

# *Staphylococcus aureus* et dispositifs invasifs

des particularités microbiologiques à la réalité des infections bactériémiques

des particularités microbiologiques ?



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# Comment en arrive-t-on là avec *S. aureus* ?





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Pathogène majeur +++ : 20-30% des inf. communautaires  
20-30% des inf. nosocomiales



Adhésines



Enzymes

Toxines



Capsule

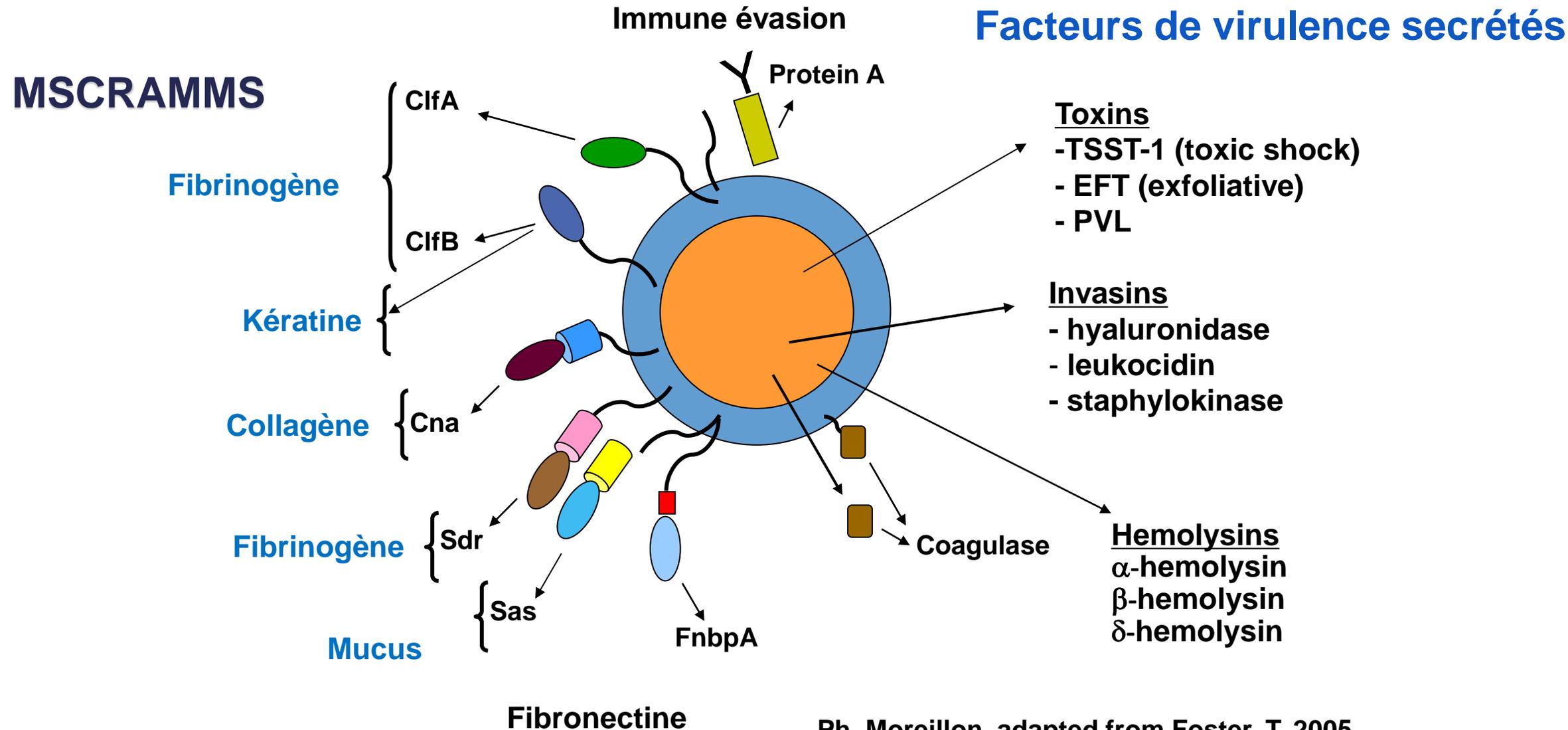
Biofilm



Internalisation

Virulence et redondance !

Adhésion : MSCRAMMS (microbial surface components recognizing adhesive matrix molecules)



## Iron surface determinant A

➔ adhésion (Cell. epith.)

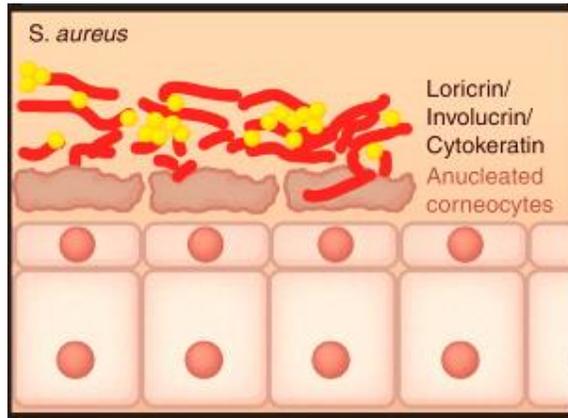
➔ acquisition du fer

(Clarke J, J Infect Dis, 2006)

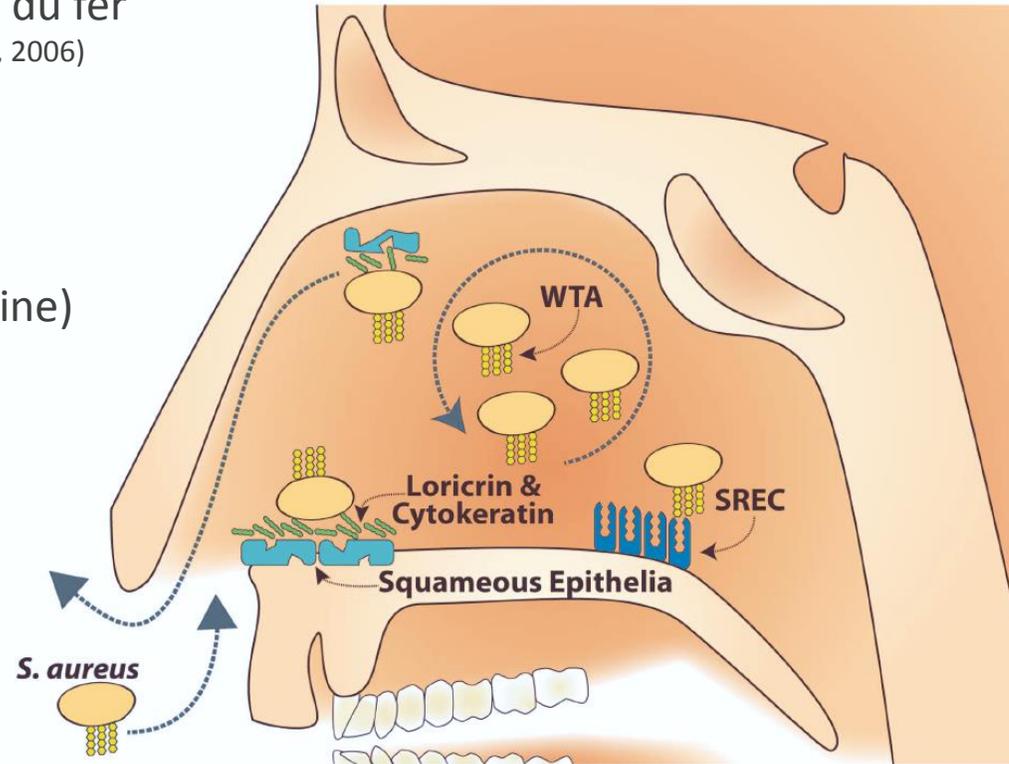
## Clumping factor B

➔ Adhésion (Loricrine, Cytokératine)

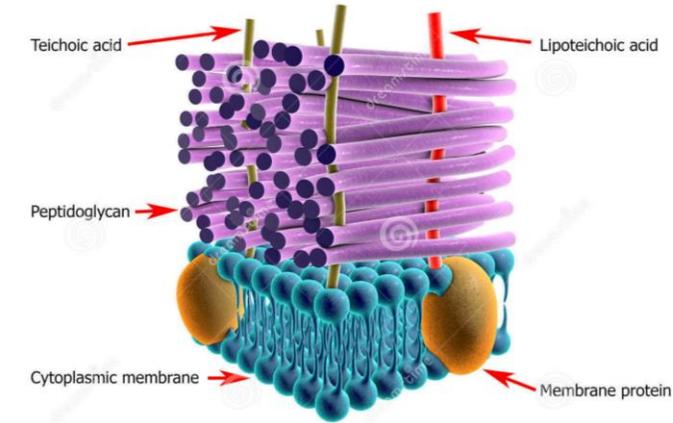
(Wertheim HFL, PLOS med, 2008)



Keratinized stratified squamous epithelium



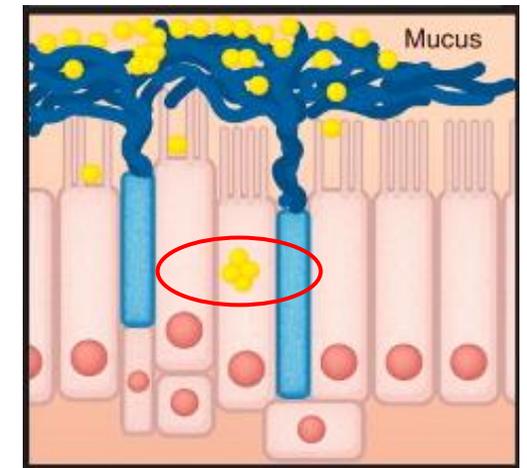
➔ Effet du niveau d'expression ?



## Acides teichoïques

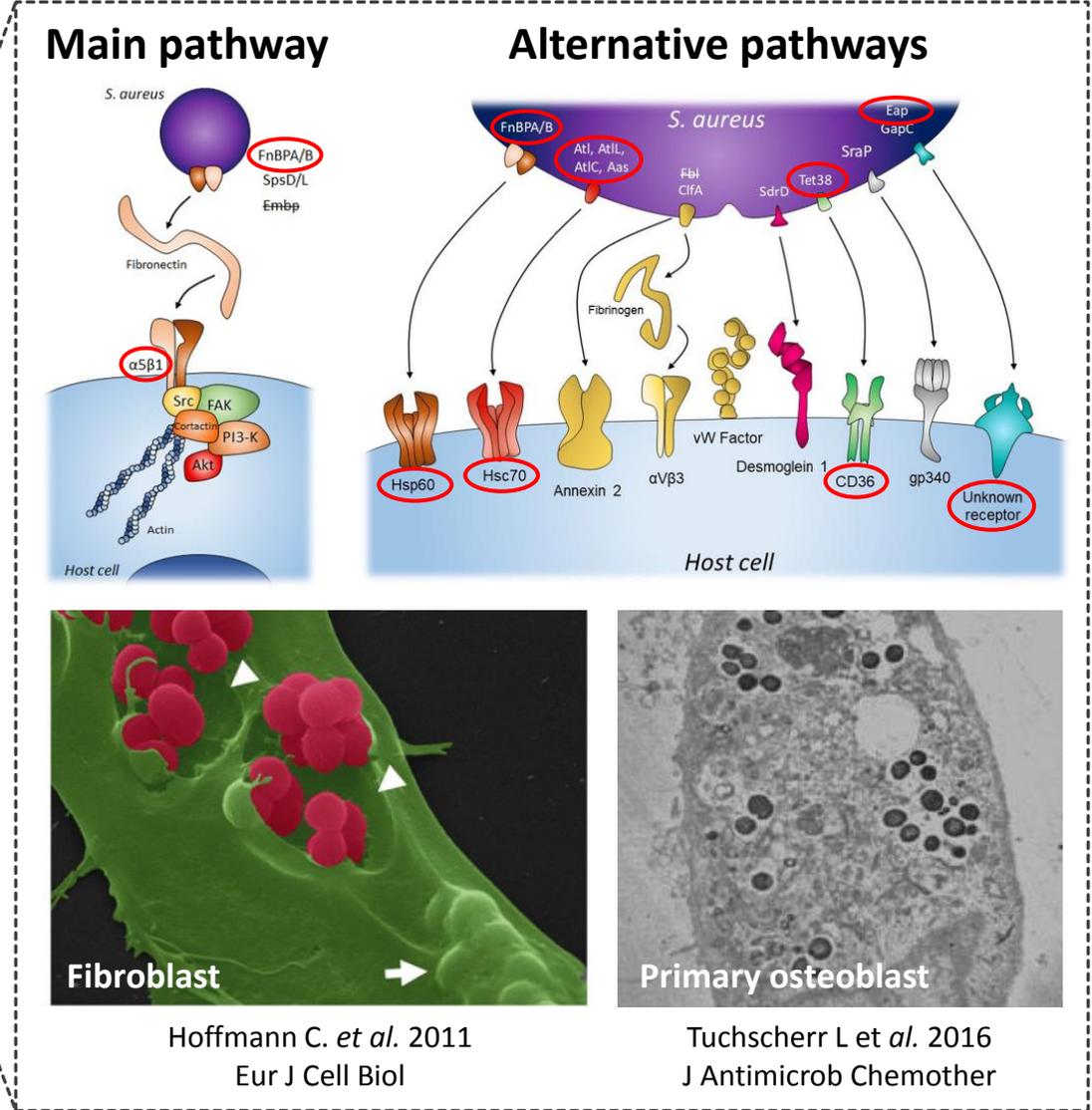
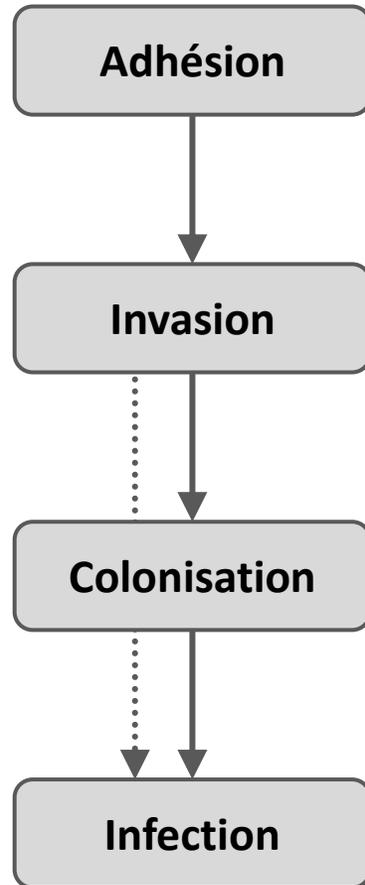
➔ Adhésion (SREC-I)

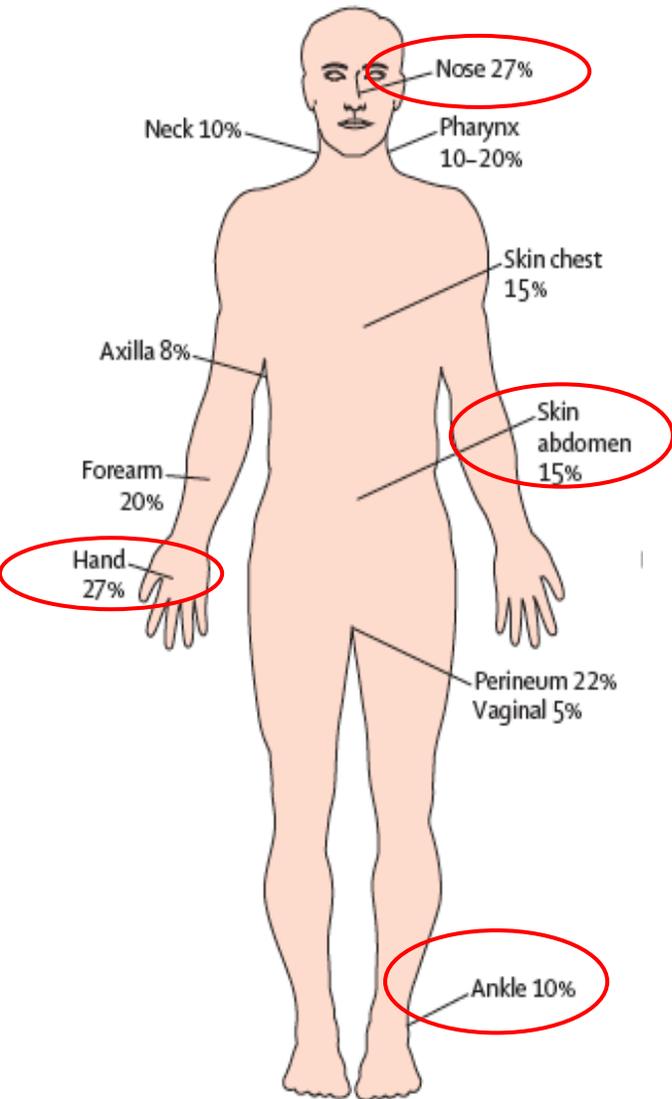
(Baur et al. PLOS pathog, 2014)



