Impact of host-pathogen-treatment tripartite components on early mortality of patients with Escherichia coli bloodstream infection: Prospective observational study

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A B S T R A C T
Background: Risk factors affecting early mortality of patients with Escherichia coli bloodstream infection (BSI) were investigated including the host-pathogen-treatment tripartite components.
Methods: Six general hospitals in South Korea participated in this multicentre prospective observational study from May 2016 to April 2017 and a total of 1492 laboratory-confirmed E. coli BSI cases were studied. Cox regression was used to estimate risks of the primary endpoint, i.e., all-cause mortality within 30 days from the initial blood culture. Six multivariate analysis models were constructed in accordance to the clinical importance and intra- and inter-component multicollinearity.
Findings: Among the 1492 E. coli BSI cases, 9.5% (n = 141) patients expired within 30 days. Six models of multivariate analysis indicated risk factors of critical illness, primary infection of peritoneum, and chronic liver disease including cirrhosis for host variables; of phylogenetic group B2, ST131-sublineage H30Rbx multidrug resistance, group 1 CTX-M extended-spectrum beta-lactamase production, and having either of fyuA, afa, and sfa/foc virulence genes for causative E. coli pathogen variables; and of delayed definitive therapy for antimicrobial treatment variables. In addition, as a protective factor, primary urinary tract infection was identified.
Interpretation: Despite decades’ effort searching for the risk factors for E. coli BSI, systemic understanding covering the entire tripartite component is still lacking. This study detailed the organic impact of host-pathogen-treatment tripartite components for early mortality in patients with E. coli BSI.

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1. Introduction

Bloodstream infection (BSI) is a widely aware burden causing morbidity and mortality in patients [1,2] and increasing medical costs [3]. To confirm the BSI [4], polymerase chain reaction (PCR) [5] and Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption Ionization Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometer (MALDI-TOF/MS) [6] have been proposed for rapid diagnosis however, blood culture is still a gold standard to verify foreign microorganisms in bloodstream. An antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) successive to the blood culture is indeed critical to decide a regimen active in vitro for definitive treatment.

Escherichia coli is among human intestinal microflora which is usually harmless and even has a mutual benefit through its gut habitat. However, certain serotype causes intestinal infections and extra-intestinal pathogenic E. coli (ExPEC) leads opportunistic infections including urinary tract infection (UTI) and BSI [7]. E. coli is a leading BSI-causative pathogen [8,9], and beta-lactams, fluoroquinolones, and sulfonamides are often used to treat the infections. A predominant ExPEC clone sequence type (ST) 131 [10] is commonly resistant to multiple drugs [10]. Of particular, the fluoroquinolone-resistant sublineages H30R and H30Rx frequently harbour the gene for CTX-M-type extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) leading to inappropriate therapy [10].


Evidence before this study

*E. coli* bloodstream infection (BSI) an interesting research topic not only for the clinicians but also for the clinical microbiologists. Consequently, much research has been carried out in both fields and a lot of information was available out of the reports. Since urinary tract is another habitual target for extra-intestinal pathogenic *E. coli*, the associated host factors were frequently assessed, such as infection of hospital/community origin, sex and age, as well as uropathogenic factors possessed by *E. coli*, and resistance to beta-lactams, fluoroquinolones and sulfonamides useful for both infections of bloodstream and urinary tract. The massive knowledge for the *E. coli* BSI was much enriched, and we now know that which circumstance is critical for the prognosis of the infectious disease. However, any complicated situation, for instance, increased rate of drug resistance and dissemination of a specific bacterial clones, prohibited any further prediction for the prognosis. This could be derived from the simple model estimating the outcomes of *E. coli* BSI using only the host factors.

Added value of this study

For the prospective observational study, we collected the entire *E. coli* blood isolates, together with clinical data, and antimicrobial treatment information from every *E. coli* BSI incidence. This study design allowed us a multidisciplinary analysis for the disease. In addition, owing to a fine layout of multivariate analysis, underestimation of any variables was reduced to minimum. Especially, the strong clonality of pathogen factors frequently eliminated the hazardous value and the antimicrobial resistance had strong correlation with treatment factors. We fractionized the pathogen-, and treatment-associated factors into six and the hazardous value of the factors were able to be ruled in. Finally, worrisome pathogen clones were identified, and antimicrobial resistance, not only for the number of resistant drugs but also for the resistance determinants, were listed as risk factors together with three virulence genes associated with siderophore, adhesion and invasion. In addition, the importance of prompt definitive therapy was highlighted.

Implications of all the available evidence

Collecting the clinical data, identification of the pathogen traits and proper application of antimicrobial treatment seems to be critical for the *E. coli* BSI. Fine prognostic estimation system could be schemed out for better estimating the outcomes of the prevailing infectious disease.

Many efforts have been made to identify the risk factors for *E. coli*B. Male patients, infection of hospital origin (HO) [11], Charlson comorbidity index [12], and Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) score are noted host-associated hazardous factors for early mortality. In addition, resistance to fluoroquinolones and to 3rd-generation cephalosporins [13,14], ESBL production [15], and possessing siderophore genes such as *fyuA* [16], and *ireA* [17] are the pathogen-associated risk factors. The drug resistance is a decisive treatment-associated risk factor [11]. However, puzzling out those risk factors for the organic impact of host-pathogen-treatment tripartite components to the disease prognosis is difficult. The studies are often designed lacking one of the three components and the multicollinearity between variables are simply kicked out in favor of the clinically important variables for the main analysis. Hence, a multicentre prospective observational study without the conceptual difficulties was assessed for whole-year incidence of *E. coli* BSI to better understand the tripartite components associated with early mortality.

