

If erysipelas outbreaks continue, they could threaten this relatively small population of dolphins. In addition, emergence of *E. rhusiopathiae* has potential health implications for persons who recreate in these waters or work with fish, and for free-ranging marine mammals or other animals that prey on fish in this region.

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### About the Author

Mrs. Danil is a research biologist at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Southwest Fisheries Science Center. Her research interests include the interplay of cetacean life history, health, and the environment.

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Address for correspondence: Kerri Danil, Southwest Fisheries Science Center, 8901 La Jolla Shores Dr, La Jolla, CA 92037, USA; email: Kerri.Danil@noaa.gov

## OXA-48–Producing Uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* Sequence Type 127, the Netherlands, 2015–2022

Marlies Mulder, Daan W. Notermans, Cornelia C.H. Wielders, Jeroen Bos, Sandra Witteveen, Varisha A. Ganesh, Fabian Landman, Angela de Haan, Caroline Schneeberger-van der Linden, Antoni P.A. Hendrickx, on behalf of the Dutch CPE Surveillance Study Group<sup>1</sup>

Author affiliations: Maastricht University Medical Center+, Maastricht, the Netherlands (M. Mulder); National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), Bilthoven, the Netherlands (M. Mulder, D.W. Notermans, C.C.H. Wielders, J. Bos, S. Witteveen, V.A. Ganesh, F. Landman, A. de Haan, C. Schneeberger-van der Linden, A.P.A. Hendrickx)

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<sup>1</sup>Members of the Dutch CPE Surveillance Study Group are given in Appendix 1 (<https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/29/12/23-1114-App1.pdf>).

During 2015–2022, a genetic cluster of OXA-48–producing uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* sequence type 127 spread throughout the Netherlands. The 20 isolates we investigated originated mainly from urine, belonged to Clermont phylotype B2, and carried 18 genes encoding putative uropathogenicity factors. The isolates were susceptible to first-choice antimicrobial drugs for urinary tract infections.

We recently described OXA-244 carbapenemase-producing *Escherichia coli* sequence type (ST) 38 with putative uropathogenicity factors (1). Here we report a genetic cluster of 20 OXA-48–producing uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* (UPEC) ST127 isolates in the Netherlands.

Medical microbiology laboratories in the Netherlands are requested to submit isolates with suspected carbapenemase production to the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) as part of the carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacterales* (CPE) surveillance program. For all isolates, we perform meropenem Etest, carbapenem inactivation method, next-generation sequencing (NGS; Illumina, <https://www.illumina.com>), and long-read sequencing (Oxford Nanopore Technologies, <https://www.nanoporetech.com>). We use NGS data to analyze the Clermont phylotype (2), core-genome single-nucleotide polymorphisms, classical multilocus sequence typing (MLST) STs, and in-house *E. coli* whole-genome MLST (wgMLST) types (1,3). We also evaluated presence of antimicrobial resistance genes (AMRfinder, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pathogens/antimicrobial-resistance/AMRFinder>), plasmid replicons (PlasmidFinder, <https://cge.food.dtu.dk/services/PlasmidFinder>), and 31 previously described putative uropathogenicity factors (PUFs) using an in-house PUFfinder (4). For identity/query  $\geq 90\%$ , we scored the PUF gene as present.

During January 1, 2015–December 31, 2022, we sequenced 799 carbapenemase-producing *E. coli* by using NGS; 258 (32%) carried a *bla*<sub>OXA-48</sub> gene, of which 24 were ST127. According to wgMLST, 20 of the *bla*<sub>OXA-48</sub>–carrying ST127 isolates formed a genetic cluster (Appendix 1 Figure, panel A) and were sent to the RIVM during October 2015–December 2022 (Appendix 1 Figure, panel B). Allelic distance in the cluster was 3–20, and isolates differed by 3–46 core-genome single-nucleotide polymorphisms (Appendix 2 Table 2, <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/29/12/23-1114-App2.pdf>). When we compared the 20 cluster isolates with 603 international *E. coli* ST127 isolates (Enterobase, <https://enterobase.warwick.ac.uk>), they clustered with 3 isolates: Ireland (2016), United States (2019), and Spain (2019)

