

Aeromonas spp.: An Emerging Nosocomial Pathogen

Priyam Batra, Purva Mathur, Mahesh C Misra¹

Division of Microbiology, Department of Laboratory Medicine and ¹Surgery, JPNA Trauma Centre, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India

Address for correspondence: Dr. Purva Mathur, E-mail: purvamathur@yahoo.co.in

ABSTRACT

Aeromonads are halophilic, nonacid fast, nonspore forming, Gram-negative rods which are widely distributed in the soil, foodstuffs, and aquatic environment. Since times immemorial, they are important zoonotic pathogens of poikilotherms but are now emerging as important human pathogens. These emerging enteric pathogens flourish in the water distribution system by forming biofilms. They possess large number of virulence factors including inherent resistance to various antibiotics and ability to form biofilms using quorum sensing. These properties make them easy pathogens for human infections. *Aeromonads* are important enteric pathogens, but, with the growing level of immunosuppression in the population, they have been associated with various extraintestinal infections, such as skin and soft-tissue infections, traumatic wound infections, and lower respiratory tract/urinary tract infections. The average annual incidence of bacteremia in Southern Taiwan due to *Aeromonas* spp. was 76 cases/million inhabitants between 2008 and 2010. However, the incidence reported from Western countries is much lower. The case fatality rate among patients with *Aeromonas* bacteremia ranges from 27.5 to 46%. *Aeromonads* are universally resistant to the narrow-spectrum penicillin group of antibiotics such as penicillin, ampicillin, carbenicillin, and ticarcillin. They are however susceptible to piperacillin, azlocillin, second and third generation cephalosporins, and carbapenems. Most of the *Aeromonas* species are susceptible to aminoglycosides, tetracycline, chloramphenicol, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, quinolones, and monobactams. This manuscript is a comprehensive systematic review of the literature available on *Aeromonas* spp.

Key words: *Aeromonas*, emerging pathogen, immunocompetent

INTRODUCTION

The *Aeromonads* are halophilic, Gram-negative, rod-shaped, nonspore forming, nonacid-fast facultative aerobes which are widely distributed in the soil, foodstuffs, and aquatic environment.^[1] These emerging enteric pathogens flourish in the water distribution system by forming biofilms in the water channels.^[2] They are responsible for a number of diseases of poikilotherms, such as red leg disease in frogs and ascites in carp.^[3] Humans carry *Aeromonas* species in the gastrointestinal tract, and the rates of fecal carriage vary from 0% to 4% in persons with no disease to 0.8–7.4% in persons with diarrheal illness.^[2] Most *Aeromonas* spp. particularly those associated with

human infections are found in a wide variety of fresh produce, meat, and dairy products.^[2]

Historically, genus *Aeromonas* was included in the family *Vibrionaceae* with the other genera such as *Vibrio*, *Plesiomonas*, and *Photobacterium*. Colwell *et al.* in 1986 established a separate family *Aeromonadaceae* after phylogenetic investigation. Separation of *Aeromonas* spp. from the genera *Vibrio* and *Plesiomonas* depends on resistance to the vibriostatic compound O/129, no growth in 6% sodium chloride, and absence of ornithine decarboxylase activity (except in *A. veronii* biovar *veronii*).^[4] The three main pathogenic species

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as the author is credited and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

For reprints contact: reprints@medknow.com

How to cite this article: Batra P, Mathur P, Misra MC. *Aeromonas* spp.: An emerging nosocomial pathogen. J Lab Physicians 2016;8:1-4.

Access this article online	
Quick Response Code: 	Website: www.jlponline.org
	DOI: 10.4103/0974-2727.176234

of the genus are *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *A. caviae*, and *A. sobria*.^[5] These biochemically distinct species have now been subdivided into DNA hybridization groups.^[2] In humans, they were classically known to be associated with gastrointestinal infections only. They are also known to cause various extraintestinal and systemic infections such as urinary tract infections, sepsis, empyema, and peritonitis.^[6]

VIRULENCE FACTORS

Aeromonas spp. are known to possess all the virulence factors which help in the establishment of infection. The presence of fimbria, flagella, and capsule helps in the attachment of the bacteria to the host surface. They then derive iron from the host using various iron-binding proteins such as siderophores to enable survival of the pathogen within the host. Survival within the host is followed by the production various exotoxins and enzymes such as proteases, elastases, lipases, and hemolysins to cause extensive cell and tissue destruction. Type II and III secretion systems in the bacteria enable them to evade the host immune response. Capsule, S-layer, lipopolysaccharides, and porin also enhance the pathogenic resistance mechanisms by compromising the host defense.^[5,7]

Certain *A. hydrophila* strains contain a gene called aerocytotoxin enterotoxin (ACT) that releases a toxin (aerolysin) to cause tissue damage. Aerolysin, a cytolytic exotoxin, binds to specific glycoreceptors on the surface of eukaryotic cells before inserting into the lipid bilayer and forms holes. *Aeromonas* strains causing loose stools possess an *alt* gene which encodes for a heat labile cytotoxic enterotoxin while patients with more severe disease and watery diarrhea had strains with *alt* and *AST* gene. *AST* gene produces a heat stable cytotoxic enterotoxin.^[8]