2. Methods

2.1. Study design

The study was conducted as a prospective observational study for entire episodes of *E. coli* BSI occurred between May 2016 and April 2017 in six general hospitals of 715 to 1050 beds (mean, 849.5 beds) participating in a national surveillance system in South Korea compatible to the Global Antimicrobial Surveillance System (GLASS), namely Kor-GLASS (Fig. 1) [18]. All the local ethical committee approval at each participating hospital was expedited or waived owing to the purely observational nature of the study. Cases were detected through the daily review of blood culture results. Among a total of 67,803 patients subjected for blood culture, *E. coli* isolates were recovered from 1510 patients (Fig. 1) and, following the elimination of 18 episodes of expirations at day 0, 1492 cases were included in the analysis. Of note, 19 follow-up-loss cases either by transfer (n = 12) or by discharge (n = 7) within 2 days of initial blood culture were excluded for the analysis of antimicrobial treatment. For the sequential isolation of duplicate *E. coli* from one patient, first isolate was taken for analysis and the followings were discarded. One investigator of each hospital reviewed the patients’ medical records for demographic characteristics, infection-related clinical data, morbidities and underlying illness. Charlson comorbidity index [19], and SOFA [20] score were calculated at the analyzing centre for the day of initial blood culture. Prognoses were followed-up until hospital discharge or at least for 30 days. All data were recorded on a pre-formatted spreadsheet and submitted via an email to the analyzing centre without monitoring. All blood isolates were transferred to the analyzing centre and the microbiological assessment was carried out in the laboratory. Performing the microbiological assessment was blinded to patient information.

2.2. Definitions

A laboratory-confirmed *E. coli* BSI was defined as positive *E. coli* culture identified from one or more blood specimens [4]. HO infection was specified as the case that a patient admitted for ≥2 calendar days at hospitals including the previous health care facility before transfer at the day of initial blood culture. Early mortality was defined as all-cause mortality within 30 days from the initial blood culture. Critically ill patients were defined as those with SOFA score at ≥9. Non-susceptibility (NS) to a drug class was defined as NS in vitro to at least one drug in a class and the resistance phenotypes were classified as drug susceptible (DS, susceptible to all drugs tested), drug resistant (DR, NS to one or two drug classes) and multidrug resistance (MDR, NS to more than three drug classes but two) following Magiorakos et al. [21] with few modifications. Empirical antimicrobial therapy was defined as an initial therapy without any AST results of the causative pathogen, and definitive antimicrobial therapy as administration of revised antimicrobial regimen based on the AST results. Delayed definitive therapy was if revised antimicrobial regimen was administered after 72 h. Adequate antimicrobial therapy was if the treatment regimen included at least one antimicrobial drug active in vitro and both the dosage and route of administration were in conformity with current medical standards.

2.3. Microbiological assessment

Bacterial species of the collected isolates were identified by MALDI-TOF/MS using Bruker Biotyper® system (Billerica, MA, USA). Strain typing was conducted by multilocus sequence typing (MLST) [22], and by
phylagenetic typing [23] for every E. coli blood isolate and, for ST131 E. coli isolates, sublineage was assessed [24]. Antimicrobial susceptibility was tested by a disk diffusion method [25] for 18 drugs belonging to 12 drug classes, and the beta-lactamase genes were identified by PCR and direct sequencing using gene-specific primers (Appendix Table S1) [26]. Twenty-three virulence-associated genes associated with 12 virulence characteristics were searched for by PCR. Details of the microbiological assessment is available in the Appendix.

2.4. Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed in SPSS statistics (version 23, IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). Data were expressed as mean ± SD or number (%) as appropriate. Categorical variables were compared by Pearson’s chi-square test or Fisher’s exact test and continuous variables were compared by independent two sample t-test. Associations between early mortality and risk factors were evaluated by using univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazard regression model. For multivariate analysis, variables having P value < 0.1 on the univariate analysis were considered. To avoid multicollinearity, six multivariate Cox models were constructed. All tests of significance were two-tailed; P values < 0.05 were considered to be significant. Proportional-hazards assumption was evaluated by including an interaction term of covariate-log-transformed time and by log-minus-log survival plots (Appendix Fig. S1). Six models for Cox proportional multivariate analysis were constructed considering both clinical importance and multicollinearity between variables evaluated by chi-square test and t-test (Appendix Fig. S2): model 1 including variables selected by stepwise selection method; model 2 to model 5 including fixed host variables and adaptable pathogen variables mandatorily one strain type and one other genotype devoid of multicollinearity; and model 6 including fixed host variables and adaptable pathogen variables and mandatorily a treatment variable devoid of multicollinearity (Appendix Figure).

2.5. Role of the funding source

The funder of the study had no role in the study design, data collection, data analysis, interpretation, and writing of the report. The corresponding author had full access to all the data in the study and had final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication.

3. Results

3.1. Characteristics of enrolled patients

From six general hospitals, 1492 laboratory-confirmed E. coli BSI cases were enrolled: mean 248.7 ± 91.5 cases/hospital, ranged from 122 to 365 by hospital (Fig. 1). Among the patients with E. coli BSI, 39.7% (n = 592) were male and their age was mean 69.0 ± 15.6 years resulting in 69.7% (n = 1040) being ≥65 years old (Table 1). Of total, 19.4% (290/1492) cases were HO infection, 58.4% (n = 871) were inpatients and 18.4% of those (161/871) stayed in intensive care units (ICUs). SOFA scoring had a mean value of 3.6 ± 3.0 and 7.6% (n = 114) patients were critically ill (SOFA [9]. Charlson comorbidity index was mean 3.3 ± 1.8. Diabetes mellitus was the most observed underlying disease (15.4%, 231/1492), of which 15 with complications, and solid tumor (12.5%, n = 187) was followed. Around half (49.5%, n = 738) of the BSI cases were secondary infection confirmed by culture and the most identified primary site of infection was urinary tract (90.9%, 671/738).

