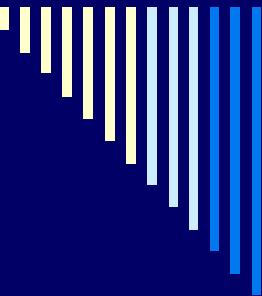


Casi Clinici Difficili in Patologia Infettiva



MENINGITE DA PNEUMOCOCCO RESISTENTE ALLA PENICILLINA

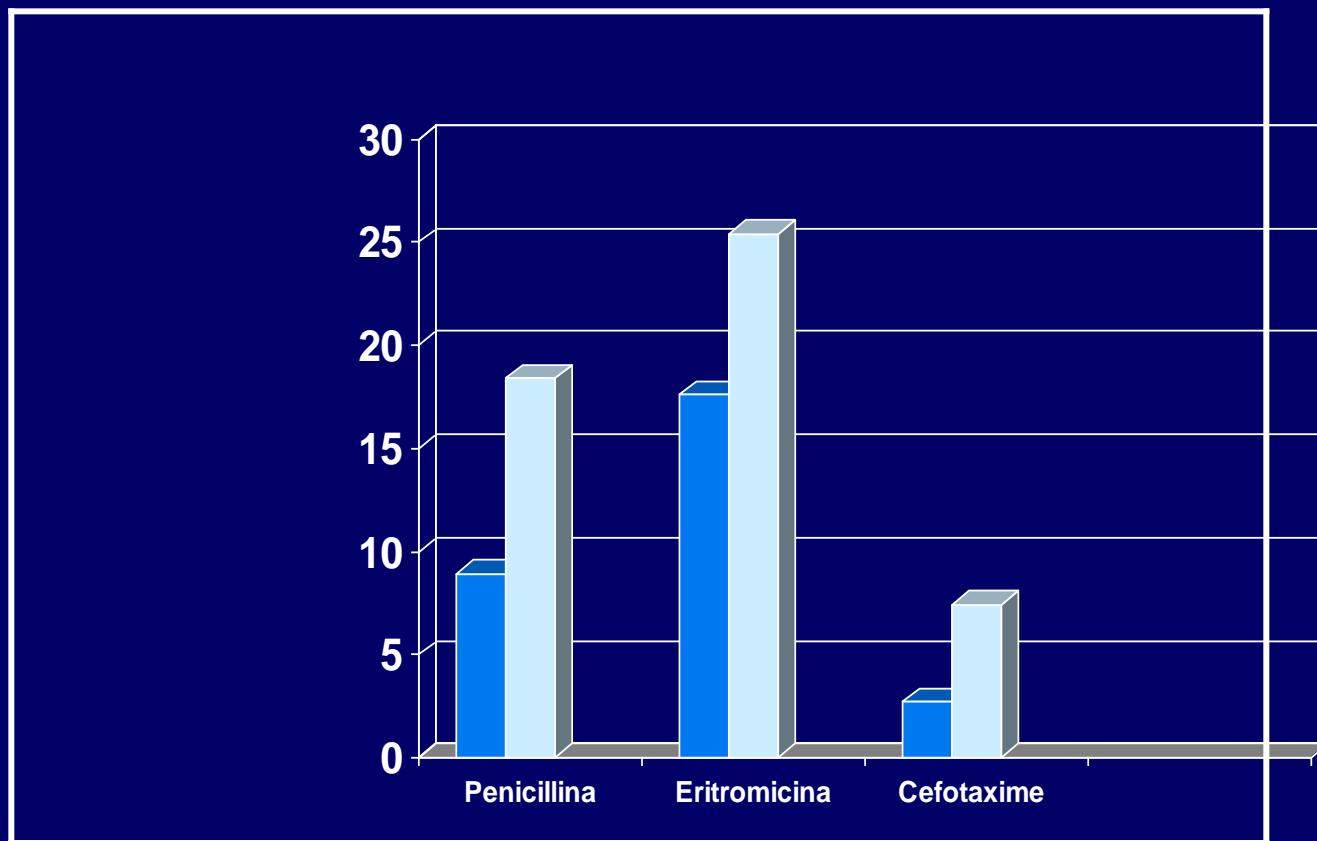


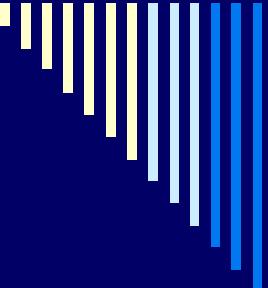
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

