



Adaptation of vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus* to intracellular compartment leading to bacterial reservoir responsible for chronic infection

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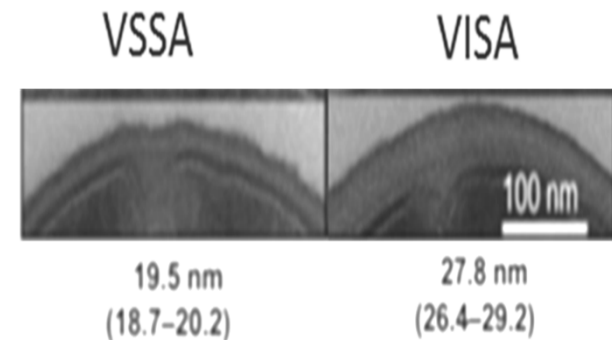
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S. aureus : the VISA strain issue

- ✓ MSSA → overuse of antibiotics → Emergence of MRSA
- ✓ Vancomycine → antibiotic of choice for treating MRSA
- ✓ in 1997 → emergence of vancomycin-intermediary *S. aureus* **VISA**

- ✓ Features of VISA vs. VSSA isolates



- Phenotypically: **thickening of the wall**
- Genetically: **cumulative point mutations** in diverse regulatory loci including regulatory system
- Clinically: treatment failures, persitent bacteriemia and prolonged hospitalization
BUT - not acute clinical instability
- no higher mortality
→ **Chronic infection**

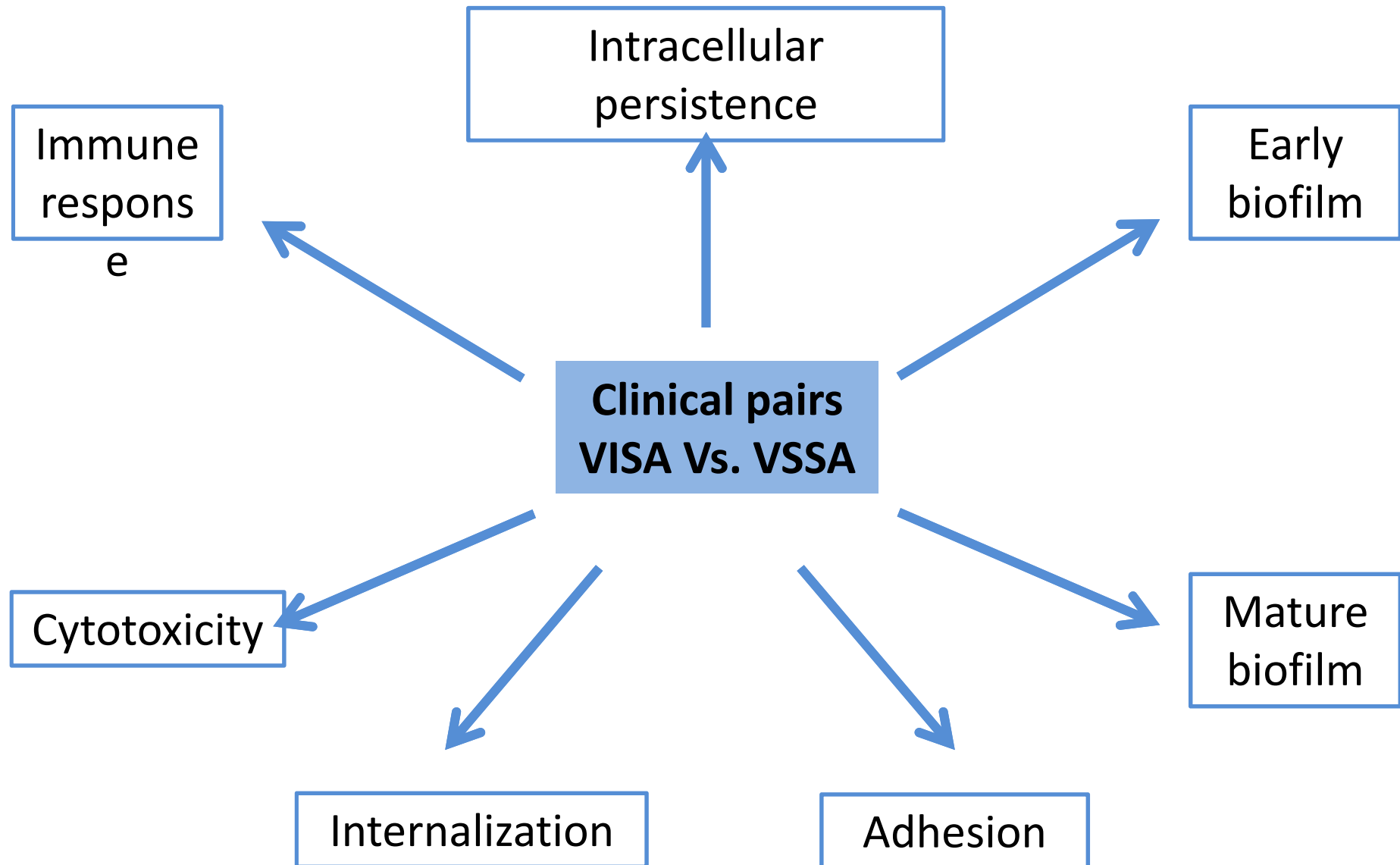
From VSSA to VISA : switch of resistance ... and virulence ?

Hypothesis: the various mutations that appeared in VISA may also impact upon pathogenicity

What are the virulence mechanisms impacted by the switch from VSSA to VISA?