3.2. Characteristics of E. coli blood isolates

3.2.1. Strain type

E. coli blood isolates were characterized as described in the Appendix. More than half of the isolates belonged to the phylogenetic group B2 (55.8%, 833/1492) and the remaining was composed with either the group D (24.7%, n = 368) or A (19.4%, n = 289) (Table 2) with exceptional two isolates (0.1%) of the group B1. Among the identified 338 STs including 212 known-STs and 126 not-yet-numbered STs, ST131 was prevalent (24.1%, 359/1492) followed by ST38 (5.3%, 143/1492), ST196 (4.6%, n = 69), and ST38 (3.8%, n = 56). The ST131-sublineages were comprised of non-H30 (5.3%, 19/359), H30 (11.1%, 40/359), H30R (37.7%, 121/359), and H30Rx (49.9%, 179/359).

3.2.2. Antimicrobial resistance

More than half of the E. coli blood isolates were MDR (58.0%, 865/1492) and the rest was either DR (19.9%, n = 297) or DS (22.1%, n = 330) (Table 2, Appendix). Of total, 31.0% (463/1492) E. coli blood isolates harboured the blaCTX-M gene: 54.9% (254/463) were group 1 blaCTX-M gene and 48.9% (225/460) were group 9 blaCTX-M. Sixteen isolates including 13 ST131-sublineage H30Rx, one ST38, one ST196, and one ST1456 co-carried both genes for groups 1 and 9. Less frequently, 2.5% (34/1492) isolates harboured genes for plasmid-mediated AmpC,

Fig. 1. Flowchart for the case selection of E. coli bloodstream infection for analysis. Number of E. coli blood isolates and the bed size are indicated by hospital with a line-association of the district served by either in gray or in black. BSI, bloodstream infection.
and three isolates overexpressed the chromosomal ampC gene. One isolate carried the blaKPC-2 gene.

3.2.3. Virulence determinants

Among the 23 virulence genes tested, mean 3.3 ± 2.4 were identified per isolate (Table 2). The most identified gene was traT (58.3%, n = 870), and usp (45.6%, n = 681), followed by fyuA (28.2%, n = 421), sat (22.3%, n = 332), vat (20.0%, n = 298), ETTT (19.8%, n = 295), ompT (17.6%, n = 263) and colibactin (16.1%, n = 240).

The ST131 was frequently associated with HO (29.2%, 205/359), especially sublineages H30R (28.9%, 35/121), and H30Rx (34.6%, 62/179). Most of the ST131 carried the 

### Table 1

| Characteristics | Total (n = 1492) | Survival (1351, 90.5%) | Early death (141, 9.5%) | P* |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----|
| Demographic information | | | | |
| Sex (male) | 592 (39.7%) | 520 (38.5%) | 72 (51.1%) | 0.005 |
| Age (years, mean ± SD) | 69±1 ± 15-7 | 69±1 ± 15-6 | 70±4 ± 15-8 | 0.287 |
| Hospital origin | 293 (19.6%) | 241 (17.8%) | 52 (36.9%) | <0.001* |
| Comorbid condition | | | | |
| Inpatients | 871 (58.4%) | 773 (57.2%) | 98 (69.5%) | 0.005 |
| ICU inpatients | 161 (10.8%) | 116 (8.6%) | 45 (31.9%) | <0.001* |
| Polymicrobial infection | 22 (1.5%) | 20 (1.5%) | 2 (1.4%) | 0.392 |
| Chronic pulmonary diseases | 17 (1.1%) | 16 (1.2%) | 1 (0.7%) | 0.392 |
| Dementia | 22 (1.5%) | 20 (1.5%) | 2 (1.4%) | <0.001* |
| Ulcer | 11 (0.7%) | 10 (0.7%) | 1 (0.7%) | <0.001* |
| Primary site of infection | | | | |
| Blood | 33 (2.2%) | 32 (2.4%) | 1 (0.7%) | 0.360 |
| Urinary tract | 671 (45.0%) | 627 (46.4%) | 44 (31.2%) | 0.001 |
| Biliary tract | 26 (1.7%) | 25 (1.9%) | 1 (0.7%) | 0.304 |
| Respiratory tract | 15 (1.0%) | 9 (0.7%) | 6 (4.3%) | 0.002 |
| Peritonitis | 12 (0.8%) | 7 (0.5%) | 5 (3.5%) | 0.003 |
| Wound | 11 (0.7%) | 9 (0.7%) | 2 (1.4%) | 0.279 |
| Others | 3 (0.2%) | 3 (0.2%) | 0 (0%) | <0.001* |
| Unknown | 744 (49.9%) | 659 (48.8%) | 85 (60.3%) | 0.010 |

Laboratory data (mean ± SD)

| Parameter | Total (n = 1492) | Survival (1351, 90.5%) | Early death (141, 9.5%) | P* |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----|
| WBC (10^5/μL) | 12.5 ± 10-9 | 12.3 ± 8-9 | 14.2 ± 22 | 0.038 |
| Hemoglobin (g/dL) | 11.5 ± 5-1 | 11.5 ± 5-1 | 10.1 ± 2-3 | 0.001 |
| Total bilirubin (mg/dL) | 2.0 ± 3 ± 1 | 1.8 ± 3-4 | 3.2 ± 5 ± 0 | <0.001* |
| Creatinine clearance (mg/dL) | 1.5 ± 3-3 | 1.5 ± 3-2 | 1.9 ± 2-1 | 0.164 |
| Prothrombin time (seconds) | 14.5 ± 5-5 | 14.2 ± 5-6 | 18.6 ± 7-1 | 0.225 |

SD, standard deviation; WBC, white blood cells.

* The percentage was calculated out of total number of E. coli BSI cases.

** P value is either from Pearson's chi-square test for categorical data or from t-test for continuous data. Bonferroni corrected significance level was considered as P < 0.001 and the significant P values are indicated with asterisks.

