



*DES-C « Pathologie Infectieuse et Tropicale »*

Séminaire 2 – Thématique N° 2 – Principaux antibactériens II – Utilisation, pharmacologie

# Antibiotiques et biofilm

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Florent Valour

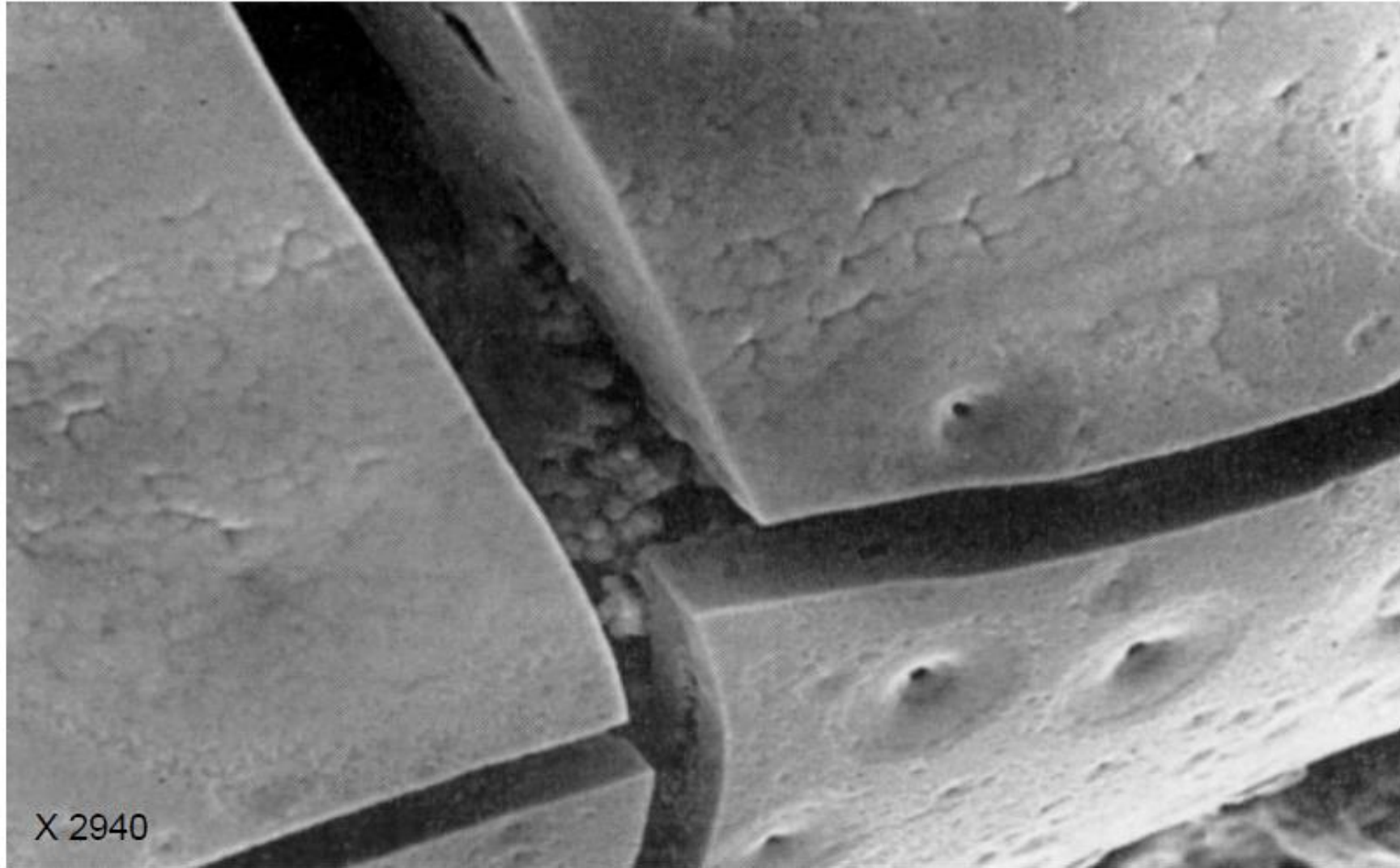
Service des maladies infectieuses et tropicales – CRIOAc  
Hospices Civils de Lyon

CIRI, INSERM U1111 – Faculté de médecine Lyon Sud Charles Mérieux  
Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1



# Rappels : le biofilm

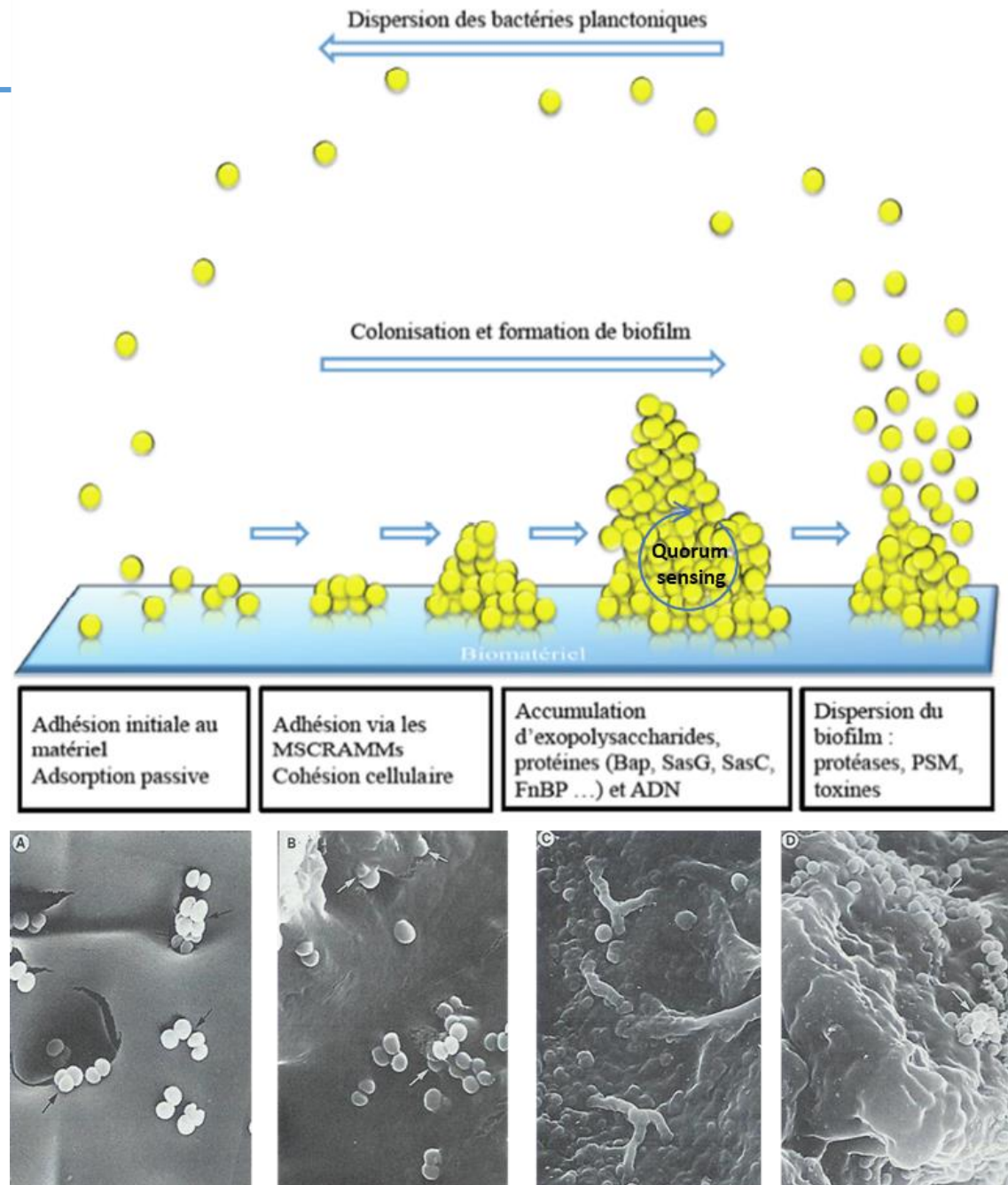
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**Biofilm et séquestre osseux**  
Evans et al. *Clin Orthop* 1998: 243-249

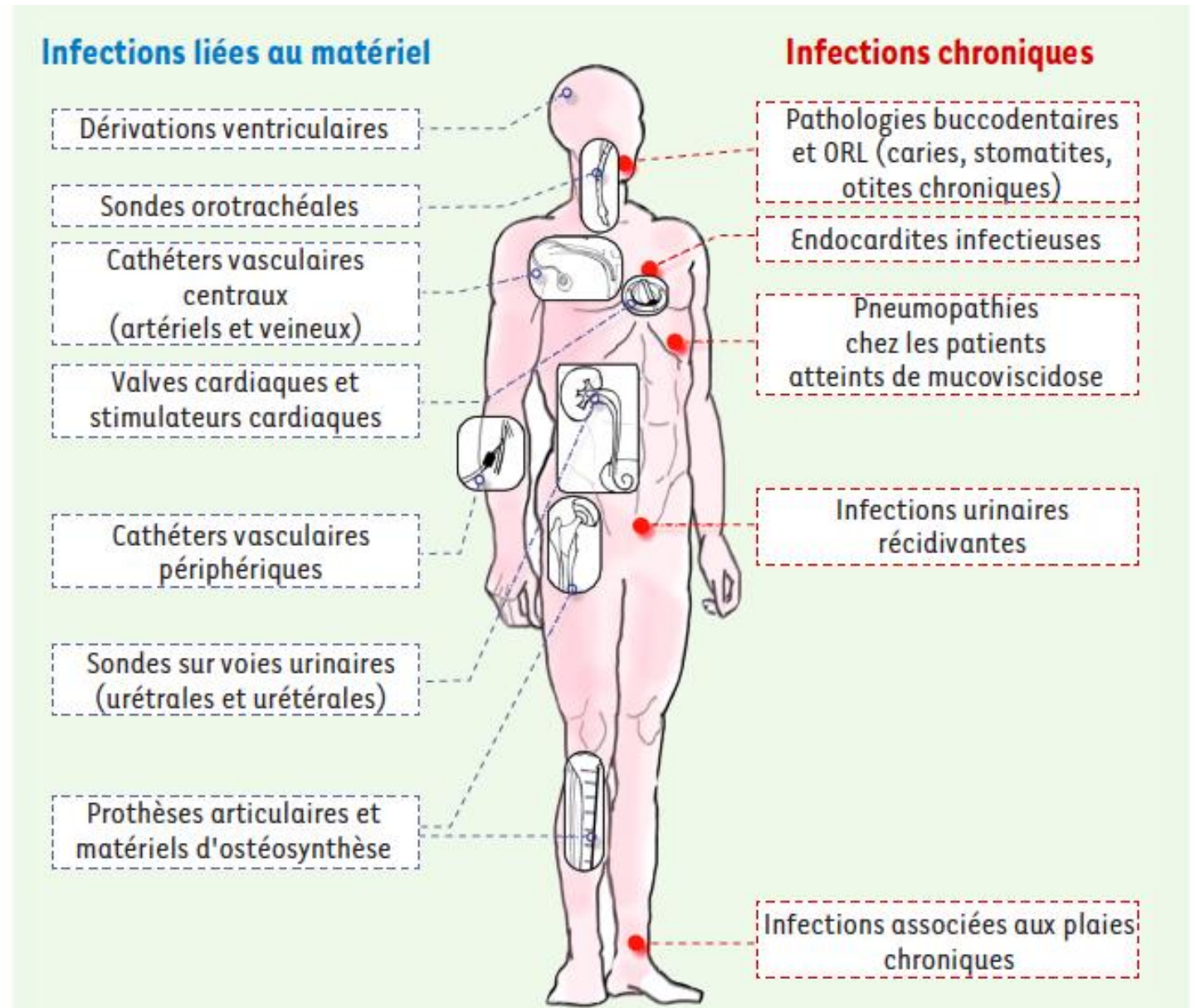
# Rappels : le biofilm

- **Adhésion**  
Adhésines
- **Multiplication**
- **Cohésion**  
PNAG (*ica*), FnBP, ADN ...
- **Maturation**
- **Coordination : « quorum sensing »**  
(densité bactérienne, environnement)



