

An Outbreak of β -Lactamase *Klebsiella Pneumoniae* Carbapenemase 2-Producing *Klebsiella Pneumoniae* Bacteremia in Hematology Patients

Panagiotis Bacarakos¹, Maria Orfanidou², George Ganteris², Eleni Vagiakou², Panagiota Giakkoupi³, Evridiki Michalis¹ and Athanasios Galanopoulos^{1*}



¹Hematology Department, General Hospital "G. Gennimatas", Greece

²Department of Medical Microbiology, General Hospital "G. Gennimatas", Greece

³Department of Microbiology, National School of Public Health, Greece

*Corresponding author: Athanasios Galanopoulos, General "G. Gennimatas" Hospital, Hematology Department, 154 Mesogion street, 11527 Athens, Greece

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 📅 March 21, 2021

Published: 📅 April 30, 2021

Citation: Panagiotis B, Maria O, George G, Eleni V, Athanasios G. An Outbreak of β -Lactamase *Klebsiella Pneumoniae* Carbapenemase 2-Producing *Klebsiella Pneumoniae* Bacteremia in Hematology Patients. Biomed J Sci & Tech Res 35(3)-2021. BJSTR. MS.ID.005706.

ABSTRACT

We describe an outbreak of bacteremia due to carbapenem resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase-2 (KPC-2)- producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* occurred in the Hematology Department of a tertiary care Hospital in Greece. From November 2016 through May 2019, 16 patients with hematologic malignancies, with prolonged history of hospitalization and prolonged administration of antibiotics, were colonized (n= 3), or infected (n= 13) by KPC-2-producing *K.pneumoniae*. Clinical diagnoses included pneumonia (50 % of cases), bacteremia (75 %) and urinary tract infection (12 %). Overall, 18 KPC-producing *K.pneumoniae* isolates, mainly from blood (94 %), urine (25%), respiratory (31%), gastrointestinal tract (31%) and catheter tip (6%) were identified. Most patients received a colistin-containing combination treatment. Crude mortality was 93,8% but attributable mortality was 68,8%. The emergence of KPC-producing *K. pneumoniae* is associated with significant morbidity and mortality among hematologic patients, and warrants focus on rational use of antibiotics, enhancement of infection control measures and implementation of antibiotic resistance surveillance.

Keywords: Bacteraemia; KPC-2-Producing *K.Pneumoniae*; Outbreak; Hematologic Disorders

Introduction

Carbapenems are frequently used for severe hospital infections caused by *K. pneumoniae*, especially when isolates produce extended-spectrum β -lactamases (ESBLs) or have chromosomal cephalosporinases. The last decade, several studies have documented the emergence of carbapenem resistant *K. pneumoniae* (CR-KP) worldwide and in Greece. Data from the Greek System for the Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance [1] show that among *K. pneumoniae* blood isolates, carbapenem resistance increased from <1% in 2001 to 42% in medical wards and to 72% in intensive care units (ICUs). Carbapenem resistance is mainly due to the production of carbapenemases which is considered to

be the most important molecular mechanism. Carbapenemases belong to four molecular families but Classes A and B and D are of greater clinical importance. Classes A and B are distinguished by the hydrolytic mechanism at the active site. The carbapenemases of Class A utilize serine at their active sites, with KPC being the main representative. The carbapenemases of Class B contain at least one zinc atom at the active site, establishing them as metalloenzymes, with VIM and IMP representing the most prevalent enzymes [2]. In 2001, the first KPC-producing *K. pneumoniae* isolate was reported in North Carolina [3] and then several reports documented the emergence of Enterobacteriaceae strains from various species