Pseudostratified columnar ciliated epithelium

## From colonization to infection

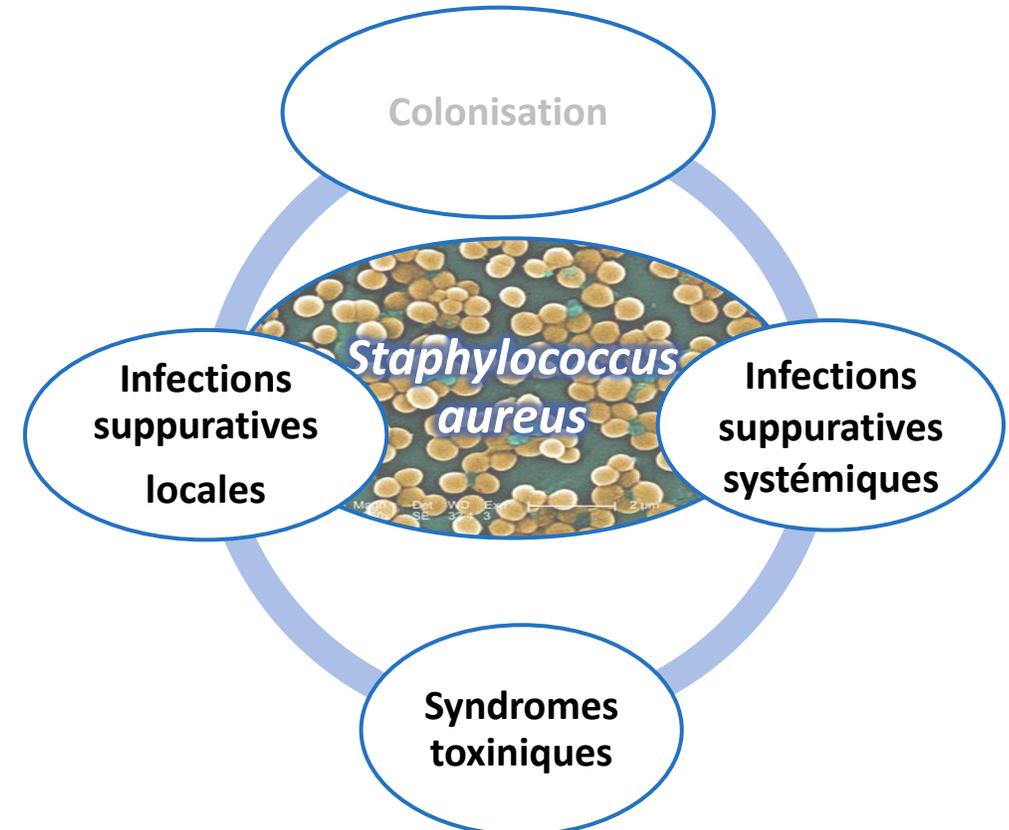
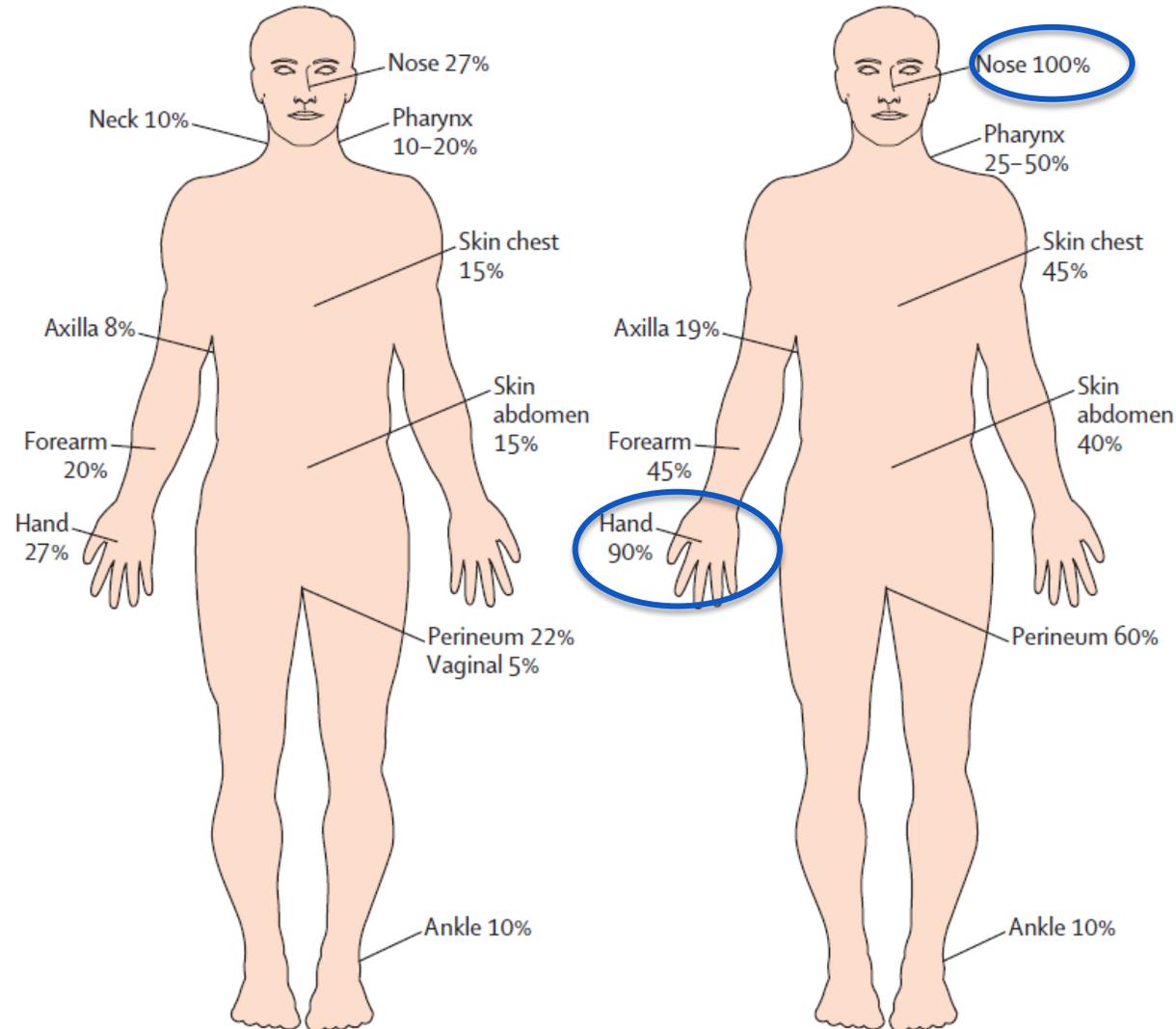




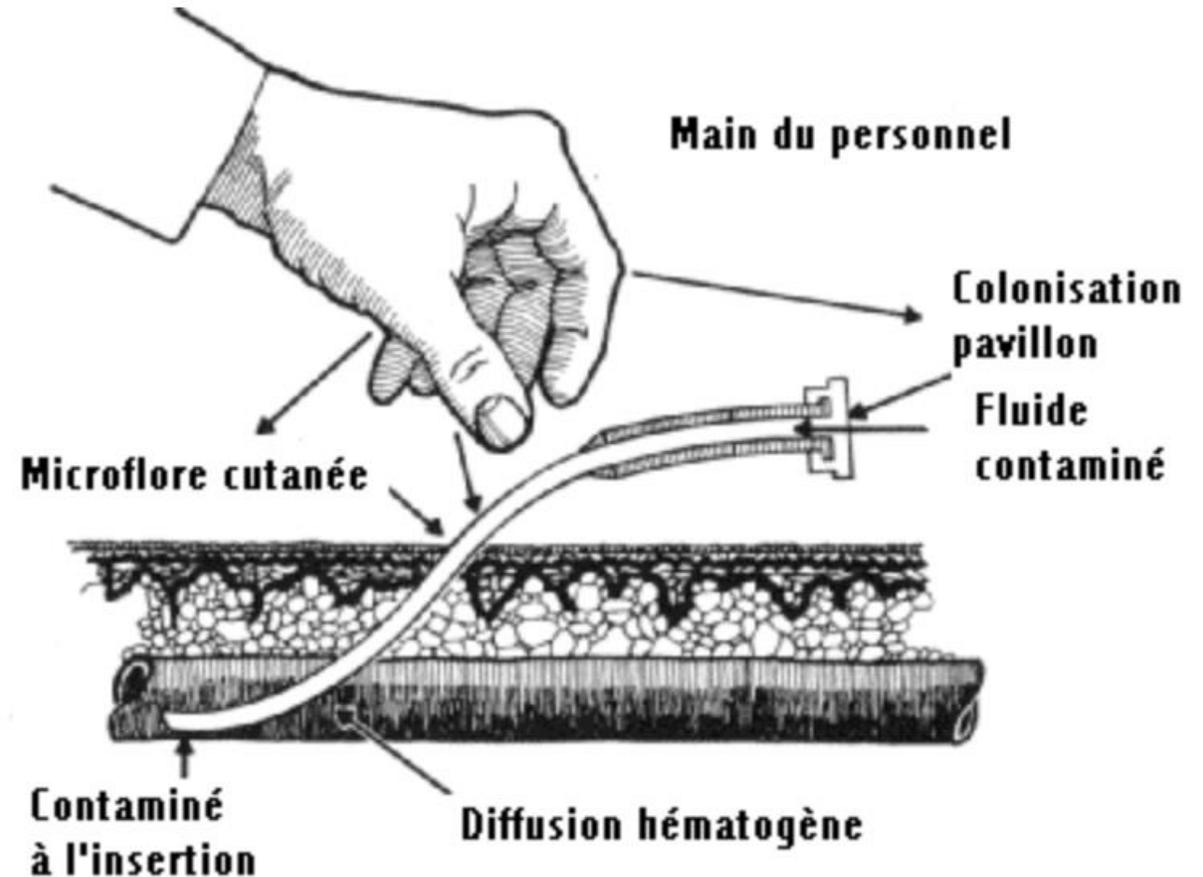
- **Reclassification** : 2 catégories (van Belkum *et al.* 2009)
  - ✓ **Persistants** : index de portage  $\geq 0,8$
  - ✓ **Non persistants** : index de portage  $< 0,8$
- **Portage nasal persistant**
  - ✓ **Charge bactérienne nasale élevée** ( $> 10^3$  UFC) (Verhoeven PO, 2012)
  - ✓ Durée de colonisation  $> 154$  j (van Belkum A *et al.* 2009)
  - ✓ **Affinité particulière pour une souche de *S. aureus*** (van Belkum A, 2009)
  - ✓ **Risque + élevé d'infection** à *S. aureus*
    - dialyse péritonéale (Nouwen JL, 2005)
    - chirurgie orthopédique (Kalmeijer MD, 2002)
    - Hémodialyse (Verhoeven PO, 2015)
- **Déterminants multifactoriels** : hôte, environnement, virulence bactérienne

General population

*S aureus* nasal carriers



- **Contamination extra-luminale**
  - principale voie de contamination
  - la plus précoce.
  - initiale (pose) ou secondaire (migration des micro-organismes)
- **Contamination endo-luminale**
  - plus tardive
  - prédominante si pose > 7 jours
  - Facteurs favorisants : manipulations des lignes, branchements ou injections.
- **Colonisation de la portion intra-vasculaire**
  - favorisée par thrombus au niveau du KT



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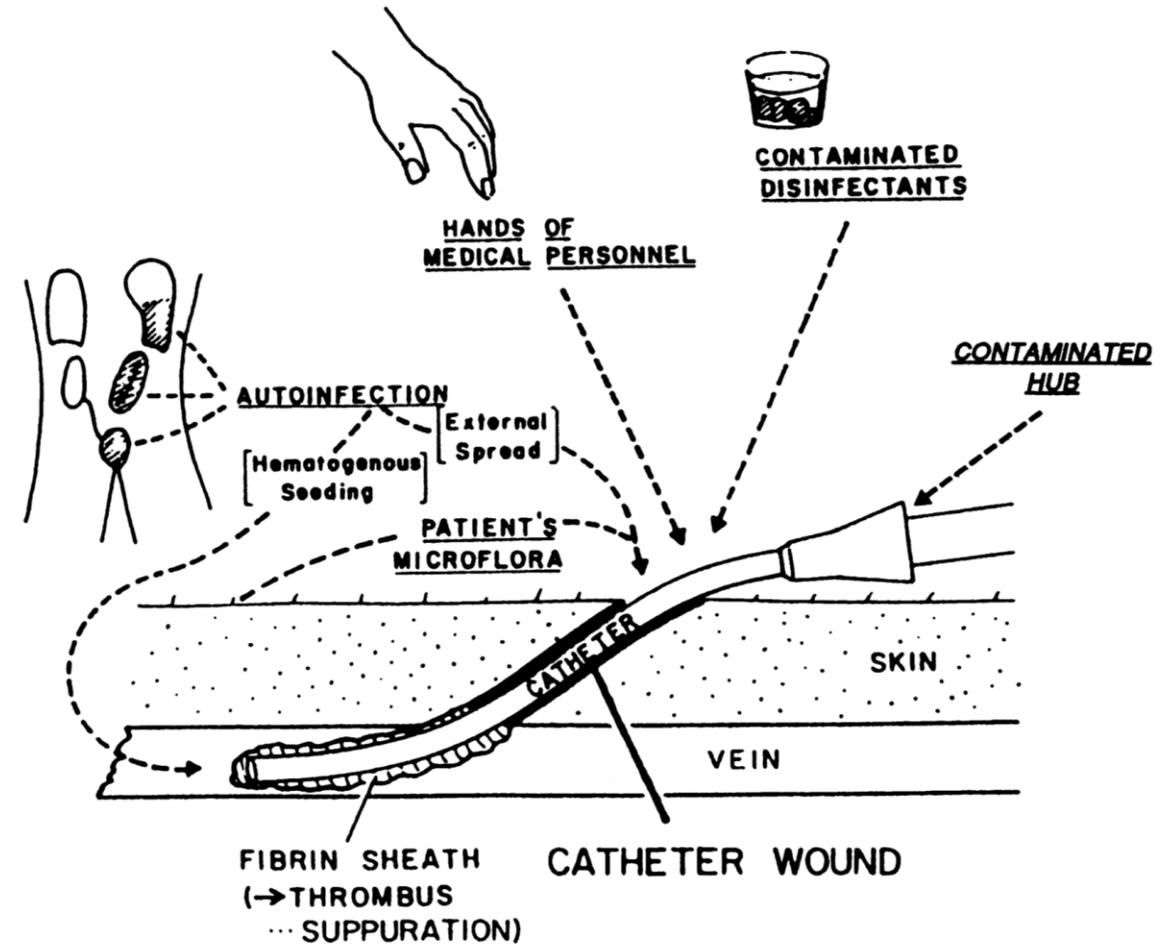
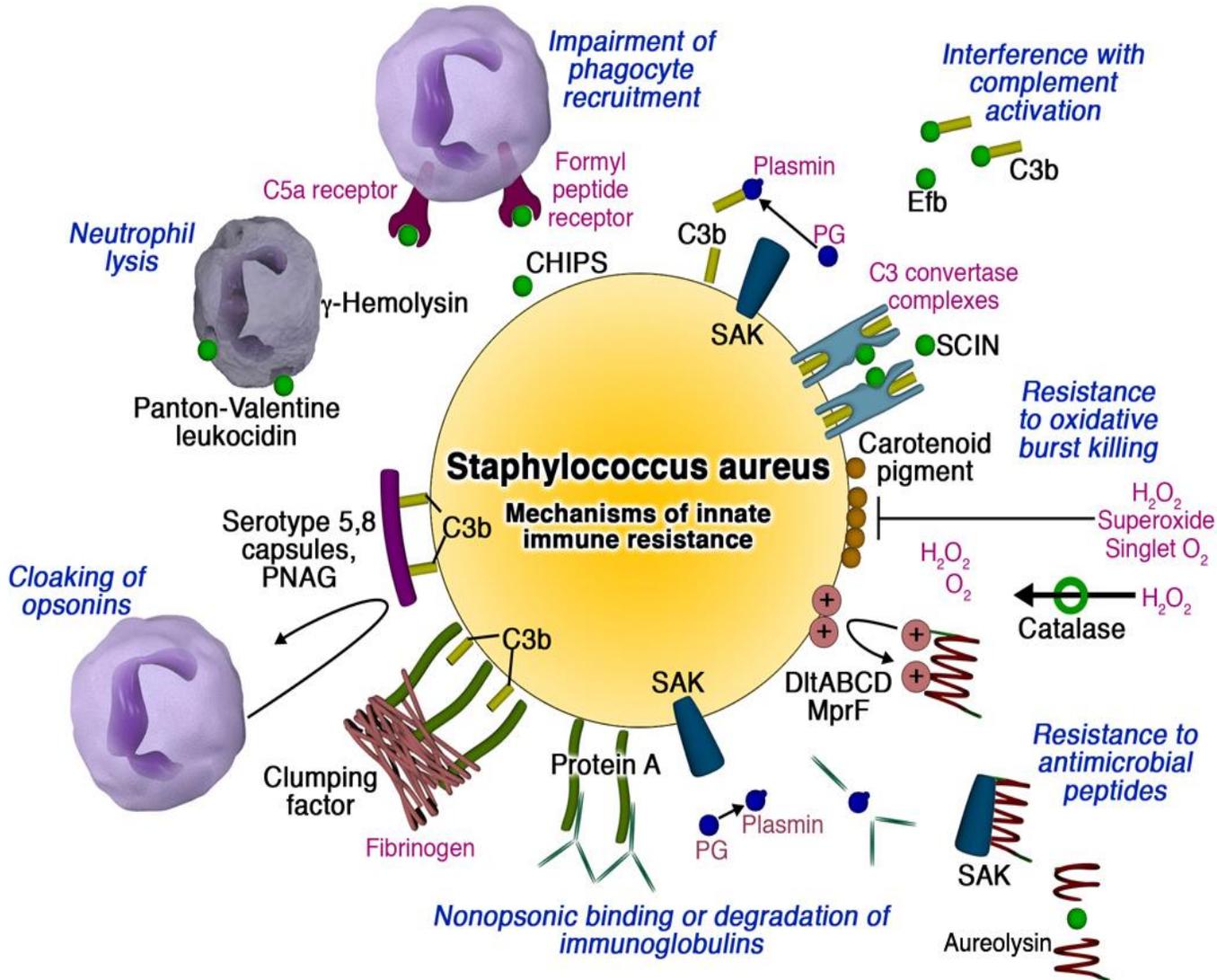