3 pairs of VSSA-VISA clinical isolates collected from three patients with persistent bacteremia treated with vancomycin

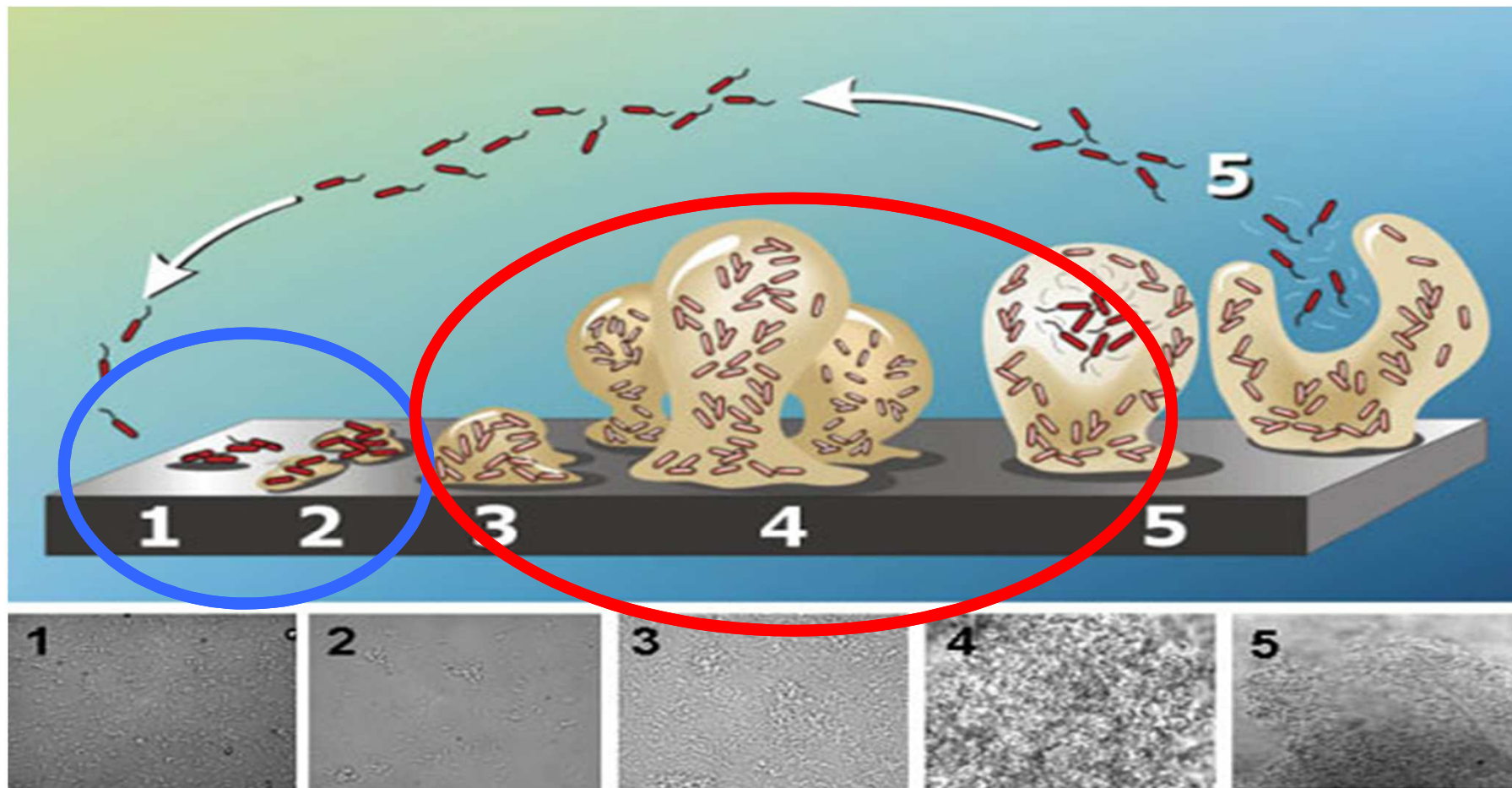
Which virulence mechanisms were impacted by the switch from VSSA to VISA ?



From VSSA to VISA: which impact on biofilm formation?