* Underlying disease and primary site of infection could be multiple by patient.

* The percentage was calculated out of total number of E. coli BSI cases.

** Underlying disease and primary site of infection could be multiple by patient.

* The percentage was calculated out of total number of E. coli BSI cases.

** Underlying disease and primary site of infection could be multiple by patient.

* The percentage was calculated out of total number of E. coli BSI cases.
Table 2  
Pathogen-associated factors related to early mortality in patients with E. coli BSI.

| Characteristics                               | Totala (n = 1492) | Survival 1351 (90-95%) | Early deathb 141 (9-5%) | P     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Strain type                                   |                   |                         |                         |       |
| Phylogenetic group A                          | 289 (19-4%)       | 275 (20-4%)             | 14 (9-9%)               | 0-002 |
| B2                                            | 833 (55-8%)       | 741 (54-8%)             | 92 (65-2%)              | 0-020 |
| D                                             | 368 (24-7%)       | 333 (24-6%)             | 35 (24-8%)              | 0-999 |
| ST131                                         | 359 (24-1%)       | 310 (22-9%)             | 49 (34-8%)              | 0-003 |
| Non-H30                                       | 19 (1-3%)         | 17 (1-3%)               | 2 (1-4%)                | 0-699 |
| H30                                           | 40 (2-7%)         | 34 (2-5%)               | 6 (4-3%)                | 0-264 |
| H30R                                          | 121 (8-1%)        | 108 (8-0%)              | 13 (9-2%)               | 0-626 |
| H30Rx                                         | 179 (12-0%)       | 151 (11-2%)             | 28 (19-9%)              | 0-004 |
| ST95                                          | 143 (9-6%)        | 135 (10%)               | 8 (5-7%)                | 0-131 |
| ST96                                          | 128 (8-6%)        | 117 (8-7%)              | 11 (7-8%)               | 0-874 |
| ST1193                                        | 96 (6-4%)         | 83 (6-1%)               | 13 (9-2%)               | 0-151 |
| ST73                                          | 69 (4-6%)         | 63 (4-7%)               | 6 (4-3%)                | 0-004 |
| ST38                                          | 56 (3-8%)         | 53 (3-9%)               | 3 (2-1%)                | 0-359 |
| Antimicrobial resistance categoryd            |                   |                         |                         |       |
| Penicillins                                   | 1024 (68-6%)      | 918 (67-9%)             | 106 (75-2%)             | 0-086 |
| Penicillins/beta-lactamase inhibitors         | 546 (36-6%)       | 476 (35-2%)             | 70 (49-6%)              | 0-001 |
| 1st-generation cephalosporins                | 987 (66-2%)       | 885 (65-5%)             | 102 (72-3%)             | 0-112 |
| 3rd/4th-generation cephalosporins            | 524 (33-1%)       | 457 (33-8%)             | 67 (47-5%)              | 0-002 |
| Monobactams                                   | 402 (26-9%)       | 349 (25-8%)             | 53 (37-6%)              | 0-004 |
| Cephamycins                                   | 77 (5-2%)         | 69 (5-1%)               | 8 (5-7%)                | 0-692 |
| Carbenemems                                   | 3 (0-2%)          | 3 (0-2%)                | 0 (0%)                  | 0-999 |
| Aminoglycosides                               | 463 (31-0%)       | 409 (30-3%)             | 54 (38-3%)              | 0-056 |
| Fluoroquinolones                              | 590 (39-5%)       | 521 (38-6%)             | 69 (48-9%)              | 0-019 |
| Sulfonamides                                  | 494 (33-1%)       | 445 (32-9%)             | 49 (34-8%)              | 0-707 |
| Glycylcyclines                                | 3 (0-2%)          | 3 (0-2%)                | 0 (0%)                  | 0-999 |
| Polymyxins                                    | 3 (0-2%)          | 3 (0-2%)                | 0 (0%)                  | 0-999 |
| Resistance determinant                        |                   |                         |                         |       |
| CTX-M ESBL                                     | 463 (31-0%)       | 403 (29-8%)             | 60 (42-6%)              | 0-003 |
| Group 1                                       | 254 (17-0%)       | 216 (16-0%)             | 38 (27-0%)              | 0-002 |
| Group 9                                       | 225 (15-1%)       | 202 (15-0%)             | 23 (16-3%)              | 0-710 |
| Plasmid-mediated AmpC                         | 37 (2-5%)         | 32 (2-4%)               | 5 (3-5%)                | 0-388 |
| Carbenenemase                                 | 1 (0-1%)          | 0 (0%)                  | 1 (0-7%)                | 0-955 |
| Virulence determinants                        |                   |                         |                         |       |
| No- of virulence determinantsf (mean ± SD)    | 3±3 ± 2-4         | 3±3 ± 2-4               | 3±3 ± 2-5               | 0-004 |
| Haemolysis                                    |                   |                         |                         |       |
| hlyA, haemolysin A                            | 107 (7-2%)        | 92 (6-8%)               | 15 (1-1%)               | 0-120 |
| hlyE, avian E. coli haemolysin                | 52 (3-5%)         | 45 (3-3%)               | 7 (5-0%)                | 0-329 |
| Toxins                                        |                   |                         |                         |       |
| sat, serine protease autotransporter          | 332 (22-3%)       | 293 (21-7%)             | 39 (27-9%)              | 0-111 |
| vat, vacuolating autotransporter              | 298 (20-0%)       | 261 (19-3%)             | 37 (26-2%)              | 0-059 |
| astA, heat-stable enterotoxin                 | 34 (2-3%)         | 29 (2-1%)               | 5 (3-5%)                | 0-245 |
| Siderophore                                   |                   |                         |                         |       |
| ireA, siderophore receptor                    | 193 (12-9%)       | 176 (13-0%)             | 17 (12-1%)              | 0-895 |
| iro, siderophore esterase                     | 184 (12-3%)       | 165 (12-8%)             | 19 (13-5%)              | 0-686 |
| fyuA, yersiniabactin                          | 421 (28-2%)       | 366 (27-1%)             | 55 (39-0%)              | 0-004 |
| iutA, ion uptake system                      | 120 (8-0%)        | 105 (7-8%)              | 15 (10-6%)              | 0-253 |
| Cytotoxicity                                  |                   |                         |                         |       |
| ETTL, type III secretion system               | 295 (19-8%)       | 268 (19-8%)             | 27 (19-9%)              | 0-912 |
| Colibactin, genotoxic metabolite              | 240 (16-1%)       | 215 (15-9%)             | 25 (17-7%)              | 0-549 |
| cnf1, cytotoxic necrotizing factor            | 173 (11-6%)       | 151 (11-2%)             | 22 (15-6%)              | 0-128 |
| Bacteriocin                                   |                   |                         |                         |       |
| cvcC, colicin V                               | 82 (5-5%)         | 78 (5-8%)               | 4 (2-8%)                | 0-175 |
| Serum resistance                              |                   |                         |                         |       |
| traT, outer membrane protein                  | 870 (58-3%)       | 790 (58-3%)             | 80 (56-7%)              | 0-720 |
| Invasion                                      | 80 (5-4%)         | 66 (4-9%)               | 14 (9-9%)               | 0-017 |
| ibeA, brain microvascular endothelial cell invasion | 68 (4-6%)     | 61 (4-5%)               | 7 (5-0%)                | 0-831 |
| ompT, outer membrane protease T              | 263 (17-6%)       | 238 (17-6%)             | 25 (17-7%)              | 0-999 |
| Encapsulation                                 | 142 (9-5%)        | 123 (9-1%)              | 19 (13-5%)              | 0-097 |
| Adhesion                                      |                   |                         |                         |       |
| papA, P fimbriae                              | 28 (1-9%)         | 25 (1-9%)               | 3 (2-1%)                | 0-743 |
| sfe/soc, S fimbriae minor subunit             | 108 (7-2%)        | 92 (6-8%)               | 16 (11-3%)              | 0-059 |
Table 2 (continued)