producing b-lactamase KPC-2 and KPC-3 variants in the eastern USA and recently disseminated in other countries worldwide, such as France, Colombia, Israel and China [4-6]. There were two publications, one in late 2007 and the other in early 2008, reporting infections due to KPC-producing *K. pneumoniae* in two patients, one in Sweden and the other in France. Both patients had originally been hospitalized in Crete, Greece [7,8]. The same time period two other outbreaks of infections due to *K. pneumoniae* were identified in two Greek hospitals [9,10]. A surveillance study organized from February through December 2008 at 21 hospitals in Greece identified the presence of KPC-2-producing *K. pneumoniae* at 18 hospitals in Athens, Crete, and Thessaloniki. Among the 171 isolates studied, 97.1% belonged to the same pulse type, which was found at 17 hospitals, suggesting a nationwide dissemination of a hyperepidemic clone [11,12]. The aim of the present study was to describe the epidemiologic, microbiologic and clinical characteristics of the emergence of KPC-2 producing *K. pneumoniae* outbreak at a General Hospital, in Athens.

Material and Methods

Setting

We conducted a retrospective study of KPC-2 producing *K. pneumoniae* bacteremias occurring from November 2016 through May 2019, in the 42-bed adult Hematology department of the General Hospital of Athens "G. Gennimatas". This department includes a 15-bed day care Center, a 25-bed ward and a two-bed isolation unit. All rooms have their own toilet and washroom. During neutropenia, patients are cared for using strict contact and respiratory isolation procedures.

Bacteriological Studies

The identification and the initial susceptibility testing of *K. pneumoniae* strains isolated from clinical samples were performed by Kirby-Bauer method. MICs of imipenem, meropenem, ertapenem, tigecycline and colistin were determined by Vitek II automated system (bioMérieux, France) and by E-test method (AB Biodisk, bioMérieux) according to CLSI guidelines and interpretative criteria [13]. Suspect strains from colonization and infection were forwarded to the National School of Public Health in Athens for further identification. The presence of the blaKPC gene was confirmed by PCR using forward and reverse primers proposed by Queenan and Bush [2] and subsequent sequencing on both strands of the PCR products. Molecular typing was performed by pulsed field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) of XbaI-restricted genomic DNA [14]. Restriction fragments were separated through a 1% agarose using a contour-clamber homogeneous electric field DRIII apparatus (BioRad, Milano, Italy). Gel Compar II was used for classification of the isolates into PFGE types [11].

Infection Control Policies

Oropharyngeal and rectal swab samples were collected upon admission and weekly in all admitted patients in the Hematology ward. During the investigation of the outbreak, environmental samples were collected from the furniture as well as from tap and toilet water of the rooms. All medical and nurse staff used single-use gloves and facial masks and alcohol-based disinfectant. Each patient used facial mask and patient-allocated equipment and strict visiting rules were implemented for both patients and their visitors (limited visiting hours, only one visitor per patient, use of single-use gowns and facial masks).

Antimicrobial Management

Systemic antimicrobial prophylaxis is not routinely administered in our Center. The first line empirical combination, in febrile neutropenia, includes the combination of piperacillin-tazobactam or cefepime plus amikacin. Imipenem is used in second line regimen. Colistin is not included in standard guidelines and is used, where is imposed, at a dose of 4,5 million units as twice daily infusions.

Data Collection and Definitions

We retrospectively reviewed the medical records of patients with KPC-producing *K. pneumoniae* infections and collected demographic, clinical, and microbiological data. Clinical infections versus hospitalization and the outcome of infected patients were defined. Hospitalization for more than 2 days prior the isolation of KPC-producing *K. pneumoniae* was suggestive of acquisition in the Hematology ward. Patients who died during the 14-day period were considered clinical failures. Survived patients were considered to have microbiologic failure if subsequent cultures remained positive 3 days or more after the introduction of appropriate treatment. Nosocomial infections were defined by standard CDC definitions [15]. This study was approved by the Ethical Review Board of the "G. Gennimatas" General Hospital, Athens, Greece. Informed consent for the study was obtained from all patients.