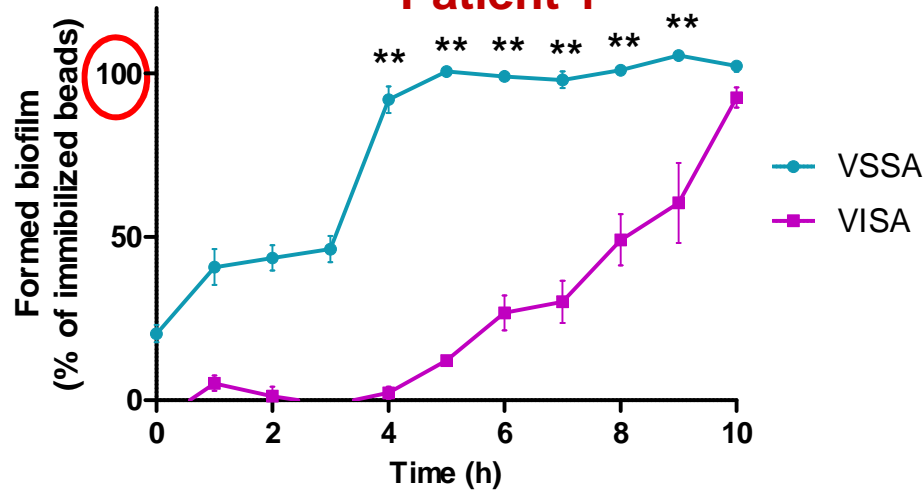
Adhesion to materials
Early biofilm

Mature
biofilm

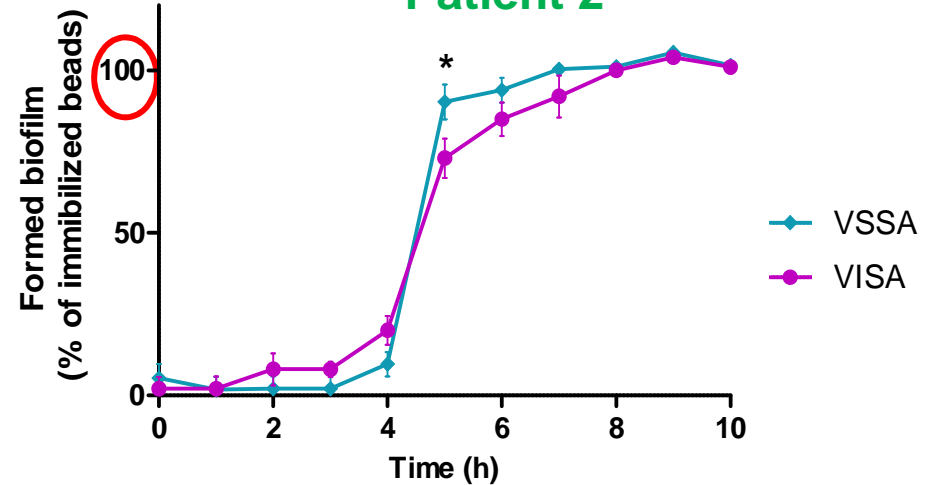


From VSSA to VISA: which impact on biofilm formation?

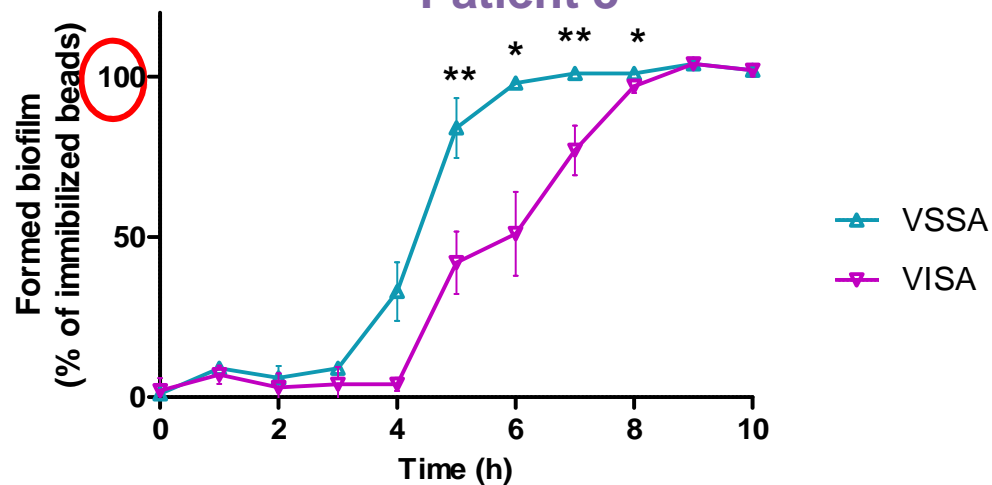
Patient 1



Patient 2



Patient 3



Early biofilm
First hours

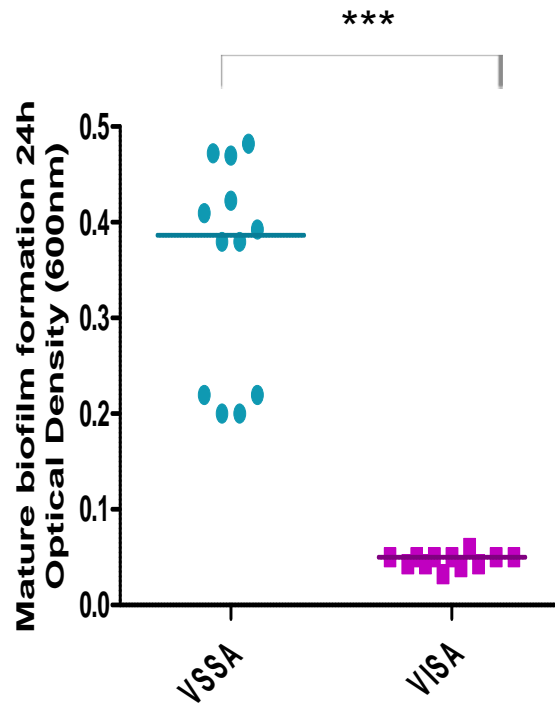
3 experiments performed in duplicate
Mann-Whitney test bilateral ($\alpha=0.05$)
(* $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$, *** $p<0.001$)

Initiation of biofilm is slower in VISA than in VSSA
Variability from one patient to another

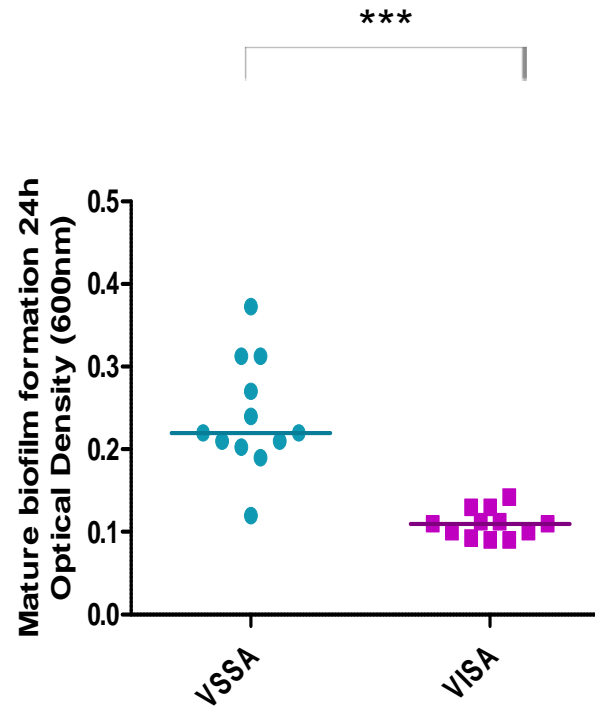
From VSSA to VISA: which impact on biofilm formation?