| Characteristics | Totala (n = 1492) | Survival (n = 1351) | Early deathb (n = 141) | P* |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----|
| Others          |                   |                     |                        |    |
| usp, uropathogenic protein | 681 (45.6%) | 601 (44.5%) | 80 (56.7%) | 0.006 |
| PAI, pathogenic island marker | 83 (5.6%) | 74 (5.5%) | 9 (6.4%) | 0.698 |
| Pic, protease involved in intestinal colonization | 193 (6.9%) | 96 (7.1%) | 7 (5.0%) | 0.483 |

SD, standard deviation.

a The percentage was calculated out of total number of E. coli blood isolates.
b All-cause mortality within 30 days from the initial blood culture.

P value is either from Pearson’s chi-square test for categorical data or from t-test for continuous data. Bonferroni corrected significance level was considered as P < 0.0009 and no variable was statistically significant.

c Isolates categorized as XDR and PDR were not identified. DS, drug susceptible; DR, drug resistant; MDR, multi-drug resistant; XDR, extensively drug resistant; PDR, pan-drug resistant.[21]

d Ampicillin and piperacillin for penicillins; amoxicillin-sulbactam for penicillins/beta-lactamase inhibitors; cephaloridine for 1st-generation cephalosporins; cefotaxime, ceftazidime, and cefepime for 3rd/4th-generation cephalosporins; cefoxitin for cefoxitin; aztreonam for monobactams; imipenem, meropenem, and ertapenem for carbapenems; gentamicin and amikacin for aminoglycosides; ciprofloxacin for fluoroquinolones; trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole for sulfonamides; tigecycline for glycyclines; colistin for polymyxins.

(54·0%, 68/126). Two thirds of the ST1193 were MDR (71·9%, 69/96) and the ST73 possessed much more genes for virulence (mean, 7·1 ± 3·7) compared to the other STs. Finally, ST38 frequently carried the group 9 \textit{bla} \textit{CTX-M} gene (40·7%, 22/54).

3.3. Characteristics of antimicrobial regimen

3.3.1. Antimicrobial regimen for empirical therapy

Among the 1473 antimicrobial treatment follow-up cases, 1443 patients (98·0%) received empirical antimicrobial therapy for Gram-negative bacteria and 1142 of those were adequate (Table 3). The other 30 patients took either not-for-Gram-negative antimicrobial therapies (n = 29) or none by refusal (n = 1). More than half of the patients were treated with 3rd/4th-generation cephalosporins (55·6%, n = 819), and 20·0% (n = 295) with \textit{flu}oroquinolones, followed by carbapenems (14·0%, n = 206), penicillins/beta-lactamase inhibitors (12·9%, n = 190), penicillins (2·4%, n = 35) and 1st-generation cephalosporins (1·0%, n = 14). The rate of adequacy for antimicrobial treatment was greater in combination therapy (90·2%, 138/153) than in monotherapy (81·2%, 1042/1284). Exceptionally, choice of carbapenems, which all but three E. coli isolates were susceptible to, was always adequate for treatment whether they used alone or in combination.

Increased preference of both carbapenems monotherapy (22·5%, 25/111), and penicillins/beta-lactamase inhibitors monotherapy (17·1%, n = 19) were notable for the critically ill patients. On the contrary, \textit{flu}oroquinolones monotherapy (1·8%, n = 2), and 3rd/4th-generation cephalosporines monotherapy (34·2%, n = 38) were less preferred options targeting on those patients than those for total. For ICU inpatients (n = 161), both \textit{flu}oroquinolones monotherapy (4·3%, n = 7), and 3rd/4th-generation cephalosporines monotherapy (42·2%, n = 68) were also less favored. Preference of 3rd/4th-generation cephalosporines was dropped from 55.6% (819/1473) of total to 40·0% (116/290) targeting HO infection.