Result

KPC-2 producing *K. pneumoniae* strains were isolated from 16 patients and 18 episodes of infections were identified (two patients developed KPC infection twice). The patients' characteristics are presented in Table 1. Acute myeloid leukemia was the underlying disease in 10 patients, non-Hodgkin lymphoma in two and acute lymphoblastic leukemia, chronic lymphoblastic leukemia, aplastic anemia and multiple myeloma, one each. Seven of them were males and nine were females and their median age was 70 years (range: 25-83). The median duration between admission and the isolation of KPC-2 strains was 24 days. Twelve patients were neutropenic

during the bacteremias. Colonization with identical strains were present either before (upper respiratory and rectal in two patients, upper respiratory in one) or after the bacteremias (rectal colonization in three patients, upper respiratory tract in one). In four cases, the same isolated strain was concurrently identified in

blood and other biological fluids. In three patients the strain was isolated from urine, pus, skin lesions and central venous catheter entry points. In another patient the isolated strain was later identified, in pus, sputum and in bronchoalveolar lavage.

Table I: Clinical characteristics of 16 patients colonized or infected with KPC-producing *K. Pneumoniae*.

Characteristic	No. (%) of Patients
Age, Median, Years (range)	70 (25-83)
Sex, No. of Patients	
Male	7
Female	9
Underlying Disease, No of Patients	
Acute myeloid leukaemia	10
Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	1
Chronic lymphoblastic leukaemia	1
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	2
Multiple myeloma	1
Aplastic anaemia	1
Source of First Isolation of KPC-2 <i>K. Pneumoniae</i>	
Blood	9
Feces	2
Bronchial secretions	0
Pus	0
Urine	3
Central venous catheter	1
Pharyngeal	3
Antibiotic Therapy During the Last Month Before KPC-2 <i>K. Pneumoniae</i>	
Third generation cephalosporins	0
Piperacillin-tazobactam	12
Carbapenems	1
Quinolones	1
Aminoglycosides	10
Colistin	0
Tigecycline	0
Outcome	
Recovery	1
Death	15
Crude mortality	15/16 (93,8%)
Attributable mortality	11/16 (68,8%)

Colonization or bacteremia from multiple pathogens, including multidrug resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *K. pneumoniae* (ESBL), vancomycin resistant *Enterococcus* and various fungi were concurrently identified in 12 patients with bacteremia from *K. pneumoniae*. All of the cases had either multiple or prolonged hospitalizations and all of them had received antibiotics for prophylaxis or treatment prior to the isolation of the pathogen. The

phenotype of antibiotic resistance was common in all of the strains isolated and was characterized by resistance to carbapenems (imipenem, meropenem, ertapenem) and quinolones (MIC \geq 4 μ g/ml) and by sensitivity to colistin, gentamicin, tetracycline and tigecycline. The molecular investigation identified them as KPC-2 producers, belonging to the same clone (pulsotype A), (Figure 1).