FIG. 3. Sources of catheter-related infections. Adapted from reference 107 with permission.

## Echappement au système immunitaire

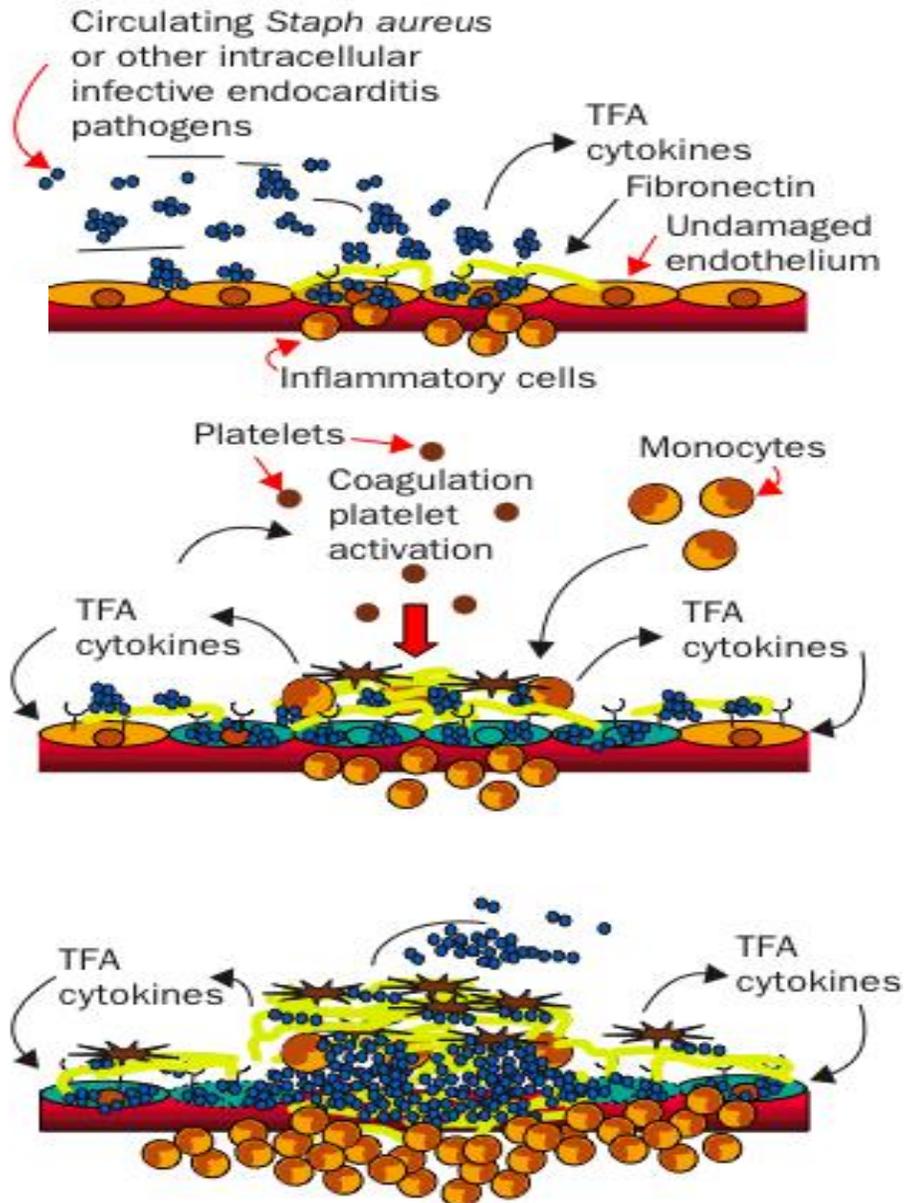


. Protéine A : lie le fragment Fc des Ig et empêche l'opsonisation et la phagocytose

. Exopolysaccharide : formation de biofilm

. Leucocidines : lyse des polynucléaires

. Catalase : détoxification des radicaux libres



Moreillon P et al. *Lancet* 2004

## Pose KT =

- ✓ rupture de la barrière cutanée
- ✓ microlésions de l'endothélium vasculaire

## ClfA: clumping factor A

- nécessaire à l'induction et à la persistance de l'infection
- isolat *clfA* - moins virulents qu'un isolat isogénique *clfA* +
- *Lactotoccus lactis clfA* + devient pathogène
- bénéfique de l'utilisation d'anticorps anti-ClfA

## FnBP: fibronectin binding protein

- favorise l'internalisation dans les cellules endothéliales

Tous les isolats de *S. aureus*  
(MRSA comme MSSA)  
possèdent les gènes codant ClfA et FnBP

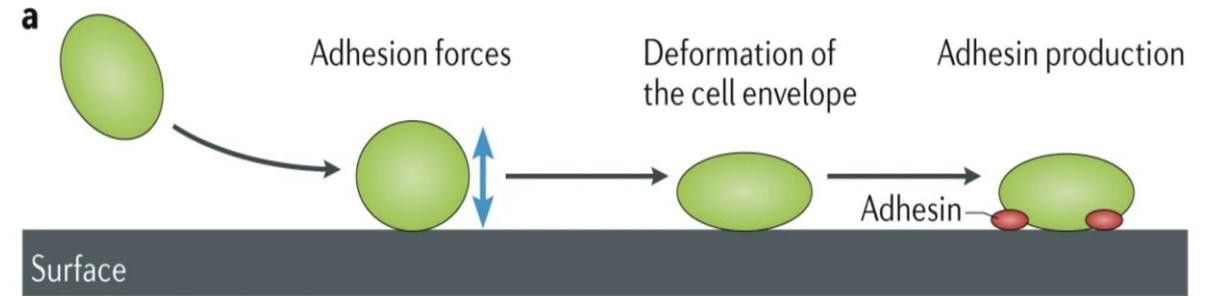
■ Processus de colonisation du cathéter :

## 1. Adhérence initiale :

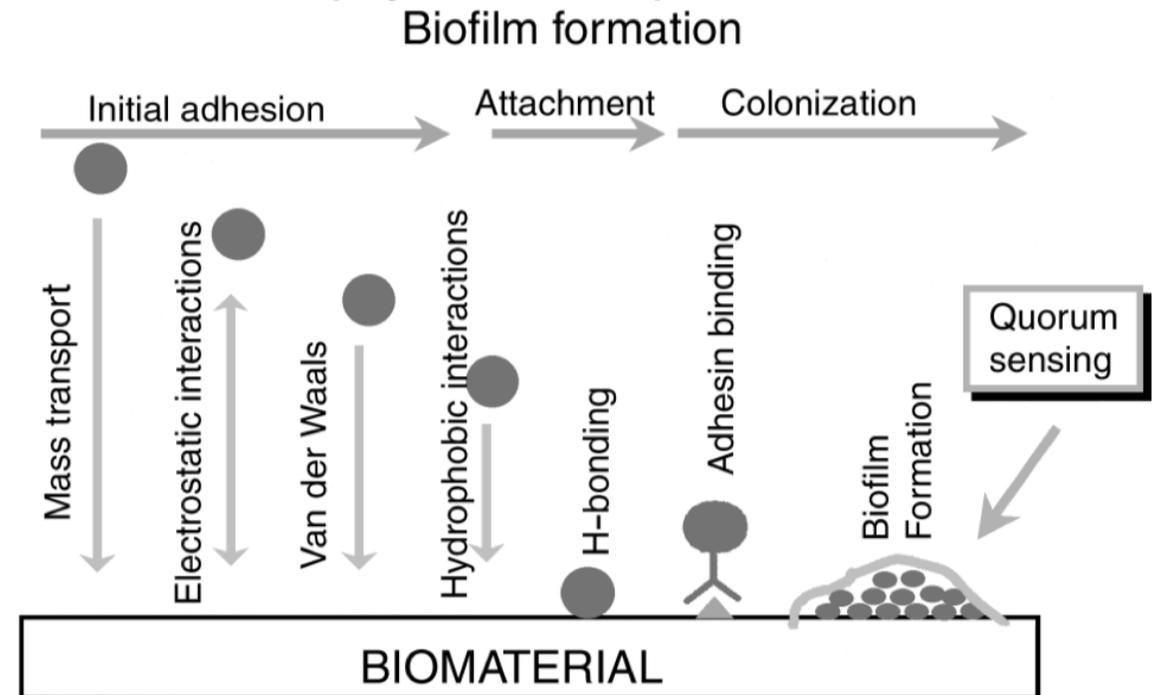
- phénomènes électrostatiques
- hydrophobicité des bactéries

## 2. Formation du biofilm

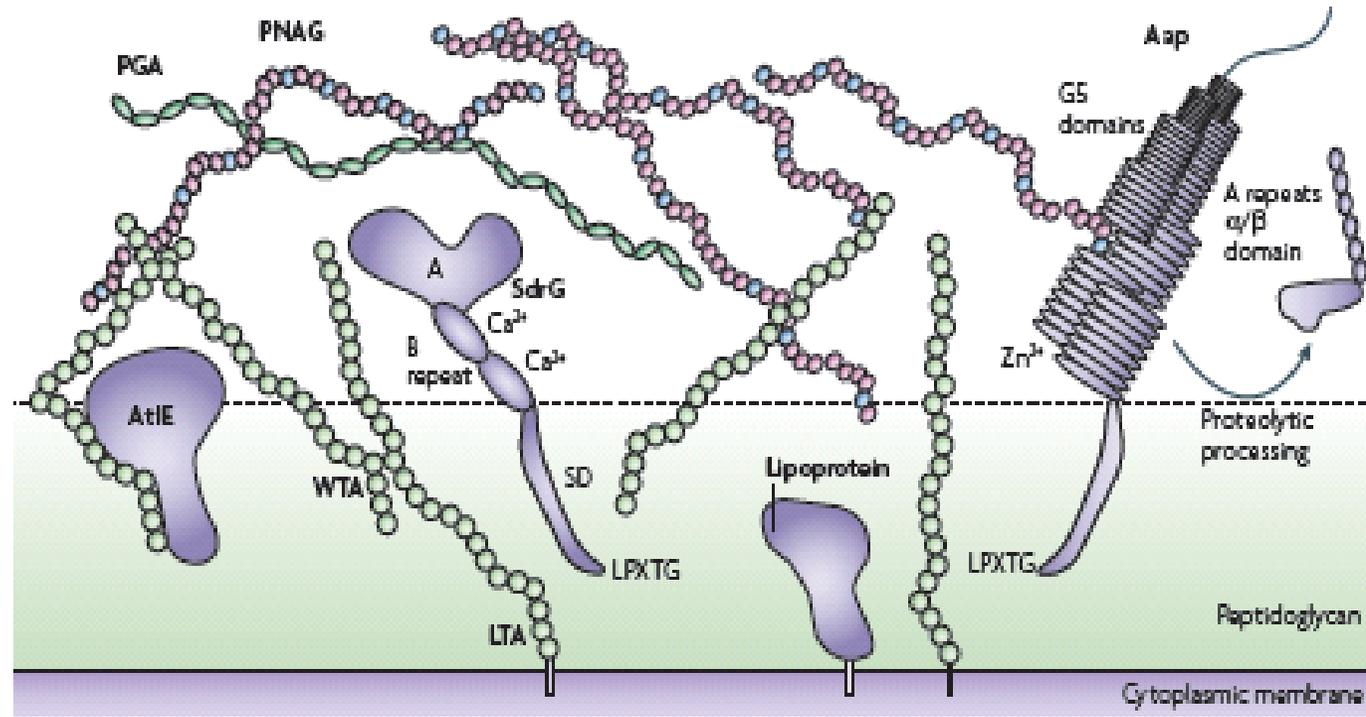
- adhésines
- récepteurs spécifiques de la paroi bactérienne



Nat Rev Microbiol 16, 616–627 (2018)

