (CRO)                                   | 30                    | 20                | 23             |               |
|                  | Cefixime (CFM)                                      | 10                    | 17                | 17             |               |
|                  | Cefotaxime (CTX)                                    | 30                    | 17                | 20             |               |
|                  | Cephalosporines C4G                                 |                       |                   |                |               |
|                  | Cefepime (FEP)                                      | 30                    | 21                | 24             |               |
|                  | Monobactam                                          |                       |                   |                |               |
|                  | Aztreonam (ATM)                                     | 30                    | 21                | 24             |               |
|                  | Carbapenemes                                        |                       |                   |                |               |
|                  | Imipenem (IPM)                                      | 10                    | 16                | 22             |               |
|                  | Quinolones                                          |                       |                   |                |               |
|                  | Nalidixic acid (NAL)                                | 30                    | 14                | 19             |               |
|                  | Fluoroquinolones                                    |                       |                   |                |               |
|                  | Ciprofloxacin (CIP)                                 | 5                     | 19                | 22             |               |
|                  | Cyclines                                            |                       |                   |                |               |
|                  | Tetracycline (TET)                                  | 30                    | 15                | 18             |               |
|                  | Phenicols                                           |                       |                   |                |               |
|                  | Chloramphenicol (CHL)                               | 30                    | 17                | 17             |               |
|                  | Sulfamides                                          |                       |                   |                |               |
|                  | Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (SXT)                 | 1.25/23.75            | 13                | 16             |               |
|                  | Polymyxines                                         |                       |                   |                |               |
|                  | Colistin sulfate (CST)                              | 50                    | 15                | 15             |               |
|                  | Aminoglycosides                                     |                       |                   |                |               |
|                  | Gentamycin (GMI)                                    | 15 (10 IU)            | 14                | 17             |               |
|                  | Netilmicin (NTM)                                    | 10                    | 12                | 15             |               |
|                  | Tobramycin (TMN)                                    | 10                    | 14                | 17             |               |

<sup>a</sup> = concentration, <sup>b</sup> = diameter

**Table 2.** Sequences of primers used
| Genetic resistance factors | Genes | Primers sequence (5’to3’) | Weight (bp) |
|----------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------------|
| β-Lactam genes (bla)       | bla<sub>TEM</sub> | F: ATG AGT ATT CAA CAT TTC CG  
R: CCA ATG CTT ATT CAG TGA GG | 1080 |
|                            | bla<sub>SHV</sub> | F: TTA TCT CCC TGT TAG CCA CC  
R: GAT TTG CTG ATT TCG CTC GG | 768 |
|                            | bla<sub>OXA</sub> | F: ATG AAA AAC ACA ATA CAT ATC  
R: AAT TTA GTG TGT TTA GAA TGG | 813 |
|                            | bla<sub>CTX-M</sub> | F: -ATG TGC AGY ACC AGT AAR GT  
R: -TGG GTR AAR TAR GTS ACC AGA | 544 |
| Quinolones genes (Qnr)     | qnr<sub>A</sub> | F: TCA GCA CAA GAG GAT TTC TC  
R: GGC AGC ACT ATT ACT CCC A | 657 |
|                            | qnr<sub>B</sub> | F: GAT CGT GAA AGC CAG AAA GG  
R: ACG ATG CCT GGT AGT TGT CC | 469 |
|                            | qnr<sub>S</sub> | F: ACG ACA TTC GTC AAC TGC AA  
R: TAA ATT GGC ACC CTG TAG GC | 417 |

**Table 3.** Distribution of *E. coli* and *Salmonella* resistance phenotypes and genes
| Isolates                              | Resistance phenotypes | Genetic resistance genes |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
|                                       |                       | β-Lactam genes           | Quinolones genes |
|                                       |                       | bla<sub>OXA</sub> | bla<sub>CTX-M</sub> | bla<sub>SHV</sub> | bla<sub>TEM</sub> | qnr<sub>A</sub> | qnr<sub>B</sub> | qnr<sub>S</sub> |
| 066B (S. Typhimurium)                 | CRFQ                  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 112G1 (S. Virchow)                    | CRQ                   | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 084B (S. Duisburg)                    | -                     | + | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 057B (S. Poona)                       | -                     | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 068B (S. Typhimurium)                 | -                     | + | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 078B (S. Ouakam)                      | -                     | + | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 063G (S. Hvittingfoss)                | -                     | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 087G (S. Poona)                       | -                     | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 112G2 (S. Virchow)                    | -                     | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 025B (EAEC)                           | ESBL + CRQ            | + | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 039B (EAEC)                           | ESBL                  | + | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 043B (aEPEC)                          | ESBL + Carbapenemase  | + | - | - | - | - | + | - |
| 044B (EAEC)                           | ESBL + Carbapenemase  + CRQ | + | + | - | - | - | - | - |
| 046B (aEPEC)                          | ESBL + CRQ            | + | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**Legend:** S. = Salmonella; EAEC = Enteroaggregative Escherichia coli; aEPEC = atypical Enteropathogenic E. coli; CRQ = Cross-Resistance phenotype to Quinolones; CRFQ = Cross-Resistance phenotype to Fluoroquinolones; ESBL = Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamases - = absence; + = presence.

**Figures**
Figure 1

Map of Burkina Faso. In dark = Gourcy and Boromo where the study was conducted. Software: Quantum GIS (QGIS 2.2), Valmiera, https://qgis.org/downloads/

Figure 2
ESBL strains resistance to beta-lactams and quinolones antibiotics. Orange= Salmonella Blue = Escherichia coli

![Image of gel electrophoresis](image)

**Figure 3**

bla-OXA gene detected in E. coli Lane M : hyperlader VI (100 bp), Lane 1 : blaOXA1 positive control (813 pb), Lane 2-8 : positive samples for blaOXA1 gene, Lane T : negative sample.