Mature biofilm
After 48h

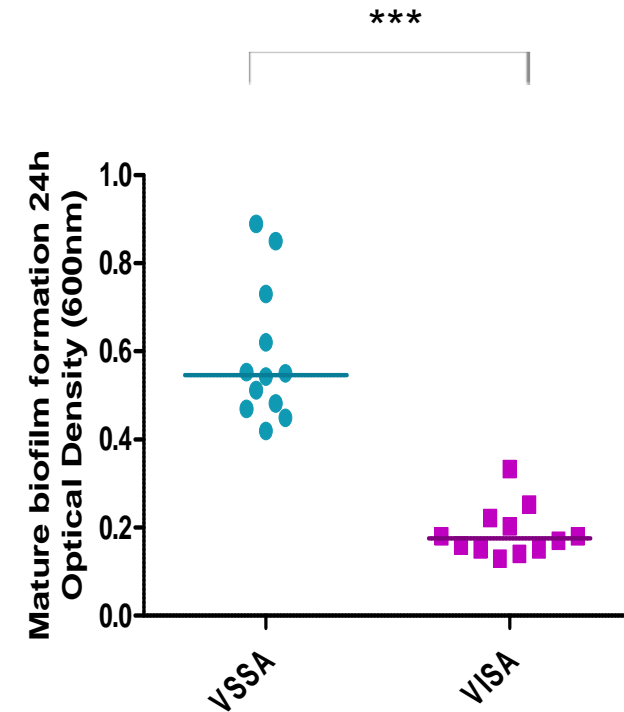
Patient 1



Patient 2



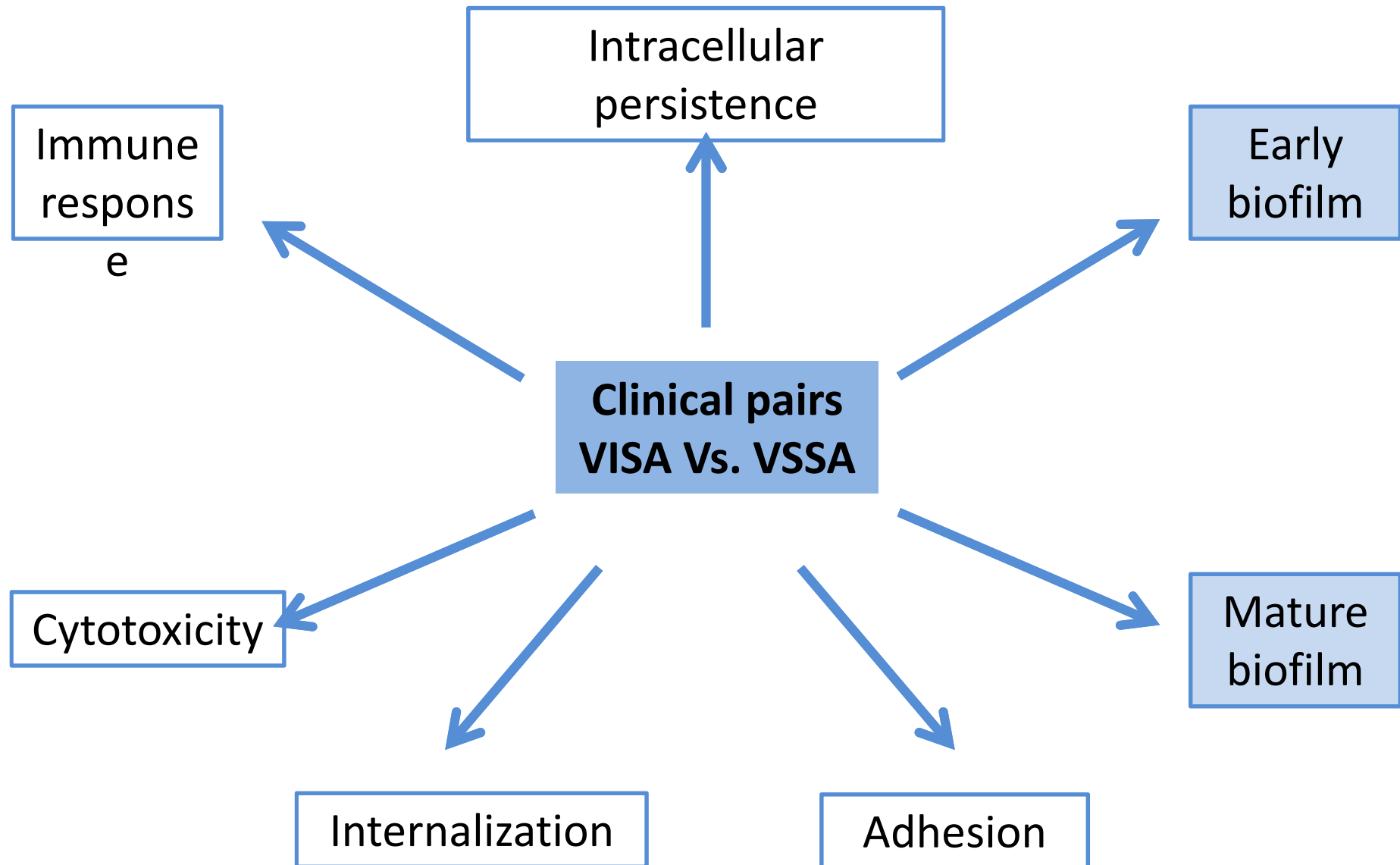
Patient 3



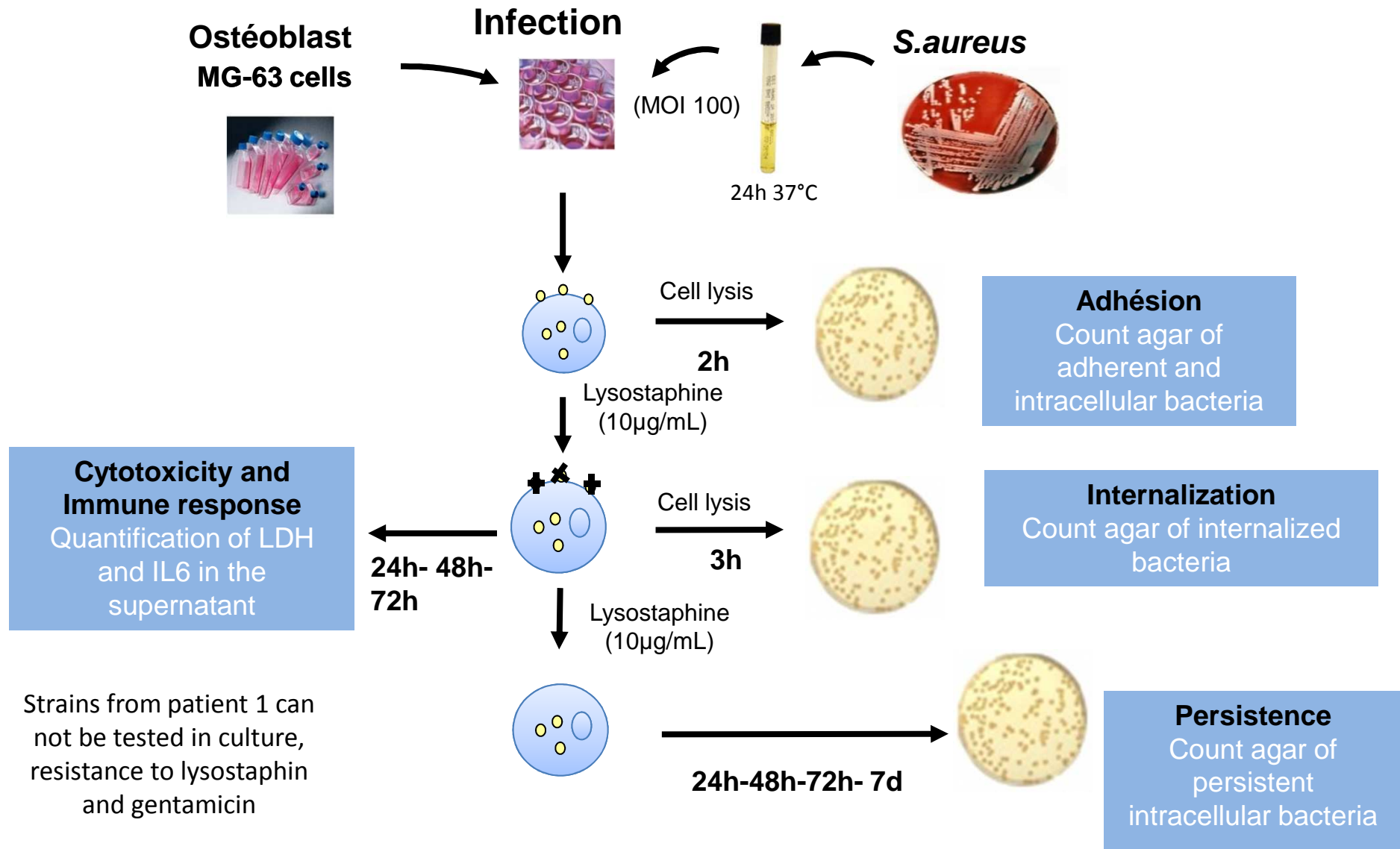
VISA forms less mature biofilm than VSSA

3 experiences in quadruplicate
Mann-Whitney test bilateral ($\alpha=0.05$)