3.3.2. Antimicrobial regimen for definitive therapy

Among 331 patients taking inadequate empirical therapy, 56·8% (n = 188) were treated with definitive antimicrobial therapy within 72 h. Carbapenems (70·7%, monotherapy:combination therapy = 130:3) were a leading choice for the revision and the followings were 3rd/4th-generation cephalosporins (2·4%, n = 8), penicillins/beta-lactamase inhibitors (12·9%, n = 190), penicillins (2·4%, n = 35) and 1st-generation cephalosporins (1·0%, n = 14). The rate of adequacy for antimicrobial treatment was 90·2% (138/153) and 81·2% (1042/1284) in combination (90·2%, 138/153) and monotherapy (81·2%, 1042/1284). Exceptionally, choice of carbapenems, which all but three E. coli isolates were susceptible to, was always adequate for treatment whether they used alone or in combination.

Fig 2. Genotypic and phenotypic diversity of E. coli blood isolates by six most strain types. The proportion of isolates having the geno/phenotype is indicated and statistical significance (P < 0.05) determined by Pearson’s chi-square test is in bold. A smaller proportion compared to that of total is indicated in blue-gradients and a greater proportion than that of total is indicated in red-gradients. ST, sequence type; DS, drug-susceptible; DR, drug-resistant; MDR, multidrug resistance; ESBL, extended-spectrum beta-lactamase.
Table 3
Empirical antimicrobial therapy for the characteristic patients with *E. coli* BSI.

| Antimicrobial choice for empirical therapy | Total | Early mortality | Adequate treatment | Critically ill | ICU inpatients | HD infection |
|------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
|                                           | n = 1473 | n = 141 | P<0.001 | n = 1142 | P<0.001 | n = 111 | P<0.001 | n = 161 | P<0.001 | n = 290 | P<0.001 |
| Penicillins                              |       |       |       |               |               |               |       |       |       |       |       |
| Monotherapy                              | 31 (2.1%) | 4 (2.8%) | 0.531 | 8 (0.7%) | <0.001* | 5 (4.5%) | 0.078 | 14 (8.7%) | <0.001* | 14 (4.8%) | <0.001* |
| Combination therapy                      | 4 (0.3%) | 1 (0.7%) | 0.332 | 3 (0.3%) | 1.000 | 0 (0%) | 1.000 | 4 (2.5%) | <0.001* | 1 (0.3%) | 0.584 |
| Penicillins/beta-lactamase inhibitors    |       |       |       |               |               |               |       |       |       |       |       |
| Monotherapy                              | 161 (10.9%) | 22 (15.6%) | 0.066 | 147 (12.9%) | <0.001* | 19 (17.1%) | 0.039 | 25 (15.5%) | 0.060 | 5 (1.7%) | 0.528 |
| Combination therapy                      | 29 (2.0%) | 7 (5.0%) | 0.016 | 27 (2.4%) | 0.043 | 6 (5.4%) | 0.018 | 4 (2.5%) | 0.549 | 9 (3.1%) | 0.153 |
| 1st-generation cephalosporins            |       |       |       |               |               |               |       |       |       |       |       |
| Monotherapy                              | 7 (0.5%) | 0 (0%) | 1.000 | 6 (0.5%) | 1.000 | 0 (0%) | 1.000 | 1 (0.6%) | 0.556 | 4 (1.4%) | 0.031 |
| Combination therapy                      | 7 (0.5%) | 1 (0.7%) | 0.506 | 7 (0.6%) | 0.360 | 1 (0.9%) | 0.423 | 0 (0%) | 1.000 | 2 (0.7%) | 0.630 |
| 3rd/4th-generation cephalosporins        |       |       |       |               |               |               |       |       |       |       |       |
| Monotherapy                              | 747 (50.7%) | 49 (34.8%) | 0.001* | 572 (50.1%) | 0.383 | 38 (34.2%) | <0.001* | 68 (42.2%) | 0.024 | 116 (40.0%) | <0.001* |
| Combination therapy                      | 72 (4.9%) | 9 (6.4%) | 0.408 | 60 (5.3%) | 0.250 | 11 (9.9%) | 0.019 | 6 (3.7%) | 0.565 | 20 (6.9%) | 0.093 |
| Carbapenems                              |       |       |       |               |               |               |       |       |       |       |       |
| Monotherapy                              | 165 (11.2%) | 25 (17.7%) | 0.016 | 165 (14.4%) | <0.001* | 25 (22.5%) | <0.001* | 22 (13.7%) | 0.290 | 39 (13.4%) | 0.178 |
| Combination therapy                      | 41 (2.8%) | 10 (7.1%) | 0.004 | 41 (3.6%) | <0.001* | 2 (1.8%) | 0.764 | 3 (1.9%) | 0.614 | 8 (2.8%) | <0.001 |
| Fluoroquinolones                         |       |       |       |               |               |               |       |       |       |       |       |
| Monotherapy                              | 165 (11.2%) | 4 (2.8%) | <0.001* | 98 (8.0%) | <0.001* | 2 (1.8%) | <0.001* | 7 (4.3%) | <0.001* | 26 (9.0%) | <0.001* |
| Combination therapy                      | 130 (8.8%) | 25 (17.7%) | <0.001* | 122 (10.7%) | <0.001* | 15 (13.5%) | 0.081 | 11 (6.8%) | 0.461 | 30 (10.3%) | 0.300 |
| Others                                   |       |       |       |               |               |               |       |       |       |       |       |
| Not-for-gram-negatives                   | 8 (0.5%) | 5 (3.5%) | <0.001* | 5 (0.4%) | 0.389 | 1 (0.9%) | 0.467 | 3 (1.9%) | 0.047 | 7 (2.4%) | <0.001* |
| Refusal of antimicrobial therapy         | 29 (2.0%) | 2 (1.4%) | – | 0 (0%) | – | 1 (0.9%) | – | 3 (1.9%) | – | 8 (2.8%) | – |

ICU, intensive care unit; HO, hospital-origin.