Aeromonas spp. have been shown to form biofilms on various biotic and abiotic surfaces which allow for the persistence of these pathogens in the water distribution system as well as in the human body.^[5,7] Quorum sensing molecules have been demonstrated from *Aeromonas* spp. (*Aeromonas salmonicida* and *Aeromonas hydrophila*) which are responsible for the biofilm formation.^[7]

Another major concern regarding *Aeromonas* infections is their potential resistance to penicillin, ampicillin, carbenicillin, and cefazolin as they possess at least 3 inducible chromosomal β -lactamases. Production of Ambler class B, C, and D beta-lactamases has been recognized in *Aeromonas* spp. Metallo-beta-lactamases (MBL), AmpC

beta-lactamases, and penicillinases are the principle beta-lactamases harbored by *Aeromonas*.^[7,9] Extended spectrum beta-lactam (ESBL) producing *Aeromonads* are also being increasingly reported.^[10] The most common MBL produced by *Aeromonas* species is of the “CphA” type. Such MBL producing strains are resistant to the narrow and ESBL group of antibiotics but are susceptible to monobactams such as aztreonam.^[7]

INCIDENCE RATE, CLINICAL FEATURES, OUTBREAK SITUATION

Aeromonads have been known from times immemorial to cause gastrointestinal disease in humans. They have been associated with diarrheal disease ranging from acute diarrhea in immunocompetent adults to chronic diarrhea in children, elderly, and immunocompromised individuals. They are also an important cause of travelers' diarrhea. Evidence supporting the causative role in diarrheal disease includes (1) a higher carriage rate in symptomatic compared with asymptomatic individuals; (2) an absence of other enteric pathogens in most symptomatic patients harboring *Aeromonas* spp.; (3) identification of *Aeromonas* enterotoxins linked to diarrhea; (4) improvement of diarrhea with antibiotics active against *Aeromonas* spp. and clinical worsening with antibiotics ineffective against the organism; and (5) evidence of a specific secretory immune response coincident with diarrheal disease.^[11] *Aeromonas caviae* is the predominant isolate from diarrheal stools, but, in some geographic areas, *A. hydrophila* and *A. veronii biovar sobria* have also been isolated. *Aeromonas*-associated diarrhea usually occurs during the summer, when the concentration of *Aeromonads* in water is the highest.^[7] Complications of *Aeromonas* diarrheal disease include hemolytic uremic syndrome or kidney disease requiring renal transplantation.^[7]

Aeromonads have been associated with various extraintestinal diseases also, such as skin and soft tissue infections, traumatic wound infections, and lower respiratory tract/urinary tract infections. Disease pattern can vary from uncomplicated wound infections to fatal fulminant cellulitis and necrotizing fasciitis. Only 17–52% of wound infections are monomicrobial. The most common isolates obtained from patients with polymicrobial infections are *Enterococcus species*, *Clostridium species*, and enteric bacilli. The most common species associated with wound infection is *Aeromonas hydrophila*.

Aeromonas septicemia has been shown in patients having severe hepatic diseases, diabetes, cancer, leukemia, and immunosuppression due to other causes.^[12] Dissemination

of the pathogen secondary to septicemia can give rise to meningitis, peritonitis, pneumonia, or urinary tract. In these patients, the source of infection is either from the gastrointestinal colonization or due to some other colonized site or from wound infection. A recent study showed that the average annual incidences of bacteremia in Southern Taiwan due to *Aeromonas* spp. was 76 cases/million inhabitants between 2008 and 2010, which was higher than those in Western countries.^[12] The case fatality rate among patients with *Aeromonas* bacteremia ranges from 27.5 to 46%.^[13]

A variety of other infections caused by *Aeromonas* spp. have been reported including intraabdominal abscess, hepatobiliary infection, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis in patients with cirrhosis, meningitis, endocarditis, suppurative thrombophlebitis, osteomyelitis, urinary tract infection, pneumonia including near-drowning-associated pneumonia, empyema, lung abscess, tonsillitis, and otitis media.

DIAGNOSIS

These organisms are best identified using culture, Gram stain, and biochemical tests. A positive oxidase reaction, growth in nutrient broth without NaCl, no growth in nutrient broth with 6% NaCl, inability to grow on thiosulfate citrate bile sucrose agar and resistance to the vibriostatic compound 0/129 help in the differentiation of *Aeromonadaceae* from *Vibrio* and pleisiomonas genera. The most common human pathogenic species (*Aeromonas caviae*, *A. hydrophilla*, and *A. veronii biovar sobria*) can be differentiated based on the microbiological examinations, including Voges–Proskauer test, fermentation of L-arabinose, esculin hydrolysis, and gas production from glucose.^[1,2] Though these are the best methods for identification, they are very time consuming requiring up to 48–72 h. Automated systems such as Vitek 2 or Microscan walk/away or BBL Crystal can also be used for the identification. These systems can identify the organisms within 24 h with 90% sensitivity of identification.