# Rappels : le biofilm

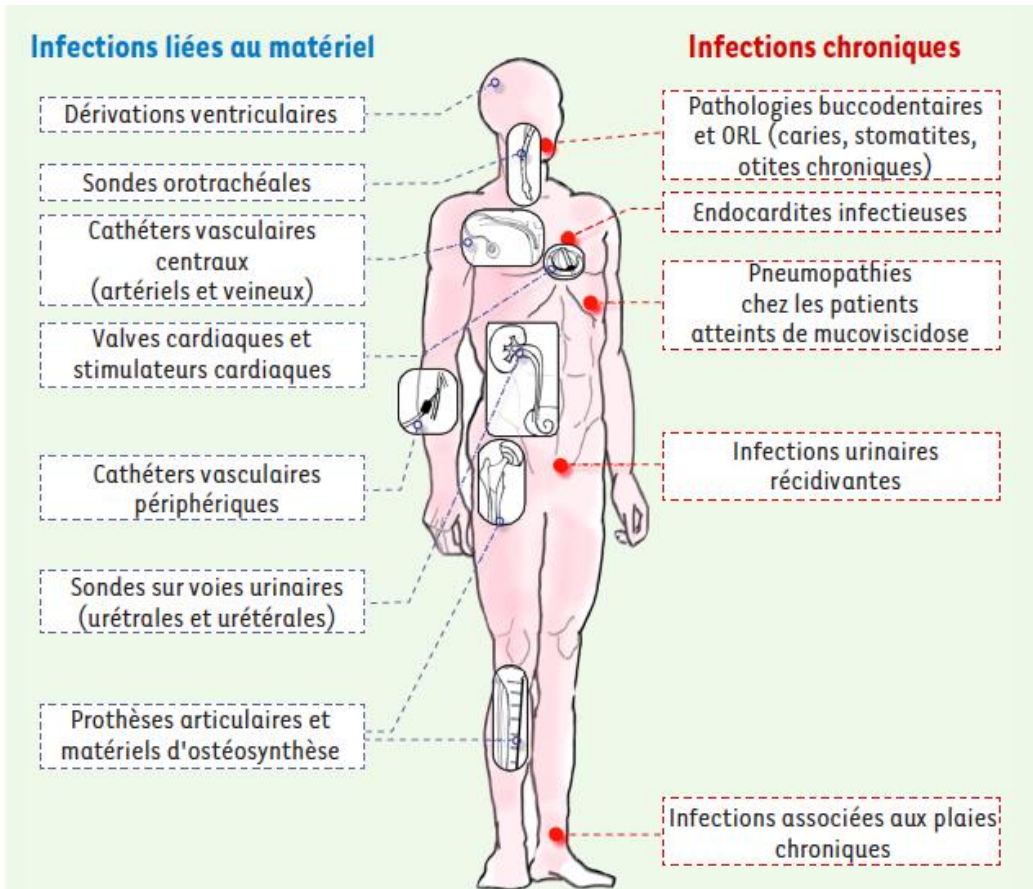
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# Implications thérapeutiques

ESCMID GUIDELINES

## ESCMID\* guideline for the diagnosis and treatment of biofilm infections 2014

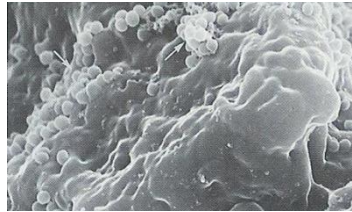


- Aucun test de sensibilité aux antibiotiques des bactéries en biofilm n'est prédictif du succès thérapeutique actuellement
- En cas d'infection sur matériel, éradication par ATB seuls possible uniquement si évolution  $\leq 3$  (hématogène) à 4 (inoculation) sem
- Importance des ATB « anti-biofilm », notamment en cas de traitement conservateur

# Mécanismes de « tolérance » aux antibiotiques (≠ résistance)

| Microorganism               | Antibiotic                  | Penetration |     |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----|
| <i>P. aeruginosa</i>        | Piperacillin                | Reduced/yes |     |
|                             | Imipenem                    | Yes         |     |
|                             | Ofloxacin                   | Yes         |     |
|                             | Ciprofloxacin               | Yes         |     |
|                             | Levofloxacin                | Yes         |     |
|                             | Sparfloxacin                | Yes         |     |
|                             | Gentamicin                  | Reduced     |     |
|                             | Amikacin                    | Reduced     |     |
|                             | Tobramycin                  | Reduced     |     |
|                             | Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid | Yes         |     |
|                             | Fosfomycin                  | Yes         |     |
|                             | Clarithromycin              | Yes         |     |
|                             | <i>E. coli</i>              | Moxalactam  | Yes |
|                             |                             | Fosfomycin  | Yes |
| Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid |                             | Yes         |     |
| Ciprofloxacin               |                             | Yes         |     |
| <i>K. pneumoniae</i>        | Ampicillin                  | No          |     |
|                             | Ciprofloxacin               | Yes         |     |
| <i>S. epidermidis</i>       | Rifampin                    | Yes         |     |
|                             | Vancomycin                  | Yes         |     |
|                             | Ciprofloxacin               | Yes         |     |
|                             | Ofloxacin                   | Yes         |     |
|                             | Clarithromycin              | Yes         |     |
|                             | Daptomycin                  | Yes         |     |
|                             | Cefotaxime                  | Reduced     |     |
|                             | Oxacillin                   | Reduced     |     |
|                             | Cefotiam                    | Yes         |     |
|                             | Amikacin                    | Yes         |     |
| <i>S. aureus</i>            | Vancomycin                  | Yes/reduced |     |
|                             | Cefotaxime                  | Reduced     |     |
|                             | Oxacillin                   | Reduced     |     |
|                             | Ciprofloxacin               | Yes         |     |
|                             | Amikacin                    | Yes         |     |

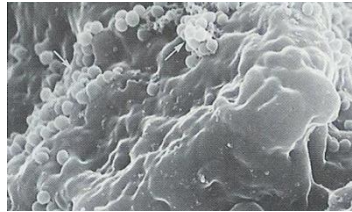
Architecture du biofilm  
Barrière physique à la pénétration



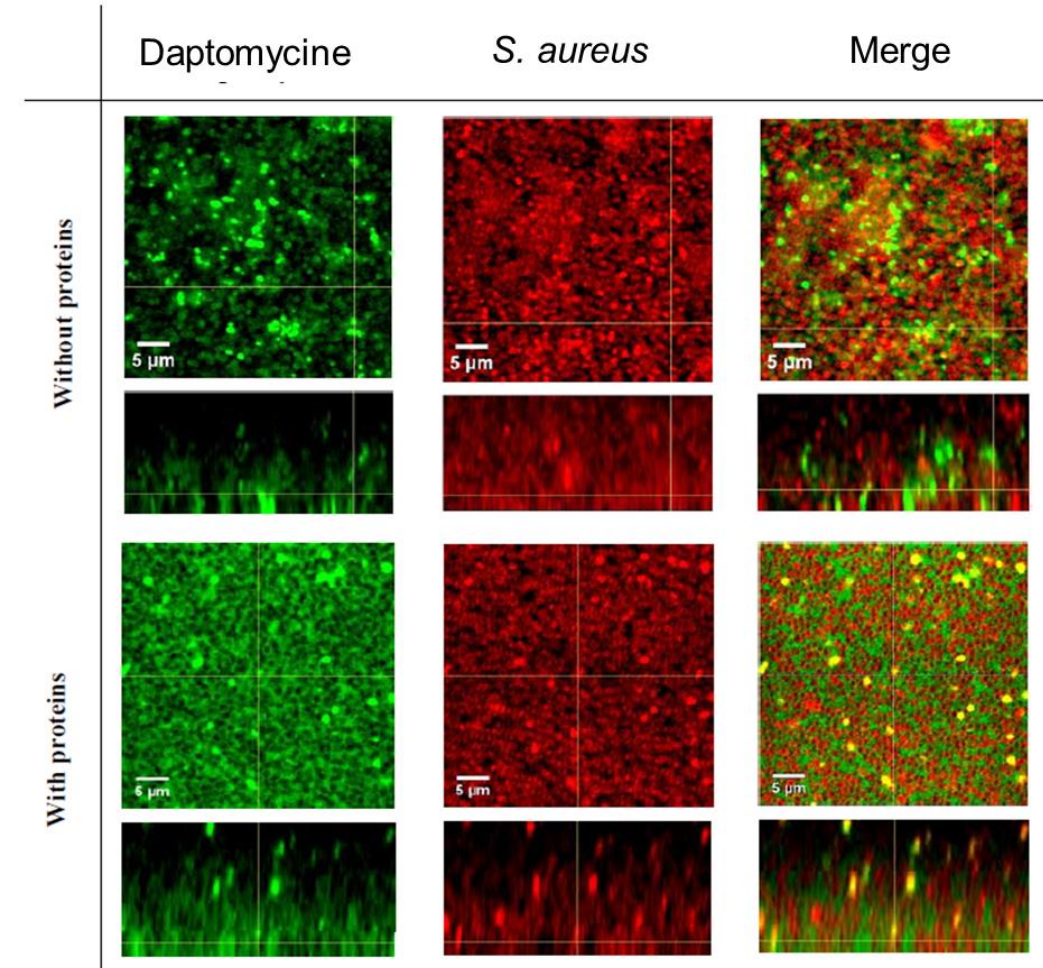
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|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
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|                       | Ciprofloxacin               | Yes         |
|                       | Levofloxacin                | Yes         |
|                       | Sparfloxacin                | Yes         |
|                       | Gentamicin                  | Reduced     |
|                       | Amikacin                    | Reduced     |
|                       | Tobramycin                  | Reduced     |
|                       | Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid | Yes         |
| <i>E. coli</i>        | Fosfomycin                  | Yes         |
|                       | Clarithromycin              | Yes         |
|                       | Moxalactam                  | Yes         |
|                       | Fosfomycin                  | Yes         |
| <i>K. pneumoniae</i>  | Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid | Yes         |
|                       | Ciprofloxacin               | Yes         |
|                       | Ampicillin                  | No          |
| <i>S. epidermidis</i> | Ciprofloxacin               | Yes         |
|                       | Rifampin                    | Yes         |
|                       | Vancomycin                  | Yes         |
|                       | Clarithromycin              | Yes         |
|                       | Ofloxacin                   | Yes         |
|                       | Clarithromycin              | Yes         |
|                       | Daptomycin                  | Yes         |
|                       | Cefotaxime                  | Reduced     |
|                       | Oxacillin                   | Reduced     |
|                       | Cefotiam                    | Yes         |
| <i>S. aureus</i>      | Amikacin                    | Yes         |
|                       | Vancomycin                  | Yes/reduced |
|                       | Cefotaxime                  | Reduced     |
|                       | Oxacillin                   | Reduced     |
|                       | Ciprofloxacin               | Yes         |

Architecture du biofilm  
Barrière physique à la pénétration



Exemple : daptomycine

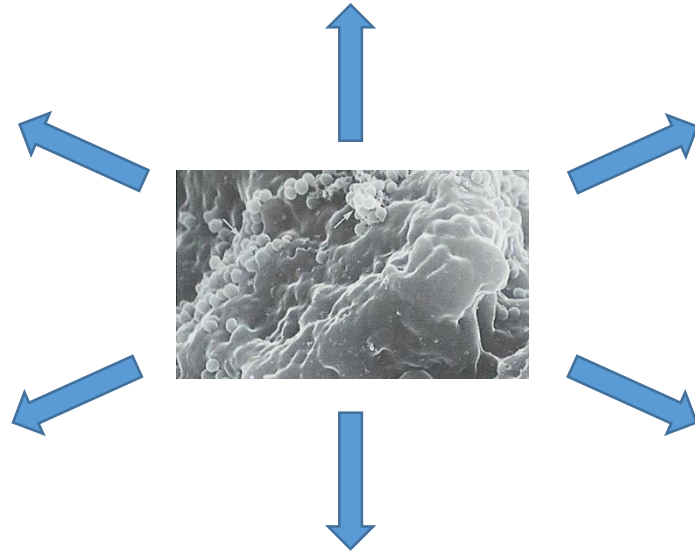


# Mécanismes de « tolérance » aux antibiotiques (≠ résistance)

Architecture du biofilm  
Barrière physique à la pénétration

**Induction de gènes de résistance spécifiques**  
*Ex : pompes à efflux *ndvB**  
**+ augmentation fréquence mutations**