* Nineteen cases of the follow-up-loss before 2nd day of the treatment were excluded from the analysis. The percentage was calculated out of total number of *E. coli* BSI cases.

* Critically ill patients were defined as those with SOFA score at ≥9.

* *P* value is from Pearson’s chi-square test. Bonferroni corrected significance level was considered as *P* < 0.003 and the significant *P* values are indicated with asterisks.

* Combination fluoroquinolone therapy was always with beta-lactams.

* *Glycylcyclines (n = 4), rifampicin (n = 2), cephamycins (n = 1), and sulfonamides (n = 1) were included.*
4th-generation cephalosporins (14·9%, monotherapy: combination therapy = 26·2%), penicillins/beta-lactamase inhibitor (10·6%, monotherapy: combination therapy = 14·5%), and fluoroquinolones (9·0%, monotherapy: combination therapy = 8·9%).

3.4. Risk factors for early mortality in patients with *E. coli* BSI

3.4.1. Factors associated with early mortality in patients with *E. coli* BSI

Overall early mortality was observed in 9·5% (141/1492) cases. Comparison of the demographic data from all survival and early death patients are summarized in Table 1. Age distribution was similar between survival and early death groups, while patients with early death than those of survival were more likely to be male (51·1% vs. 38·5%, *P* = 0·005). A greater percentage of patients with early death were associated with HO infection (36·9% vs. 17·8%, *P* < 0·001), hospitalization (69·5% vs. 57·2%, *P* = 0·005) and ICU hospitalization (31·9% vs. 8·6%, *P* < 0·001). Patients with early death were more likely to have moderate or severe kidney diseases (9·9% vs. 5·5%, *P* = 0·039), chronic liver diseases including cirrhosis (6·4% vs. 3·0%, *P* = 0·043), and primary infection of peritoneum (3·5% vs. 0·5%, *P* = 0·003), while those were less likely than survivals to be associated with primary UTI (31·2% vs. 46·4%, *P* = 0·001).

Comparison of the microbiological data for causative *E. coli* blood isolates from patient groups of survival and early death are in Table 2. A higher percentage of patients with early death were with MDR *E. coli* (68·8% vs. 56·8%, *P* = 0·007) and CTX-M ESBL-producing *E. coli* (42·6% vs. 29·8%, *P* = 0·003), especially group 1 CTX-M producers (27·0% vs. 16·0%, *P* = 0·002). A greater percentage of patients with early death were with *E. coli* harboring the *fyuA* gene for iron deficiency protein (9·9% vs. 4·9%, *P* = 0·017), and the *usp* gene for uropathogenic protein (56·7% vs. 44·5%, *P* = 0·006). Although patients with early death were more likely to have *E. coli* carrying the *vat* gene for vacuolating autotransporter (26·2% vs. 19·3%) and the *sfa*/foc gene for S fimbriae (11·3% vs. 6·8%), the difference did not reach statistical significance (*P* = 0·059 for both).

Adequacy of empirical antimicrobial treatment had no critical impact on early mortality (Table 3): 9·5% (108/1142) patients treated with adequate empirical therapy and 10·0% (33/331) patients treated with inadequate antimicrobials expired within 30 days. Definitive therapy within 72 h was rather critical to early mortality: 9·2% (13/188) patients taking punctual definitive therapy and 14·2% (20/143) patients treated by delayed definitive therapy expired within 30 days. Even so, adequacy of empirical antimicrobial treatment and punctuality of definitive treatment were neither the risk nor the protective factors for early mortality through the analysis using Cox regression model and only the delayed definitive treatment had the risk tendency of 1·54 [1·96–2·48] with *P* = 0·073 (Appendix Fig. S2, Table 4).

3.4.2. Host-pathogen-treatment tripartite risk factors for early mortality by six multivariate analysis models

In accordance with statistical specification, clinical importance, and multicollinearity between variables, six multivariate models were constructed (Table 4). The model 1 constructed by a stepwise selection method perceived host- and pathogen-associated risk factors, i.e., critically ill (5·85 [4·06–8·42]), primary infection of peritoneum (2·80 [1·10–7·15]) and chronic liver diseases including cirrhosis (2·09 [1·06–4·12]) for patient factors; and group 1 CTX-M ESBL (2·05 [1·40–3·01]), *fyuA* (1·53 [1·08–2·16]) and *sfa* (2·21 [1·27–3·86]) for pathogen factors. Primary infection of urinary tract (0·56 [0·39–0·81]) was the one protective factor associated with patients. The multivariate models 2 to 6 constructed through clinical importance, and multicollinearity discerned risk factors associated with the tripartite component: critically ill, primary infection of peritoneum, and sfa/foc gene for S fimbriae (3·86 [1·00–11·78]) for patient factors; and group 1 CTX-M ESBL (3·14 [1·13–9·07]) and MDR (4·12 [1·02–13·86]) for pathogen factors. Multivariate analysis models for early mortality through the analysis using Cox regression model and only the delayed definitive treatment had the risk tendency of 1·54 [1·96–2·48] with *P* = 0·073 (Appendix Fig. S2, Table 4).