Invasive pneumococcal disease

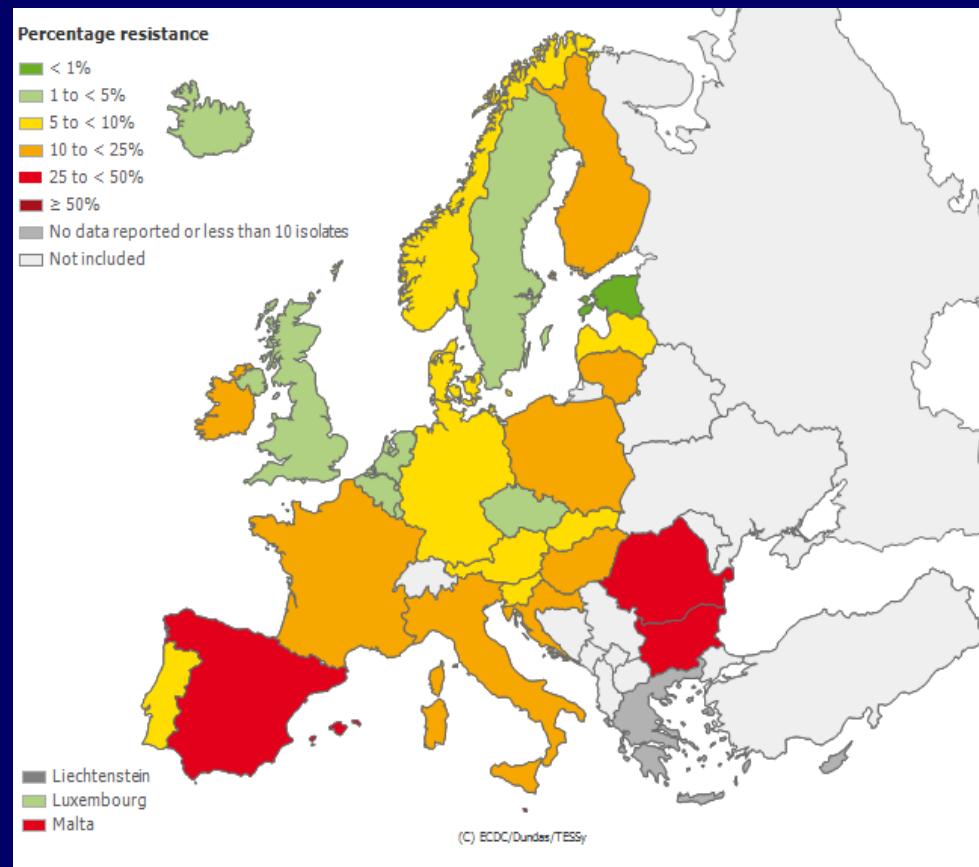
Dora Navarro
Surveillance and Response Support Unit
22 November 2012