**Effet inoculum** : densité bactérienne importante

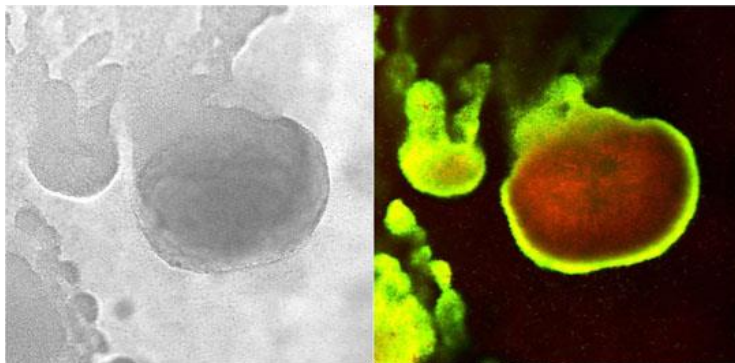


**Adsorption** des antibiotiques  
*Ex : *S. aureus* et PNAG, acides téchoïques*

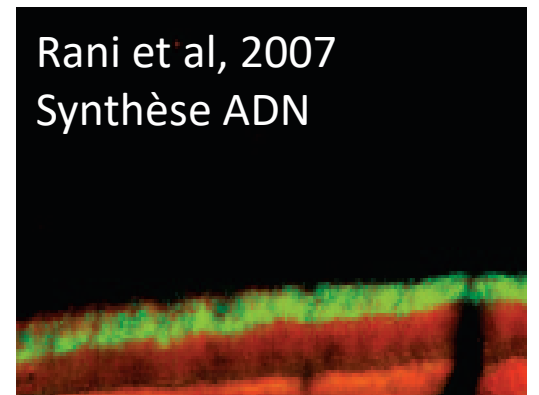
**Inactivation** par la matrice  
*Enzymes matricielles, pH acide (eDNA)*

**Réduction du métabolisme bactérien**

- Faible multiplication
- Diminution de l'expression des protéines membranaires (porines)
- Anaérobiose et inactivité des aminoglycosides



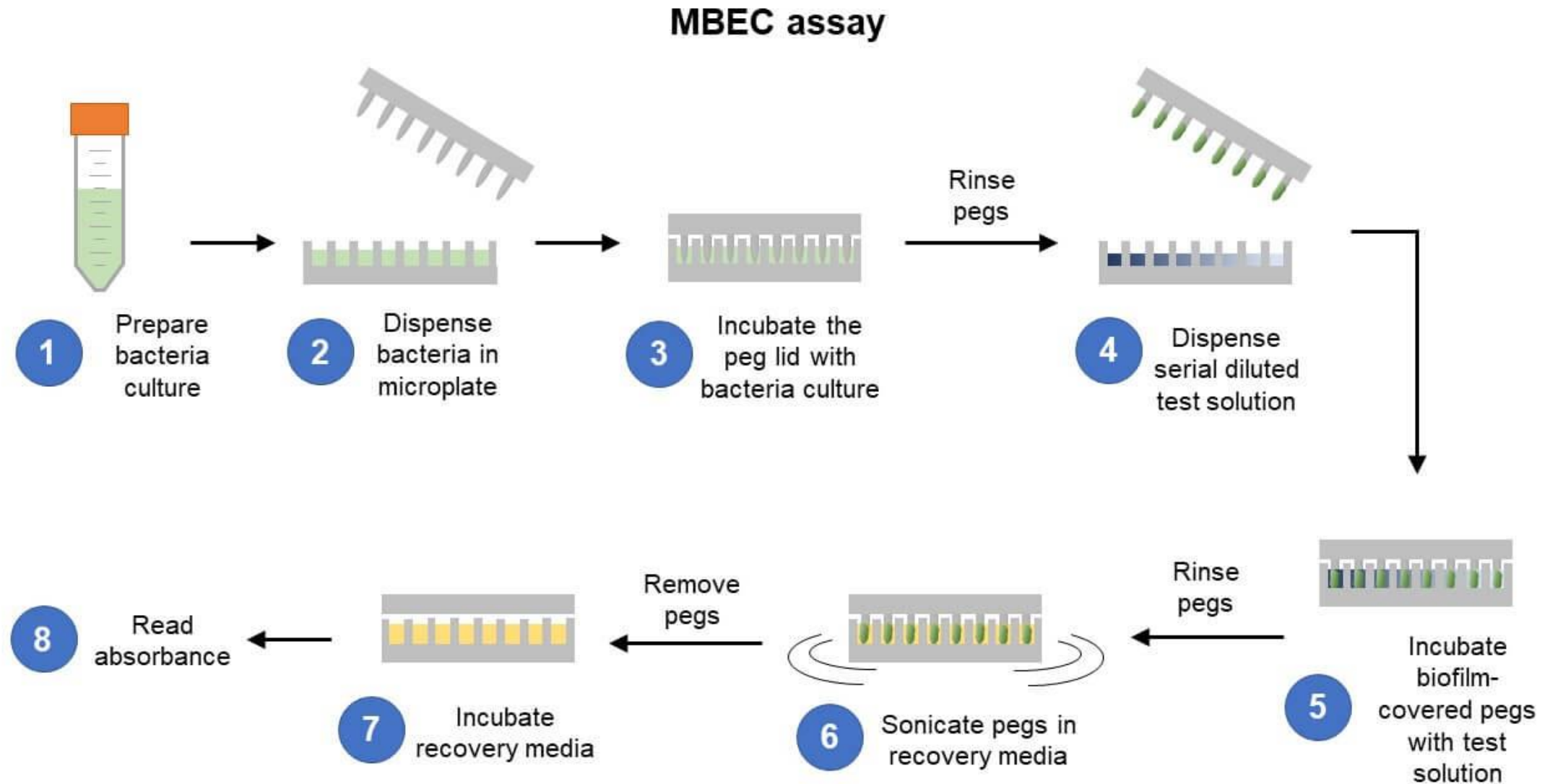
Rani et al, 2007 – Synthèse protéique



Rani et al, 2007  
Synthèse ADN



# Sensibilité des bactéries en biofilm aux antibiotiques *in vitro* : MBEC



# Sensibilité des bactéries en biofilm aux antibiotiques *in vitro* : MBEC

## Role of Biofilms in Antimicrobial Resistance

RODNEY M. DONLAN *ASAIO Journal 2000*

Table 2. Antibiotic Susceptibility of *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 27853 as a Planktonic Population (MIC) and as a Biofilm Population (MBEC) as Derived by the NCCLS Assay and an Assay with the CBD\*

| Antibiotic    | MIC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )<br>NCCLS Assay† | MIC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )<br>Assay with CBD† | MBEC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )<br>$A_{650}$ † | MBEC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )<br>0 CFU/peg‡ |
|---------------|--|---|--|---|
| Amikacin      | 2  | 4   | 16                                       | 16                                      |
| Aztreonam     | 2  | 4   | >1,024                                   | >1,024                                  |
| Ceftazidime   | 1  | 2   | >1,024                                   | >1,024                                  |
| Ciprofloxacin | 0.25                                     | 0.25  | 4  | 4                                       |
| Gentamicin    | 2  | 4   | 128                                      | 128                                     |
| Imipenem      | 1  | 4   | >1,024                                   | >1,024                                  |
| Piperacillin  | 2  | 16  | >1,024                                   | >1,024                                  |
| Tobramycin    | 0.5                                      | 1   | 2  | 2                                       |

Table 3. Antibiotic Susceptibility of *S. aureus* ATCC 29213 as a Planktonic Population (MIC) and as a Biofilm Population (MBEC) Derived by the NCCLS Assay and an Assay with the CBD\*

| Antibiotic    | MIC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )<br>NCCLS assay† | MIC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )<br>Assay with CBD† | MBEC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )<br>$A_{650}$ † | MBEC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )<br>0 CFU/peg‡ |
|---------------|--|---|--|---|
| Cefazolin     | 0.5                                      | 0.5   | >1,024                                   | >1,024                                  |
| Ciprofloxacin | 0.25                                     | 0.5   | 512                                      | 512                                     |
| Clindamycin   | 0.12                                     | 0.25  | 128                                      | 256                                     |
| Gentamicin    | 0.5                                      | 0.5   | 2  | 2                                       |
| Oxacillin     | 0.12                                     | 0.25  | >1,024                                   | >1,024                                  |
| Penicillin    | 1  | 4   | 128                                      | 128                                     |
| Vancomycin    | 1  | 1   | >1,024                                   | >1,024                                  |

# Sensibilité des bactéries en biofilm aux antibiotiques *in vitro* : MBEC

Table 2

Minimum bactericidal concentrations of prosthetic hip isolates grown on polymethylmethacrylate

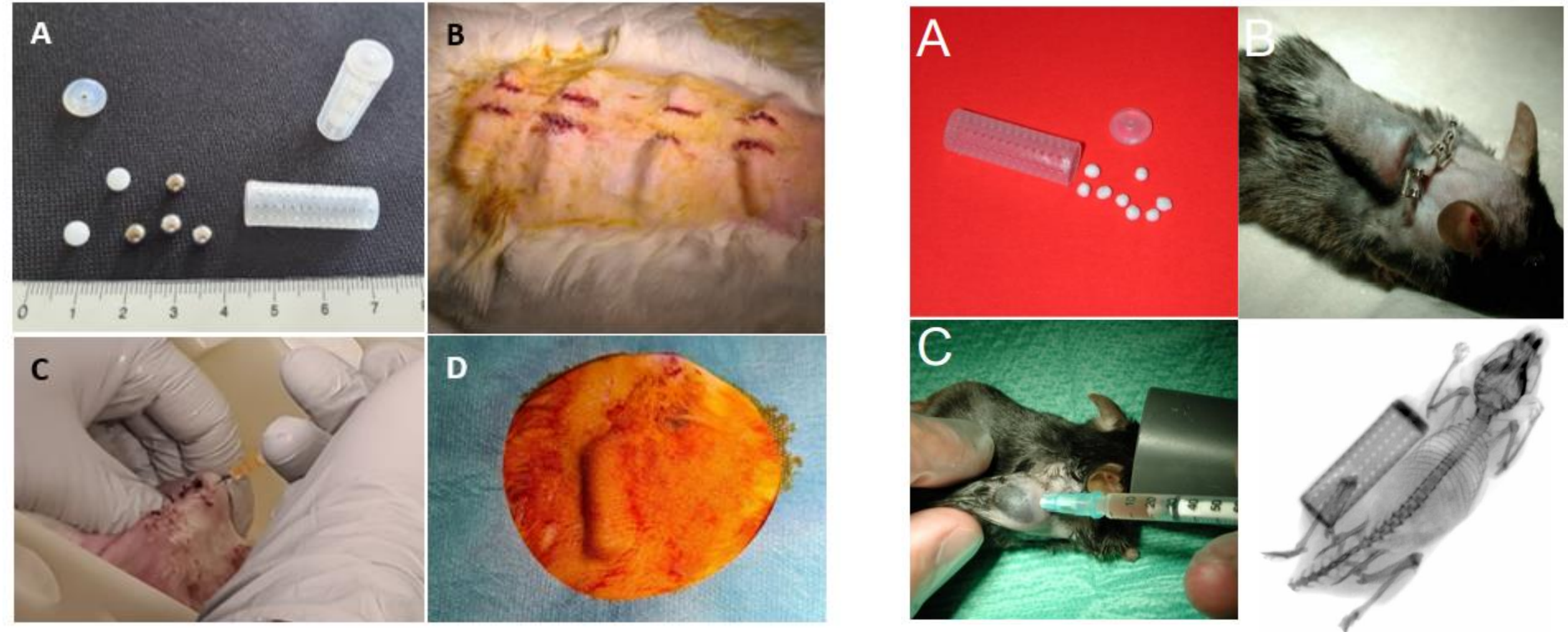
| Strain                  | Gentamicin                                |   | Cefamandole                  |                              | Vancomycin                   |                              | Ciprofloxacin                |                              |
|-------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                         | PMBC <sup>a</sup><br>( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) | SMBC <sup>b</sup><br>( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) | PMBC<br>( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) | SMBC<br>( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) | PMBC<br>( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) | SMBC<br>( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) | PMBC<br>( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) | SMBC<br>( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) |
| <i>P. acnes</i> strains |   |   |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |                              |
| HJ 1                    | 32  | 32  | 1                            | > 1024                       | 32                           | > 1024                       | 8                            | 512                          |
| HJ 2                    | 32  | 32  | <0.5                         | 512                          | 8                            | 512                          | 16                           | 512                          |
| HJ 3                    | 32  | 32  | <0.5                         | > 1024                       | 16                           | > 1024                       | 16                           | 256                          |
| HJ 4                    | 16  | 32  | <0.5                         | > 1024                       | 32                           | > 1024                       | 16                           | 512                          |
| L671                    | 32  | 128                                       | 4                            | > 1024                       | 8                            | > 1024                       | 16                           | 512                          |
| L149                    | 16  | 64  | 2                            | > 1024                       | 8                            | > 1024                       | 4                            | 1024                         |
| L1958                   | 32  | 64  | 1                            | 256                          | 1                            | > 1024                       | 8                            | 512                          |
| CK77                    | 32  | 32  | 1                            | > 1024                       | 32                           | > 1024                       | 4                            | 512                          |