| Variables for | Univariate analysis | Multivariate model 1 | Multivariate model 2 | Multivariate model 3 |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|               | HR [95% CI]       | *P*                 | HR [95% CI]         | *P*                 | HR [95% CI]       | *P*                 |
| Host          |                   |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| Critically ill| 6·78 [4·75–9·69]  | <0·001              | 5·85 [4·06–8·42]    | <0·001              | 5·76 [3·98–8·35]   | <0·001              |
| Polymicrobial infection | 1·72 [0·97–3·05] | 0·061               | 1·63 [0·91–2·89]    | 0·098               | 1·57 [0·87–2·84]   | 0·026               |
| Primary infection of peritoneum | 4·82 [1·98–11·78] | <0·001              | 2·80 [1·10–7·15]    | 0·031               | 2·85 [1·13–7·18]   | 0·026               |
| Primary infection of urinary tract | 0·54 [0·38–0·77] | <0·001              | 0·60 [0·39–0·81]    | <0·001             | 0·55 [0·38–0·79]   | 0·001               |
| Moderate to severe kidney disease | 1·81 [1·04–3·14] | 0·037               |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| Chronic liver disease incl. Cirrhosis | 1·80 [1·04–3·13] | 0·027               | 2·09 [1·06–4·12]    | 0·033               | 1·01 [1·00–1·02]   | 0·020               |
| White blood cells | 1·01 [1·00–1·02] | 0·020               |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| Pathogen      |                   |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| Phylogenetic group B2 | 1·50 [1·06–2·12] | 0·022               | 1·69 [1·18–2·42]    | 0·004               | 1·06 [1·00–1·02]   | 0·020               |
| ST131-sublineage H30Rx | 1·89 [1·25–2·86] | 0·003               |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| MDR           |                   |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| Group 1 CTX-M ESBL | 1·62 [1·13–2·31] | 0·008               | 2·05 [1·40–3·01]    | <0·001             | 1·53 [1·08–2·16]   | 0·020               |
| *fyuA* for siderophore | 1·65 [1·18–2·32] | 0·004               |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| *afa* for invasion | 1·99 [1·15–3·45] | 0·015               | 2·21 [1·27–3·86]    | <0·005             | 1·01 [1·19–3·73]   | 0·010               |
| *sfa*/foc for adhesion | 1·65 [0·98–2·77] | 0·060               | 1·65 [0·95–2·87]    | 0·074               | 1·03 [1·00–1·02]   | 0·020               |
| Treatment     |                   |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| Delayed definitive therapy | 1·54 [0·96–2·48] | 0·073               |                     |                     |                     |                     |

Table 4
Uni- and multivariate analysis by Cox-regression model for early mortality in patients with *E. coli* BSI.

*P* = 0·001 indicates statistically significant difference.
and chronic liver disease including cirrhosis among host variables; and phylogenetic group B2, ST131-sublineage H30Rx, MDR, group 1 CTX-M ESBL, *fyuA* and *afa* among pathogen variables. A pathogen variable *sfa/foc* and a treatment variable delayed definitive therapy displayed a risk tendency.

### 4. Discussions

This prospective observational study for *E. coli* BSI cases was undertaken to evaluate the risk factors through an organic alliance of host-pathogen-treatment tripartite components. Many variables were difficult to place in an analysis panel for a single multivariate model since multicollinearity between variables could underestimate the risks of each variable. Through fine estimation of the multicollinearity, six multivariate models were constructed by taking into account the statistical specification, clinical importance, as well as intra- and inter-component multicollinearities. Those delicate statistical models for multivariate analysis allowed us to examine the risk factors in accordance to the host-pathogen-treatment tripartite components. However, the multiple comparisons could result in false discoveries in the statistical models and multiple corrections were needed through a conservative correction test. The Bonferroni correction test, which set the significance cut-off at \( P < 0.008 \), disclosed critically ill and primary infection of urinary tract for host-associated risk and protective factors, respectively; phylogenetic group B2, group 1 CTX-M ESBL, *fyuA*, and *afa* among pathogen variables. A pathogen variable *sfa/foc* and a treatment variable delayed definitive therapy displayed a risk tendency.

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and iv) virulence typing in addition to the routine laboratory testing. To be more informative for the *E. coli* BSI, an enriched panel of routine examination in clinical microbiology laboratories including strain typing and virulence typing for pathogens should be considered. For instance, the results from MLST and virulence typing come out with that of AST will allow more feasible antimicrobial regimen for definitive therapy. For sure, the current study itself cannot provide a clear guide to improve the current antimicrobial stewardship plans. Moreover, a national guidance for the management of *E. coli* BSI would be available out of overall efforts.

This study has several limitations. Primarily, limited races were included. The South Korean population is composed with relatively homogeneous East Asians. We did not even collect the human race data because all but few would be East Asians. Thus, the analyzed data could be restricted by human race. Secondly, only six out of 10 districts in South Korea were covered. Considering population difference by district, over 70% of South Korean population was able to be dealt with. However, the remaining 30% population was out of consideration and one of the four districts has an absolute climate difference. Thirdly, the participating hospitals had limited numbers of hospital beds. Numbers and ratio of in- and outpatients are varied by the number of hospital beds, and the participating hospitals had 500 to 1000 beds. Finally, the study was conducted for one year, which is too short to show sufficient dynamics of the BSI.

In a basis of the results, a scoring system for estimating the prognosis of *E. coli* BSI could be further schemed out. The SOFA scoring system is practical and trustful to predict the outcomes of patients. However, the system only manipulates host-associated factors. Further assessing the BSI cases caused by other bacterial species could impat systemic knowledge for bacterial BSI.

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**Declaration of interests**

All authors declare no competing interests.

**Author contributions**

EJY, and SHJ designed the study. EJY, MHC, HSL, and SHJ analyzed the data. EJY, and SHJ wrote the manuscript. YSP, and SHJ interpreted clinical importance. MHC, DK, HL, KSS, JHS [5], YU, YAK, JHS [8], and SHJ collected the clinical data and bacterial isolates. All authors have seen and approved the final version of the report.

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**Appendix A. Supplementary data**

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