Most serological assays have low sensitivity and specificity and are generally not reliable. An IgA fecal antibody response to *Aeromonas* somatic lipopolysaccharides and exotoxins has been reported to be reliable. Polymerase chain reactions are rapid, convenient, and specific for the identification of the pathogen.

ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY PROFILE AND RESISTANCE MECHANISMS

Antibiotic susceptibility testing can be done by the disc diffusion method using Mueller-Hinton agar and

microbroth dilution method using cation-adjusted Mueller-Hinton Broth as per the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) guidelines.^[14] However, most of the susceptibility data of CLSI are based on studied of the three predominant species only.

Aeromonads are universally resistant to the narrow-spectrum penicillin group of antibiotics such as penicillin, ampicillin, carbenicillin, and ticarcillin. They are however susceptible to piperacillin, azlocillin, second and third generation cephalosporins, and carbapenems. Most of the *Aeromonas* species are susceptible to aminoglycosides, tetracycline, chloramphenicol, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, quinolones, and monobactams.^[2,7] Clinical isolates of *Aeromonas caviae* are more susceptible to ticarcillin than *A. veronii* and *A. hydrophilla*. *A. veronii* has greater susceptibility for cefazolin than *A. cavia* and *A. hydrophilla*.^[2]

INFECTION CONTROL/VACCINATION

Most of the infections caused by the *Aeromonas* spp. are gastrointestinal infections. These can be easily prevented by maintaining adequate sanitary conditions such as hand hygiene, efficient sewage disposal, and hygienic food preparation. Proper cooking of the food product also minimizes the transmission. Adequate disposal of the diseased animal and water treatment can prevent the spread of *Aeromonads*. Continuous monitoring of the quality of water is essential to minimize the health risk due to *Aeromonads*.^[2,7]

TREATMENT

Gastrointestinal diseases are generally self-limiting, and no antibiotic treatment is generally required. Treatment with rehydration therapy is generally adequate. Antibiotic prophylaxis may however be required in immunocompromised patients.^[2]

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

REFERENCES

1. Abott SL. *Aeromonas*. In: Baron EJ, Pfaller MA, Jorgensen JH, Tenover FC, editors. Manual of Clinical Microbiology. 8th ed. Washington DC: ASM Press; 2010. p. 701-5.

- Igbinosa IH, Igumbor EU, Aghdasi F, Tom M, Okoh AI. Emerging *Aeromonas* species infections and their significance in public health. *Scientific World Journal* 2012;2012:625023.
- Slevin NJ, Oppenheim BA, Deakin DP. *Aeromonas hydrophila* septicaemia and muscle abscesses associated with immunosuppression. *Postgrad Med J* 1988;64:701-2.
- Colwell RR, MacDonell MT, DeLey J. Proposal to recognize the family *Aeromonadaceae* fam. *Int J Syst Bacteriol* 1986;36:473-7.
- Tomás JM. The main *Aeromonas* pathogenic factors. *ISRN Microbiol* 2012;2012:256261.
- Kimura M, Araoka H, Yoneyama A. *Aeromonas caviae* is the most frequent pathogen amongst cases of *Aeromonas* bacteremia in Japan. *Scand J Infect Dis* 2013;45:304-9.
- Janda JM, Abbott SL. The genus *Aeromonas*: Taxonomy, pathogenicity, and infection. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 2010;23:35-73.
- Albert MJ, Ansaruzzaman M, Talukder KA, Chopra AK, Kuhn I, Rahman M, et al. Prevalence of enterotoxin genes in *Aeromonas* spp. isolated from children with diarrhea, healthy controls, and the environment. *J Clin Microbiol* 2000;38:3785-90.
- Chen PL, Ko WC, Wu CJ. Complexity of β -lactamases among clinical *Aeromonas* isolates and its clinical implications. *J Microbiol Immunol Infect* 2012;45:398-403.
- Wu CJ, Chuang YC, Lee MF, Lee CC, Lee HC, Lee NY, et al. Bacteremia due to extended-spectrum- β -lactamase-producing *Aeromonas* spp. at a medical center in Southern Taiwan. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2011;55:5813-8.
- von Graevenitz A. The role of *Aeromonas* in diarrhea: A review. *Infection* 2007;35:59-64.
- Tang HJ, Lai CC, Lin HL, Chao CM. Clinical manifestations of bacteremia caused by *Aeromonas* species in southern Taiwan. *PLoS One* 2014;9:e91642.
- Ko WC, Chiang SR, Lee HC, Tang HJ, Wang YY, Chuang YC. *In vitro* and *in vivo* activities of fluoroquinolones against *Aeromonas hydrophila*. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2003;47:2217-22.
- Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute. Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing; Twenty Third Informational Supplement CLSI Document M100-S23. Vol. 33. Wayne, PA: Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute; 2013.