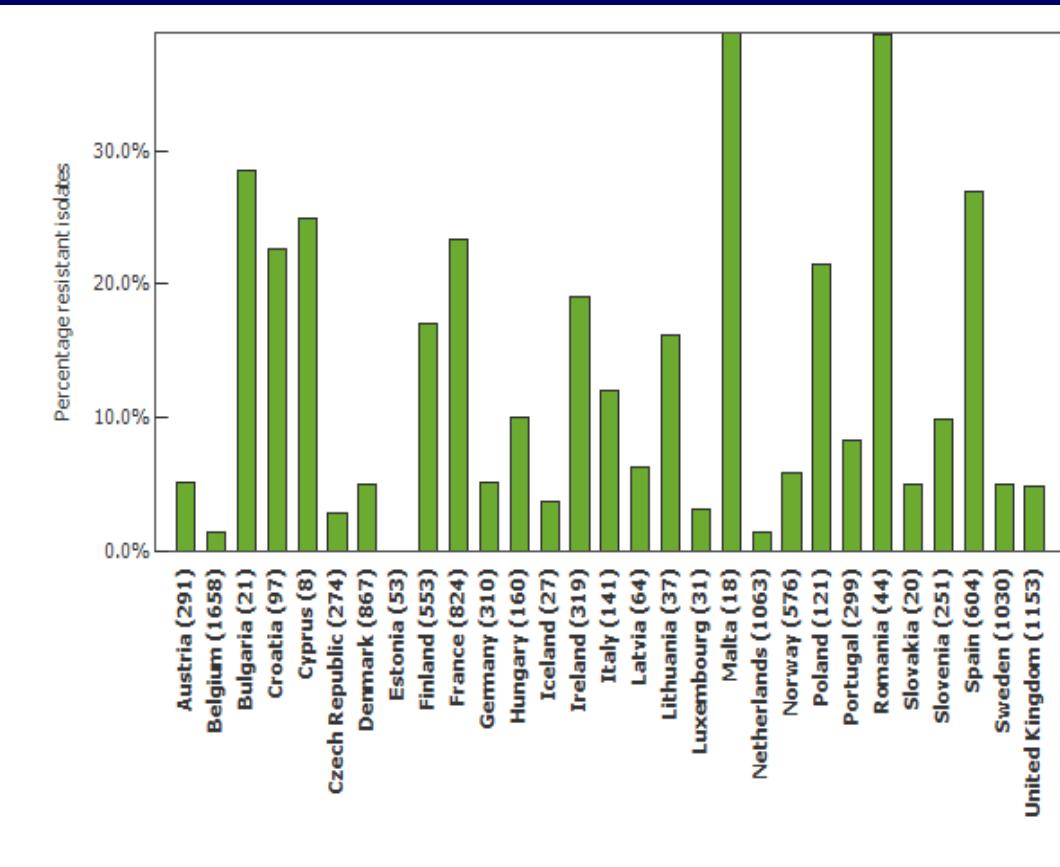
Antimicrobial resistance, 2010 (Pen, n=9247 Ery, n=8382 CTX, n=6186);2011 (Pen, n=7429 Ery, n=7394 CTX, n=6489)

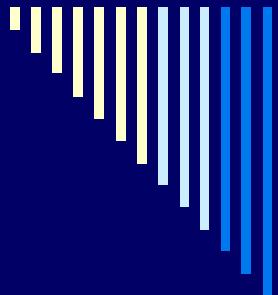




PNSSP (non sensibili alla penicillina) 12.1%

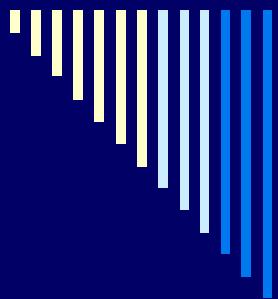






Resistenza agli antibiotici e sierotipi

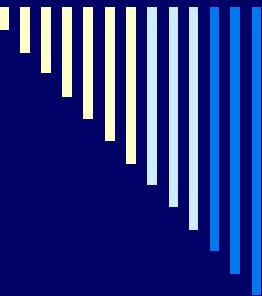
- L'Istituto Superiore di Sanità ha avviato un progetto di ricerca il cui obiettivo primario è il consolidamento di una rete di laboratori di microbiologia clinica per la sorveglianza dell'antibiotico-resistenza.
- Il progetto è denominato **AR-ISS** (Antibiotico-Resistenza – Istituto Superiore di Sanità).



Protocollo Progetto “AR-ISS”

Antibiotico-Resistenza – Istituto Superiore di Sanità

Studio prospettico multicentrico per la rilevazione dei dati di
antibiotico-resistenza a livello nazionale

