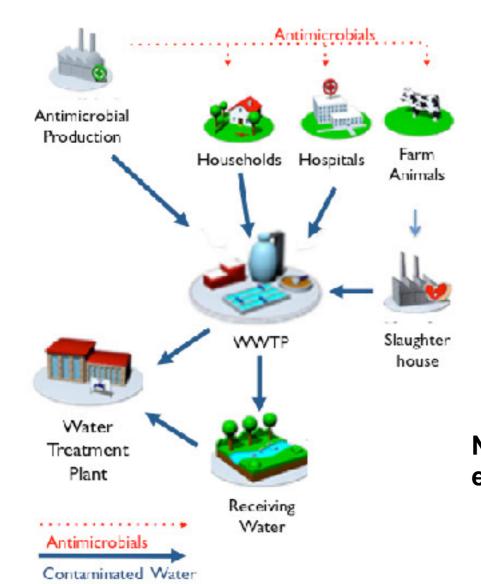
EDAR 2017

4th International Symposium on the Environmental Dimension of Antibiotic Resistance

13–17 August 2017 Lansing, Michigan

Ongoing projects on antibiotic resistance in wastewater and its reuse





Stopping Antibiotic Resistance Evolution



Network of reference laboratories, research centres and rela environmental substances

Working Group 5: Wastewater Reuse and Contaminants of Emerging Concern

NSF Halting Environmental Antimicrobial Resistance Dissemination (HEARD) PIRE







NORMAN COST Action, StARE: European Effort for Standardization of Methods for Monitoring ARGs in WWTPs

- Current Targets for qPCR: "Indicator" ARG Concept:
 - intl1, sul1, sul2, blaCTX-M, blaTEM, qnrS (of group p1) and ermB, aac, 6-ib-Cr, vanA, mecA, ermF
- "Clinical ARGs" of direct health concern, but rarely detected, others can build understanding of how system is operating
- Limitations:
 - Not directly indicative of live organisms

Molecular tools to investigate the ARGs:

- ♣Inverse PCR
- ♣Epic PCR
- ARG-qPCR array (384 genes)

Environmental 2) Total DNA isolation sample collection High probability of dissemination Low probability of Digestion and dissemination self-circularization ARG associated with MGE ARG not associated with MGE Long read sequencing ARG specific primers. and MGE identification Known ARG asquence Unknown chronosomal CNA 4) Inverse PCR

Available data base

- *ARDB: Antibiotic Resistance Genes Database -2009
- CARD: Comprehensive Antibiotic Resistance Database monthly update
- *ARG-AOP- only online for now
- ♣ Bacmet: antibacterial biocide and metal resistance genes database

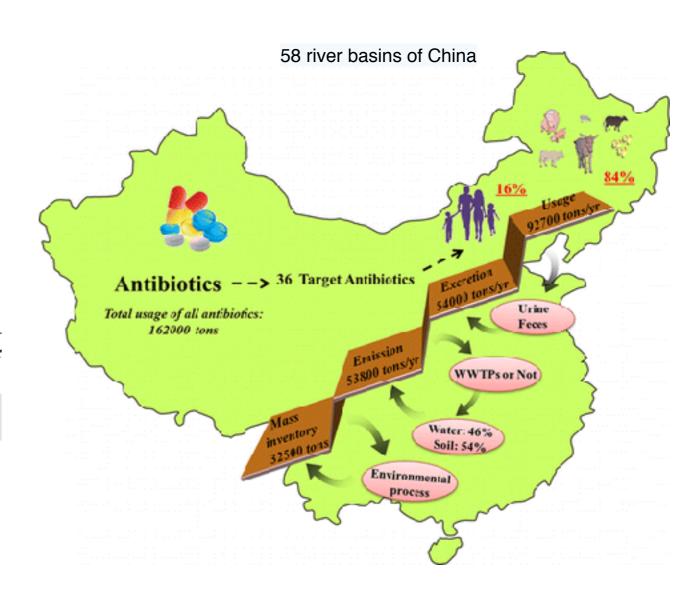
Comprehensive Evaluation of Antibiotics Emission and Fate in the River Basins of China: Source Analysis, Multimedia Modeling, and Linkage to Bacterial Resistance

Zhang et al

Environ. Sci. Technol., **2015**, 49 (11), pp 6772–6782

Table 2. Total Usages of All Antibiotics in China and Other Developed Countries

		usage (tons)				
country	year	total	human	animals	DID^{a}	ref
China	2013	162000	77760	84240	157	this study
UK	2013	1060	641	420	27.4	56, 57
USA	2011/2012	17900	3290	14600	28.8	58, 59
Canada	2011	ь	251	ь	20.4	60
Europe	2003	ь	3440	ь	20.1	32





How does NARMS help investigators?

- Detects emerging trends of resistance;
- · Links enteric illnesses (resistant and susceptible) to specific sources and risk factors;
- · Understands the genetic mechanisms that confer resistance and its spread among enteric bacteria;
- Investigates enteric disease <u>outbreaks</u>;
- Educates consumers about foodborne antimicrobial resistance threats and food safety practices that protect against these threats;
- Guides public health priorities
- Provides information and recommendations that promote the judicious use of antimicrobial agents



United States Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Antimicrobial Use 2017



European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net)

Take home message

- There is a poor understanding of the environmental factors that alleviate the spread of antibiotic resistance
- Un-targeted Metabolic was under represented
- Connection between gut microbial and sewer microbial and treatment plant
- What should be monitored? Plasmid, integron, transposon, linking the microbial id to the resistant genes