(Appendix 2 Table 3). All were sensitive to meropenem (European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing, <https://www.eucast.org>); MICs were 0.125–0.38 mg/L (5). All grew on OXA-48 agar but not on carbapenemase agar (CHROMID OXA-48/CHROMID CARBA; bioMérieux, <https://www.biomerieux.com>) and produced carbapenemase according to the carbapenem inactivation method. Nanopore sequencing yielded 10/20 circular assemblies, which revealed a chromosomal copy of the *mdf(A)*- and the *bla*<sub>OXA-48</sub> genes. The *bla*<sub>OXA-48</sub> gene is flanked by IS1/tnp-IS1B and inserted in a variable  $\approx 148$ -kb region of the chromosome (Appendix 1 Figure, panel C; Appendix 2 Tables 1, 4). Of the 20 isolates, 18 lacked plasmid replicons.

The median age of the 11 male and 9 female patients was 57 (range 3–87) years; patients lived throughout the Netherlands (Appendix 1 Figure, panel D). Cultures were submitted by general practitioners (8/20) and hospitals (12/20). Two patients were recently hospitalized in Morocco; no travel history was reported for the other patients, although 1 was born in Morocco and 1 in Turkey.

Most isolates were from urine (12/20), followed by perineal/rectal swab samples (4/20), blood (3/20), and wounds (1/20). Of the 20 cultures, 12 were diagnostic, 5 were screening, and 3 were for unknown purpose. Two patients had recurrent urinary tract infections (UTIs). All isolates were type O6:H31 and Clermont phylotype B2, the most common Clermont phylotype associated with UPEC in the United States and Europe (4,6). A variety of PUFs were detected in cluster isolates associated with UPEC, (Appendix 2 Table 5, Appendix 1 Figure, panel E), including adhesins (e.g., *sfaH*, pili *papGII/papGIII*), toxins (e.g.,  $\alpha$ -hemolysin, cytotoxic necrotizing factor-1, and *E. coli* uropathogenic-specific protein) (4,7,8). Cluster isolates carried significantly more (mean 18) PUFs, than the other *E. coli* isolates from CPE surveillance (mean nonurine isolates, 7; urine isolates, 9; previously reported OXA-244 *E. coli* ST38 isolates, 8;  $p < 0.001$  by Mann-Whitney U-test) (Appendix 1 Figure, panel F) (1). We identified additional uropathogenicity determinants curli, type-I fimbriae, S-fimbriae, flagella, and group 2 capsule genes but not group 3 capsule genes. Eighteen isolates phenotypically produced hemolysin, visible as  $\beta$ -hemolysis on blood agar (Appendix 1 Figure, panel F), in line with in silico genetic analyses (Appendix 1 Figure, panel E).

Antimicrobial susceptibility pattern was known for 13 isolates in the Infectious Diseases Surveillance Information System–Antimicrobial Resistance in the

Netherlands (<https://www.rivm.nl/isis-ar>). All were phenotypically resistant to penicillins/penicillin combinations (e.g., amoxicillin/clavulanic acid and piperacillin/tazobactam) but susceptible to oral first-choice antimicrobial drugs for UTIs in the Netherlands (e.g., nitrofurantoin, fosfomycin, ciprofloxacin, sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim) (Appendix 1 Figure, panel E). Prevalence of UPEC in the Netherlands is most likely underestimated because general practitioners in the Netherlands usually send cultures only when treatment with first-choice drugs fails. Although UTIs are not known to be contagious, *E. coli* can spread and cause UTI outbreaks (caused by a specific *E. coli* strain in several communities), for which an association with food has been suggested (9). A New Zealand study described an outbreak in which MLST identified 77 multidrug-resistant *E. coli* isolates (10).

