

## ***In vitro* Antimicrobial Activity of the Aminoglycoside Arbekacin Tested Against Oxacillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* Isolated in Brazilian Hospitals**

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Arbekacin is an aminoglycoside used in Japan for treating infections caused by gentamicin and oxacillin-resistant *S. aureus* (ORSA). The objective of this study was to determine the *in vitro* antimicrobial activity of arbekacin against 454 clinical isolates of ORSA. The isolates were consecutively collected between January and July, 2000, from patients hospitalized in 8 Brazilian medical centers. The antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed by disk diffusion method according to NCCLS recommendations. The vast majority of the isolates, 453 strains (99.8%), were considered susceptible to arbekacin based on the criteria proposed by the Requirements for Antibiotic Products of Japan. Only 1 isolate (0.2%) was classified as resistant. On the other hand, high rates of resistance were demonstrated for other aminoglycosides, such as gentamicin (97.6% resistance) and amikacin (97.0% resistance). Resistance rate was also high for ciprofloxacin (98.0%). All isolates were considered susceptible to vancomycin. The excellent *in vitro* antimicrobial activity of arbekacin demonstrated in this study indicates that this antimicrobial agent may play an important role in the treatment of severe ORSA infections, especially those that show poor clinical response with vancomycin monotherapy. Since the aminoglycosides should not be used as monotherapy to treat Gram positive infections, further studies evaluating *in vitro* and *in vivo* synergistic activity of arbekacin combinations are necessary to clarify the clinical role of this aminoglycoside.

**Key Words:** *Staphylococcus aureus*, arbekacin, oxacillin-resistant, ORSA, antimicrobial resistance, nosocomial Infections.

Infections due to ORSA strains represent a serious clinical and epidemiologic problem, especially among seriously ill inpatients [1]. Most strains of ORSA exhibit high-level resistance to most commercially available antimicrobial agents. Vancomycin has been the main antimicrobial agent

for treating infections caused by ORSA [1, 2]. However, *S. aureus* with intermediate resistance to glycopeptides has been reported in Japan, USA, France, and Hong Kong [3,4]. Although the level of resistance is low, treatment with vancomycin failed in most of the reported cases, raising concerns that treatment of ORSA infections may become even more problematic in the future [3, 4].

The vast majority of *S. aureus* strains with reduced susceptibilities to vancomycin, described until now have initially been ORSA strains that developed decreased susceptibility to vancomycin after prolonged exposure to this compound [3, 4]. The prolonged use of vancomycin will likely lead to additional resistance by Gram positive organisms. Therefore, the potential for continuing emergence of *S. aureus* strains with intermediate resistance to vancomycin increases the need for new therapeutic options [5].

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Aminoglycosides have been used to treat bacterial infections for a long time [1]. The critical resistance mechanisms to aminoglycoside antibiotics in bacteria of clinical importance are the enzymatic *N*-acetylation, *O*-nucleotidylation and *O*-phosphorylation, that generally results in the inactivation of these compounds [6]. The genes for these aminoglycoside-modifying enzymes are located mainly on plasmids [7]. Organisms expressing resistance due to decreased aminoglycoside permeability have also been reported, and resistance due to altered target (ribosome modifications) is rare among clinical isolates [6]. Studies of the resistance mechanism and chemical modifications of aminoglycoside antibiotics led to the synthesis of arbekacin in 1973, from the 1-*N*-acylation of dibekacin with (S)-4-amino-2-hydroxybutyric acid [6]. Arbekacin is an aminoglycoside with broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity, which includes bacteria resistant to kanamycin, gentamicin and tobramycin [2, 6]. Arbekacin is active *in vitro* against both Gram negative and Gram positive aerobic bacteria, and it is refractory to hydrolysis by most aminoglycoside modifying enzymes produced by aerobic bacteria [6].

