



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



MONA MAGHRABY



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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Antimicrobial Resistance among *Streptococcus Agalactiae* Colonizers in Pregnant Women

Thesis

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالَ

سَبَّحَانَكَ لَا يَلْمُ لَنَا
إِلَّا مَا عَلِمْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
الْعَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ

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List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Tables	i
List of Figures.....	ii
List of Abbreviations	iv
Introduction.....	1
Aim of the Work.....	4
Review of Literature	
<i>Streptococci</i>	5
Antimicrobial susceptibility.....	26
Antimicrobial resistance	32
Diagnosis of <i>Streptococcus Agalactia</i>	37
Treatment of <i>streptococcus Agalactia</i> infections	47
Prevention and Control	50
Materials and Methods	54
Results.....	74
Discussion.....	82
Summary.....	89
Conclusion	92
Recommendations.....	94
References.....	95
Arabic Summary	---

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (1):	Identification of <i>Streptococci</i>	9
Table (2):	Shows the specimen collection and transport of the different microbiological specimens	37
Table (3):	Intravenous treatment of group B <i>Streptococcal</i> infections in neonates and young infants	47
Table (4):	Shows indications and non-indications for intrapartum antibiotic prophylaxis to prevent early onset of group B <i>Streptococcal</i> disease.....	51
Table (5):	Component s of Todd Hewitt broth with antibiotics.....	56
Table (6):	Component s of blood agar medium	57
Table (7):	The percentage range of parity, abortions, and the percentage range of gravida among pregnant females included in the study.....	74
Table (8):	The results of blood agar inoculation, Granada inoculation, Chrom ID <i>StreptoB</i> inoculation, Bacitracin, CAMP test and gram stain of the specimens	76
Table (9):	The age and Gestational age (GA) mean in GBS and non-GBS groups	78
Table (10):	The results of antibiotic susceptibility of the positive GBS isolates by disc diffusion method	78
Table (11):	Agreement between GBS by Reference method and Granada agar	80
Table (12):	Agreement between GBS by Reference method and chrom ID	80
Table (13):	Sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of Granada and Chrom ID <i>StreptoB</i> agar to detect GBS	81

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (1):	Roles in pathogenesis played by GBS extracellular virulence factors.....	13
Figure (2):	A broth microdilution susceptibility panel containing 98 reagent wells and a disposable tray inoculator	27
Figure (5):	Direct gram stain of <i>Streptococcus Agalactia</i>	38
Figure (6):	Shows CAMP test with enhanced arrow shaped hemolysis in the area where the two streaks of growth are closest	41
Figure (7):	Show API 20 strep Biochemical Test Strip	42
Figure (8):	Shows MALDI-TOF /MS PRINCIPLE OF ACTION	44
Figure (9):	Shows GBS showing B haemolysis on blood agar medium and Bacitracin disc resistant	61
Figure (10):	Shows GBS showing B haemolysison blood agar medium	62
Figure (11):	Shows positive GBS on Chrom ID <i>Strepto-B</i> agar giving pink colour.....	63
Figure (12):	Showing both positive GBS with pink colour on the right side and negative results with white colour on the Lift side on ChromID <i>StreptoB</i> agar medium	64
Figure (13):	Shows both positive GBS results with orange colours on the right side and negative results with white colour on the Lift side on Granada agar medium	66
Figure (14):	Shows positive GBS results on Granada agar medium	66
Figure (15):	Shows positive results of CAMP test of enhanced hemolysis observed at the junction between positive B- <i>Streptococci</i> and the <i>Staphylococcus</i>	69

List of Figures (cont...)

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (16):	Antibiotic susceptibility testing of GBS by disc diffusion showing resistance to penicillin, clindamycin, levofloxacin, erythromycin and sensitive to cefotaxime	72
Figure (17):	Shows the positive and negative results of blood agar, Granada agar, Chrom ID <i>streptoB</i> agar, gram stain and CAMP test.....	77
Figure (18):	Demonstrates the resistance and sensitivity results of using cefotaxime, penicillin, clindamycin, erythromycin, vancomycin, and levofloxacin by disc diffusion method among the tested GBS isolates	79
Figure (19):	Demonstrates the sensitivity and specificity of Granada agar and chromID <i>StreptoB</i> agar.....	81