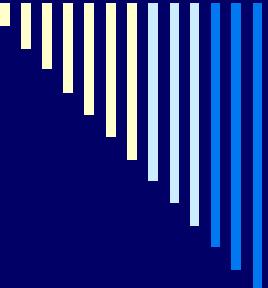


Sorveglianza infezioni invasive da pneumococco

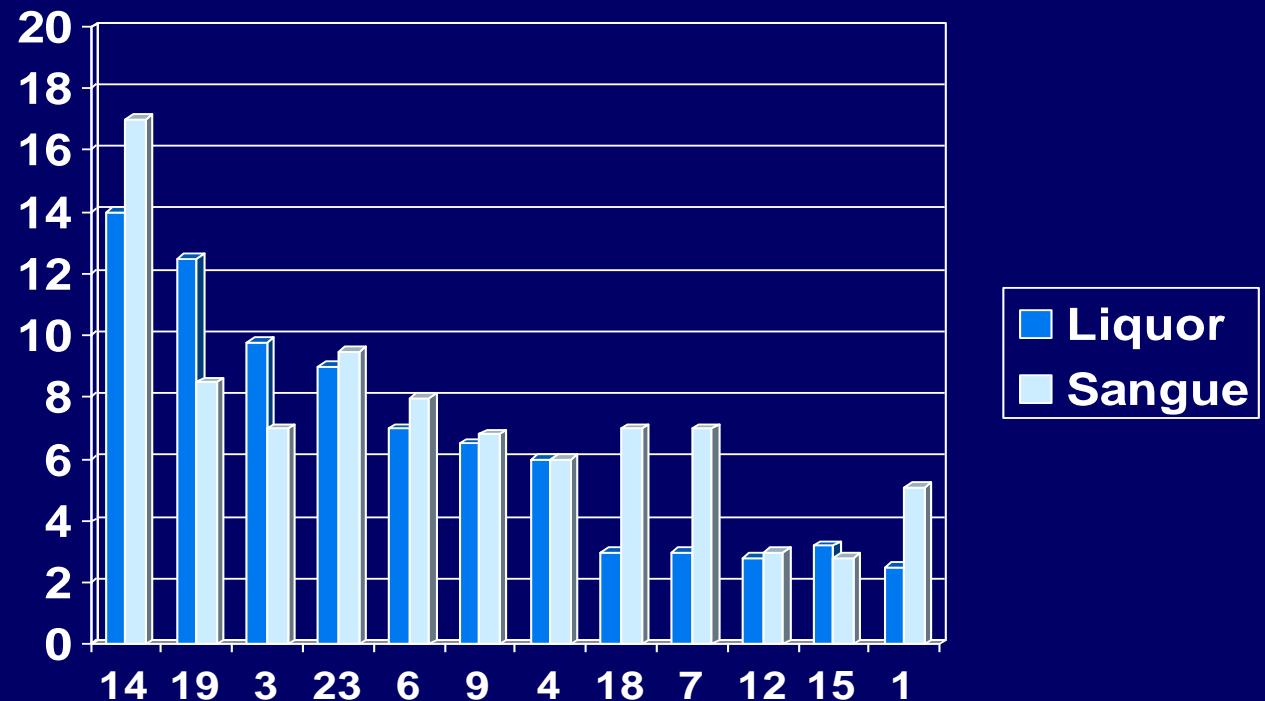
Annalisa Pantosti
Istituto Superiore di Sanità

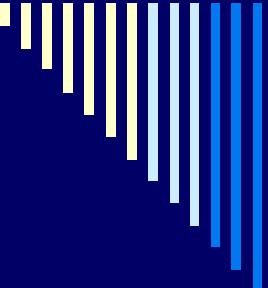
Workshop: Sorveglianza delle Malattie Batteriche Invasive
ISS 28-29 Febbraio 2012