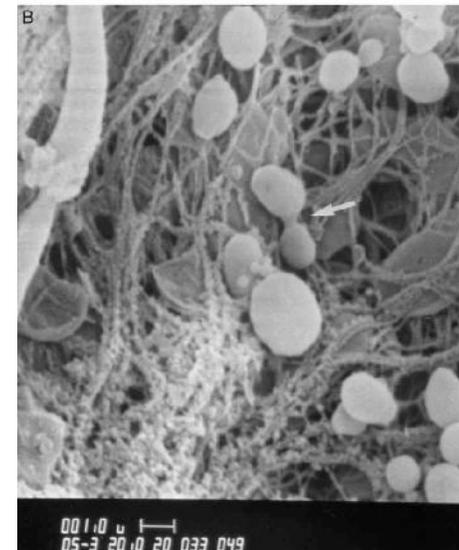
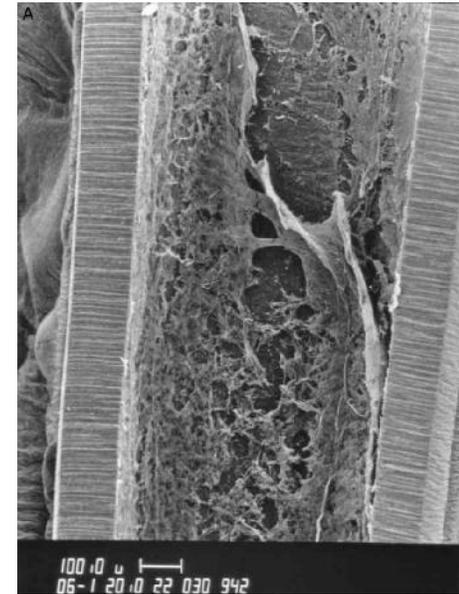
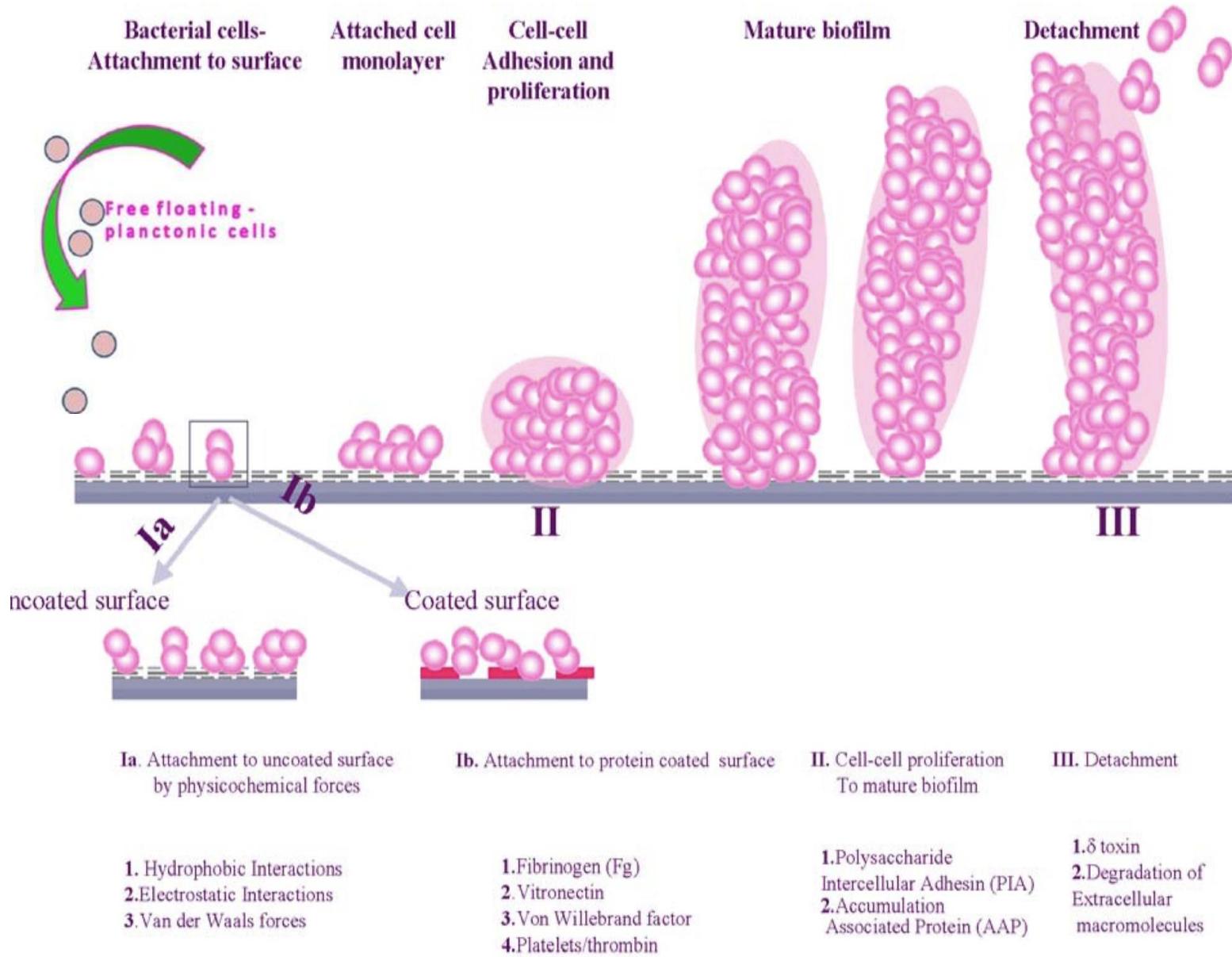


Clin Microbiol Infect 2002; 8: 256–264

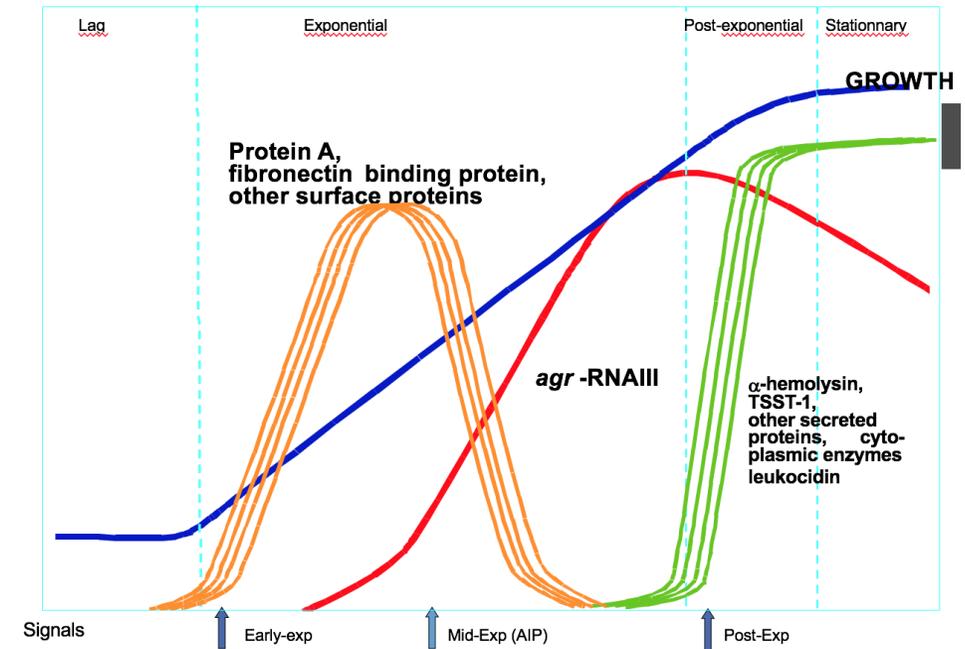
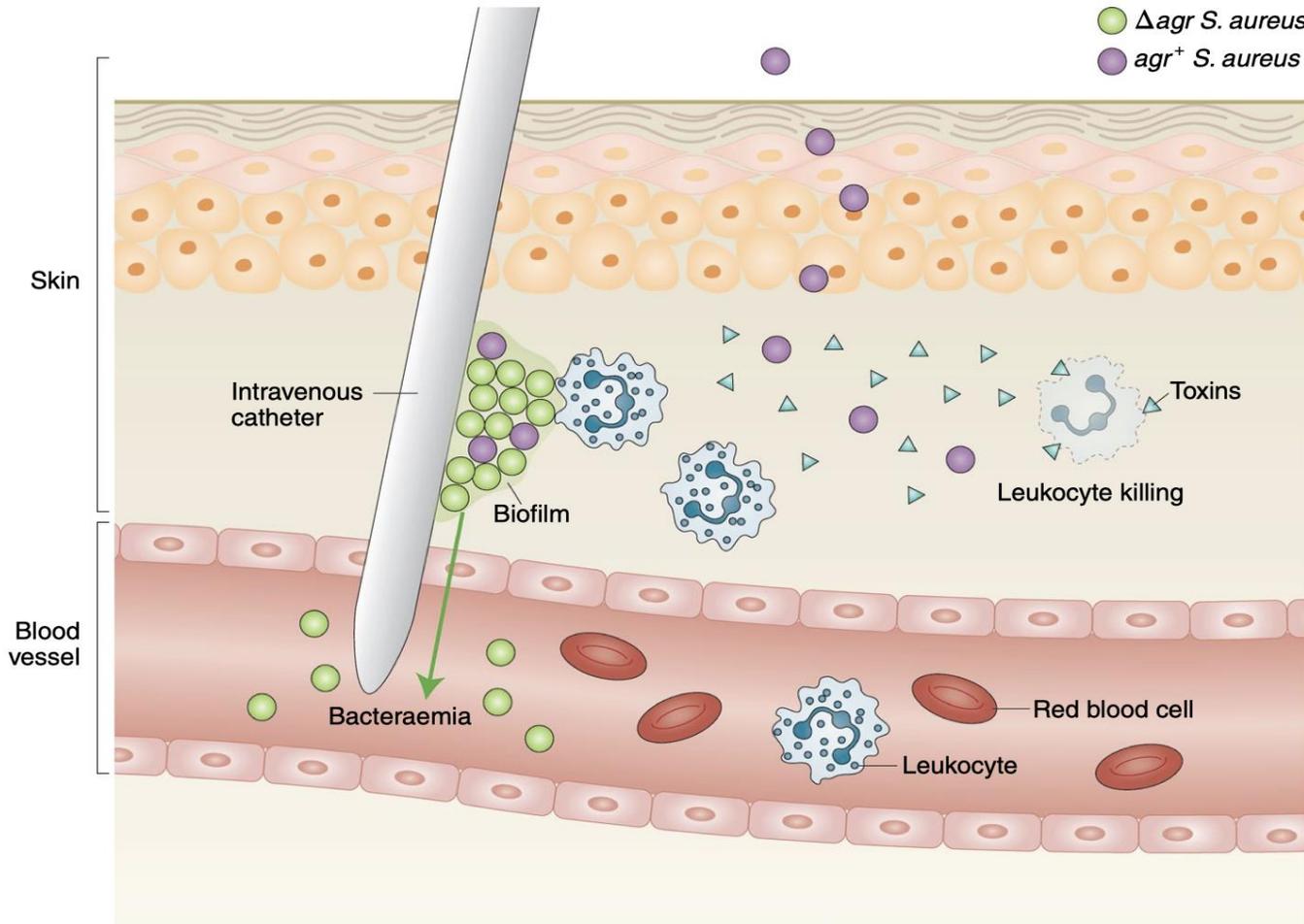


Aap = Adhesion-associated-protein  
 AtIE = Autolysin E  
 Bap = Bone-associated-protein  
 LTA = Lipo-Teichoic Acid

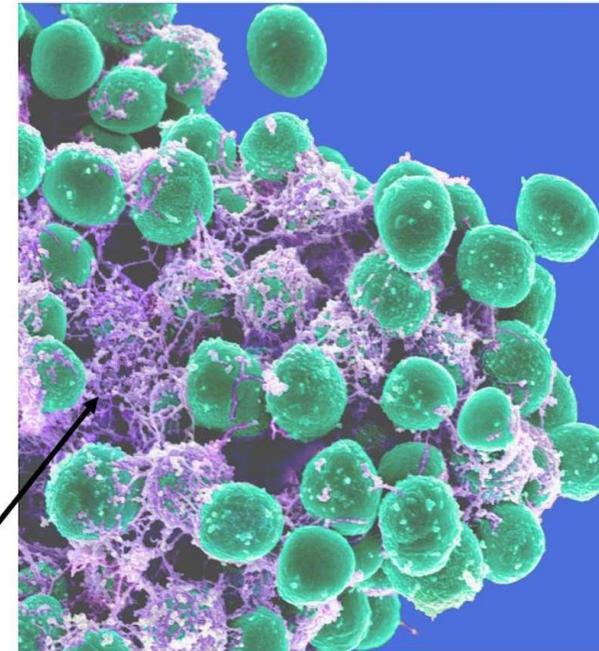
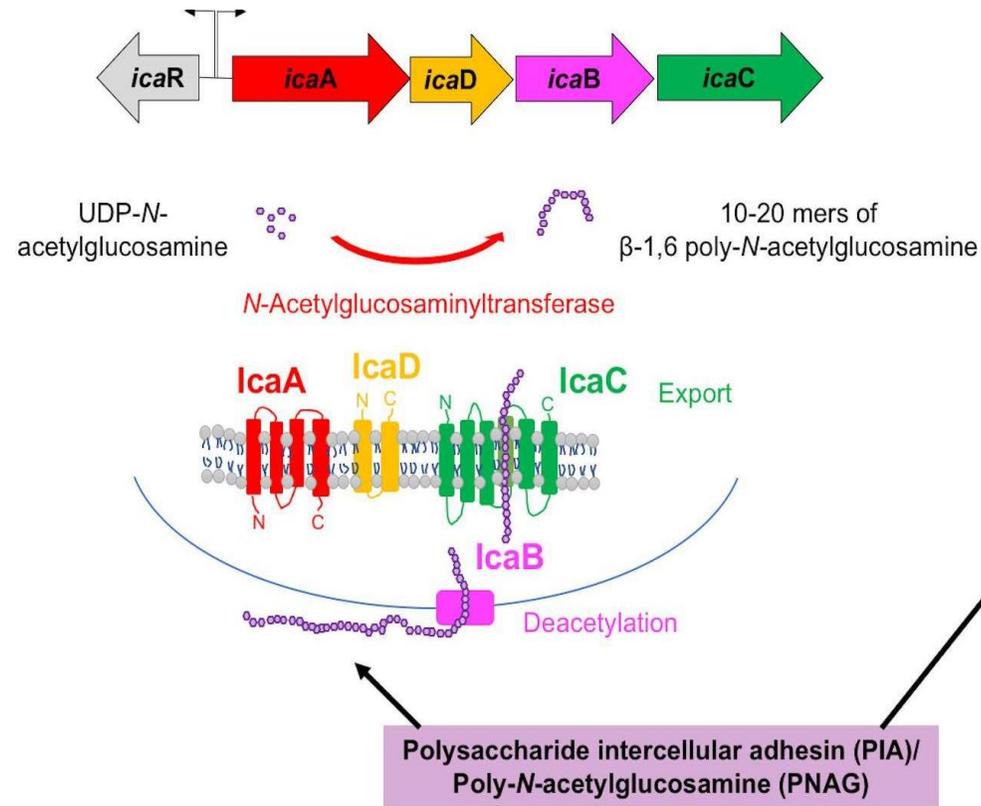
PGA = Poly-gamma-Glutamyl Acid  
 PNAG = Poly-N-acetyl-glucosamine ;  
 Sdr = Serin domain repeat  
 WTA = Wall Teichoic Acid



Uçkay et al, Annals of medicine 2009

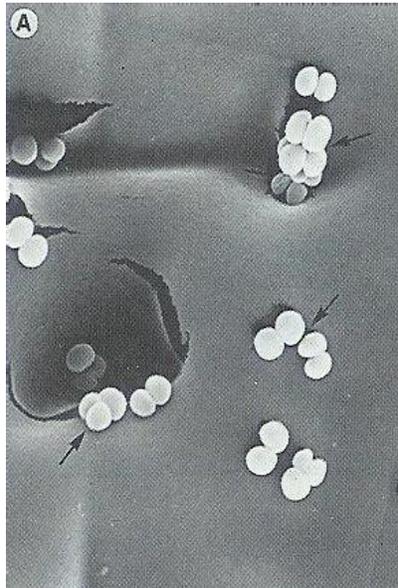


**Fig. 1 | A model for Agr in biofilm-associated disease.** Agr-dependent toxin release leads to the killing of host immune cells and the release of products (for example, NETs) that promote bacterial biofilm development on abiotic surfaces such as indwelling medical catheters. Emergent Agr-dysregulated strains drive the formation of denser biofilms that resist leukocyte penetration and enable bacterial persistence.