Arbekacin was introduced in Japan in the late 1990s as a useful chemotherapeutic agent for the treatment of infections caused by ORSA [8]. Arbekacin acts by binding to both 50S and 30S ribosomal sub-units. Thus, it inhibits protein synthesis at bacterial ribosomes and causes codon misreading [6, 9]. The high stability of arbekacin in the presence of inactivating enzymes produced by ORSA, such as 2''-aminoglycoside-phosphotransferase, 4''-aminoglycoside-adenylyltransferase and 3''-aminoglycoside-phosphotransferase causes gentamicin-resistant ORSA strains to be susceptible to this antimicrobial agent [6, 10].

The objective of this study is to determine the *in vitro* antimicrobial activity profile of arbekacin against clinical ORSA isolates collected in Brazilian medical centers.

## Materials and Methods

### *Bacterial samples*

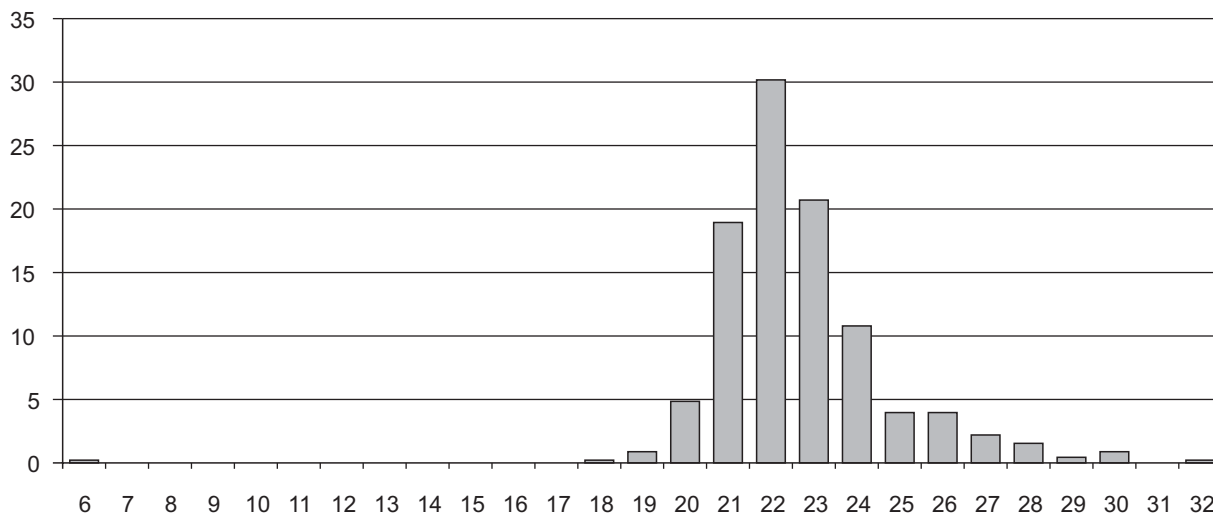
Four hundred fifty four clinical ORSA isolates were included in the study. The isolates were consecutively

collected between January to July, 2000, in 8 Brazilian medical centers. The following centers were included in the study: Laboratório Especial de Microbiologia Clínica - Hospital São Paulo (LEMC), São Paulo (126 strains); Laboratório de Investigações Médicas da Universidade de São Paulo (LIM-54), São Paulo (60 strains); Hospital de Base de Brasília (HBB), Distrito Federal (85 strains); Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre (HCPA), Rio Grande do Sul (50 strains); Laboratório Médico Santa Luzia (LMSL), Florianópolis, Santa Catarina (45 strains); Messejana Hospital (MH), Fortaleza, Ceará (34 strains); Real Hospital Beneficência Portuguesa (RHBP), Recife, Pernambuco (30 strains); and Hospital Universitário da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (HU-UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro (24 strains). Two other medical centers (Emílio Ribas Hospital, São Paulo, and Laboratório Médico Jorge Saliba, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais) participated in the study; however, their results were excluded from the analyses because the strains were not saved for re-testing and/or confirmation of the initial results.