(* $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$, *** $p<0.001$)

Which virulence mechanisms were impacted by the switch from VSSA to VISA ?



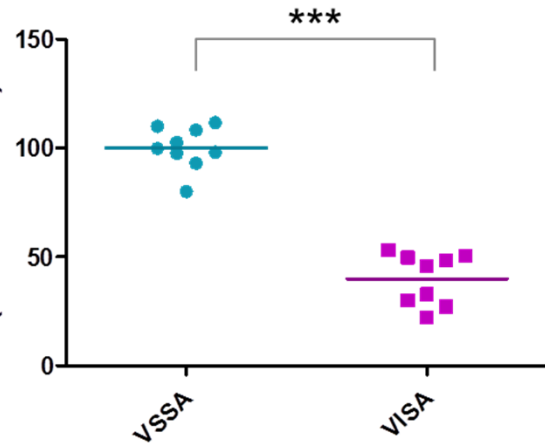
Infection in vitro on osteoblast MG-63 (on pairs 2 and 3)



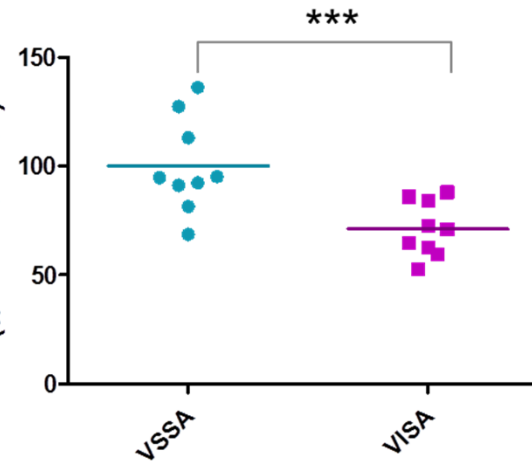
From VSSA to VISA: which impact on adhesion/internalization?