TABLE 2. Antimicrobial susceptibilities of staphylococcal species isolated from orthopedic implants

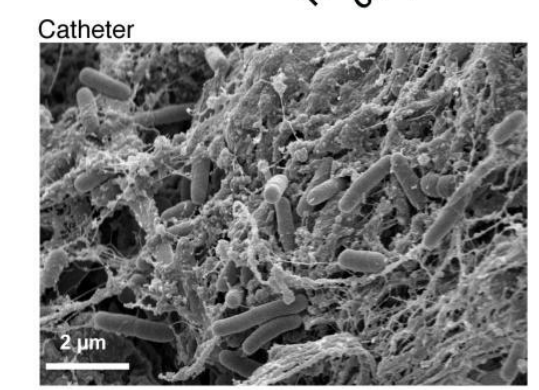
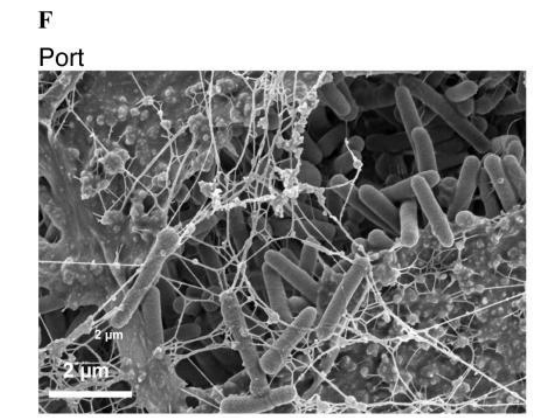
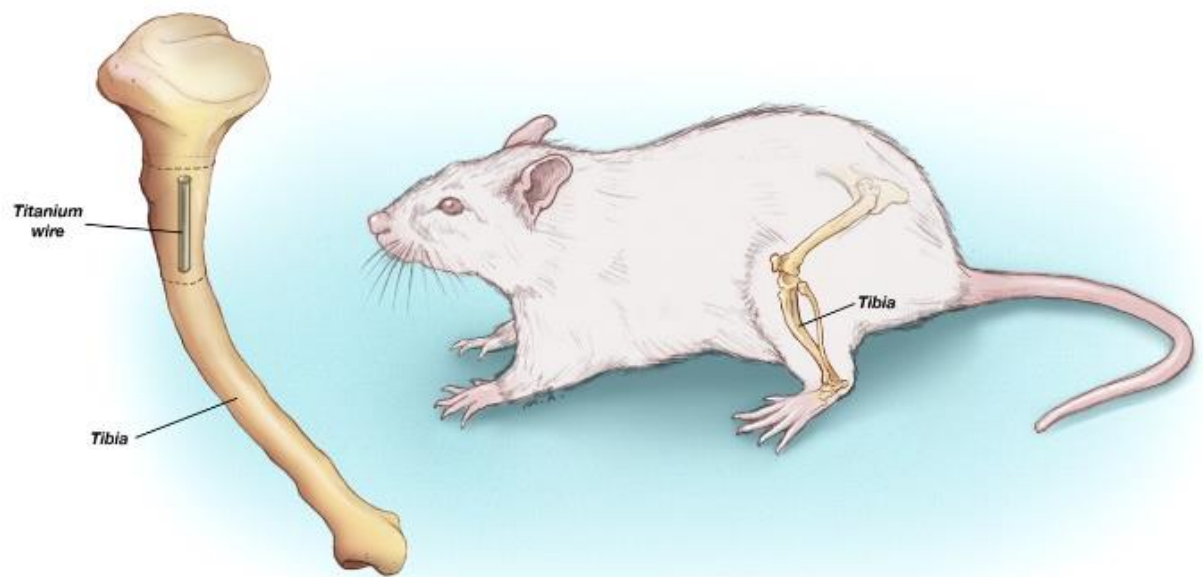
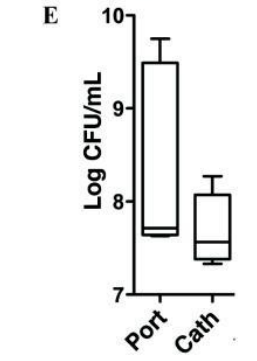
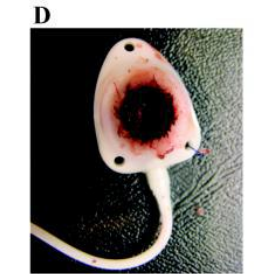
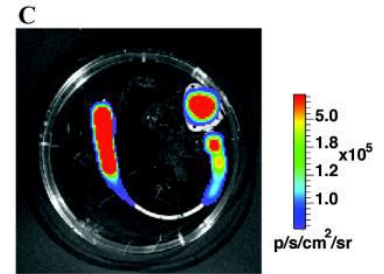
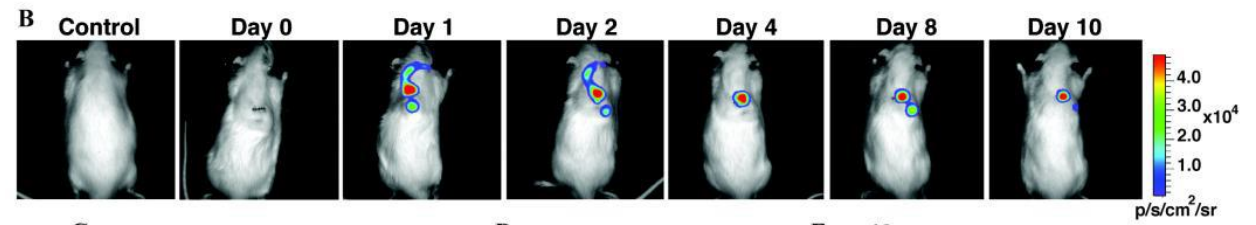
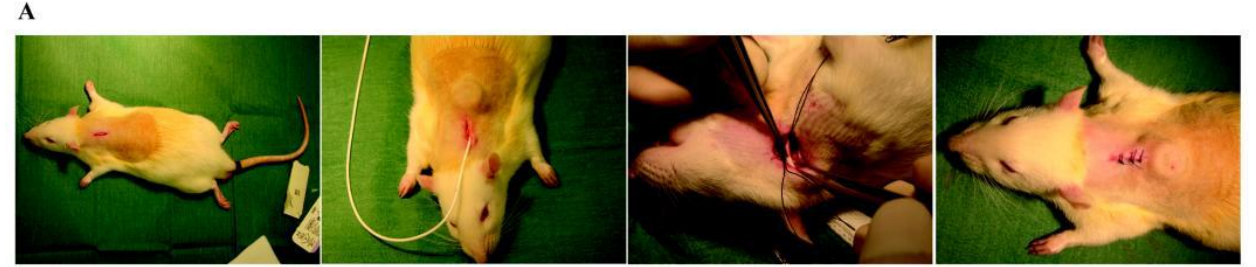
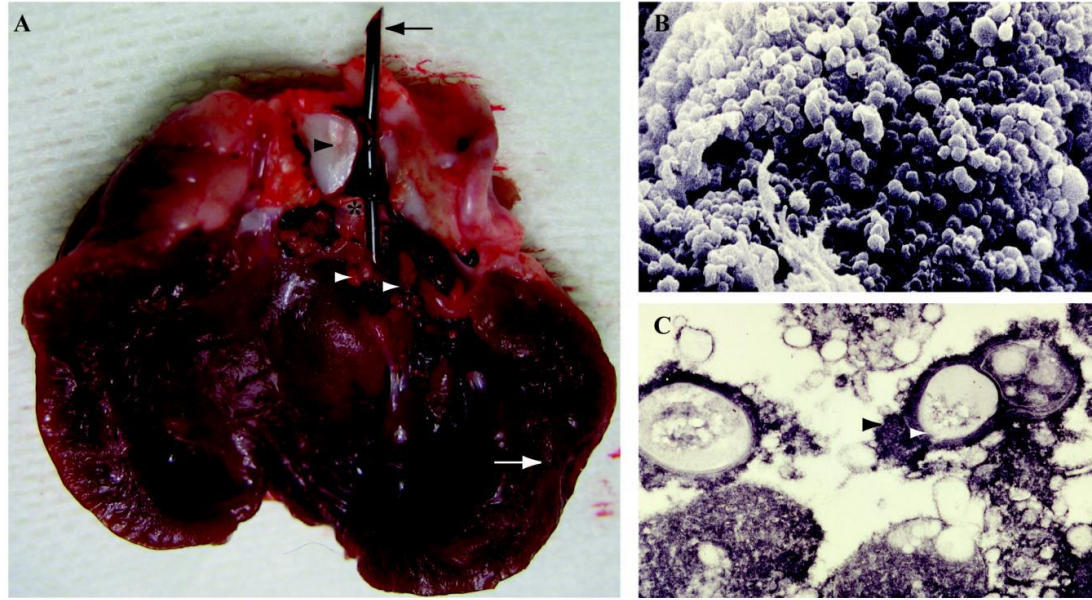
| Isolate (no. of strains tested) | Test agent    | MIC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) |        |        | MBC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) |        |        |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|                                 |               | Range                    | 50%    | 90%    | Range                    | 50%    | 90%    |
| <i>S. epidermidis</i> (17)      | Gentamicin    | <0.5–512                 | 16     | 256    | 1–>1,024                 | 128    | >1,024 |
|                                 | Cefamandole   | <0.5–64                  | 4      | 32     | 1–512                    | 16     | 64     |
|                                 | Cefotaxime    | <0.5–32                  | 4      | 16     | 4–>1,024                 | 128    | 512    |
|                                 | Erythromycin  | <0.5–>1,024              | >1,024 | >1,024 | 2–>1,024                 | >1,024 | >1,024 |
|                                 | Vancomycin    | 1–2                      | 2      | 2      | 8–64                     | 16     | 64     |
|                                 | Ciprofloxacin | 0.25–1                   | 0.5    | 1      | 0.5–64                   | 16     | 32     |
|                                 | Fusidic acid  | <0.125–16                | 0.5    | 16     | 1–>256                   | >256   | >256   |

# Sensibilité des bactéries en biofilm aux antibiotiques *in vivo*

## TISSUE-CAGE MODEL



# Sensibilité des bactéries en biofilm aux antibiotiques *in vivo*



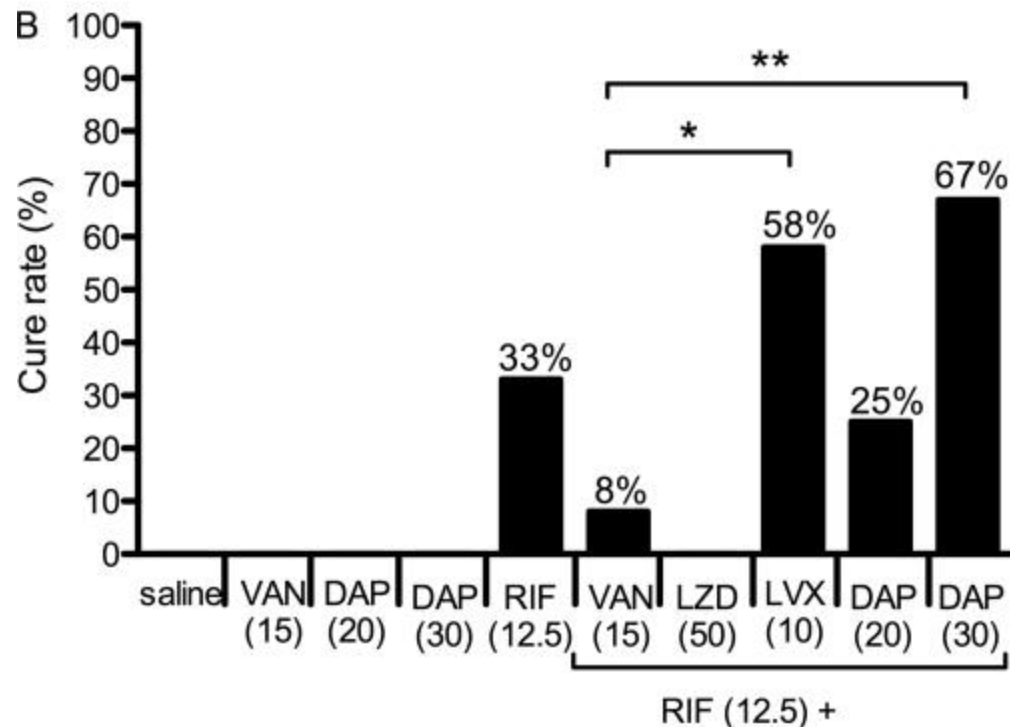
# Staphylococcus aureus

ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY, July 2009, p. 2719–2724  
 0066-4804/09/\$08.00+0 doi:10.1128/AAC.00047-09  
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Vol. 53, No. 7