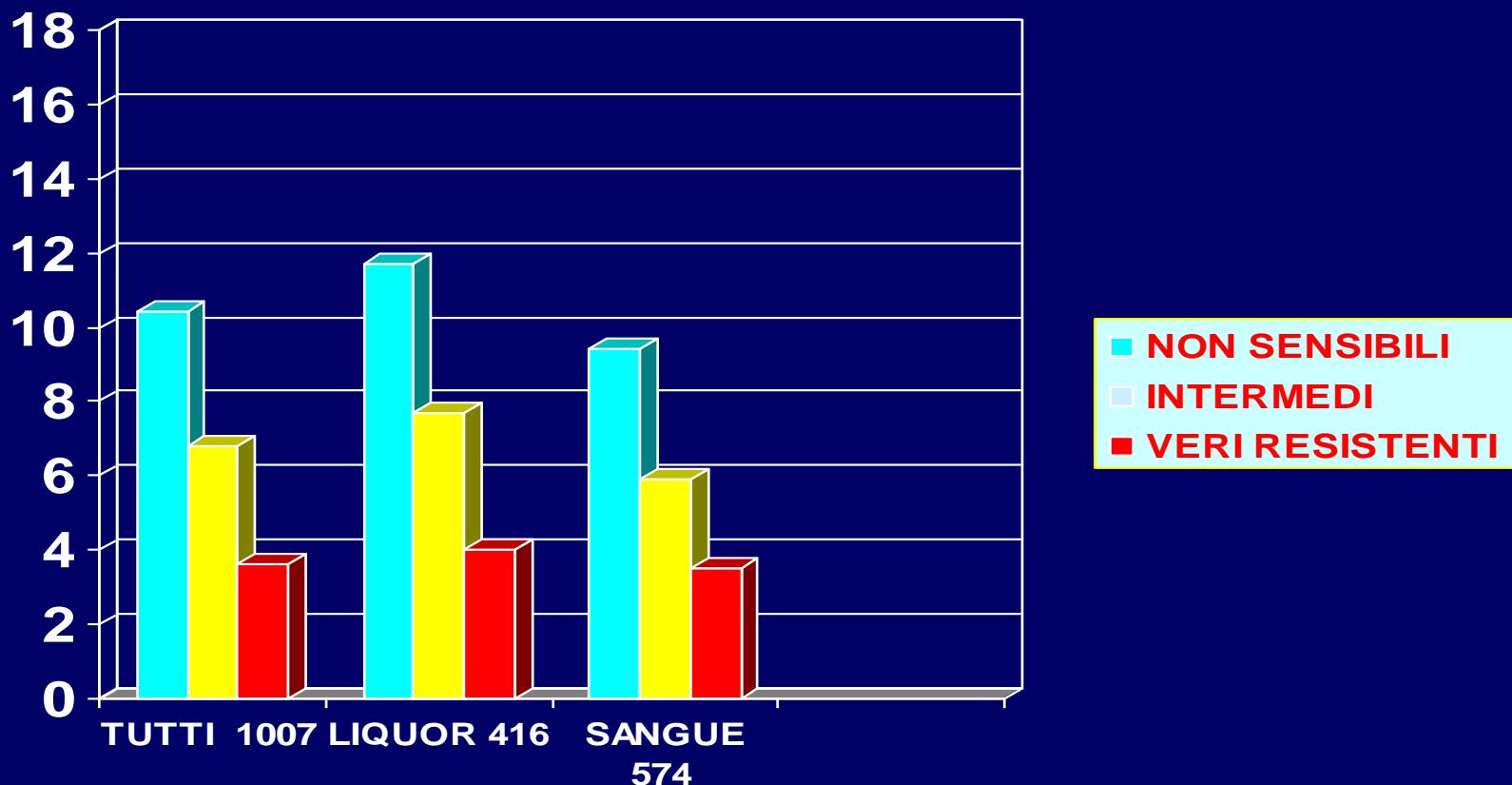


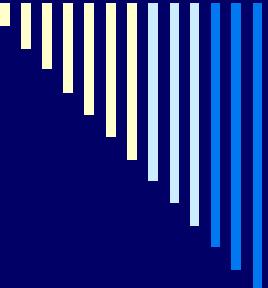
Distribuzione dei sierotipi/sierogruppi in ceppi di pneumococco isolati da liquor e da sangue





Resistenza alla penicillina in isolati invasivi di *S. pneumoniae* (Italia, 1997-2005)