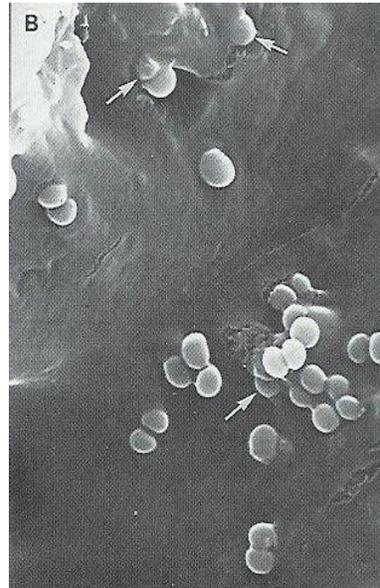


- ✓ polysaccharide intercellular adhesion (PIA)
- ✓ exopolysaccharide
- ✓ proteins such as accumulation-associated protein (Aap)
- ✓ extracellular matrix binding protein (Embp)
- ✓ teichoic acids
- ✓ extracellular DNA (eDNA)
- ✓ Channels in the biofilm are formed by Phenol-soluble modulins (PSMs)

Bactéries IOA = +/- biofilm / intracellulaire



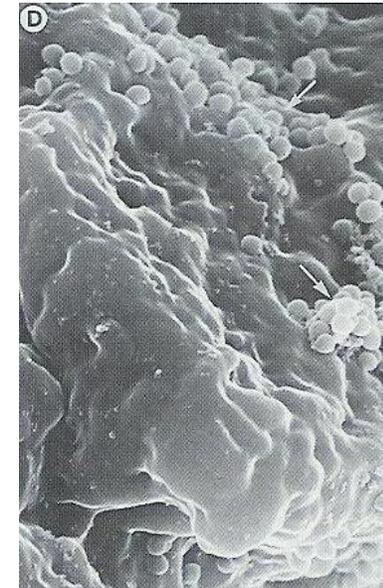
2 h



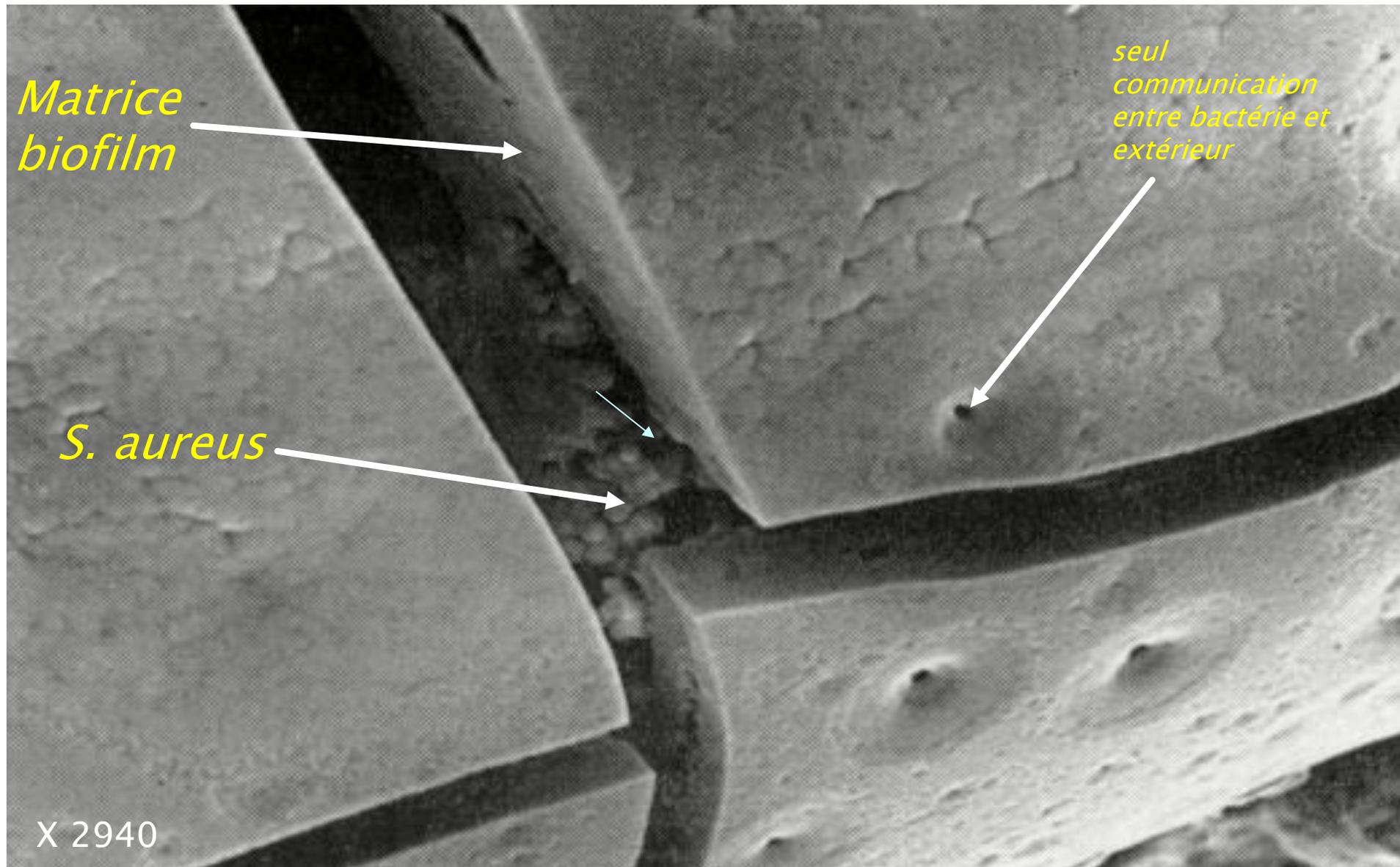
4 h

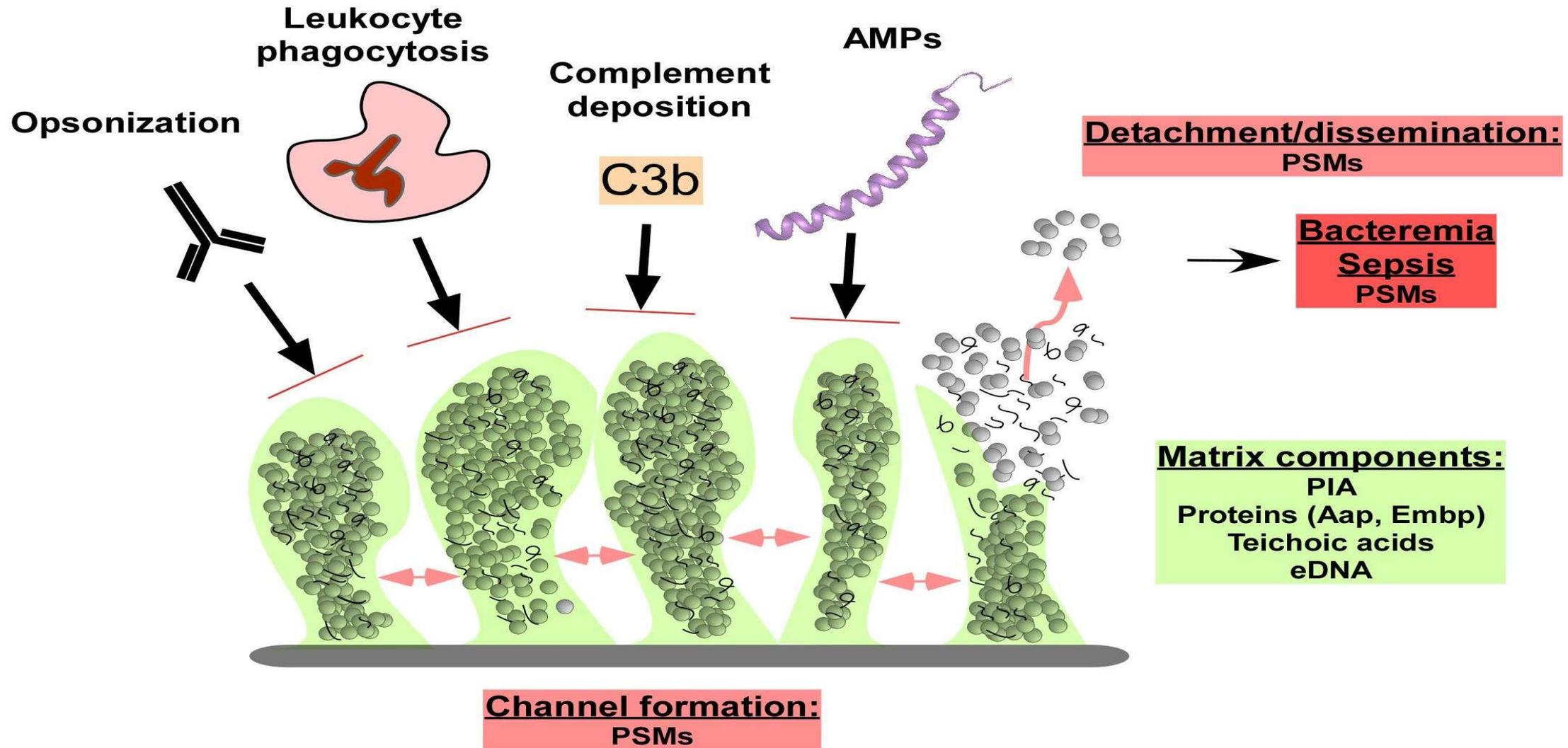


8 h

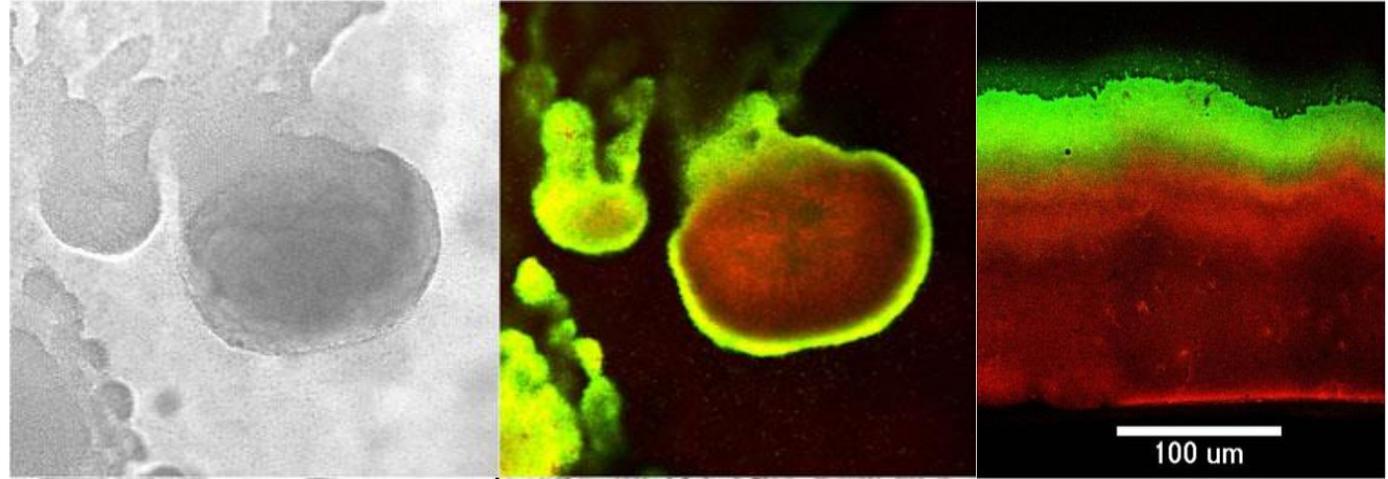


24 h

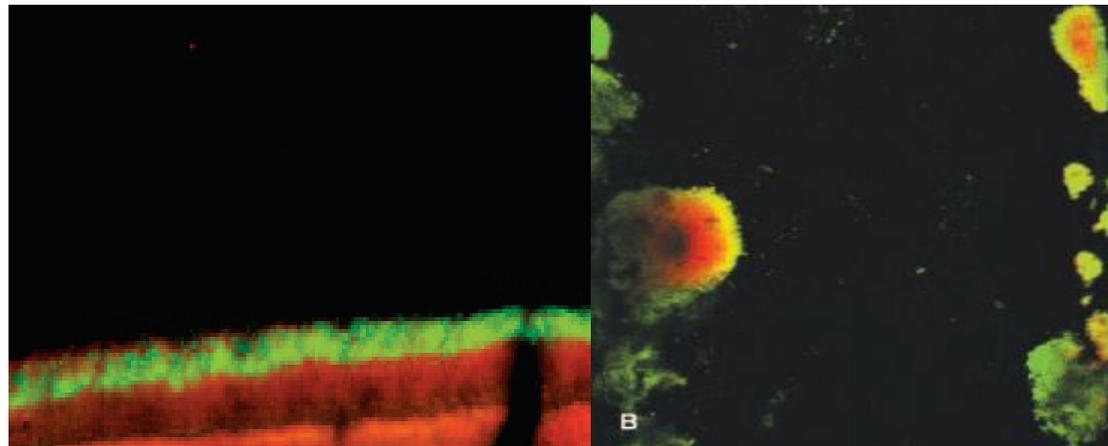




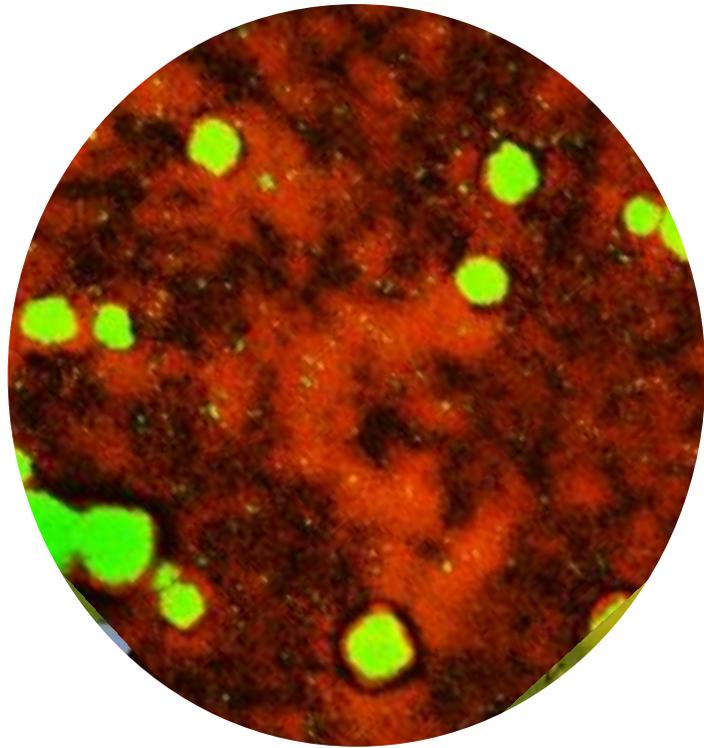
**Mesure de la synthèse  
protéique**  
Expression GFP