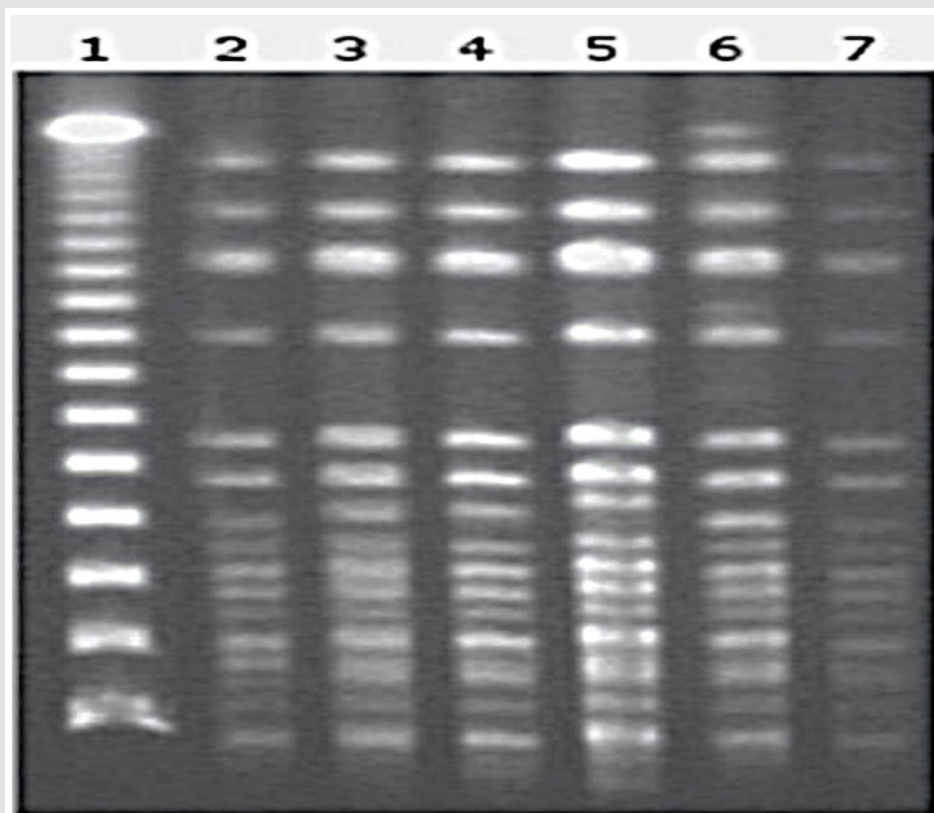


Figure 1: Molecular typing of representative *K. pneumoniae* clinical isolates. Line 1 Lambda Ladder PFG Marker; lines 2-7 KPC-producing *K. pneumoniae*.

All of the cases were treated with a combination of antibiotics (piperacillin / tazobactam+amikacin) as first line treatment during the period of the first positive blood culture. After the isolation of the pathogen all of them were treated with an antibiotic regimen containing colistin or gentamicin and tigecycline. Although the period between the onset of symptoms and the administration of an active antibiotic regimen was short, 13 of the patients had already developed sepsis and were supported with dopamine and/

or norepinephrin. Among the 16 patients, infection due to KPC-producing *K. pneumoniae* was considered to have contributed to death in 11/16 (68,8 %). One patient died of brain hemorrhage (not attributed to his infection), three died of infections caused by other bacteria, after having survived the KPC infection, and three survived. The clinical characteristics and outcomes of the 16 patients are shown in Supplemental Table 2.

Table 2: Demographic, clinical characteristics and outcome of 16 patients with clinical infection with KPC-producing *K. Pneumoniae*.

Patient	Age, Years	Previous colonization with a KPC-producing <i>K. pneumoniae</i> , source	Treatment Outcome	Antimicrobial Therapy Before Isolation of KPC-2 <i>K. pneumoniae</i>	Antimicrobial Therapy for the Present Infection	Comments	Susceptibility Phenotype of KPC-2 <i>K. pneumoniae</i>
1	81	No	Failure (Death)	Piperacillin-Tazobactam, Amikacin	Colistin, Gentamicin	KPC was also isolated in urine samples	Colistin, Gentamicin, Tigecycline, Tetracycline
2	70	No	Failure (Death)	Piperacillin-Tazobactam, Amikacin	Colistin, Vancomycin	Patient was neutropenic	Colistin, Gentamicin, Tigecycline, Tetracycline
3	74	Yes, Pharyngeal-Rectal	Failure (Death)	Piperacillin-Tazobactam, Linezolid, Metronidazole	Colistin added	<i>P. Aeruginosa</i> and <i>E. Faecium (VRE)</i> were also isolated from blood samples prior to the KPC isolation. The patient was neutropenic	Colistin, Gentamicin, Tigecycline, Tetracycline