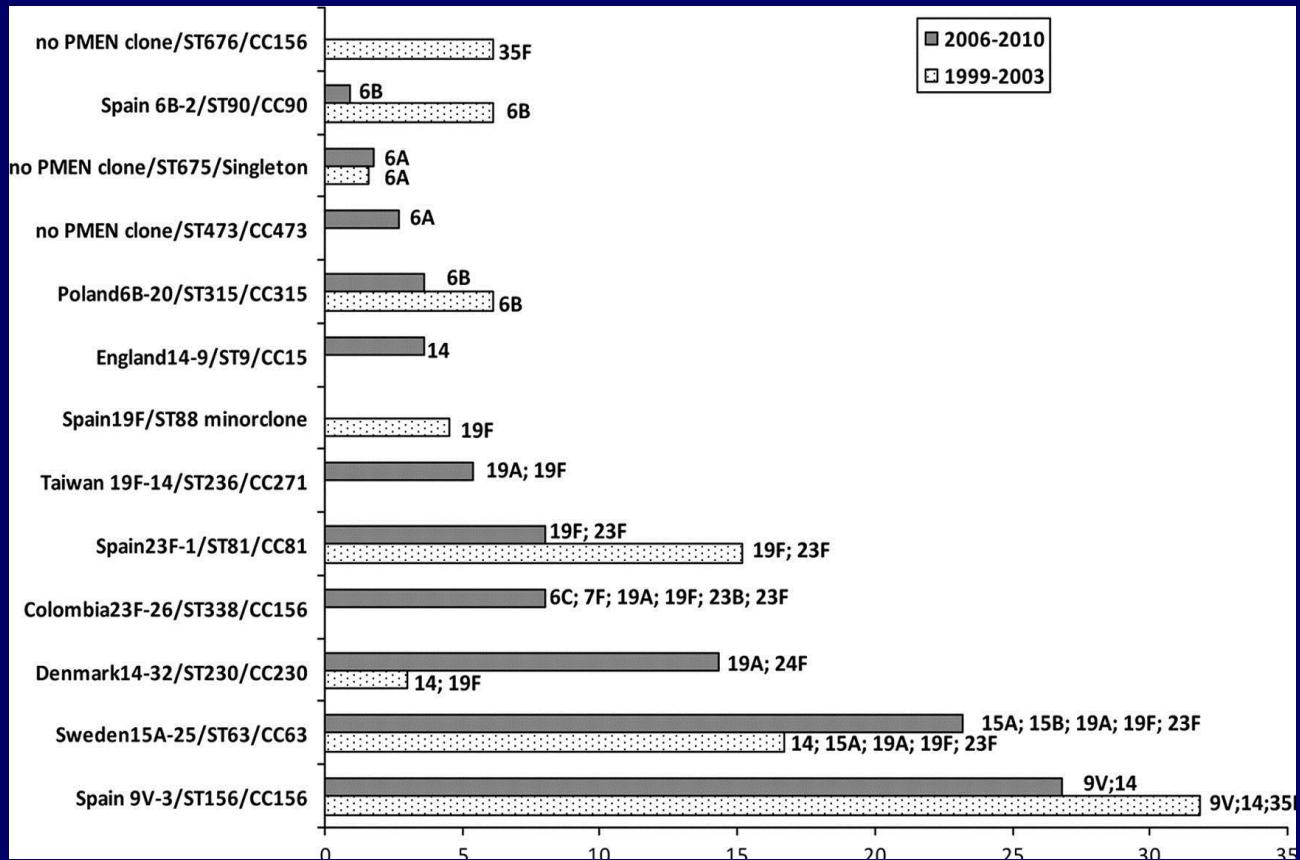


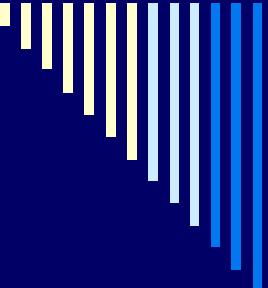


Sensibilità di 134 ceppi di S.pneumoniae ad altri antibiotici (AR-ISS 2001-2002)

ANTIBIOTICO	R	I	S
ERITROMICINA	31.4 %	0.7 %	67.9 %
CLINDAMICINA	16.5 %	0	83.5 %
TETRACICLINA	18.0 %	2.9 %	79.1%
CLORAMFENICOLO	3.6 %	0	96.4 %
CO-TRIMOXAZOLO	6.6 %	5.1 %	87.8 %
SYNERCID	0	2.9 %	97.1 %
RIFAMPICINA	0.7 %	0.7 %	98.6 %
IMIPENEM	0.7 %	0	99.3 %
LEVOFLOXACINA	0	0	100%
LINEZOLID	0	0	100%