**Mesure de la synthèse  
ADN**  
5 bromo2-deoxyuridine  
(BrdU)



... des bactéries très peu actives



microcolonies biofilm = le village gaulois  
antibiotiques = les romains

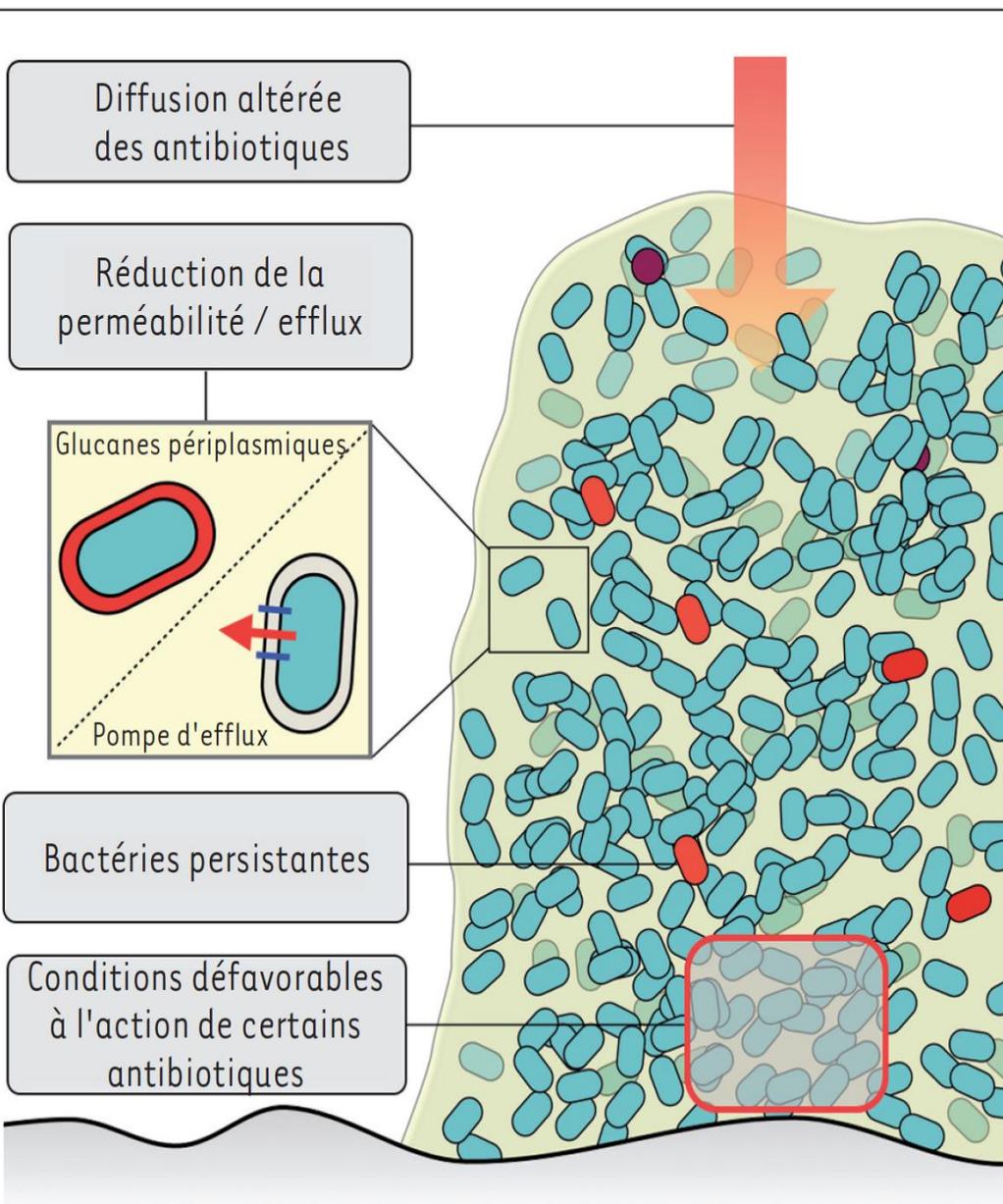
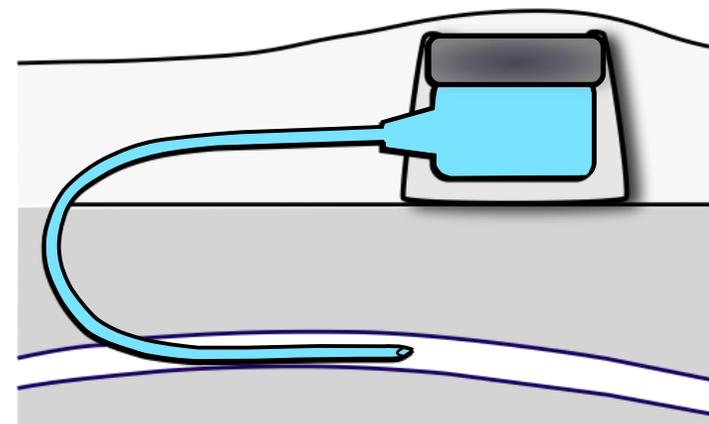
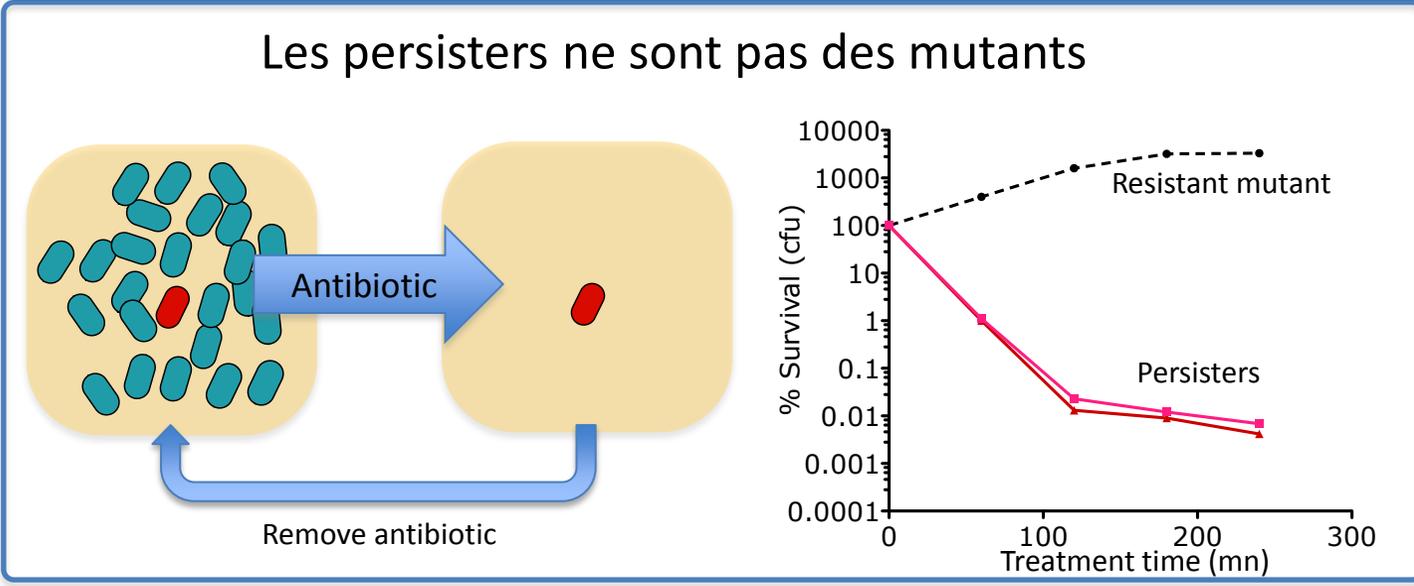
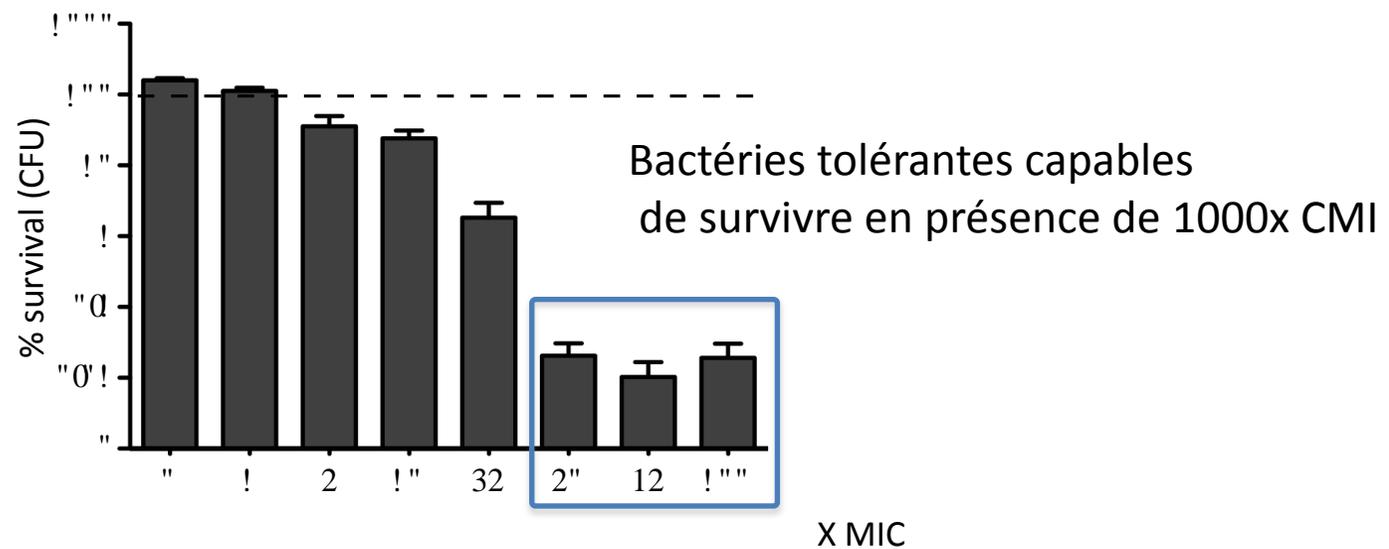
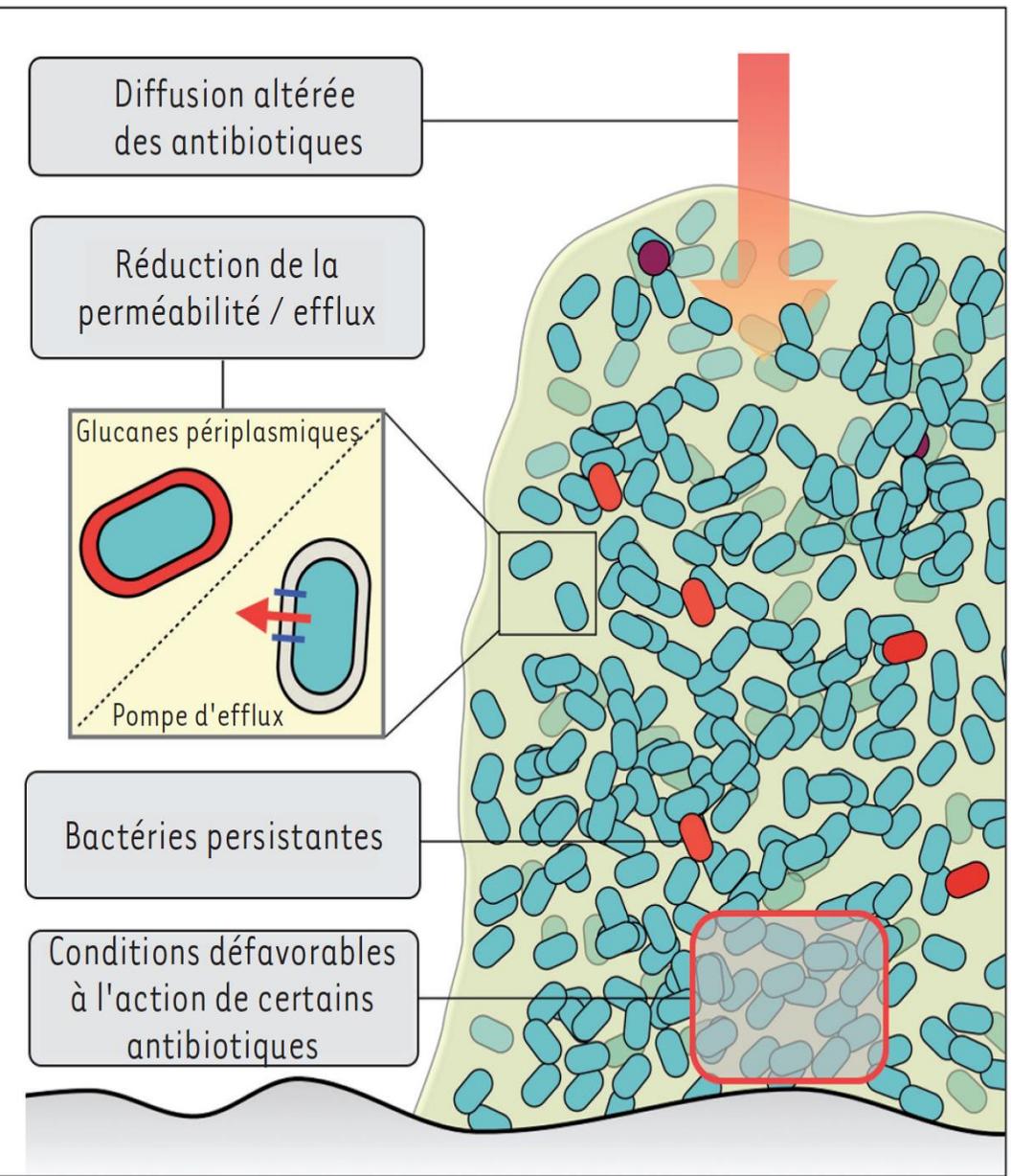


Table 1. Susceptibility testing results for planktonic and adherent (biofilm) staphylococci

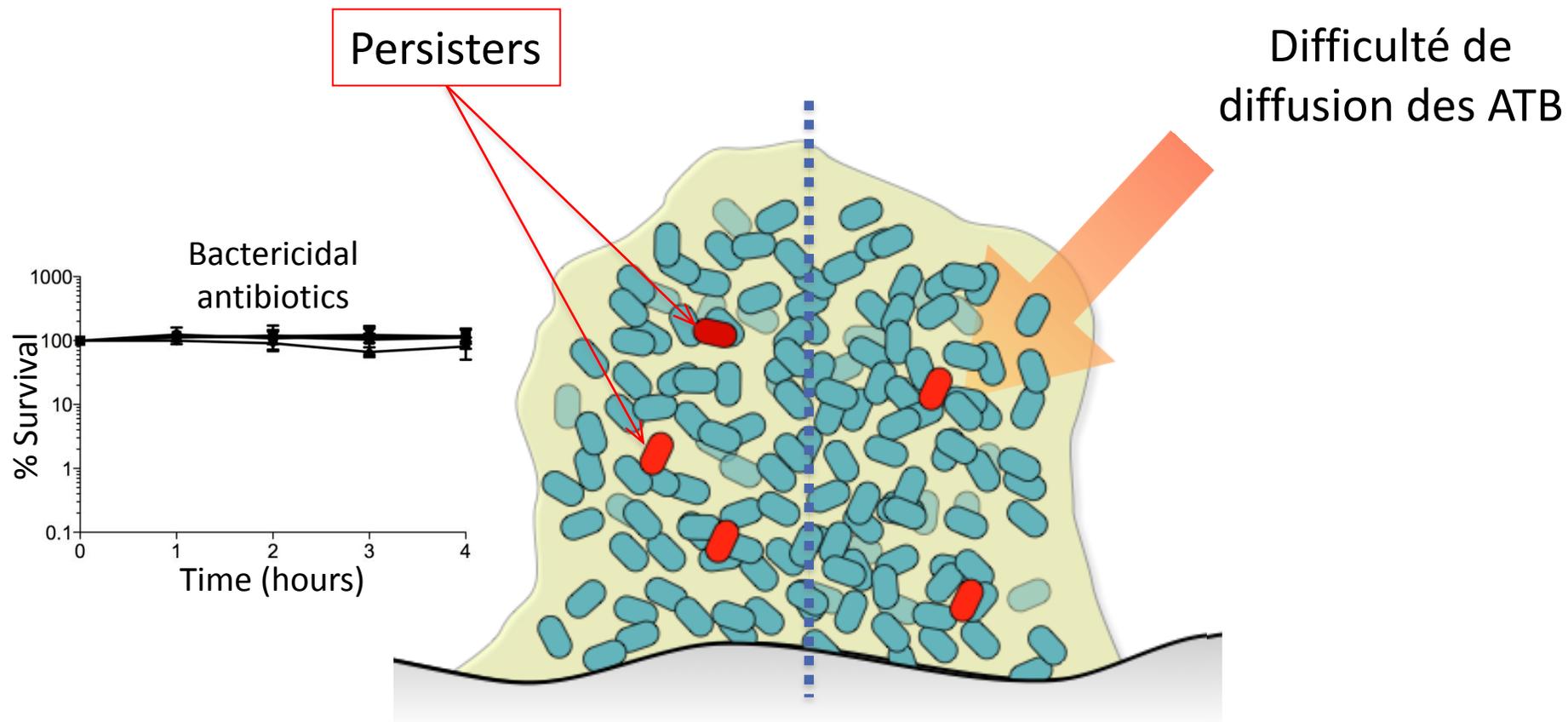
Drug	<i>S. epidermidis</i> (ATCC35984)		<i>S. aureus</i> (ATCC35556)					
	Planktonic organisms		Presence of biofilm		Planktonic organisms		Presence of biofilm	
	MIC (mg/l)	MBC (mg/l)	MBIC (mg/l)	MBEC (mg/l)	MIC (mg/l)	MBC (mg/l)	MBIC (mg/l)	MBEC (mg/l)
Daptomycin	0.5	0.5	4	8	0.25	0.25	4	16
Vancomycin	2	2	4	8	1	1	4	16

MBIC, minimum biofilm inhibitory concentration; MBEC, minimum biofilm eradication concentration.





# Comment lutter contre ces persisters ?



Lebeaux, D. *et al* 2015 J Antimicrob Chemother

Lebeaux, D. *et al* 2014 J Infect Dis

Chauhan A., Lebeaux, D. *et al* 2012 Antimicrob Agents Chemother

Chauhan A., Lebeaux, D. *et al* 2012 PLoS One

D'après Lebeaux et al.

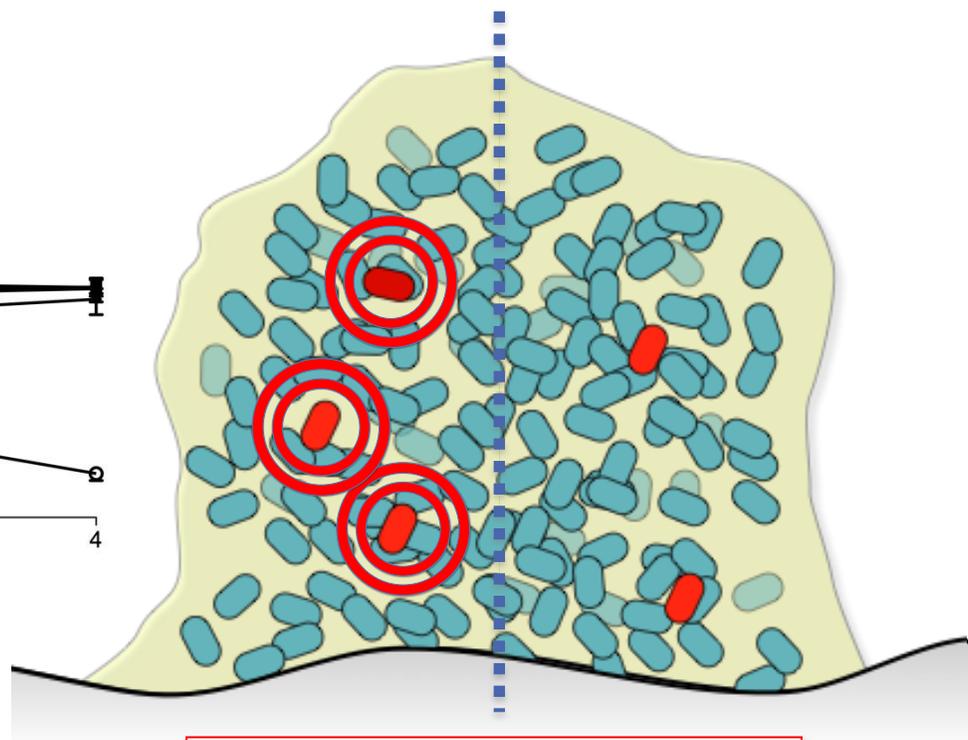
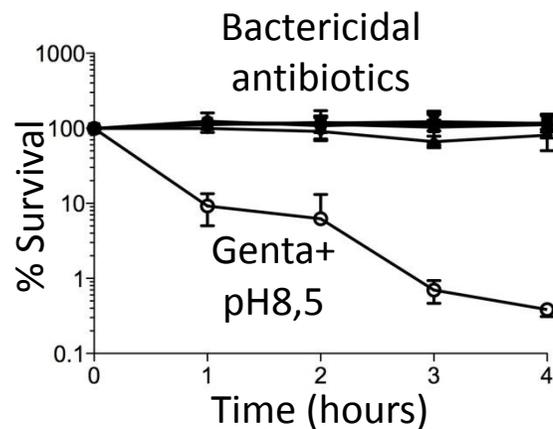
# Comment lutter contre ces persisters ?