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
ACP	<i>aC protein</i>
ALADI	<i>Automated Laboratory Diagnostic Instrument</i>
API	<i>Analytical profile index</i>
AST	<i>Antimicrobial susceptibility testing</i>
BBB	<i>Blood–brain barrier</i>
CAMP	<i>Christie Atkins Munch Peterson</i>
cMLSB	<i>Constitutive macrolide, lincosamide and streptogramin B</i>
CNS	<i>Central nervous system</i>
CPS	<i>Capsular polysaccharide</i>
DM	<i>Daptomycin</i>
ECM	<i>Extracellular matrix</i>
EOD	<i>Early onset diseases</i>
FA	<i>Fluorescent antibody</i>
GA	<i>Gestational age</i>
GBS	<i>Group β Streptococcus</i>
GM-CSF	<i>Granulocyte / macrophage-colony stimulating factor</i>
HGT	<i>Horizontal gene transfer</i>
HlyB	<i>Hyaluronate lyase</i>
IAP	<i>Intrapartum antibiotic prophylaxis</i>
iMLSB	<i>Inducible macrolide, lincosamide and streptogramin B</i>
LAMP	<i>Loop-mediated isothermal amplification</i>
LB	<i>Live-born</i>
LZ	<i>Linezolid</i>
MALDI-TOF/MS...	<i>Matrix-assisted laser desorption / ionization time-of flight mass spectrometry</i>
MIC	<i>Minimal inhibitory concentration</i>
MLSB	<i>Macrolide, lincosamide and streptogramin B</i>

List of Abbreviations (cont...)

Abb.	Full term
NA	<i>Nucleic acid</i>
NAATs	<i>Nucleic acid amplification tests</i>
O ₂	<i>Oxygen</i>
PBP2	<i>Penicillin binding protein 2</i>
PCR	<i>Polymerase chain reaction</i>
POC	<i>Point of care</i>
PYR	<i>Pyrrolidonyl arylamidase</i>
ROS	<i>Reactive oxygen species</i>
ScpB	<i>GBS C5a peptidase</i>
VA	<i>Vancomycin</i>
β -H/C	<i>β-hemolysin / cytolysin</i>

INTRODUCTION

Group β *Streptococcus* (GBS) or *Streptococcus Agalactiae* can colonize the gastrointestinal and genitourinary tracts and has been considered one of the most important risks for the development of neonatal diseases. GBS is often associated with medical intercurrents during pregnancy and the postpartum period and can be associated with life-threatening disease in newborns due to sepsis, pneumonia, and meningitis (*Hamedi et al., 2012*).

Prenatal GBS screening is recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) by means of specimens harvested from the vaginal introitus and perianal region from all the pregnant women between 35 and 37 weeks of gestation (*Huang et al., 2019*).

Intrapartum antibiotic prophylaxis (IAP) reduces both the vertical transmission of *Streptococcus Agalactiae* or group β *Streptococcus* (GBS) and the early onset of neonatal sepsis. However, existing guidelines do not recommend that antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) be routinely performed. Penicillin or ampicillin is indicated as first-choice antibiotics, cefazolin being an alternative in the case of history of mild allergic reactions, and vancomycin or clindamycin an alternative in the event of severe reactions (*Matani et al., 2016*). Concerns about IAP pertain potential toxicity and,

mainly, potential pressure towards antibiotic resistance among GBS strains (*Huang et al., 2019*).

GBS colonization rates in pregnant women vary according to socioeconomic, cultural, and demographic conditions as well as the methods used for detection (*Huang et al., 2019*).

Penicillin remains the agent of choice for intrapartum antibiotic prophylaxis, with ampicillin as an acceptable alternative (AI), Penicillin-allergic women who do not have a history of anaphylaxis, angioedema, respiratory distress or urticaria following administration of penicillin or a cephalosporin should receive cefazolin (BII). Antimicrobial susceptibility testing should be ordered for antenatal GBS cultures performed on penicillin-allergic women at high risk for anaphylaxis because of a history of anaphylaxis, angioedema, respiratory distress or urticaria (*Revised guidelines from CDC, 2010*).

The high rate of resistance in GBS strongly supports the current Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommendation that antibiotic susceptibility testing be performed if erythromycin or clindamycin therapy is needed to prevent neonatal GBS infection (*Hayes et al., 2020*).

The standard method for diagnosis of GBS colonization comprises culture of combined vaginal and rectal samples in a selective enrichment medium, such as Lim broth, i.e. Todd-

Hewitt broth with colistin and nalidixic acid, followed by subculture on sheep blood agar. However, this method requires at least 48 h for fully GBS identification. CDC identified various research priorities, including ‘the development of media with a reliable colour indicator to signal the presence of GBS to improve accuracy of prenatal culture results and facilitate prenatal culture processing at clinical laboratories with limited technical capacity. It includes a novel chromogenic agar, i.e. chromID *Strepto* B (formerly *Strepto* B ID) agar or ChromAgar, which highlights GBS as red colonies after aerobic incubation (*Nabil et al., 2017*).