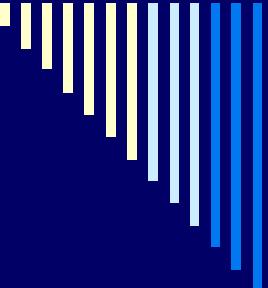
Evoluzione dei cloni nei PNSSP





Resistenza agli antibiotici e sierotipi

- La resistenza alla penicillina è più frequentemente associata con alcuni sierotipi(9V, 19A/F, 14, 6B, e 23F)
- L'aumento dei ceppi veri resistenti in Italia è dovuta all'espansione di alcuni“cloni internazionali”



Vaccini

PPV23-vaccino polisaccaridico, introdotto negli anni '80
-23 sierotipi

-target: soggetti adulti e anziani

-scarsa immunogenicità e no memoria immunologica nei bambini

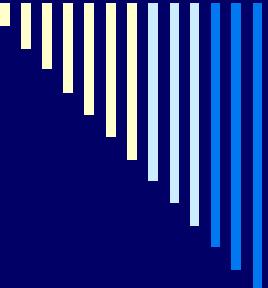
PCV7-vaccino pediatrico glicoconiugato (**polisaccaridi legati a tossoide**)

difterico modificato CRM197), introdotto nel 2000

-7 sierotipi (**4, 6B, 9V, 14, 18C, 19F, 23F**)

PCV13-vaccino glicoconiugato, introdotto nel 2010

-13 sierotipi (**4, 6B, 9V, 14, 18C, 19F, 23F, 1, 3, 5, 6A, 7F, 19A**)



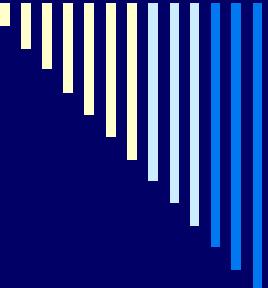
Pneumococcal conjugate vaccines

2001

2010

2010

7-valent	10-valent	13-valent
4	4	4
6B	6B	6B
9V	9V	9V
14	14	14
18C	18C	18C
19F	19F	19F
23F	23F	23F
	1	1
	5	5
	7F	7F
		3
		6A
		19A

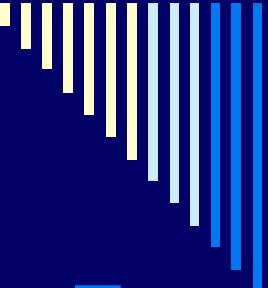


Effects of vaccination on invasive pneumococcal disease in South Africa.
von Gottberg A1, de Gouveia L, Tempia S, Quan V, Meiring S, von Mollendorf C,
Madhi SA, Zell ER, Verani JR, O'Brien KL, Whitney CG, Klugman KP, Cohen C;
GERMS-SA Investigators.

Surveillance identified 35,192 cases of invasive pneumococcal disease.

CONCLUSIONS:

Rates of invasive pneumococcal disease among children in South Africa fell substantially by 2012. Reductions in the rates of disease caused by PCV7 serotypes among both children and adults most likely reflect the direct and indirect effects of vaccination. N Engl J Med. 2014 Nov 13;371(20):1889-99.



Early trends in invasive pneumococcal disease in children following the introduction of 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine: results from eight years of active surveillance in a Mexican hospital.

Chacon-Cruz E¹, Rivas-Landeros RM², Volker-Soberanes ML².



BACKGROUND:

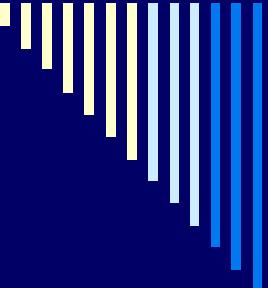
In May 2012, universal vaccination with the 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV-13) was introduced for all children in the Tijuana region of Mexico, with a coverage of 80%.

METHOD:

Between October 2005 and September 2013 active surveillance was undertaken for all invasive pneumococcal diseases (IPDs) in children admitted to the Tijuana General Hospital.

