

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations FMM/RAS/298: Strengthening capacities, policies and national action plans on prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in fisheries Final Workshop in cooperation with AVA Singapore and INFOFISH 12-14 December, Concorde Hotel, Singapore

# Global ornamental fish trade as a risk of AMR development and transfer Olga Haenen Olga.haenen@wur.nl .

### WBVR National Reference Laboratory for Fish, Shellfish and Crustacean Diseases



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### Background

- Globally: > 1 billion oramental fish transported
- 50% from all tropical ornamental fish originates from SE-Asia
- 80% from this is freshwater cultured fish
- The Netherlands is an important import- and transfer port: billions of ornamental fish per year
- In thousands of Dutch households 11 billion ornamental fish are kept in aquaria



### Background (2)



- Transport of live ornamental fish → stress → immune suppression → susceptible to bacterial infections...

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AMR bacteria in ornamental fish and AB residues in transport water 
contact with <u>professionals</u> in ornamental fish trade (both at export and import sites), and <u>hobbyists</u>, and spread to environment

## ...government concern...

J Antimicrob Chemother 2014; **69**: 287 – 291 doi:10.1093/jac/dkt392 Advance Access publication 3 October 2013 Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy

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Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae and non-Enterobacteriaceae from animals and the environment: an emerging public health risk of our own making?

Neil Woodford<sup>1,2</sup>\*, David W. Wareham<sup>2</sup>, Beatriz Guerra<sup>3</sup> and Christopher Teale<sup>4</sup>



<u>"Active surveillance and</u> <u>monitoring for carbapenem-</u> <u>resistant bacteria in the food</u> <u>chain and other non-human</u> <u>sources is urgently needed</u>, with an enhanced and rigorous follow-up of all positive results". (*cit. Woodford et al., 2014*)

Action taken:

surveillance



"Investigation into Extended Spectrum Beta-Lactamase (ESBL)-, en Carbapenemase Producing (CP)-bacteria and potential zoonotic bacteria in ornamental fish imported into the Netherlands, and residues of antibiotics and antiparasitics in the transport water"

This was a project of WBVR, in name of our Dutch Vet Service, NVWA, and in cooperation with RIKILT of WUR



# Potential zoonotic bacteria from fish, focus on:

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- Edwardsiella tarda
- Streptococcus iniae
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Vibrio vulnificus
- Mycobacterium marinum and other M. spp.

## Materials & Methods: Necropsy, bacteriology, and water sampling at WBVR

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## Materials & methods AMR lab

tissue kit

and *bla*<sub>VIM</sub> families

Sample inoculated in TSB

DNA extraction using Qiagen blood and

RT-PCR (CarbaCheck MDR RT) to

detect bla<sub>KPC</sub>, bla<sub>NDM</sub>, bla<sub>IMP</sub>, bla<sub>OXA-48</sub>

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#### **Ornamental Tropical Fish & Transport Water**

- 50 batches for importers
- From 13 third countries
- 2-3 fish, 500 + 100ml water (AMR & residues)
- Nov 2014-Feb 2015

#### In collaboration with NVWA

#### Additional water sampling: Surface water (NL)

- 24 samples
- 100 ml
- March 2015

Check-Points
Real-Time PCR
Detect in a single assay

OXA-48

VIM KPC NDM

# Fish species (36 species/genera from 13 countries)

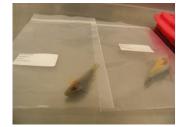


### Fish sampling

- o Euthanized with overdose 2-Phenoxy-ethanol, decap
- $\circ~$  Skin inoculated on sheep blood- and TCBS agars
- $\circ~$  Liver inoculated at sheep blood agar
- Liver smear for Ziehl Neelsen stain, for *Mycobacterium spp.* In case positive: isolation and PCR
- Gut inoculated at MacConkey-agar to isolate E. coli ➡ AMR lab

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- Piece of gut put into Trypton Soy Broth (TSB) to culture possible resistant bacteria ➡ AMR lab
- Rests stored at -20°C



#### Identification of bacteria

- After 2-7d incubation at 20°C: 1 of 50 batches no bact growth
- 321 pure cultures ➡ MALDI-TOF
  - 49 not identifiable
  - 55 up to genus
  - 217 up to species
  - Of these: 53 x Aeromonas spp. and 3x Vibrio spp.
- o Aeromonas en Vibrio spp. selected for antibiogram
- o Shewanella's sent to AMR lab



### MALDI-TOF to identify bacteria



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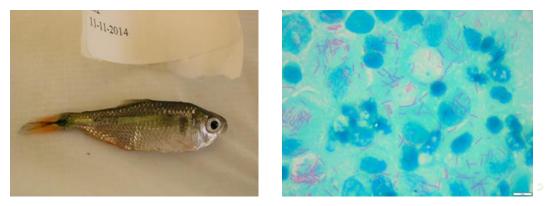
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#### Potential zoonotic bacteria

- <u>Not</u> found: Vibrio vulnificus, Edwardsiella tarda, Streptococcus iniae, Streptococcus agalactiae
- Found: other potential zoonotic bacteria: *Elisabethkingia meningoseptica* in 9 of 50 batches fish, from:
  - <u>Singapore</u> (5 batches: 2x goldfish, 1x *Corydoras pateatus*, 1x *Corydoras aeneus* longfin, and 1x *Hyphessobrycon bentosii*)
  - <u>Sri Lanka (</u>3 batches: 1x Dalmatian molly, 2x *Poecilia reticulata* (guppy))
  - Brazil (1 batch: Otocinclus spp.)