Anti-persisters?

Anti-matrice  
+ antibiotiques ?

Modifier le pH

Chélater ?



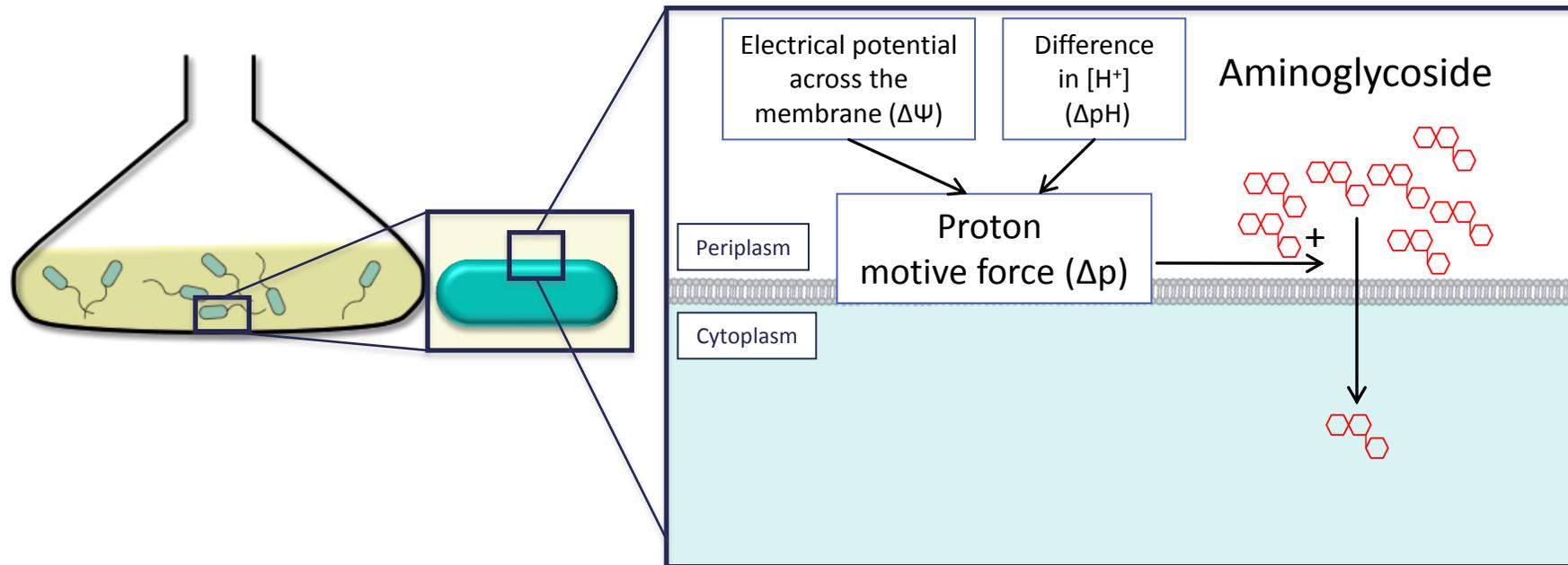
**Gentamicin + EDTA**

Lebeaux, D. *et al* 2015 J Antimicrob Chemother  
Lebeaux, D. *et al* 2014 J Infect Dis  
Chauhan A., Lebeaux, D. *et al* 2012 Antimicrob Agents Chemother  
Chauhan A., Lebeaux, D. *et al* 2012 PLoS One

Banin, E. *et al* AEM 2006  
Turakhia, M.H. *et al* AEM 1983

D'après Lebeaux et al.

# Comment lutter contre ces persisters ?



Organism tested	No. of strains tested	Median MIC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) at indicated pH					
		5.0	5.2	5.5	6.5	7.4	8.5
<i>Klebsiella</i>	13	125		62	7	2	0.5
<i>Proteus</i>	5	175		150	12	6	0.7
<i>Enterobacter</i>	10	162		40	5	2.5	0.5
<i>Serratia</i>	13	160		150	9.5	3	0.6
<i>S. aureus</i>	36		25	12.5		0.19	0.09

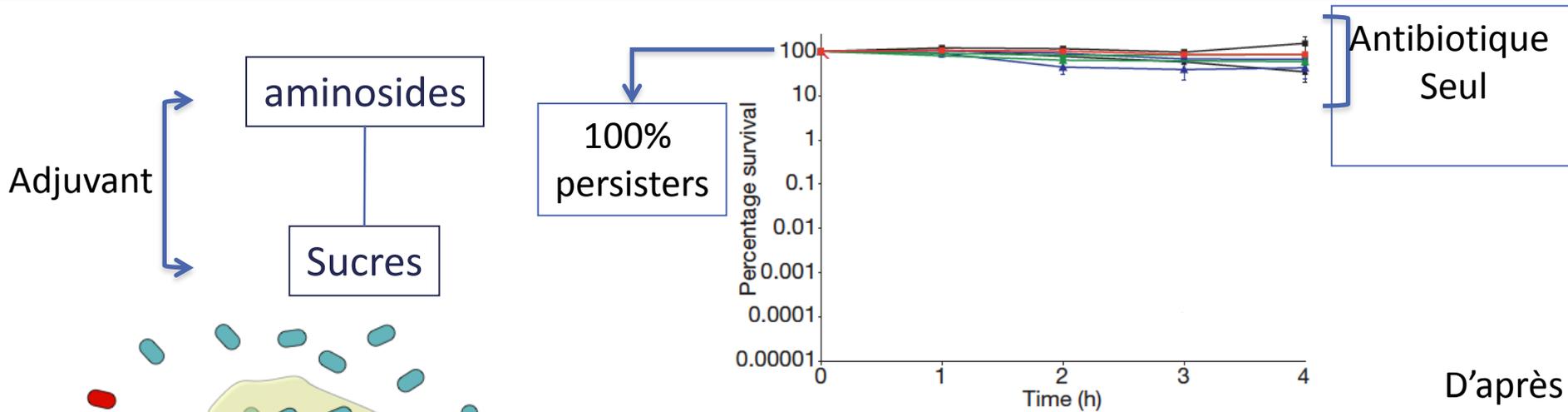
Sabath, L.D. *et al* 1974 Antimicrob Agents Chemother

Taber, H.W. *et al* 1987 Microbial Rev

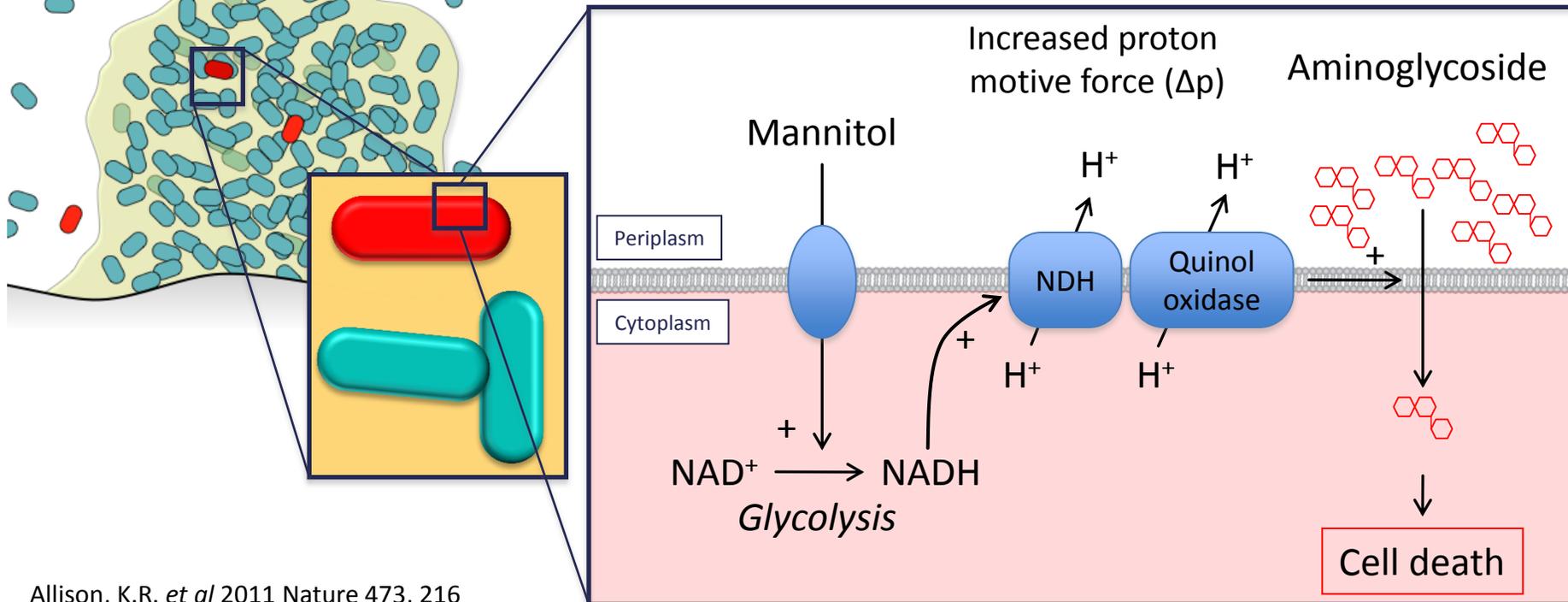
Lebeaux, D. *et al* 2014 J Infect Dis

D'après Lebeaux et al.

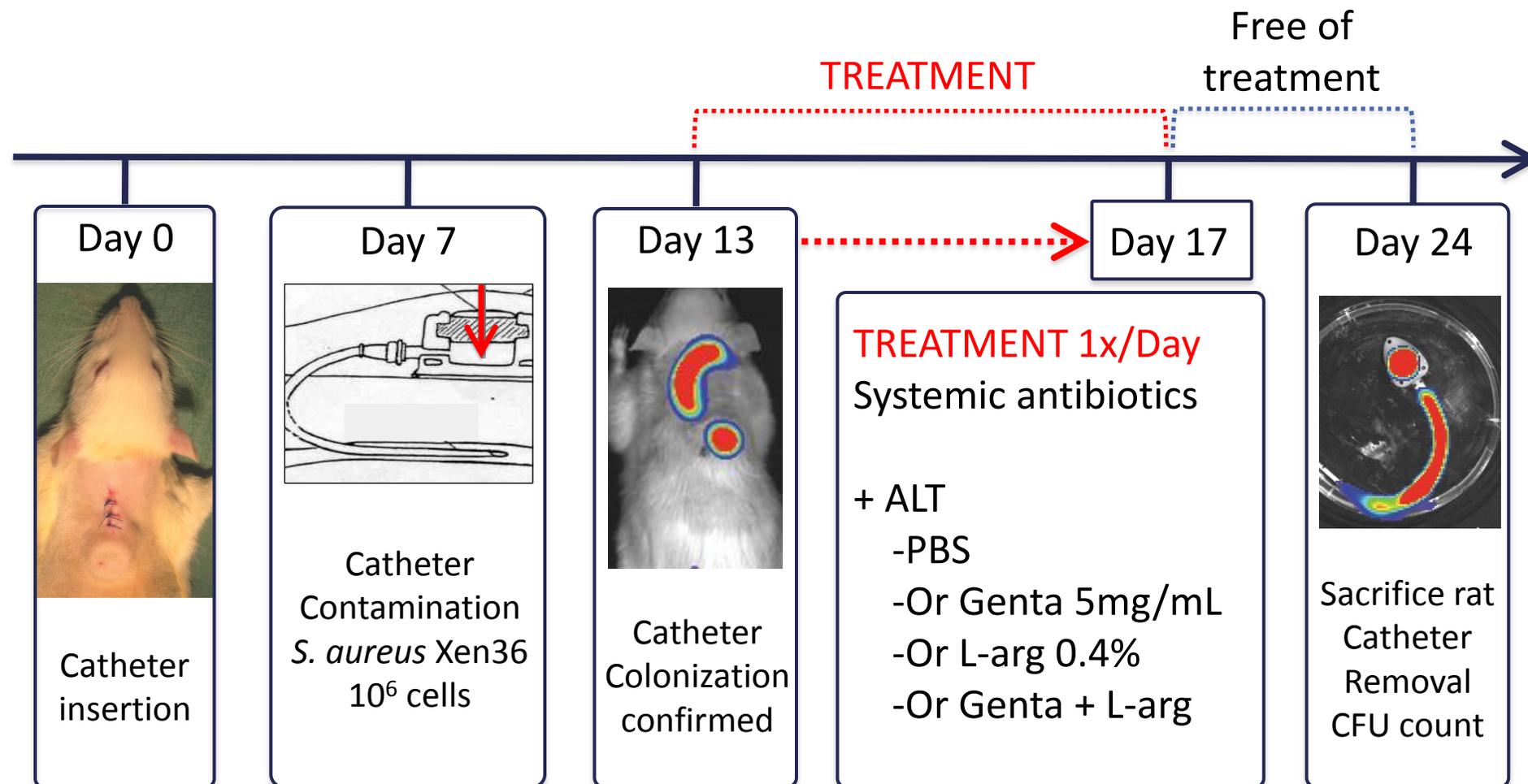
# How can we eradicate biofilms/persisters ?



D'après Lebeaux et al.