Patient 2

Bacterial adhesion to MG-63 cells
2h post-infection
(% of initial strain)

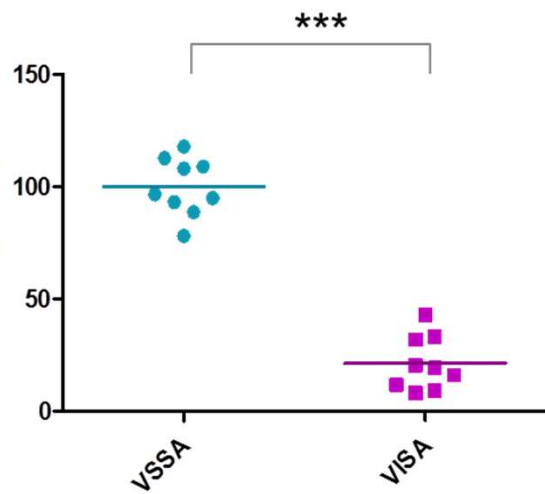


Bacterial adhesion to MG-63 cells
2h post-infection
(% of initial strain)

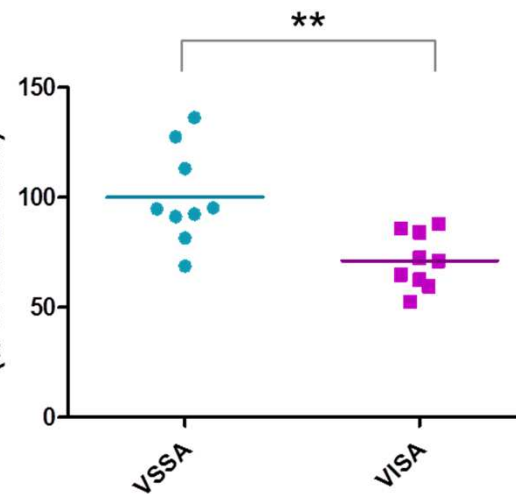


**Significant Lower
adhesion of VISA**

Bacterial internalization to MG-63 cells
3h post-infection
(% of initial strain)

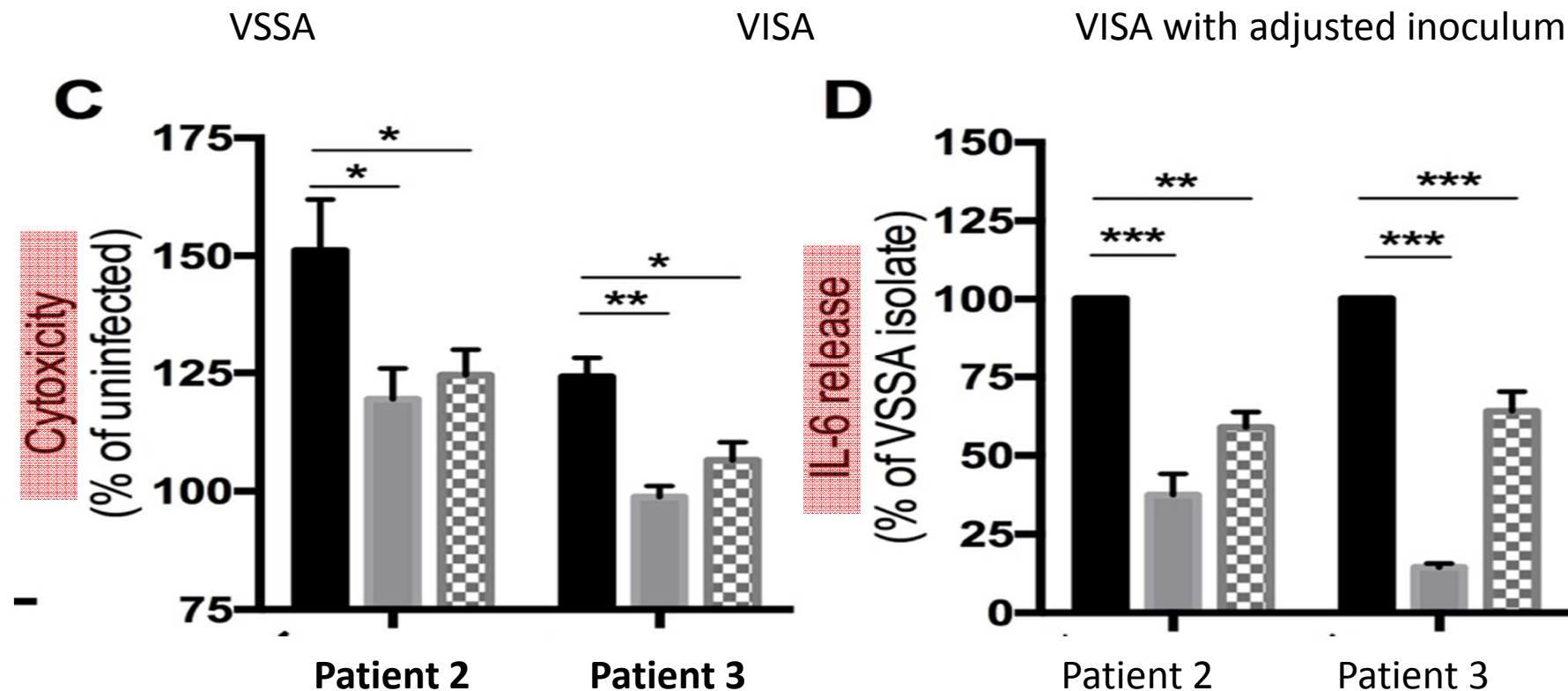


Bacterial internalization to MG-63 cells
3h post-infection
(% of initial strain)



**Significant lower
internalization of VISA**

From VSSA to VISA: which impact on cytotoxicity/immune response?