4	25	No	Failure (Death)		Colistin added	KPC was also isolated in pharyngeal, rectal and pus samples. The patient was neutropenic	Colistin, Tigecycline
5	42	No	Successful (Death from another cause)	Piperacillin-Tazobactam, Amikacin	Colistin	<i>S. Epidermidis</i> and <i>E. Faecium</i> were also isolated in urine samples.	Colistin, Gentamicin Tigecycline
6	75	No	Failure (Death)	Piperacillin-Tazobactam, Vancomycin	Colistin added	<i>E. Faecium</i> and <i>E. Clocae</i> were also isolated in blood, rectal and pus samples. The patient was neutropenic	Colistin, Tigecycline
7	64	No	Failure (Death)	Piperacillin-Tazobactam, Amikacin	Colistin and Vancomycin were added	<i>E. Faecium</i> and <i>C. Crusei</i> were isolated in blood samples	Colistin, Gentamicin, Tigecycline, Tetracycline
8	70	No	Failure (Death)	Piperacillin-Tazobactam, Amikacin	Colistin, Gentamicin	The patient was neutropenic	Colistin, Gentamicin, Tigecycline, Tetracycline
9	73	No	Failure (Death)	Piperacillin-Tazobactam, Amikacin	Colistin, Gentamicin and later Vancomycin added	The patient was neutropenic	Colistin, Gentamycin, Tigecycline, Tetracycline
10	70	No	Failure (Death)	Piperacillin-Tazobactam, Amikacin	Colistin and Vancomycin added	KPC was also isolated in rectal samples. <i>E. Faecium</i> , <i>E. Coli</i> and <i>Pr. mirabilis</i> were also isolated. The patient was neutropenic	Colistin, Gentamicin n, Tigecycline, Tetracycline
11	69	No (at the initial infection), Yes (regarding the second infection)	Successful (Discharge)	Moxifloxacin	Colistin (at the initial infection). Colistin, Gentamicin, Tigecycline (regarding the second infection)	KPC was also isolated in sputum, pus and BAL samples during the second infection. <i>K. Pneumoniae</i> (ESBL) was also isolated in blood, pus and central venous catheter at the time of the first infection and <i>E. Faecalis</i> and <i>E. Coli</i> were also isolated in urine samples during the second infection. The patient was neutropenic during the first infection	Gentamicin, Tigecycline, Tetracycline
12	63	Yes Pharyngeal-Rectal	Failure (Death)	Piperacillin-Tazobactam, Amikacin	Colistin		Colistin, Gentamicin, Tigecycline
13	70	No	Successful twice (Death)	Piperacillin-Tazobactam, Amikacin at the time of the first infection. Nothing at the time of the second infection	Colistin, Gentamicin twice	<i>S.Epidermidis</i> was also isolated in from blood culture during the first infection. <i>P. Aeruginosa</i> was isolated from blood samples after the recovery from the second infection and was the cause of death. The patient was neutropenic both of the times.	Colistin, Gentamycin, Tigecycline, Tetracycline

14	83	Yes pharyngeal	Successful (Death)		Colistin	<i>P. Aeruginosa</i> was isolated from urethral samples after the recovery from the first infection and was the cause of death.	Colistin, Gentamicin, Tigecycline, Tetracycline
15	75	No	Successful (Death)	Piperacillin-Tazobactam, Amikacin	Colistin, Gentamicin	Galactomannan was positive in blood samples. The patient was neutropenic.	Colistin, Gentamicin, Tigecycline, Tetracycline
16	60	No	Failure (Death)	Meropenem, Vancomycin, Aztreonam.	Colistin	<i>E. faecium</i> was isolated from pus samples prior to the KPC isolation	Colistin, Gentamicin, Tigecycline, Tetracycline