## Efficacy of Daptomycin in Implant-Associated Infection Due to Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*: Importance of Combination with Rifampin<sup>∇</sup>

Anne-Kathrin John,<sup>1</sup> Daniela Baldoni,<sup>1</sup> Manuel Haschke,<sup>2</sup> Katharina Rentsch,<sup>3</sup>  
 Patrick Schaerli,<sup>4</sup> Werner Zimmerli,<sup>5</sup> and Andrej Trampuz<sup>1,6\*</sup>



Cure rate of adherent MRSA in explanted cages

TABLE 3. Rates of emergence of rifampin resistance in cage fluid during and after treatment (planktonic bacteria) and in culture from explanted cages (adherent bacteria)

| Treatment (dose) <sup>a</sup> | Planktonic bacteria <sup>b</sup> |                          | Adherent bacteria <sup>c</sup> after treatment (day 12) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
|                               | During treatment (day 6)         | After treatment (day 12) |   |
| RIF (12.5)                    | 2/12 (17)                        | 2/12 (17)                | 3/12 (25)   |
| VAN (15) + RIF (12.5)         | 4/12 (33)                        | 5/12 (42)                | 7/12 (58)   |
| LZD (50) + RIF (12.5)         | 0/12 (0)                         | 0/12 (0)                 | 1/12 (8)  |
| LVX (10) + RIF (12.5)         | 0/12 (0)                         | 0/12 (0)                 | 0/12 (0)  |
| DAP (20) + RIF (12.5)         | 0/12 (0)                         | 0/12 (0)                 | 2/12 (17)   |
| DAP (30) + RIF (12.5)         | 0/12 (0)                         | 0/12 (0)                 | 0/12 (0)  |

# Staphylococcus aureus

ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY, July 2009, p. 2719–2724  
0066-4804/09/\$08.00+0 doi:10.1128/AAC.00047-09  
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## Outcome and Predictors of Treatment Failure in Total Hip/Knee Prosthetic Joint Infections Due to *Staphylococcus aureus*

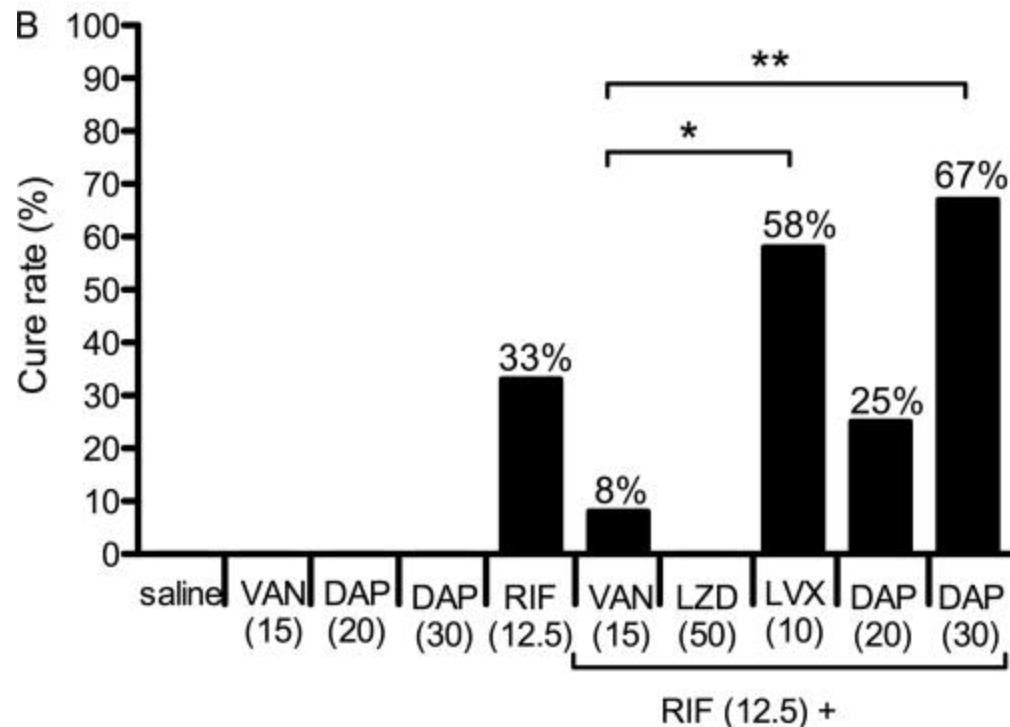
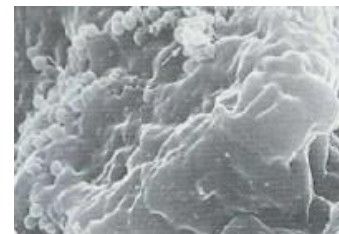
Eric Senneville, Donatienne Joulie, Laurence Legout, Michel Valette, Hervé Dezègue, Eric Beltrand, Bernadette Roselè, Thibaud d'Escrivan, Caroline Loiez, Michèle Caillaux, Yazdan Yazdanpanah, Carlos Maynou, and Henri Migaud  
Centre National de Référence des Infections Ostéo-Articulaires Nord-Ouest, Roger Salengro Faculty Hospital of Lille, Lille, France

### Facteurs protecteurs (univarié)

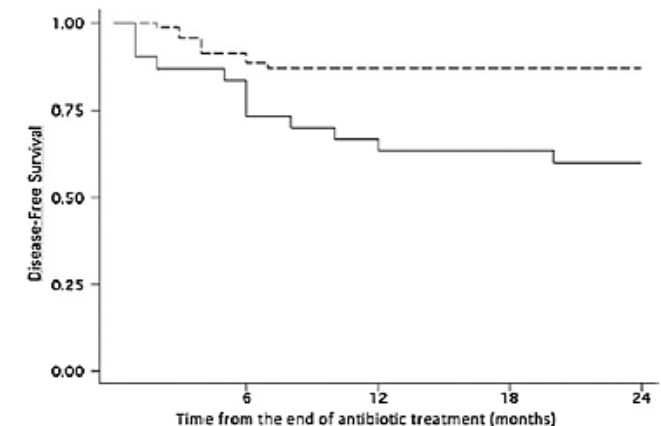
- ASA score  $\leq 2$
- ATB empirique post-opératoire adéquate
- **Combinaison à base de rifampicine**

### Facteurs protecteurs (multi-varié)

- ASA score  $\leq 2$
- **Rifampicine – FQ**



Cure rate of adherent MRSA in explanted cages



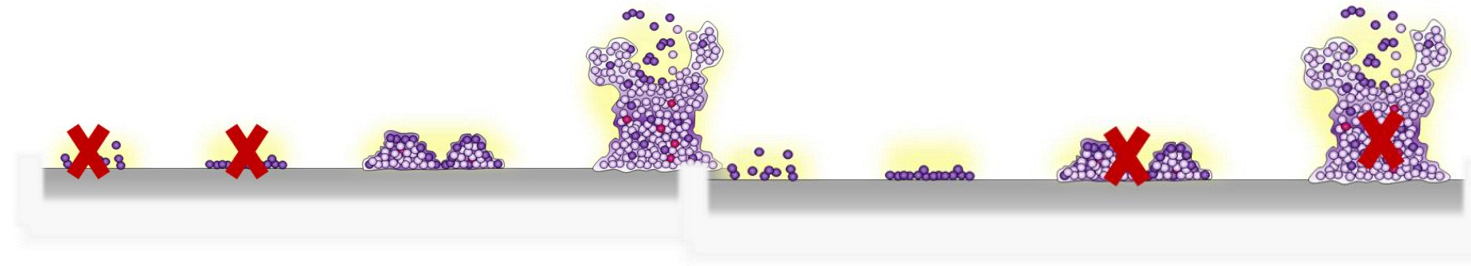
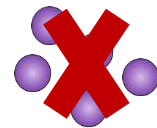
# Staphylococcus aureus

J Antimicrob Chemother 2020; 75: 1466–1473  
doi:10.1093/jac/dkaa061 Advance Access publication 3 March 2020

Journal of  
Antimicrobial  
Chemotherapy

## Antibiofilm and intraosteoblastic activities of rifamycins against *Staphylococcus aureus*: promising *in vitro* profile of rifabutin

Lélia Abad<sup>1-3</sup>, Jérôme Josse<sup>1</sup>, Jason Tasse<sup>1</sup>, Sébastien Lustig<sup>2,4,5</sup>, Tristan Ferry<sup>1,2,4,6</sup>, Alan Diot<sup>1</sup>, Frédéric Laurent<sup>1-4,\*†</sup> and Florent Valour<sup>1,2,4,6†</sup>



| Isolate            | MIC (mg/L) |             |           | bMIC (mg/L) |             |           | MBEC <sub>90</sub> (mg/L) |             |           |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|
|                    | rifampicin | rifapentine | rifabutin | rifampicin  | rifapentine | rifabutin | rifampicin                | rifapentine | rifabutin |
| 6850               | 0.016      | 0.062       | 0.031     | 0.05        | 0.1         | 0.05      | 50                        | 0.39        | 0.19      |
| Clinical isolate 1 | 0.008      | 0.031       | 0.031     | 0.0125      | 0.0125      | 0.025     | 3.125                     | 0.78        | 0.19      |
| Clinical isolate 2 | 0.031      | 0.062       | 0.062     | 0.025       | 0.05        | 0.05      | >100                      | 0.19        | 0.78      |



# Bacilles Gram négatif

ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY, Apr. 1991, p. 741-746  
0066-4804/91/040741-06\$02.00/0  
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Vol. 35, No. 4

## Killing of Nongrowing and Adherent *Escherichia coli* Determines Drug Efficacy in Device-Related Infections

ANDREAS F. WIDMER,<sup>1†</sup> ADRIAN WIESTNER,<sup>1</sup> RENO FREI,<sup>2</sup> AND WERNER ZIMMERLI<sup>1\*</sup>

## Activities of Fosfomycin, Tigecycline, Colistin, and Gentamicin against Extended-Spectrum- $\beta$ -Lactamase-Producing *Escherichia coli* in a Foreign-Body Infection Model

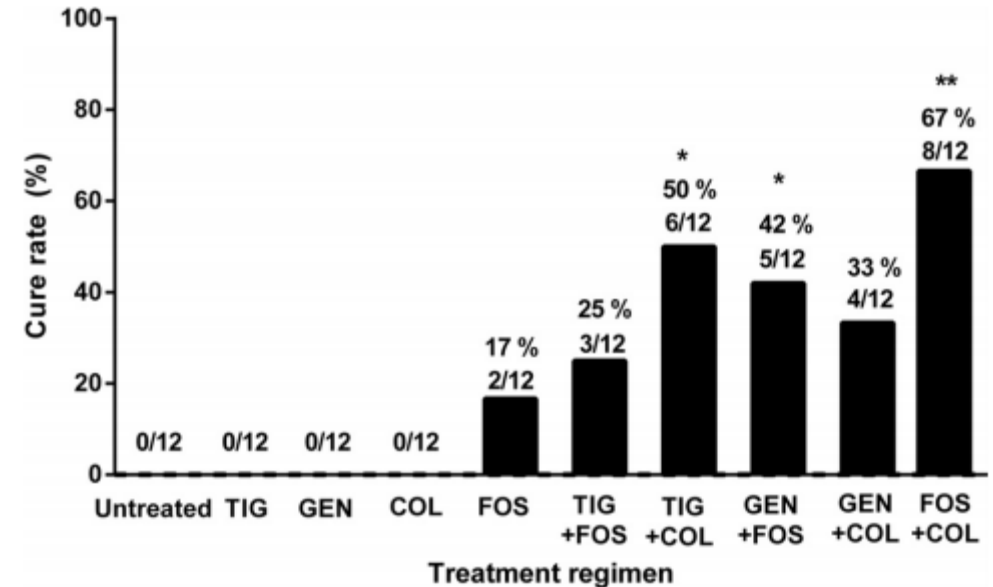
Stéphane Corvec,<sup>a,b</sup> Ulrika Furustrand Tafin,<sup>a</sup> Bertrand Betrisey,<sup>a</sup> Olivier Borens,<sup>c</sup> Andrej Trampuz<sup>a,d</sup>

Modèle cage / cochon d'Inde

TABLE 6. Killing of glass-adherent *E. coli* ATCC 25922

| Drug           | CFU/slide (mean $\pm$ SE) |                              | % Killing | Log killing |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
|                | Controls                  | After treatment <sup>a</sup> |           |             |
| Co-trimoxazole | 153 $\pm$ 19              | 576 $\pm$ 129                | 0         | 0           |
| Aztreonam      | 241 $\pm$ 17              | 14 $\pm$ 7                   | 94.3      | 1.25        |
| Fleroxacin     | 338 $\pm$ 10              | 39 $\pm$ 20                  | 88.4      | 0.93        |
| Ciprofloxacin  | 531 $\pm$ 56              | 0 $\pm$ 0                    | >99.9     | >3          |

<sup>a</sup> Adherent bacteria were incubated at drug concentrations corresponding to twice the MBC determined in the logarithmic growth phase (see text).