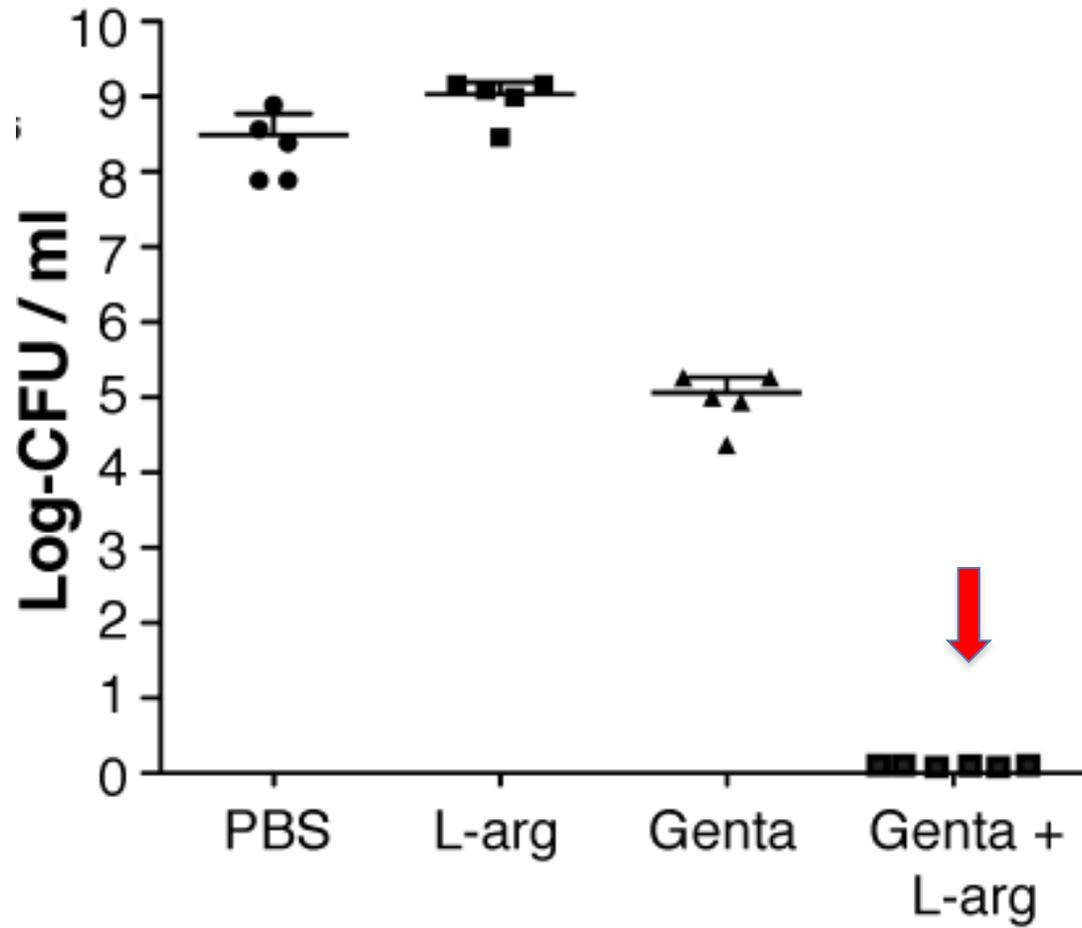


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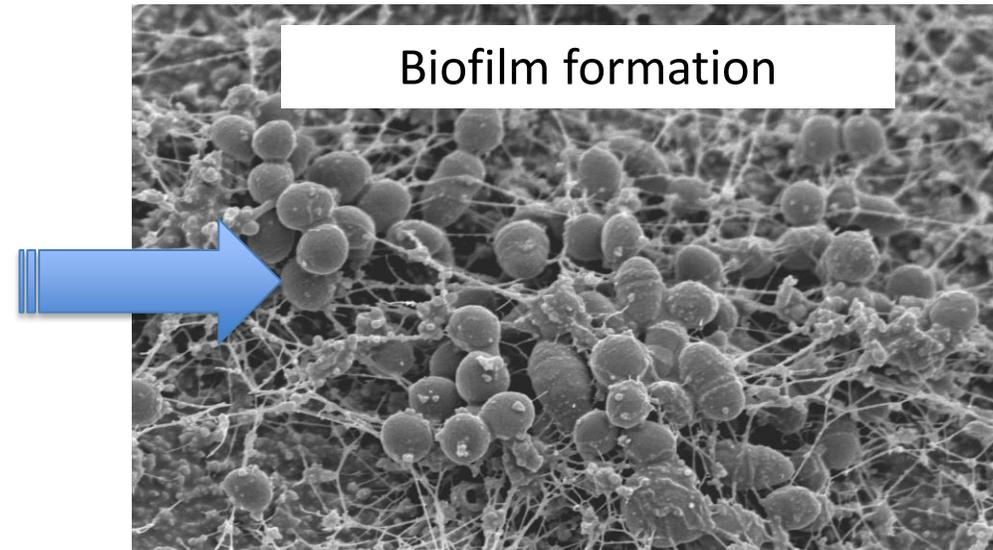
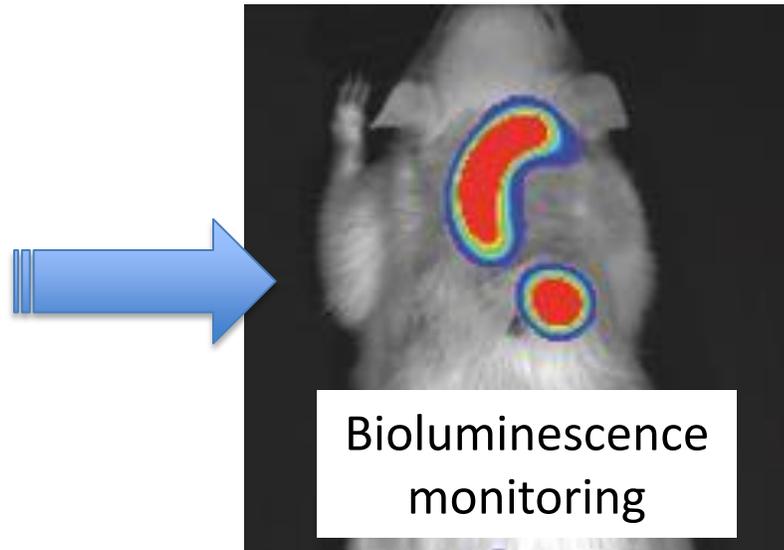
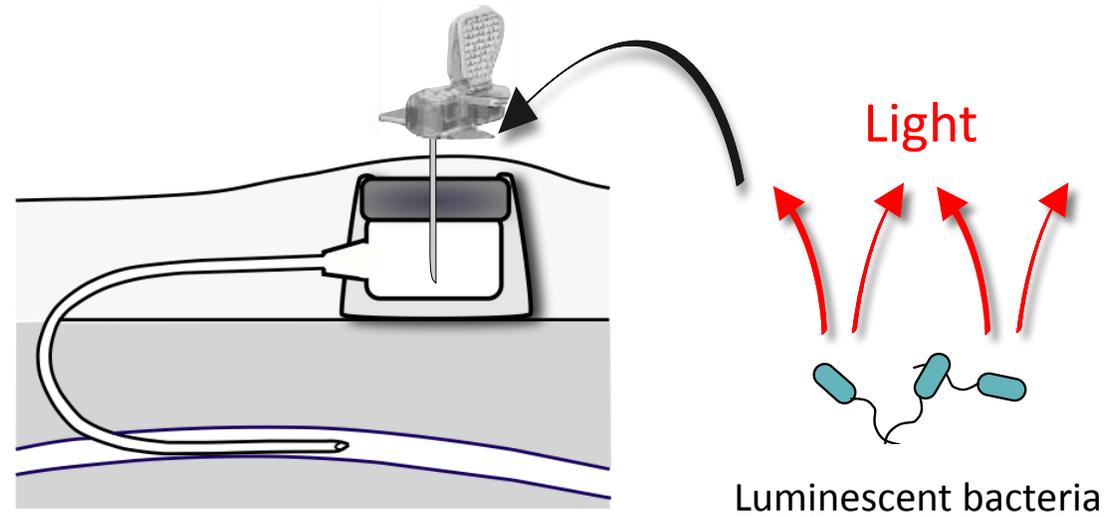


# L-arginine + gentamicin permet une éradication du biofilm

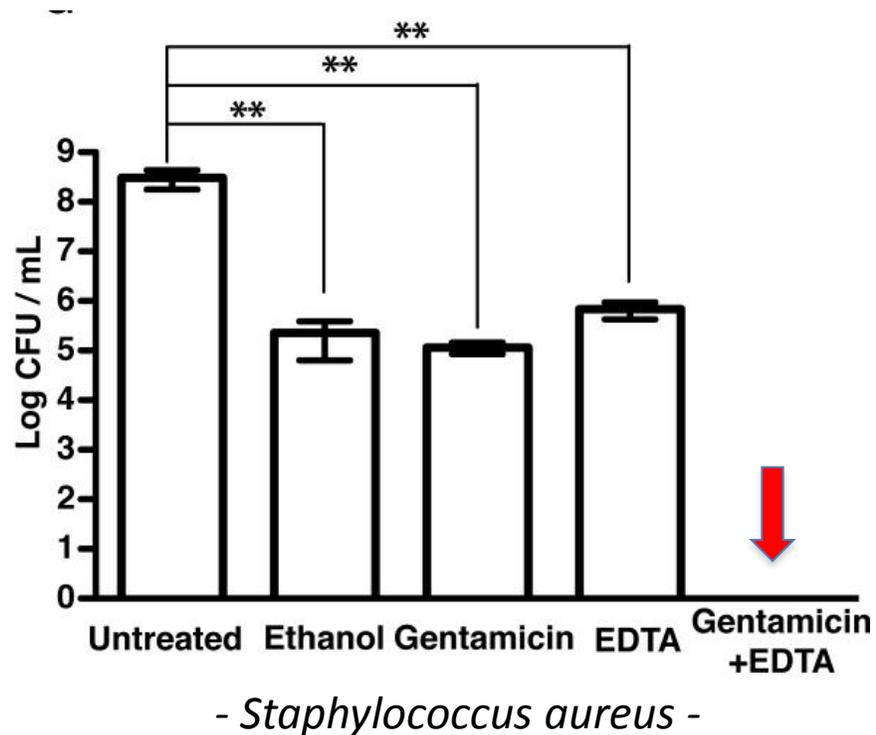
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# Nouvelles approches contre les biofilm sur cathéter



# Nouvelles approches contre les biofilm sur cathéter



## *in vivo* spectrum

- *S. aureus*
- *S. epidermidis*
- *E. coli*
- *P. aeruginosa*

## *in vitro*

- 18 clinical strains (CRBSI)

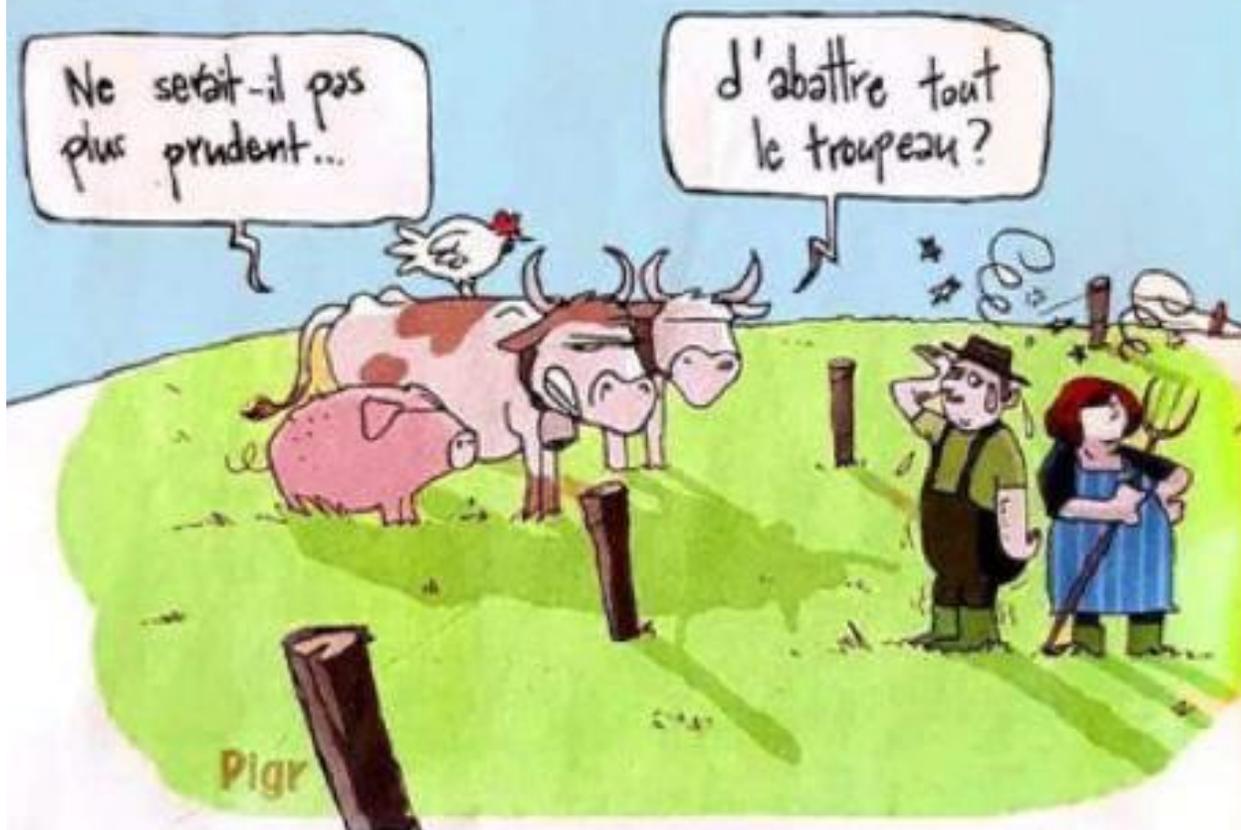
- Il est **dans la place** !
- Il est **sur-équipé**, même si équipé différemment d'une souche à l'autre
- Il **adhère** +++
- Il fait du **biofilm** dense +++ (régulation +++)
- Une fois dans le biofilm, **les antibiotiques ne l'atteignent plus**
- Il sait **disséminer** et donner des « **métastases septiques** »

Le mieux ... c'est de l'empêcher de commencer son implantation

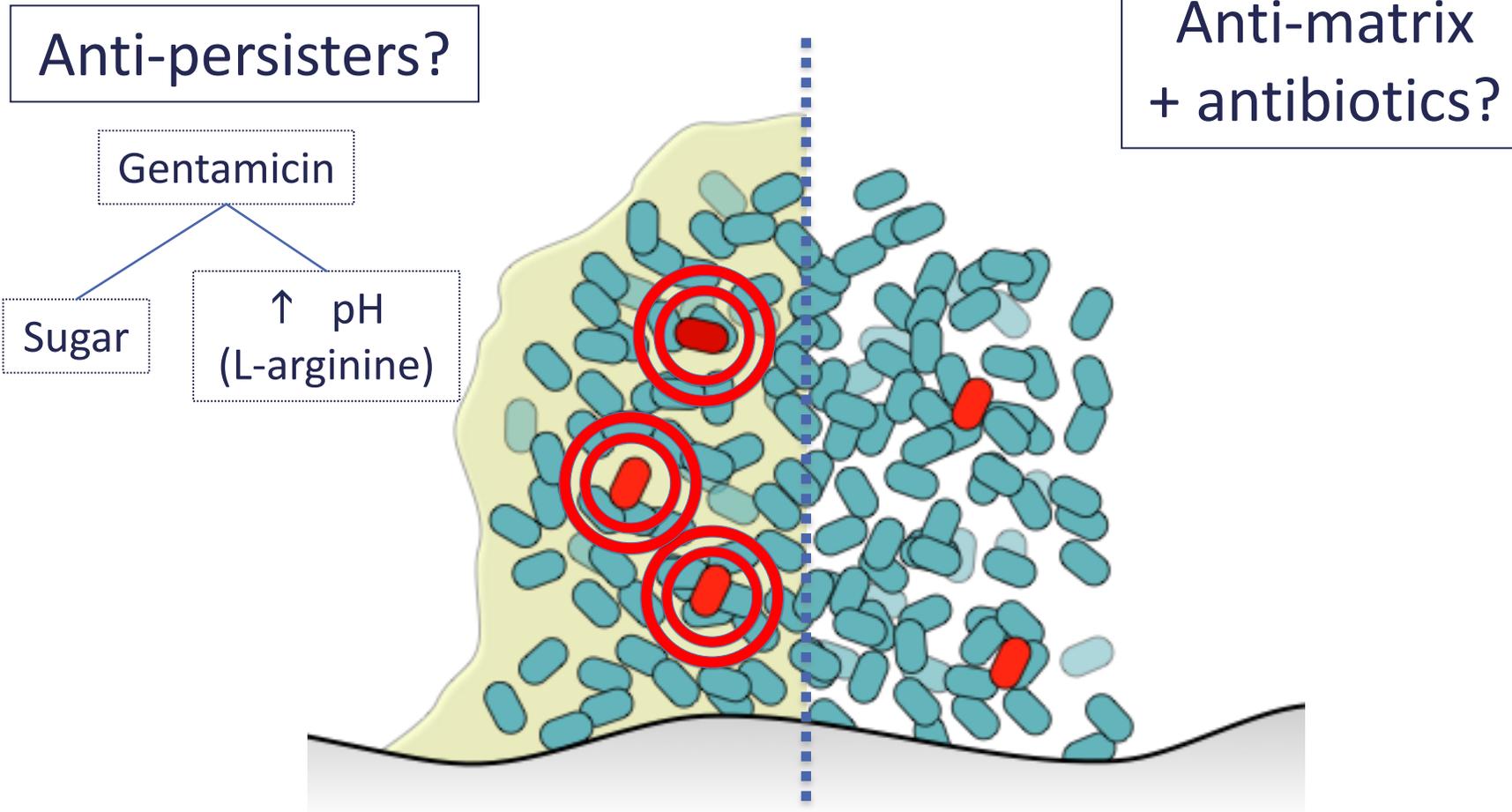
- ✓  **limiter la colonisation**
- ✓  **Dépister et décoloniser ("search and destroy")**
- ✓  **Ne pas contaminer à la pose du cathéter !**

**CQFD : connaître et respecter les protocoles de pose !**

## Après les épidémies porcines et aviaires: le coronavirus



# New approaches for biofilm eradication



Lebeaux, D. *et al* 2014 *J Infect Dis*  
Allison, K.R. *et al* 2011 *Nature* 473, 216