Discussion

The emergence of multidrug-resistant Gram-negative bacteria causing nosocomial infections is growing worldwide and has become a great challenge especially for clinicians and the Public Health System. KPC-producing bacteria are frequently misclassified as carbapenem-susceptible by routine susceptibility testing and should be suspected with ertapenem resistance [16]. We describe an outbreak of KPC-2-producing *K. pneumoniae* infection at the Hematology Department of a Greek Hospital highlighting the high mortality in the cohort of our patients. Prolonged hospitalization, ICU admission, mechanical ventilation, solid organ and stem cell transplantation, poor functional status and prolonged antimicrobial exposure to cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones, carbapenems and glycopeptides have been implicated as risk factors for acquisition of KPC-2-producing *K. pneumoniae* [17]. In our study, all infected patients with the KPC-producing strain had previously been treated with extended spectrum cephalosporins which may have contributed to the selection of KPC-2-producing *K. pneumoniae* strains in our setting, along with other risk factors as prolonged hospitalization and immunosuppression.

The outbreak strain corresponds to the predominant KPC variant (KPC-2) which has been recently published [18]. Currently, not only the KPC-2 enzyme but also the VIM-type is spread in Greece [19,20]. Recent epidemiology studies have shown that the outbreak of MBL-producing *K. pneumoniae* infection was polyclonal, while that of KPC-2 producing *K. pneumoniae* infection was monoclonal [11,12]. The epidemiological profile of the present outbreak was monoclonal similar to that described in US hospitals [21,22] and different from the polyclonal profile of the outbreak observed in Israel [6]. In our study, the monoclonal type of the outbreak and failure to isolate the implicated pathogen in the environmental stuff, implicates the poor adherence to hand hygiene among health-care personnel and patient-to-patient spread of the pathogen as the main mechanism of transmission of the KPC strain, as was also reported in previous studies [12].

Based on the susceptibility profile of the isolates, our patients were treated with combinations containing colistin, gentamicin and tigecycline. The optimal treatment for infections caused by KPC-producing isolates is still unknown. Agents shown to have in vitro activity against isolates harbouring KPCs include tigecycline, tetracyclines, polymyxins and the aminoglycosides. Tigecycline, a broad-spectrum, bacteriostatic minocycline derivative, is not considered adequate monotherapy for CR-KP infections, especially for nosocomial pneumonia and bloodstream infections [23,24]. Colistin, an antimicrobial peptide with activity against Gram-negative pathogens, known since 1950, is used for the treatment of carbapenem-resistant organisms. It is a concentration-dependent bactericidal antibiotic against CR-KP and other carbapenem resistant strains. Higher dose colistin regimens are relatively effective with acceptable and reversible nephrotoxicity in the treatment of life-threatening infections, provided doses are adjusted in accordance with renal function [24]. Among aminoglycosides, gentamicin is an active agent against some CR-KP strains and can be an important component of combination regimens in bloodstream or urinary tract infections. Although isolates are carbapenem-resistant in vitro, recent studies reported that carbapenem-containing combination regimens had significantly lower mortality rate compared with patients who received non carbapenem-containing regimens (12 vs 41%; $p=0,006$), especially in cases where the MIC of the infecting isolate was $<4\text{mg/l}$ [25].

In our study, the crude and attributable mortality rates (93,8% and 68,8%, respectively) associated with CR-KP bacteremia were striking, much higher than those reported in previous studies. High crude and attributable mortality rates (71,9% and 50%, respectively), but still lower than ours, have been recently reported in Israel [26]. Mortality rates ranging from 25 to 47% have been reported by others with fatal outcome in bacteremia cases [21,27,28]. Our study included only hematological patients, most of whom were elderly with previous long hospitalizations after multiple cycles of chemotherapy and neutropenic during

the isolation of the CR-KP strain, having different and significant comorbidities. Of note, all patients had blood stream infection (previous studies were not focused on bacteremia) and 70,5% were in septic shock. Neutropenic febrile patients who present in shock have extremely poor outcomes irrespective of type of initial antibiotic therapy with similar high mortality rates of 82% [27,28]. Concomitant colonization or infections with other pathogens such as multidrug resistant *P. Aeruginosa*, VRE and fungi (in 61% of patients) might have aggravated the overall mortality rate. The strict implementation of the infection control measures, especially health-care personnel adherence to recommendations for gown and glove use at the hospital, appropriate hand hygiene (hand washing or using a waterless alcohol-based hand rub before and after patient contact), patient cohorting, pharyngeal and perirectal surveillance cultures in newly admitted and already hospitalized patients, finally resulted to control the outbreak [29,30].