# Bacilles Gram négatif

ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY, Apr. 1991, p. 741-746  
0066-4804/91/040741-06\$02.00/0  
Copyright © 1991, American Society for Microbiology

Vol. 35, No. 4

## Killing of Nongrowing and Adherent *Escherichia coli* Determines Drug Efficacy in Device-Related Infections

ANDREAS F. WIDMER,<sup>1†</sup> ADRIAN WIESTNER,<sup>1</sup> RENO FREI,<sup>2</sup> AND WERNER ZIMMERLI<sup>1\*</sup>

Modèle cage / cochon d'Inde

TABLE 6. Killing of glass-adherent *E. coli* ATCC 25922

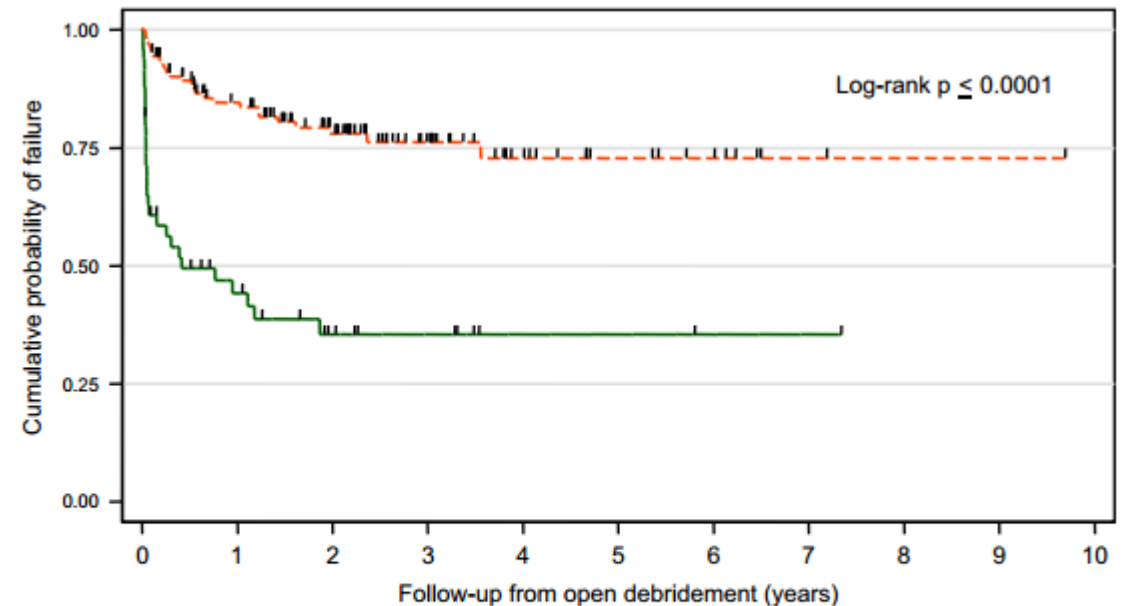
| Drug           | CFU/slide (mean ± SE) |                              | % Killing | Log killing |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
|                | Controls              | After treatment <sup>a</sup> |           |             |
| Co-trimoxazole | 153 ± 19              | 576 ± 129                    | 0         | 0           |
| Aztreonam      | 241 ± 17              | 14 ± 7                       | 94.3      | 1.25        |
| Fleroxacin     | 338 ± 10              | 39 ± 20                      | 88.4      | 0.93        |
| Ciprofloxacin  | 531 ± 56              | 0 ± 0                        | >99.9     | >3          |

<sup>a</sup> Adherent bacteria were incubated at drug concentrations corresponding to twice the MBC determined in the logarithmic growth phase (see text).

## Gram-negative prosthetic joint infection: outcome of a debridement, antibiotics and implant retention approach. A large multicentre study

D. Rodríguez-Pardo<sup>1</sup>, C. Pigrau<sup>1</sup>, J. Lora-Tamayo<sup>2</sup>, A. Soriano<sup>3</sup>, M. D. del Toro<sup>4</sup>, J. Cobo<sup>5</sup>, J. Palomino<sup>6</sup>, G. Euba<sup>2</sup>, M. Riera<sup>7</sup>, M. Sánchez-Somolinos<sup>8</sup>, N. Benito<sup>9</sup>, M. Fernández-Sampedro<sup>10</sup>, L. Sorli<sup>11</sup>, L. Guio<sup>12</sup>, J. A. Iribarren<sup>13</sup>, J. M. Baraia-Etxaburu<sup>14</sup>, A. Ramos<sup>15</sup>, A. Bahamonde<sup>16</sup>, X. Flores-Sánchez<sup>17</sup>, P. S. Corona<sup>17</sup> and J. Ariza<sup>2</sup> on behalf of the REIPI Group for the Study of Prosthetic Infection\*

*Clinical Microbiology and Infection*, Volume 20 Number 11, November 2014



N at risk (fails)

|                             |          |        |        |        |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Not ciprofloxacin treatment | 49 (26)  | 17 (3) | 9 (0)  | 6 (0)  | 2 (0)  | 2 (0)  | 1 (0) | 1 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| Ciprofloxacin treatment     | 124 (18) | 87 (6) | 59 (1) | 32 (1) | 16 (0) | 10 (0) | 6 (0) | 2 (0) | 1 (0) | 1 (0) | 1 (0) | 1 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |

— Patients not treated with ciprofloxacin  
- - - Patients treated with ciprofloxacin

# Enterococcus faecalis

ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY, Oct. 2011, p. 4821–4827  
0066-4804/11/\$12.00 doi:10.1128/AAC.00141-11  
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Vol. 55, No. 10

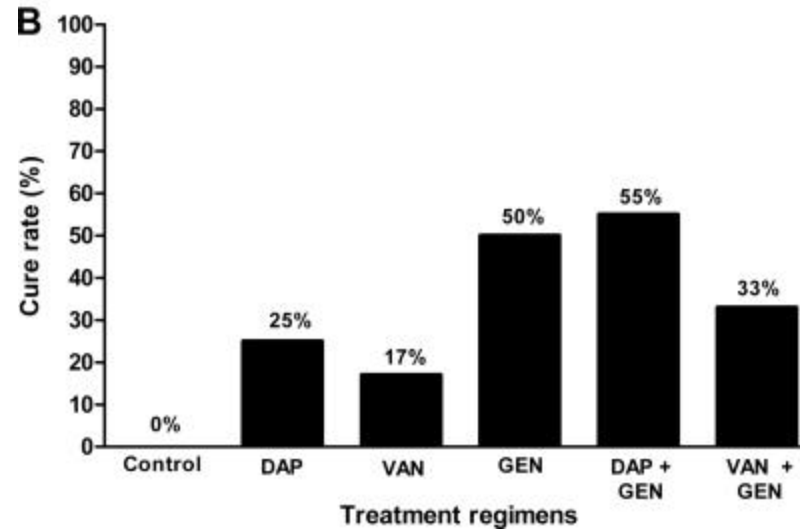
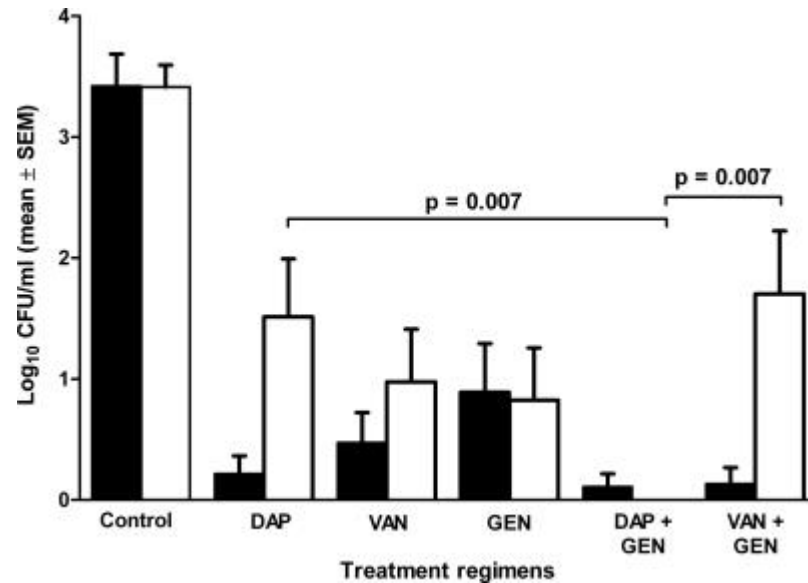
## Gentamicin Improves the Activities of Daptomycin and Vancomycin against *Enterococcus faecalis* *In Vitro* and in an Experimental Foreign-Body Infection Model<sup>∇</sup>

Ulrika Furustrand Tabin,<sup>1</sup> Ivana Majic,<sup>2</sup> Cyrine Belkhouja Zalila,<sup>1</sup> Bertrand Betrisey,<sup>1</sup> Stéphane Corvec,<sup>1,3</sup> Werner Zimmerli,<sup>4</sup> and Andrej Trampuz<sup>1,2\*</sup>

ENC et DAP-GEN

Pas de données cliniques

Modèle cage / cochon d'Inde



Bactéries planctonique : fin de traitement et J5

Cure rate : adherent enc

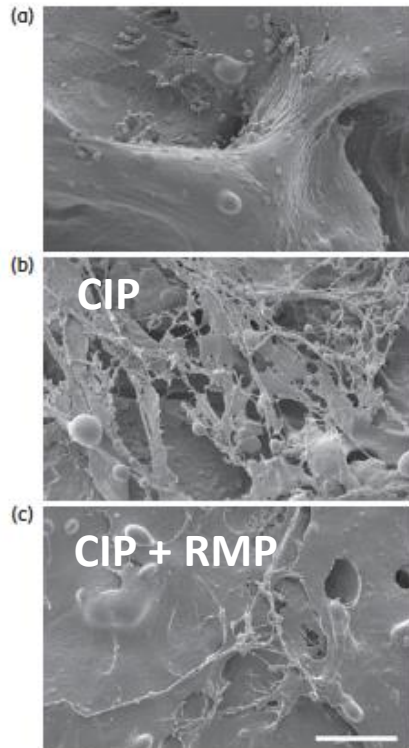
# Enterococcus faecalis

J Antimicrob Chemother 2012; 67: 433–439  
doi:10.1093/jac/dkr477 Advance Access publication 22 November 2011

Journal of  
Antimicrobial  
Chemotherapy

## Effectiveness of ciprofloxacin or linezolid in combination with rifampicin against *Enterococcus faecalis* in biofilms

Anna Holmberg\*, Matthias Mörgelin and Magnus Rasmussen



| Antibiotic/combination   | MIC (mg/L),<br>median (range) | MBEC (mg/L),<br>mode (range) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ampicillin               | 0.5 (0.25–2)                  | 256 (128–512)                |
| Ampicillin/rifampicin    |                               | ↓ 64 (32–256)                |
| Vancomycin               | 2 (2–4)                       | 256 (256–512)                |
| Vancomycin/rifampicin    |                               | ↓ 64 (32–256)                |
| Linezolid                | 1 (0.5–2)                     | 128 (64–256)                 |
| Linezolid/rifampicin     |                               | ↓ 64 (32–64)                 |
| Ciprofloxacin            | 2 (1–>16)                     | 256 (256)                    |
| Ciprofloxacin/rifampicin |                               | ↓ 32 (16–32)                 |
| Rifampicin               | 1 (0.5–8)                     | 128 (64–128)                 |

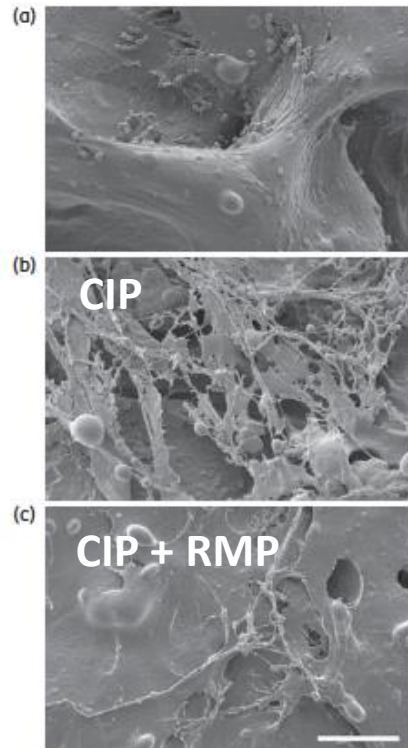
# Enterococcus faecalis

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Anna Holmberg\*, Matthias Mörgelin and Magnus Rasmussen