### *Antimicrobial susceptibility tests*

The samples were evaluated using the disk diffusion method according to standards of the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS) [11]. The susceptibility tests were performed by each participating center. The antimicrobial agents evaluated were as follows: arbekacin (30 mg disk), vancomycin (30 mg disk), oxacillin (1 mg disk), amikacin (30 mg disk), ciprofloxacin (5 mg disk), and gentamicin (10 mg disk). All isolates with reduced susceptibility to arbekacin (inhibition zone  $\leq 20$  mm) and/or vancomycin were sent to the coordinator center for retest. The isolates were categorized as susceptible, intermediate, and resistant according to the standards established by the NCCLS [11]. The interpretation criteria used for arbekacin were based on the Requirements for Antibiotic Products of Japan, that is cited in its package insert [12]. This document classifies the isolates as follows: susceptible when inhibition zone diameter is  $\geq 21$  mm, moderately susceptible when

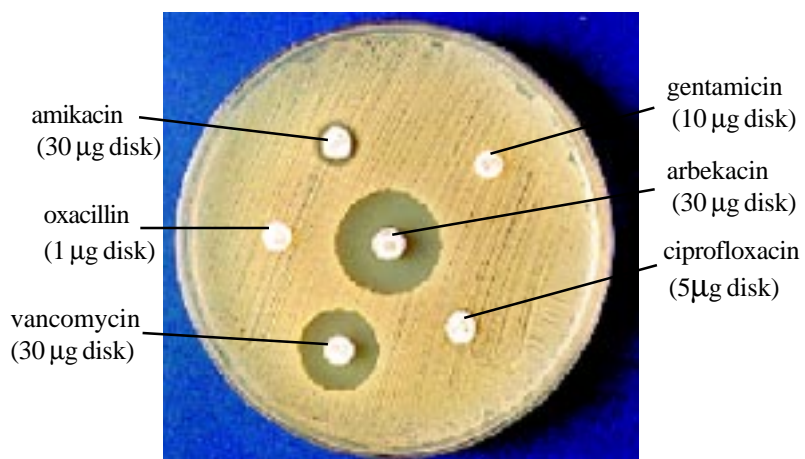
**Figure 1.** Distribution of arbekacin zone diameters for 454 oxacillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (ORSA) isolates



**Table 1.** Antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of ORSA strains from Brazilian hospitals

Antimicrobial agents	% Resistant	% Intermediate	% Susceptible
Arbekacin	0.2	0.0	99.8
Gentamicin	97.6	1.3	1.1
Amikacin	97.0	0.4	2.6
Ciprofloxacin	98.0	0.2	1.8
Oxacillin	100.0	0.0	0.0
Vancomycin	0.0	0.0	100.0

**Figure 2.** ORSA isolate showing in vitro susceptibility only to arbekacin and vancomycin



**Table 2.** Antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of ORSA strains according to the participating centers

Center (n)	% Susceptible Strains			
	Arbekacin	Gentamicin	Ciprofloxacin	Vancomycin
LEMC (126)	99.2	2.4	2.4	100.0
LIM-54 (60)	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
HBB (85)	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
HCPA (50)	100.0	2.0	2.0	100.0
LMSL (45)	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
MH (34)	100.0	0.0	8.8	100.0
RHBP (30)	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
HU-UFRJ (24)	100.0	4.2	4.2	100.0
<b>Total (454)</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

LEMC: Laboratório Especial de Microbiologia Clínica – Hospital São Paulo; LIM-54: Laboratório de Investigações Médicas da Universidade de São Paulo; HBB: Hospital de Base de Brasília; HCPA: Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre; LMSL: Laboratório Médico Santa Luzia; MH: Messejana Hospital; RHBP: Real Hospital Beneficência Portuguesa; HU-UFRJ: Hospital Universitário da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro.

inhibition zone diameter is 16 mm-20 mm, moderately resistant when inhibition zone diameter is 10 mm-15 mm, and totally resistant when zone diameter is  $\leq 9$  mm. *S. aureus* ATCC 25923 was tested along with each series of susceptibility tests as quality control [13].