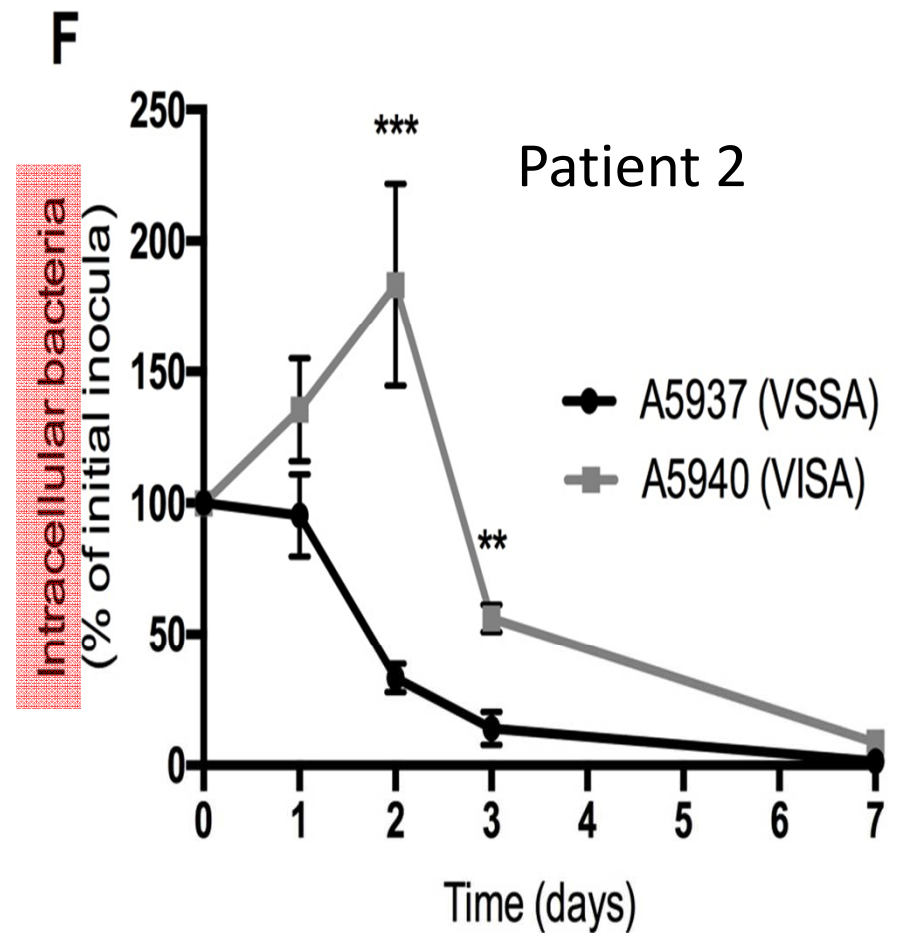
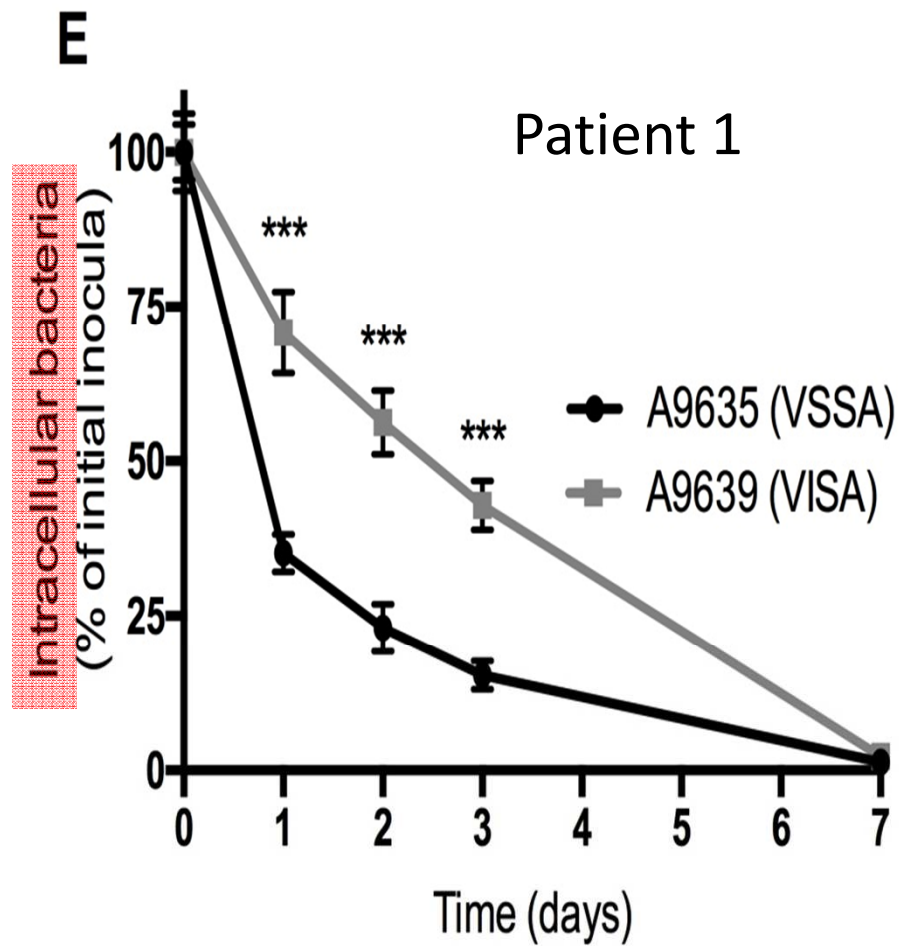


- Perforated columns = VISA using adjusted MOI to reach the same number of internalized CFU in cells to prevent bias due to decreased internalization

3 experiments performed in triplicate
Mann-Whitney test bilateral ($\alpha=0.05$)
(* $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$, *** $p<0.001$)

VISA are less cytotoxic than VSSA
VISA induce a decreased osteoblast inflammatory response

From VSSA to VISA: which impact on persistance?