## Characteristics of prosthetic joint infections due to *Enterococcus* sp. and predictors of failure: a multi-national study

E. Tornero<sup>1</sup>, E. Senneville<sup>2</sup>, G. Euba<sup>3</sup>, S. Petersdorf<sup>4</sup>, D. Rodriguez-Pardo<sup>5</sup>, B. Lakatos<sup>6</sup>, M. C. Ferrari<sup>7</sup>, M. Pílares<sup>8</sup>, A. Bahamonde<sup>9</sup>, R. Trebse<sup>10</sup>, N. Benito<sup>11</sup>, L. Sorli<sup>12</sup>, M. D. del Toro<sup>13</sup>, J. M. Baraiaetxaburu<sup>14</sup>, A. Ramos<sup>15</sup>, M. Riera<sup>16</sup>, A. Jover-Sáenz<sup>17</sup>, J. Palomino<sup>18</sup>, J. Ariza<sup>3</sup> and A. Soriano<sup>1</sup> on behalf of the European Society Group of Infections on Artificial Implants (ESGIAI)

| Age of implant at the moment of infection | Type of antibiotic          | Remission (%) | Failure (%) | p value |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| ≤30 days                                  | Vancomycin                  | 9 (36)        | 16 (64)     | 0.41    |
|   | Ampicillin                  | 6 (40)        | 9 (60)      | 1       |
|   | Rifampin <sup>a,b</sup>     | 12 (60)       | 8 (40)      | 0.04    |
|   | Aminoglycoside <sup>a</sup> | 3 (30)        | 7 (70)      | 0.49    |
|   | Linezolid                   | 4 (80)        | 1 (20)      | 0.15    |
|   | Daptomycin                  | 0             | 1           | 1       |
| >30 days                                  | Vancomycin                  | 37 (65)       | 20 (35)     | 0.60    |
|   | Ampicillin                  | 30 (67)       | 15 (33)     | 0.49    |
|   | Rifampin <sup>a</sup>       | 35 (58)       | 25 (42)     | 0.31    |
|   | Aminoglycoside <sup>a</sup> | 20 (54)       | 17 (46)     | 0.20    |
|   | Linezolid                   | 6 (46)        | 7 (54)      | 0.22    |
|   | Daptomycin                  | 3 (43)        | 4 (57)      | 0.42    |

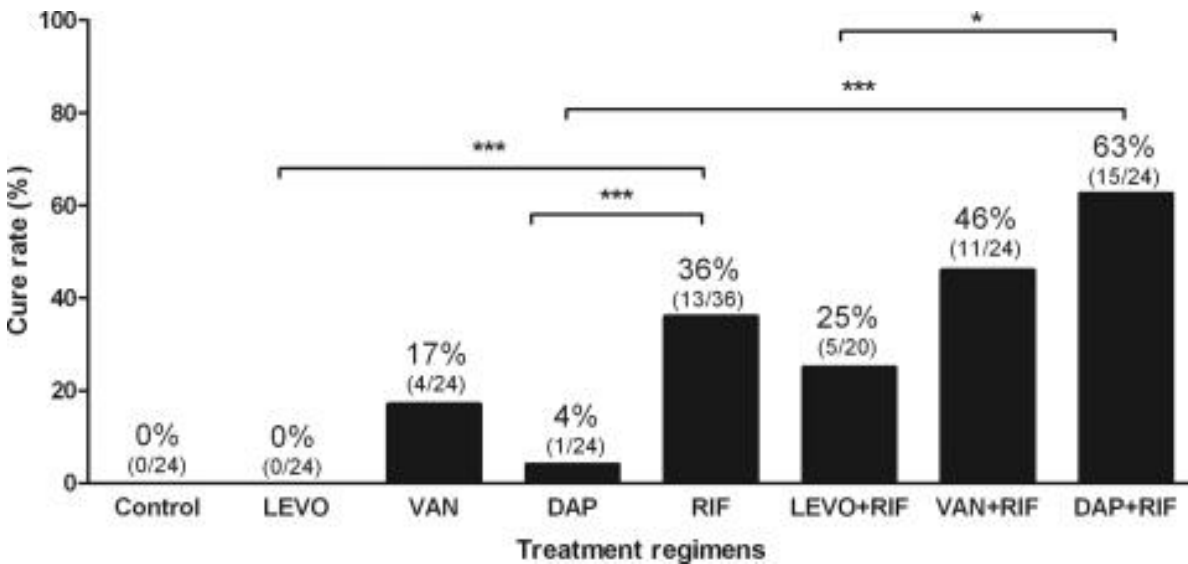
# Cutibacterium acnes



## Role of Rifampin against *Propionibacterium acnes* Biofilm *In Vitro* and in an Experimental Foreign-Body Infection Model

Ulrika Furustrand Tabin,<sup>a</sup> Stéphane Corvec,<sup>a,b</sup> Bertrand Betrisey,<sup>a</sup> Werner Zimmerli,<sup>c</sup> and Andrej Trampuz<sup>a</sup>

Modèle cage / cochon d'Inde



cure rates of adherent bacteria from explanted cages

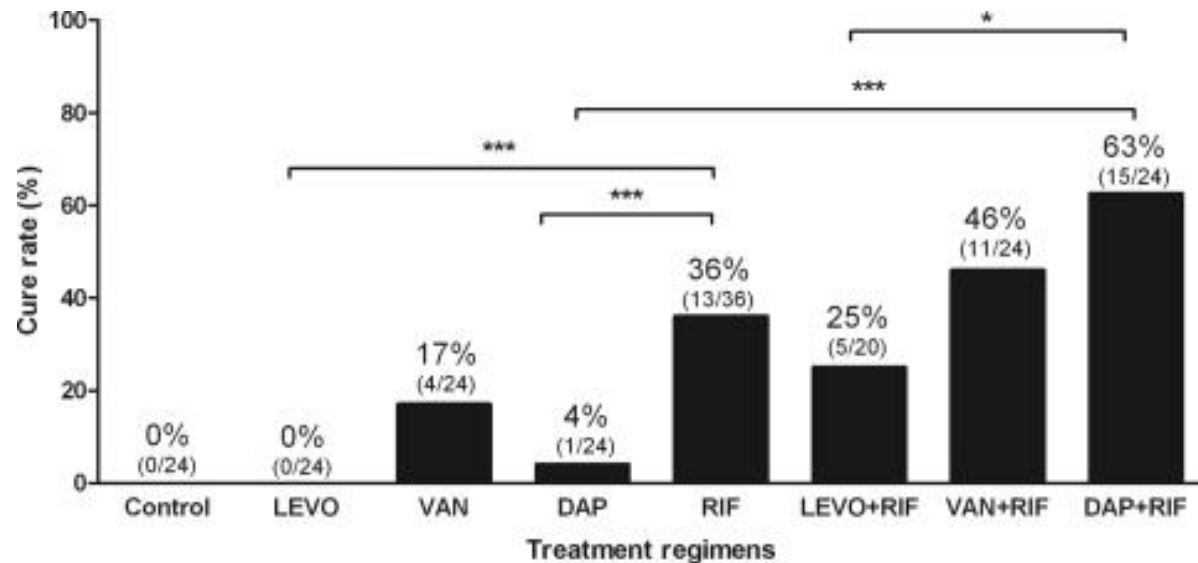
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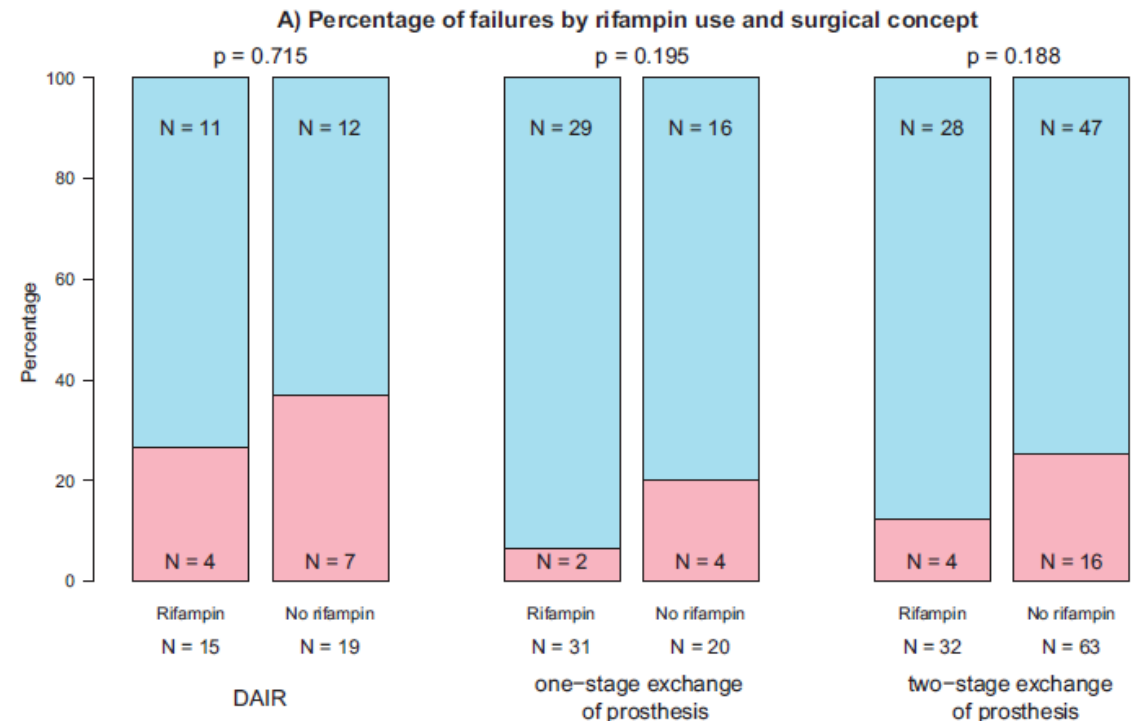
## The Impact of Surgical Strategy and Rifampin on Treatment Outcome in *Cutibacterium* Periprosthetic Joint Infections

Katharina Kusejko,<sup>1</sup> Álvaro Auñón,<sup>2,\*</sup> Bernhard Jost,<sup>3,\*</sup> Benito Natividad,<sup>4,\*</sup> Carol Strahm,<sup>5,\*</sup> Christine Thurnheer,<sup>6,\*</sup> Daniel Pablo-Marcos,<sup>7,\*</sup> Dorsaf Slama,<sup>8,\*</sup> Giulia Scanferla,<sup>5,\*</sup> Ilker Uckay,<sup>9,\*</sup> Isabelle Waldmann,<sup>1,\*</sup> Jaime Esteban,<sup>2,\*</sup> Jaime Lora-Tamayo,<sup>10,\*</sup> Martin Clauss,<sup>11,\*</sup> Marta Fernandez-Sampedro,<sup>7,\*</sup> Marjan Wouthuyzen-Bakker,<sup>12,\*</sup> Matteo Carlo Ferrari,<sup>13,\*</sup> Natalie Gassmann,<sup>1,\*</sup> Parham Sendi,<sup>14,\*</sup> Philipp Jent,<sup>5,\*</sup> Philippe C. Morand,<sup>15,\*</sup> Prakhar Vijayvargiya,<sup>16,\*</sup> Rihard Trebše,<sup>17,\*</sup> Robin Patel,<sup>16,\*</sup> Roger D. Kouyos,<sup>1,18,\*</sup> Stéphane Corvec,<sup>18,\*</sup> Tobias Siegfried Kramer,<sup>20,\*</sup> Vincent A. Stadelmann,<sup>21,\*</sup> and Yvonne Achermann,<sup>1,\*</sup> on behalf of the ESCMID Study Group for Implant-Associated Infections (ESGIAI)