## Results

The antimicrobial susceptibility patterns of the isolates for arbekacin and 5 other antimicrobial agents are shown in Table 1. Based on the Requirements for Antibiotic Products of Japan [12] only 1 isolate (0.2%) was considered resistant to arbekacin. Twenty-seven isolates (6.0%) had arbekacin inhibition zones between 18 mm and 20 mm of diameter (Figure 1). These isolates are considered moderately susceptible based on the criteria used in Japan. However, the analysis of the distribution of inhibition diameter zones (Figure 1) indicates that these isolates are included in the normal population. Thus, these strains were considered susceptible to arbekacin. Also, the collection showed very high rates of resistance to other antimicrobial agents evaluated: 97.6% gentamicin resistance, 97.0% amikacin resistance, and 98.0%

ciprofloxacin resistance. One of these ORSA isolates showing susceptibility only to arbekacin and vancomycin is shown in Figure 2.

The only arbekacin-resistant strain detected in the study was isolated in a patient hospitalized at the Hospital São Paulo. The moderately susceptible strains were isolated in the Laboratório Especial de Microbiologia Clínica (10 isolates), Laboratório de Investigações Médicas da Universidade de São Paulo (11 isolates); Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre (3 isolates); Real Hospital Beneficência Portuguesa (2 isolates), Hospital Universitário da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (1 isolate). Three participant centers did not detect any isolate moderately susceptible to arbekacin: Hospital de Base de Brasília, Laboratório Médico Santa Luzia, and Messejana Hospital.

## Discussion

*Staphylococcus aureus*, especially oxacillin-resistant *S. aureus* (ORSA) has become a major cause of nosocomial infections [14]. In Brazil, the vast majority of ORSA isolates show cross-resistance to other

antimicrobial agents, including other  $\beta$ -lactams, macrolides, clindamycin, ciprofloxacin, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, and aminoglycosides, leaving very few therapeutic options to treat infections caused by this microorganism [15]. The high prevalence of cross-resistance to other antimicrobial agents is related to the dissemination of transposons with insertion sequences in the 50-kb *mec* region gene [16,17]. For example, the transposon Tn554 contains the *ermA* gene, which encodes inducible erythromycin resistance, and the IS431, an insertion sequence associated with resistance determinants is extremely common. The ability of IS431 elements through homologous recombination to trap and cluster resistance determinants with similar IS elements explains the multiple drug resistance phenotype that is characteristic of ORSA strains [16, 17].

This high level of resistance among ORSA strains is of great concern [3, 4]. Therefore, there is an urgent need for alternative therapeutic options for the treatment of infections caused by this microorganism [4]. Arbekacin, an aminoglycoside synthesized in Japan, has been evaluated in several comparative studies to define its clinical efficacy and its synergistic effect with other antimicrobial agents, such as vancomycin and ampicillin-sulbactam [2,8,18-20]. Arbekacin-resistant mutants can be selected at a frequency of  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-5}$  among gentamicin-resistant ORSA strains by exposure to subinhibitory concentrations of arbekacin [21, 22]. The arbekacin-resistant mutants may express a bifunctional enzyme, AAC(6')/APH(2''), that is able to modify arbekacin [21, 22]. However, further studies are necessary to evaluate the resistance mechanism present in the strain detected in the present study.

Since arbekacin is commercially available in very few countries, its breakpoints for disk diffusion have not been widely evaluated. The analysis of population distribution according to arbekacin inhibition diameter zone clearly shows that isolates classified as "moderately susceptible" (inhibition zones of 16 mm to 20 mm) by the Requirements for Antibiotic Products of Japan are within the normal population and should be considered susceptible (Figure 1). Further studies evaluating the arbekacin minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of

these strains are necessary to clarify the in vitro activity of arbekacin against these strains. On the other hand, the isolate with an inhibition zone of 6 mm is clearly out of the normal population and has probably acquired a mechanism of resistance to this new aminoglycoside.

The excellent in vitro activity showed in this first Brazilian benchmark study, coupled with the therapeutic efficacy demonstrated in treating infections caused by ORSA and GISA isolates in Japan, indicates that arbekacin may be a reasonable alternative for the treatment of ORSA and GISA infections in association with other anti-staphylococcal drugs [4, 18]. Further studies evaluating its antimicrobial potency and synergistic effect with other compounds will contribute to clarify the clinical role of this antimicrobial agent.

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