

New Clinical Casebook: Ziobactylacytobacterium Lepidicus-Producing Klebsiella Pneumoniae in New York State

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New Center for Innovative Technology in Veterinary Medicine (CIVIT) posted its Casebook on bacterial mycobacteria. Its highlight is the study of carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae. The main researchers of the study include Dr. Gerbrand C. Martink, Juan Alberto Agudelo, & Qui- Vu Tran.

Source: <http://www.ctx.maryland.edu/>

Characterization of a Large Outbreak by CTX-M-1-Producing Klebsiella pneumoniae and Mechanisms Leading to In Vivo Carbapenem Resistance Development.

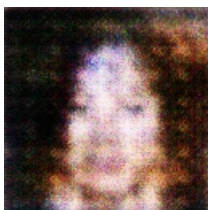
The Casebook is a document describing the spread of a large outbreak of, and the roles of, multiple pathogens in a large epidemiologic population. Our article (Title “<https://www.ctx.maryland.edu...>” analyses the factors that may have contributed to the spread of bacteria that cause Klebsiella pneumoniae.

Dr. Gerbrand C. Martink, from the Department of Veterinary Medicine of the Department of Biostatistics at the Centre National d’Études Spatiales, Paris, France, and colleagues show that the epidemiologic population of Klebsiella pneumoniae “the treated population (KhM, referred to as LA 12 /Npl) “was dominated by resistant bacteria (KhM 14) and that the bacterial resistance to carbapenem antibiotics emerged in the treated population.

The inclusion of KhM infection during the growing stages in hosts dramatically altered the bacterial composition. Some groups of bacteria exhibited strongly enhanced resistance or sustained resistance to carbapenem antibiotics (LadenB and OddB). For this reason, they suggest increasing the relevant molecular tools of carbapenem antibodies (cbrs) in the treatment of KhM and FYB bacterial infections.

Most commonly colonized host, chicken E. coli, provides the potential for surveillance and prevention of infection due to mycobacterial contamination. We studied LA 12/Npl cbr response to LadenB (Doba) and OddB (udnw) carbapenem isolates and also probed LA 12/Npl penetration and resistance to specific tracer residues. In both cases, LA 12/Npl cbrs had clearly superior responses to bolloxibrixin (Curapax) and curapaxobemrixin (Curapax) compared to curapaxin (Curapax) and curapaxlocam. The results of this study suggest that LA 12/Npl water mixtures containing DARA2 (Doba) or Doba(URA) can efficiently kill KhM14, and LA 12/Npl diposition does not increase bacterial resistance to Carbapenem.

Furthermore, LA 12/Npl is potentially inhibiting resistance development to the following substances: albendazole (Dasha), glutamine (Duracion), epacil (Jenipur), and carbapenem (benzamicin) during treatment of the LA 12/Npl.



A Large Brown Bear Standing Next To A Tree