We demonstrated ongoing dissemination of OXA-48-producing and hemolysin-producing UPEC ST127 from Clermont phylotype B2 with 18/31 PUFs in patients across the Netherlands with no direct epidemiologic link. The origin of the cluster is unknown, but international spread is possible. Low-level resistance and growth only on OXA-48 agar suggests that this carbapenemase-producing UPEC may be missed and the actual size of this cluster may be underestimated.

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Ethics approval was not required because this study was based on genomic and phenotypic surveillance data only; samples from which the isolates were cultured were collected as part of routine healthcare. Sequence data are available in the National Center for Biotechnology Information Sequence Read Archive (BioProject nos. PRJEB35685 and PRJNA980147) (Appendix 2 Table 1).

### About the Author

Dr. Mulder is a clinical microbiologist in the Maastricht University Medical Center+ in Maastricht, the Netherlands.

Her main research interests are antimicrobial resistance and urinary tract infections.

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Address for correspondence: Antoni P.A. Hendrickx, Antonie van Leeuwenhoeklaan 9, 3721 MA, Bilthoven, the Netherlands; email: [antoni.hendrickx@rivm.nl](mailto:antoni.hendrickx@rivm.nl)

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# OXA-48–Producing Uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* Sequence Type 127, the Netherlands, 2015–2022

## Appendix 1

### Dutch CPE Surveillance Study Group

- W. van den Bijllaardt, Amphia Hospital, Microvida Laboratory for Microbiology, Breda
- A.L.E. van Arkel, ADRZ medisch centrum, Department of Medical Microbiology, Goes
- M.A. Leversteijn-van Hall, Alrijne Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology, Leiden
- R. van Mansfeld, Amsterdam UMC - location AMC, Department of Medical Microbiology and Infection Control, Amsterdam
- K. van Dijk, Amsterdam UMC - location Vumc, Department of Medical Microbiology and Infection Control, Amsterdam
- B. Zwart, Atalmedial, Department of Medical Microbiology, Amsterdam
- B.M.W. Diederens, Bravis Hospital/ZorgSaam Hospital Zeeuws-Vlaanderen, Department of Medical Microbiology, Roosendaal/Terneuzen
- J.W. Dorigo-Zetsma, TergooiMC, Central Bacteriology and Serology Laboratory, Hilversum
- D.W. Notermans, Centre for Infectious Disease Control, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, Bilthoven

- A. Ott, Certe, Medical Microbiology Groningen, Drenthe, Groningen
- W. Ang, Comicro, Department of Medical Microbiology, Hoorn
- J. da Silva, Deventer Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology, Deventer
- A.L.M. Vlek, Diaconessenhuis Utrecht, Department of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, Utrecht
- A.G.M. Buiting, Elisabeth-TweeSteden (ETZ) Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, Tilburg
- L.G.M. Bode, Erasmus University Medical Center, Department of Medical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Rotterdam
- S. Paltansing, Franciscus Gasthuis & Vlietland, Department of Medical Microbiology and Infection Control, Rotterdam
- A.J. van Griethuysen, Gelderse Vallei Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology, Ede
- M. den Reijer, Star-shl diagnostic center, Department of Medical Microbiology, Rotterdam
- M.J.C.A. van Trijp, Groene Hart Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology and Infection Prevention, Gouda
- M. Wong, Haga Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology, 's-Gravenhage
- A.E. Muller, HMC Westeinde Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology, 's-Gravenhage
- M.P.M. van der Linden, IJsselland hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology, Capelle a/d IJssel
- M. van Rijn, Ikazia Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology, Rotterdam
- S.B. Debast, Isala Hospital, Laboratory of Medical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Zwolle
- K. Waar, Certe, Medical Microbiology Friesland | Noordoostpolder, Leeuwarden

