Resistance of Group B Streptococcus to Selected Antibiotics, Including Erythromycin and Clindamycin

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Resistance of group B streptococcus (GBS) to antibiotics, particularly erythromycin and clindamycin, was studied. Erythromycin resistance was present in 22% of GBS isolates, and these isolates were constitutively resistant, inducibly resistant, or sensitive to clindamycin. Erythromycin and clindamycin MICs were related to the presence of ermA, ermB, or mefA genes.

Group B streptococci (GBS) cause serious, life-threatening infections in the newborn. Mortality of GBS sepsis in neonates is over 50% and is particularly high in preterm infants. Maternal intrapartum prophylaxis for pregnant women colonized with GBS has been recommended for several years (1, 2, 4, 8, 9), since clinical trials showed that the administration of antibiotics to women in labor drastically reduced early-onset invasive GBS infection in the neonate.

The revised Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines issued in 2002 differ from previous guidelines in that universal culture-based screening for vaginal-rectal colonization with GBS is recommended for all pregnant women at 35 to 37 weeks of gestation. These guidelines recommend susceptibility testing to erythromycin and clindamycin on GBS isolates from penicillin-allergic women at risk for anaphylaxis. The goals of this study were to determine the rate of resistance to erythromycin and clindamycin in GBS colonizing pregnant women and to determine the mechanisms of antibiotic resistance present in the bacteria.

Two hundred strains of GBS isolated from vaginal-rectal swabs collected between January 2002 and April 2003 from pregnant women (one isolate per patient) seen in the Family Medicine Department of a teaching community hospital were stored at −70°C until tested. A single swab was used to collect specimens from the lower vagina and rectum. Standard methods were used to isolate and identify Streptococcus agalactiae (GBS).

The Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion susceptibility method was performed for penicillin, vancomycin, tetracycline, erythromycin, and clindamycin according to NCCLS guidelines (13). MICs of erythromycin and clindamycin were determined by E test for all isolates resistant or intermediate to erythromycin. The double disk diffusion test for inducible clindamycin resistance was performed on all isolates resistant to erythromycin but susceptible to clindamycin. Erythromycin and clindamycin disks were placed approximately 16 mm apart on the plate. Inducible clindamycin resistance by erythromycin was detected by a blunting of the clindamycin zone closest to the erythromycin disk, giving the appearance of a "D." Detection of the ermA, ermB, and mefA genes was done using PCR with previously published primers (6).

All GBS were susceptible to penicillin and vancomycin, and 30 (15%) were susceptible to tetracycline. Resistance to erythromycin was found in 44 (22%) of the isolates.

Resistance genes were detected in 100% of erythromycin-resistant isolates (Table 1). Twelve isolates (6%) were resistant to both erythromycin and clindamycin. The MICs of erythromycin and clindamycin for eight of these isolates were greater than 256 μg/ml, and all of these had the ermB gene detected by PCR. The ermA gene was detected in four other isolates that were resistant to erythromycin and clindamycin. The MICs of erythromycin for these ermA-positive isolates ranged from 8 to 32 μg/ml (resistant [R]), and those of clindamycin were greater than 256 μg/ml.

Of the 200 isolates, 32 (16%) were resistant to erythromycin but susceptible to clindamycin. Of these isolates, 21 had the ermA gene, and all of these had increased clindamycin resistance upon induction with erythromycin as determined by the D test. The erythromycin MICs ranged from 1.5 to 32 μg/ml (R), and the clindamycin MICs were less than 0.5 μg/ml (susceptible [S]).

There were 11 erythromycin-resistant, clindamycin-susceptible isolates which did not have inducible resistance to clindamycin in the D test. All of these isolates had the mefA gene. The erythromycin MICs for these isolates ranged from 2 to 8 μg/ml (R), and the clindamycin MICs were less than 0.5 μg/ml (S). One of our isolates was susceptible to erythromycin (MIC, 0.19 μg/ml) but intermediate to clindamycin (MIC, 0.5 μg/ml). No resistance genes were detected in this isolate.

Penicillin or ampicillin remains the drug of choice for intrapartum antibiotic prophylaxis for GBS colonization in pregnant women. Erythromycin and clindamycin are the drugs of choice for women with serious penicillin allergy who are colonized with GBS (5). Mechanisms of resistance to macrolides were first elucidated in group A streptococcus (8). Similar mechanisms were recognized in Streptococcus pneumoniae (15) and staphylococci (10). An increase in resistance of GBS to erythromycin has been reported (12). Erythromycin resistance is mediated by two mechanisms: ribosomal methylation or an

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TABLE 1. Detection of macrolide and lincosamide resistance genes in erythromycin-resistant strains of GBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resistance pattern</th>
<th>Total no. of isolates</th>
<th>ermB</th>
<th>ermA</th>
<th>mefA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-R, CC-R</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8 (&gt;256 [NA])²</td>
<td>4 (24.0 [11.3])</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-R, CC-S</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D test +</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21 (7.3 [8.9])</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D test −</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11 (4.0 [1.7])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>8 (&gt;256 [NA])</td>
<td>25 (9.9 [11.0])</td>
<td>11 (4.0 [1.7])</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ E. erythromycin; CC, clindamycin; R, resistant; S, susceptible.
² NA, SD not applicable.

The high rate of erythromycin 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. The frequency of the MLS-ir isolates and the risk that such organisms may become resistant to clindamycin suggest that laboratories should consider using the D test on GBS which are resistant to erythromycin but susceptible to clindamycin.

REFERENCES