Conclusion

In summary, we described the emergence of KPC-2 producing *K.pneumoniae* in a Hematology Unit, which is still a major problem between immunocompromised patients, with striking mortality rates in hospitalized hematology patients. This condition underscores the urgent need for institutions to develop strategies to limit and control carbapenem-resistant outbreaks which warrants a good collaboration between clinicians, pharmacologists, microbiologists and infection control professionals.

Conflict of Interest

Nil.

References

1. Greek System for the Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance.
2. Qeenan AM, Bush K (2007) Carbapenemases: the versatile β -lactamases. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 20: 440-458.
3. Yigit H, Queenan AM, Anderson GJ, A Domenech-Sanchez, JW Biddle, et al. (2001) Novel carbapenem-hydrolyzing β -lactamase KPC-1 from a carbapenem-resistant strain of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 45: 1151-1161.
4. Dortet L, Radu I, Gautier Vr, Blot Fo, Chachaty E, et al. (2008) Intercontinental travels of patients and dissemination of plasmid-mediated carbapenemase KPC-3 associated with OXA-9 and TEM-1. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 61: 455-457.
5. Walther-Rasmussen J, Hoiby N (2007) Class A carbapenemases. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 60: 470-482.
6. Leavitt A, Navon-Venezia S, Chmelnitsky I, Schwaber MJ, Carmeli Y (2007) Emergence of KPC-2 and KPC-3 in carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strains in an Israeli hospital. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 51: 3026-3029.
7. Tegmark Wisell K, Haeggman S, Gezelius L, Thompson O, Gustafsson I, et al. (2007) Identification of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase in Sweden. *Euro Surveill* 12(51).
8. Cuzon G, Naas T, Demachy MC, Nordmann P (2008) Plasmid-mediated carbapenem hydrolyzing β -lactamase KPC-2 in *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolate from Greece. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 52: 796-797.
9. Maltezou HC, Giakkoupi P, Maragos A, M Bolikas, V Raftopoulos, et al. (2009) Outbreak of infections due to KPC-2-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in a hospital in Crete (Greece). *J Infect* 58: 213-219.
10. Pournaras S, Protonotariou E, Voulgari E, Ioulia Kristo, Evangelia Dimitroulia, et al. (2009) Clonal spread of KPC- 2 carbapenemase-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strains in Greece. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 64: 348-352.
11. Giakkoupi P, Maltezou H, Polemis M, Pappa O, Saroglou G, et al. (2009) Greek System for the Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance. KPC-2-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* infections in Greek hospitals are mainly due to a hyperepidemic clone. *Euro Surveill* 14.
12. Souli M, Galani I, Antoniadou A, Papadomichelakis E, Poulakou G, et al. (2010) An outbreak of infection due to β -Lactamase *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase 2-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in a Greek University Hospital: molecular characterization, epidemiology, and outcomes. *Clin Infect Dis* 50: 364-373.
13. (2009) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Guidance for control of infections with carbapenem-resistant or carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae in acute care facilities. *Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 58: 256-260.
14. Giakkoupi P, Xanthaki A, Kanelopoulou M, Vlahaki A, Miriagou V, et al. (2003) VIM-1 metallo- β -lactamase-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strains in Greek hospitals. *J Clin Microbiol* 41: 3893-3896.
15. (2002) National Nosocomial Infections Surveillance System. National Nosocomial Infections Surveillance System report: data summary from January 1992 to June 2002. *Am J Infect Control* 30: 458-475.
16. Arnold RS, Thom KA, Sharma S, Phillips M, Johnson JK, et al. (2011) Emergence of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase (KPC)- producing bacteria. *South Med J* 104: 40-45.
17. Schwaber MJ, Klarfeld-Lidji S, Navon-Venezia S, Schwartz D, Leavitt A, et al. (2008) Predictors of carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* acquisition among hospitalized adults and effect of acquisition on mortality. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 52: 1028-1033.
18. Woodford N, Turton JF, Livermore DM (2011) Multiresistant Gram-negative bacteria: the role of high-risk clones in the dissemination of antibiotic resistance. *FEMS Microbiol Rev* 35: 736-755.
19. Vatopoulos A. (2008) 2008 High rates of metallo- β -lactamase-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Greece. A review of the current evidence. *Euro Surveill* 13(4).
20. Poulou A, Spanakis N, Pournaras S, Pitiriga V, Ranellou K, et al. (2010) Recurrent healthcare-associated community-onset infections due to *Klebsiella pneumoniae* producing VIM-1 metallo- β -lactamase. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 65: 2538-2542.
21. Woodford N, Tierno PM Jr, Young K, Luke Tysall, Marie-France I Paleou, et al. (2004) Outbreak of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* producing a new carbapenem-hydrolyzing class A β -lactamase KPC-3, in a New York medical center. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 48: 4793-4799.
22. Bratu S, Mooty M, Nichani S, David Landman, Carl Gullans, et al. (2005) Emergence of KPC-possessing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Brooklyn, New York: epidemiology and recommendations for detection. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 49: 3018-3020.
23. Tasina E, Haidich AB, Kokkali S, Arvanitidou M (2011) Efficacy and safety of tigecycline for the treatment of infectious diseases: a meta-analysis. *Lancet Infect. Dis* 11: 834-844.
24. Petrosillo N, Giannella M, Lewis R, Viale P (2013) Treatment of carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae*: The state of the art. *Expert Rev. AntiInfect Ther* 11: 159-177.
25. Daikos GL, Markogiannakis A (2011) Carbapenemase producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae*: (when) might we still consider treating with carbapenems? *Clin Microbiol Infect* 17: 1135-1141.