#### TBC-lab: Mycobacterium

- o No M.marinum (fish TBC) found
- o 1x strong positive ZN in *Hemigrammus caudovittatus* from Indonesia
- PCR tests ➡ Mycobacterium haemophilum



And 1 goldfish from China: *Mycobacterium* spp. (no *marinum/ulcerans/haemophilum*)



### Risks of these potential zoonotic bacteria

#### Elisabethkingia meningoseptica:

 Tuon et al. 2007: may cause meningitis, especially in neonatal intensive care. Seldomly noso-comial pneumonia, endocarditis, postoperative bacteremia, and other, especially when <u>immuno-</u> <u>compromized</u>

#### Mycobacterium haemophilum:

 Lindeboom et al., 2011: skin ulcers and arthritis in humans, seldomly lung inflammation, when <u>immuno-compromized</u>, in healthy children cervical and perihilar lymfadenitis



Antibiogram against 6 "fish"-antibiotics: Aeromonas and Vibrio spp. (n = 53 and 3)

- o <u>84,7%</u> resistant against tetracycline
- o 52.5% against flumequine
- o 30,5 and 33.9% against trimethoprim-sulfa, and neomycine respectively
- o 8,5 % against florfenicol
- 17% against nitrofurantoin
- Aeromonas species from <u>Singapore and Congo</u> showed relatively much resistance



#### Transport water (analysed at RIKILT)

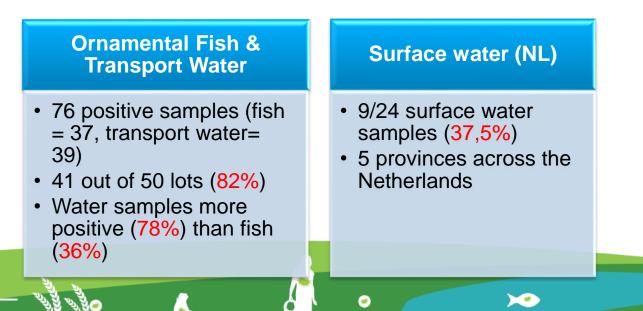


- 98% of 50 water samples contained one or more of the antibiotics, mostly tetracyclines and quinolones, in concentrations from 0.02 to 10000 µg/L.
- 36% of 50 water samples contained chloramphenicol,
- 68% nitrofuranes and
- 14% non-licenced malachite green
- There was a <u>high correlation</u> between residues in water and resistance of isolated *Aeromonas* spp. to tetracyclines and quinolones.



## AMR lab: OXA48 detection

- All samples were negative for carbapenemase families bla<sub>KPC</sub>, bla<sub>NDM</sub>, bla<sub>IMP</sub> and bla<sub>VIM</sub>
- Variants of bla<sub>OXA-48</sub> were identified by RT-PCR in 92 samples, independent of the source, chromosome located (non transferable = good news)



## Conclusions: OXA48 detection

- bla<sub>OXA48</sub>-like genes widespread
- > High prevalence is a result of high sensitivity of the method
- Shewanella isolation is not surprising as it is an ubiquitous aquatic organism and was proven to be the environmental reservoir of the bla<sub>OXA-48</sub> family.
- These genes are considered of environmental origin and not a public health risk
- > MIC values <u>only marginally increased</u> to erta-, mero- and imipenem
- We need to stay cautious, as other resistance genes may be transferred through ornamental fish trade
- Is there contact with edible fish culture?

**Ceccarelli D et al., 2017.** Chromosome-Based blaOXA-48-Like Variants in *Shewanella* Species Isolates from Food-Producing Animals, Fish, and the Aquatic Environment. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 61(2). pii: e01013-16. doi: <u>10.1128/AAC.01013-16</u>.

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Business card Daniela Ceccarelli is available

### Conclusions (2)

- Most transport water samples contained residues of authorized and non-authorized antibiotics, some also malachite green.
- Fish mostly carried resistant opportunistic *Aeromonas* spp. mainly against oxytetracycline.
- Fish bacteria from Singapore, Congo showed relatively high levels of multi-resistance to antibiotics.
- Fish imports may pose a risk to man, at direct contact with fish and transport water. Current EU border inspections for import control <u>do not</u> consider these risks.
- Awareness about these risks for the ornamental fish branch, fish hobbyist, veterinarians, medical practitioners and governmental authorities important. Hygienic measures to be in place.
- Regular screening for potential zoonotic bacteria and antimicrobial resistance of bacteria from imported ornamental fish is important.

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#### Participants, and Acknowledgements

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- RIKILT: Lina Stolker, Tina Zuidema
- AMR lab: Dik Mevius, Daniela Ceccarelli, Kees Veldman, Alieda van Essen, Joop Testerink, Marga Japing, Cindy Dierickx
- Fish disease lab: Ineke Roozenburg, Michal Voorbergen, Betty van Gelderen, Marc Engelsma, Olga Haenen
- TBC-lab: Karel Riepema, Robin Ruuls, Douwe Bakker, Ad Koets
- Dutch importers of ornamental fish

I thank the organizers of this meeting for inviting me

Thank you for your attention