3 experiments performed in triplicate
Mann-Whitney test bilateral ($\alpha=0.05$)
(* $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$, *** $p<0.001$)

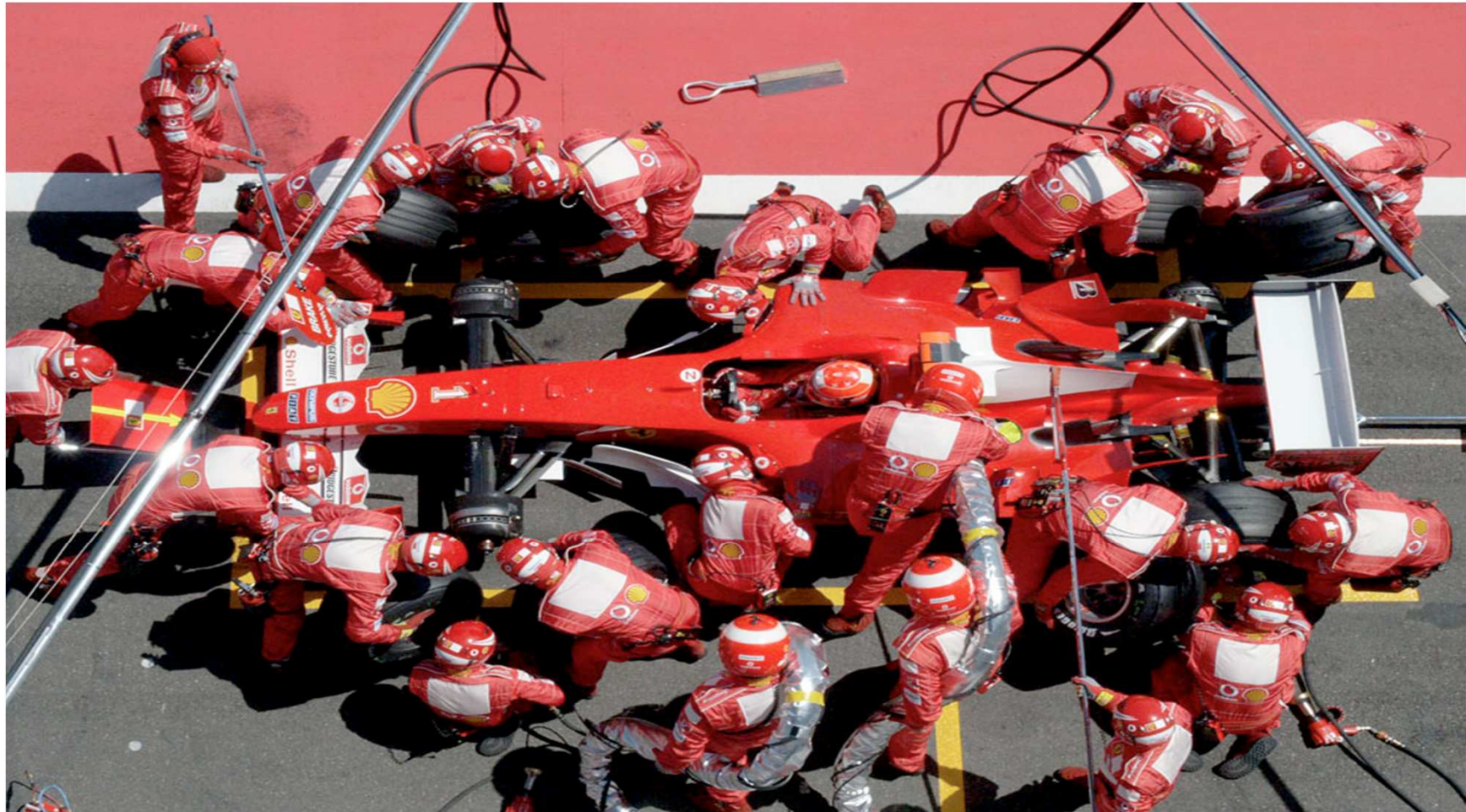
VISA persist longer in the intracellular compartment

Which virulence mechanisms were impacted by the switch from VSSA to VISA ?

- ✓ VISA = confirms remarkable adaptability of *S. aureus*
 - **reduced** antibiotic susceptibility
 - **alteration** of the expression of pathogenic factors to circumvent the host-immune response
 - ... to favour intracellular persistence over acute virulence.
- ✓ intriguing decrease of biofilm formation, adhesion and internalization
 - biofilm is not the way of persistence for VISA
 - adhesion and internalization likely impact by the modification of bacterial wall related to vancomycin resistance in VISA
- ✓ Take home "clinical" message for VISA
 - VISA = intracellular sanctuarization = no place for vancomycin: use antibiotic with very good intracellular penetration
 - persistent *S. aureus* BJI = bacteria to be tested for VISA which need very specific methods = contact your "favorite" microbiologist

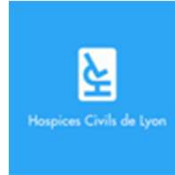
Research for understanding BJI

Fundamental research, clinical trials, clinical studies, ...



Management of patients suffering with BJI

Orthopaedic surgeons, ID clinicians, microbiologists, radiologists, histopathologists, ...



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