26. Borer A, Saidel-Odes L, Riesenber K, Eskira S, Peled N, et al. (2009) Attributable mortality rate for carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* bacteremia. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 30: 972-976.
27. Bradford PA, Bratu S, Urban C, Visalli M, Mariano N, et al. (2004) Emergence of carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella* species possessing the class A carbapenem-hydrolyzing KPC-2 and inhibitor-resistant TEM-30 β -lactamases in New York city. *Clin Infect Dis* 39: 55-60.
28. Bratu S, Landman D, Haag R, Recco R, Eramo A, et al. (2005) Rapid spread of carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in New York city. *Arch Intern Med* 165: 1430-1435.
29. Linden PK, Kusne S, Coley K, Fontes P, Kramer DJ, et al. (2003) Use of parenteral colistin for the treatment of serious infection due to antimicrobial-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. *Clin Infect Dis* 37: e154-160.
30. Malik I, Hussain M, Yousuf H (2001) Clinical characteristics and therapeutic outcome of patients with febrile neutropenia who present in shock: need for better strategies. *J Infect* 42: 120-125.

ISSN: 2574-1241

DOI: 10.26717/BJSTR.2021.35.005706

Athanasios Galanopoulos. Biomed J Sci & Tech Res



This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License

Submission Link: <https://biomedres.us/submit-manuscript.php>



Assets of Publishing with us

- Global archiving of articles
- Immediate, unrestricted online access
- Rigorous Peer Review Process
- Authors Retain Copyrights
- Unique DOI for all articles

<https://biomedres.us/>