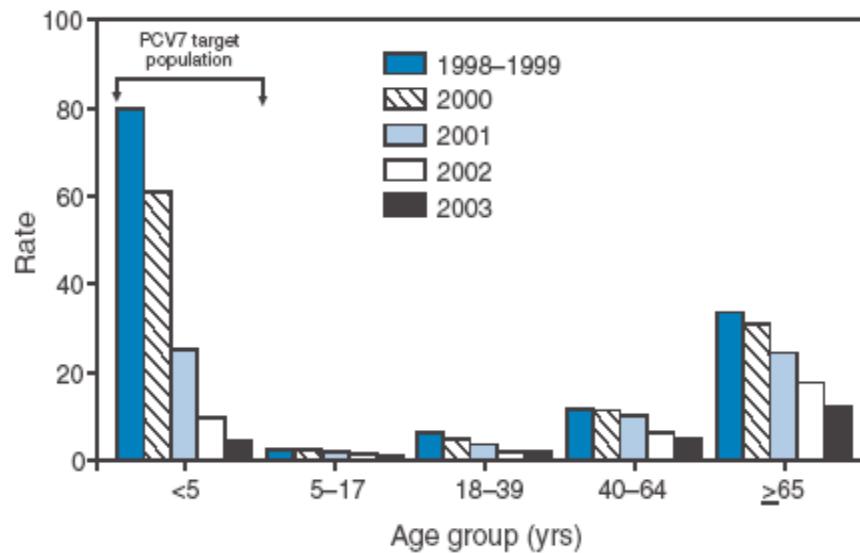
RESULTS:

Following PCV-13 implementation, there was a 75% reduction in overall IPD, and no cases of serotype 19A, pneumococcal meningitis, and pneumococcal-associated deaths



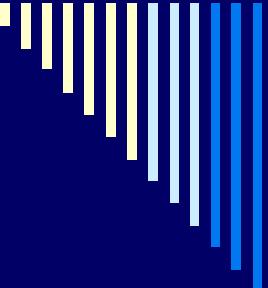
Diminuzione dell' incidenza delle malattie invasive da pneumococco (USA- sierotipi vaccinali)

FIGURE 1. Rate* of vaccine-type (VT) invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) before and after introduction of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV7), by age group and year — Active Bacterial Core surveillance, United States, 1998–2003



* Per 100,000 population.

† For each age group, the decrease in VT IPD rate for 2003 compared with the 1998–1999 baseline is statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

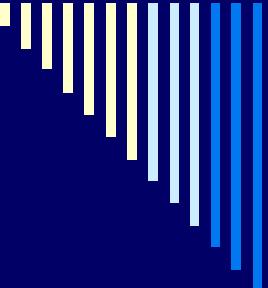


Streptococcus pneumoniae:

definizione di resistenza alla penicillina (non sensibilità)

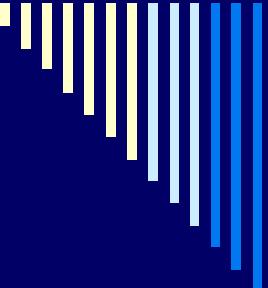
MIC	Categoria
< 0.1 ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Sensibile
0.1–1 ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Intermedio
≥ 2 ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Resistente

NCCLS, 2000



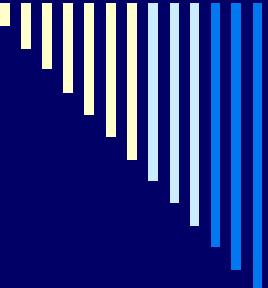
Resistenza agli antibiotici e sierotipi

- La resistenza alla penicillina può essere presente anche in siero gruppi non compresi nei vaccini
- La vaccinazione anti pneumococcica protegge dai sierotipi attualmente più resistenti, ma sierotipi non vaccinali possono divenire resistenti e rimpiazzare quelli vaccinali



Conclusioni

- L'epidemiologia delle infezioni da pneumococco si dimostra in continua evoluzione in seguito all'utilizzo dei vaccini glicoconiugati PCV7 e PCV13
- L'effetto del PCV13 appare già evidente sebbene alcuni sierotipi (1, 3) appaiano più refrattari alla diminuzione



Conclusioni

- Occorre verificare l' efficacia dei vaccini
- Occorre monitorare i cambiamenti epidemiologici

Importanza della sorveglianza delle malattie batteriche invasive

Necessario continuare a implementare la sorveglianza su tutto il territorio nazionale