- E. Kolwijck, Jeroen Bosch Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology and Infection Control, 's-Hertogenbosch
- N. Al Naiemi, LabMicTA, Regional Laboratory of Microbiology Twente Achterhoek, Hengelo
- T. Schulin, Laurentius Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology, Roermond
- S. Dinant, Maasstad Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology, Rotterdam
- S.P. van Mens, Maastricht University Medical Centre, Department of Medical Microbiology, Infectious Diseases & Infection Prevention, Maastricht
- DC Melles, Meander Medical Center, Department of Medical Microbiology, Amersfoort
- M.P.A. van Meer, Rijnstate Hospital, Laboratory for Medical Microbiology and Immunology, Velp
- J.W.T. Cohen Stuart, Noordwest Ziekenhuisgroep, Department of Medical Microbiology, Alkmaar
- P. Gruteke, OLVG Lab BV, Department of Medical Microbiology, Amsterdam
- A. Jansz, Eurofins PAMM, Department of Medical Microbiology, Veldhoven
- A. van Dam, Public Health Service, Public Health Laboratory, Amsterdam
- I. Maat, Radboud University Medical Center, Department of Medical Microbiology, Nijmegen
- B. Maraha, Albert Schweitzer Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology, Dordrecht
- J.R. Lo Ten Foe, Gelre Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology and Infection Control, Apeldoorn
- J.C. Sinnige, Regional Laboratory of Public Health, Department of Medical Microbiology, Haarlem
- E. van der Vorm, Reinier de Graaf Groep, Department of Medical Microbiology, Delft



- M. de Graaf, Saltro Diagnostic Centre, Department of Medical Microbiology, Utrecht
- E. de Jong, Slingeland Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology, Doetinchem
- S.J. Vainio, St Antonius Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, Nieuwegein
- E. Heikens, St Jansdal Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology, Harderwijk
- R. Steingrover, St. Maarten Laboratory Services, Department of Medical Microbiology, Cay Hill (St. Maarten)
- A. Troelstra, University Medical Center Utrecht, Department of Medical Microbiology, Utrecht
- E. Bathoorn, University of Groningen, Department of Medical Microbiology, Groningen
- J. de Vries, VieCuri Medical Center, Department of Medical Microbiology, Venlo
- D.W. van Dam, Zuyderland Medical Centre, Department of Medical Microbiology and Infection Control, Sittard-Geleen
- E.I.G.B. de Brauwier, Zuyderland Medical Centre, Department of Medical Microbiology and Infection Control, Heerlen
- NN, Analytical Diagnostic Center N.V. Curaçao, Department of Medical Microbiology, Willemstad (Curaçao)
- H. Berkhout, Canisius Wilhelmina Hospital, Department of Medical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Nijmegen

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previously reported OXA-producing *E. coli* ST38 cluster (1). Genetic relationship between the isolates is indicated by wgMLST allelic differences, and each circle represents an isolate. Yellow, isolated from urine; red, isolated from blood. The MST was based on an in-house *E. coli* wgMLST scheme described previously (2). B) Number of isolates of this cluster, which were sent to the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) per year. C) *E. coli* ST127 chromosome and variable chromosomal region of ≈148-kb indicating *bla*OXA-48 insertion, depicted in red. Numbers on the chromosome are in Megabase units, numbers in the red insert indicate number of chromosomes out of 10 complete assemblies with specific genetic make-up. Gene names are indicated. D) Geographic distribution of the isolates among 8/12 provinces in the Netherlands. E) Characteristics of *E. coli* ST127 cluster isolates. Putative uropathogenicity factors (PUFs), genes according to AMRfinder, and phenotypic susceptibility (as tested according to the European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing) of the isolates. F) number of PUFs in comparison with other *E. coli* isolates from the Netherlands (nonurine, urine, and previous reported OXA-244 producing *E. coli* ST38 cluster). G) Representative image of β-hemolysis on tryptic soy blood agar when the *hlyA*-α gene in *E. coli* ST127 is present (right panel) and when the *hlyA*-α gene is absent (left panel).