Etude rétrospective multicentrique – n=187

81 (43%) patients sous rifampicine

20% d'échec – FR = DAIR et traitement < 6 sem



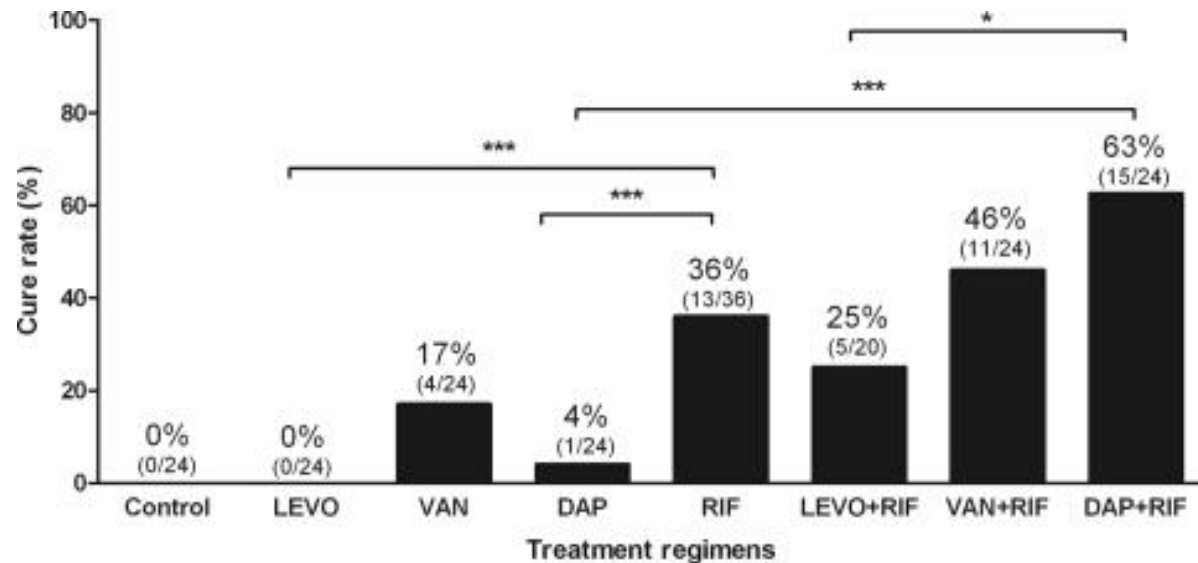
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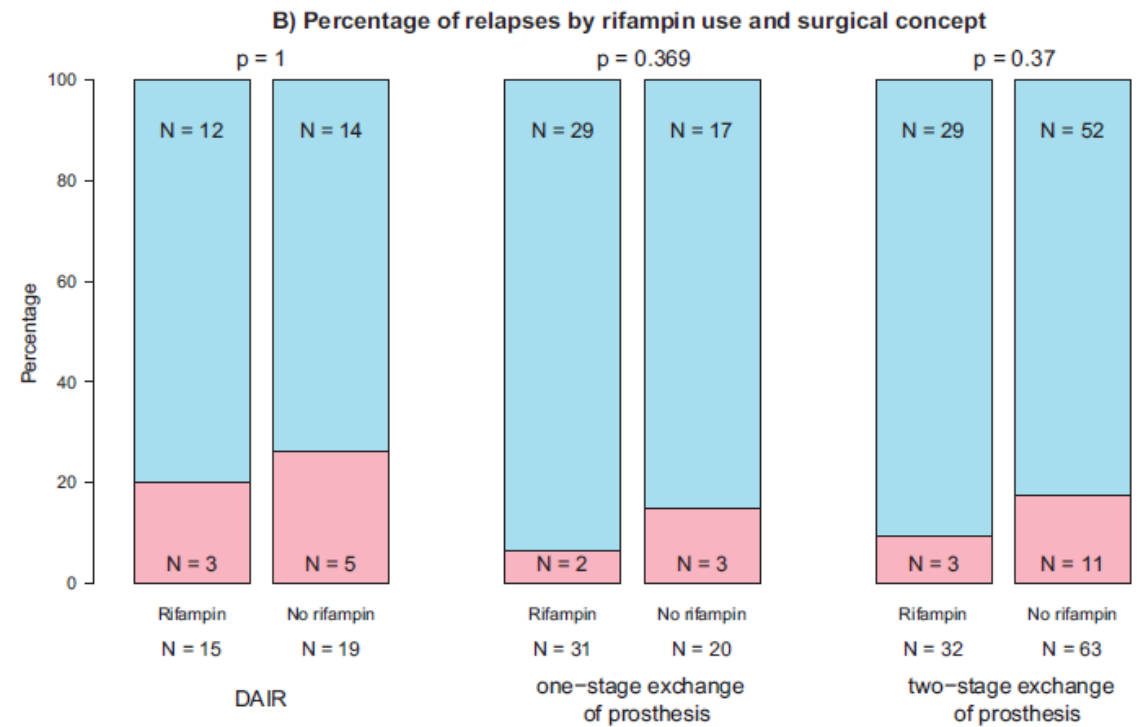
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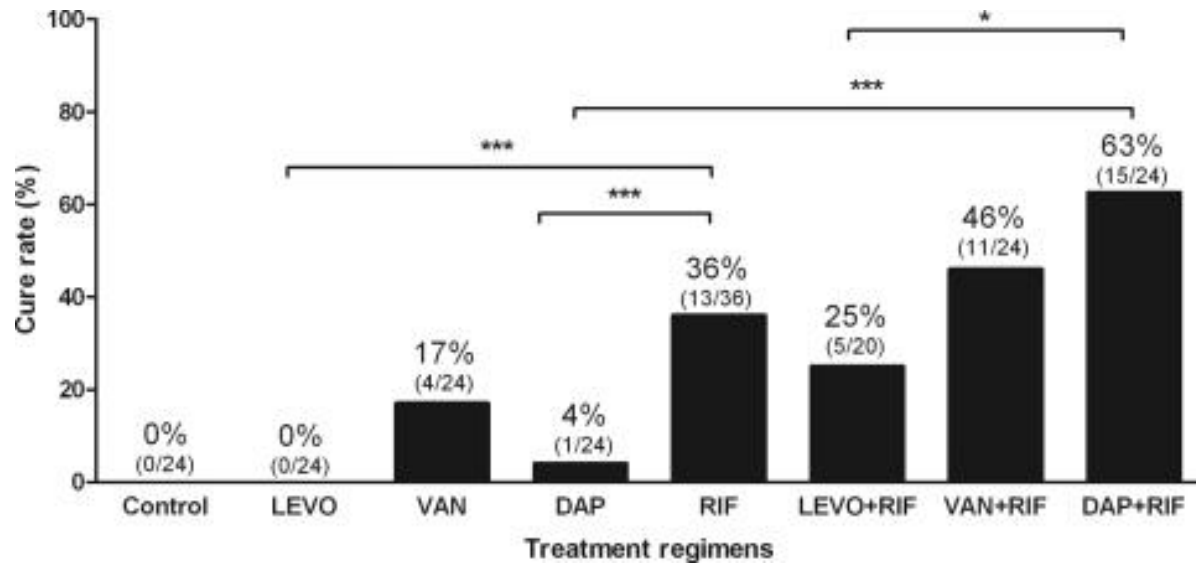
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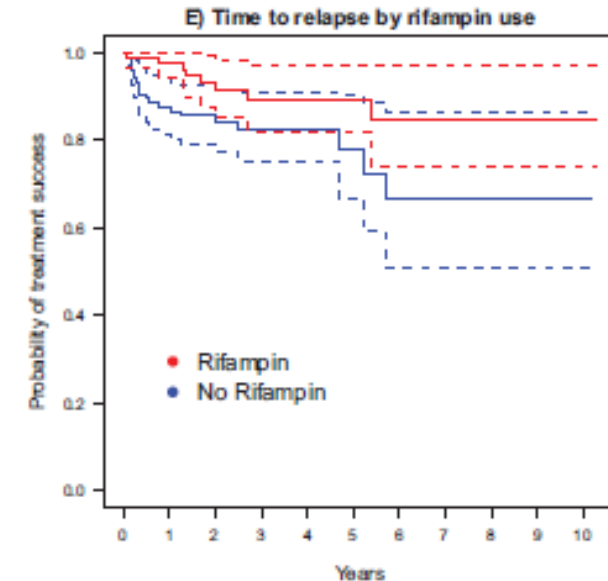
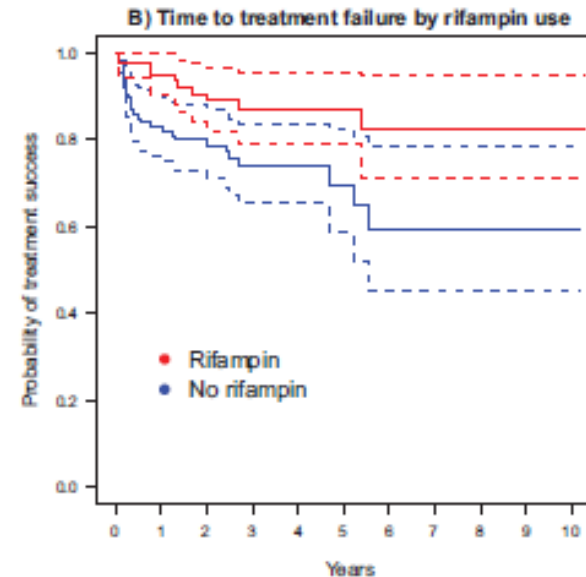
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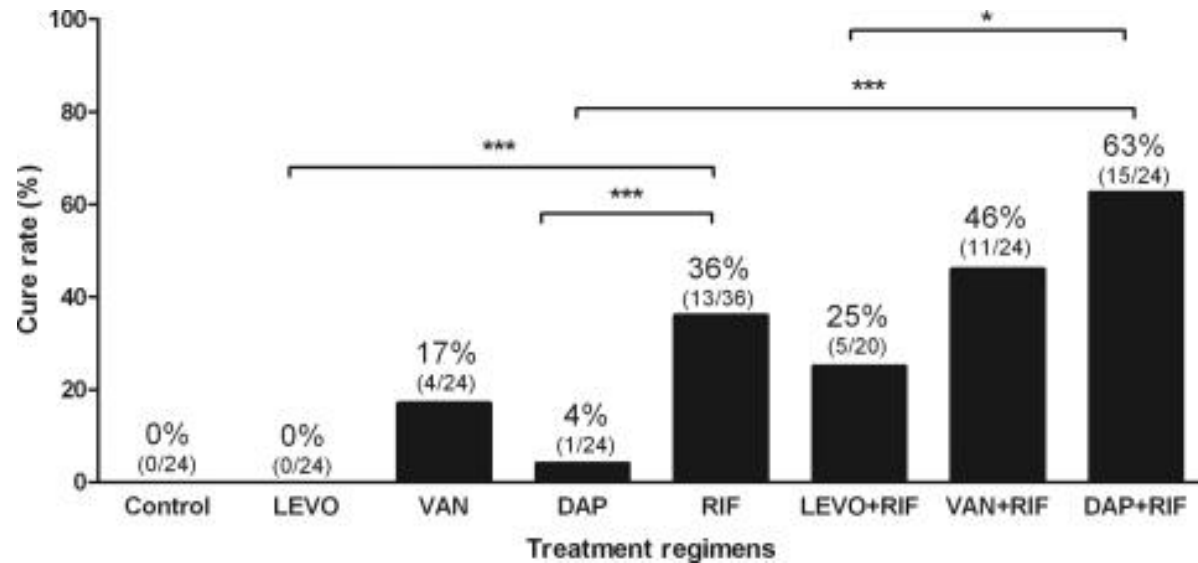
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Modèle cage / cochon d'Inde



cure rates of adherent bacteria from explanted cages

## Characteristics and Treatment Outcomes of *Propionibacterium acnes* Prosthetic Shoulder Infections in Adults

Damani A. Piggott,<sup>1,4</sup> Yvonne M. Higgins,<sup>1</sup> Michael T. Melia,<sup>1</sup> Brandon Blis,<sup>5</sup> Karen C. Carroll,<sup>1,2</sup> Edward G. McFarland,<sup>3</sup> and Paul G. Auwaerter<sup>1,5</sup>

Etude rétrospective

24 PJI épaule

15 sous RMP

| Treatment                    | Total Treated No. (%) | Favorable Outcome <sup>a</sup> No. (%) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Type of treatment*</b>    |                       |  |
| Antibiotic therapy only      | 7 (29) <sup>b</sup>   | 4 (67)                                 |
| Antibiotic therapy + surgery | 14 (58)               | 10 (71)                                |
| <b>Surgical type*</b>        |                       |  |
| 1-stage exchange             | 4 (27) <sup>c</sup>   | 3 (75)                                 |
| 2-stage exchange             | 7 (47)                | 6 (86)                                 |
| <b>Rifampin therapy*</b>     |                       |  |
| Yes                          | 15 (71) <sup>d</sup>  | 11 (73)                                |
| No                           | 5 (24)                | 3 (60)                                 |

P=0.61

mais 40% d'arrêt prématuré de RMP / effets secondaires

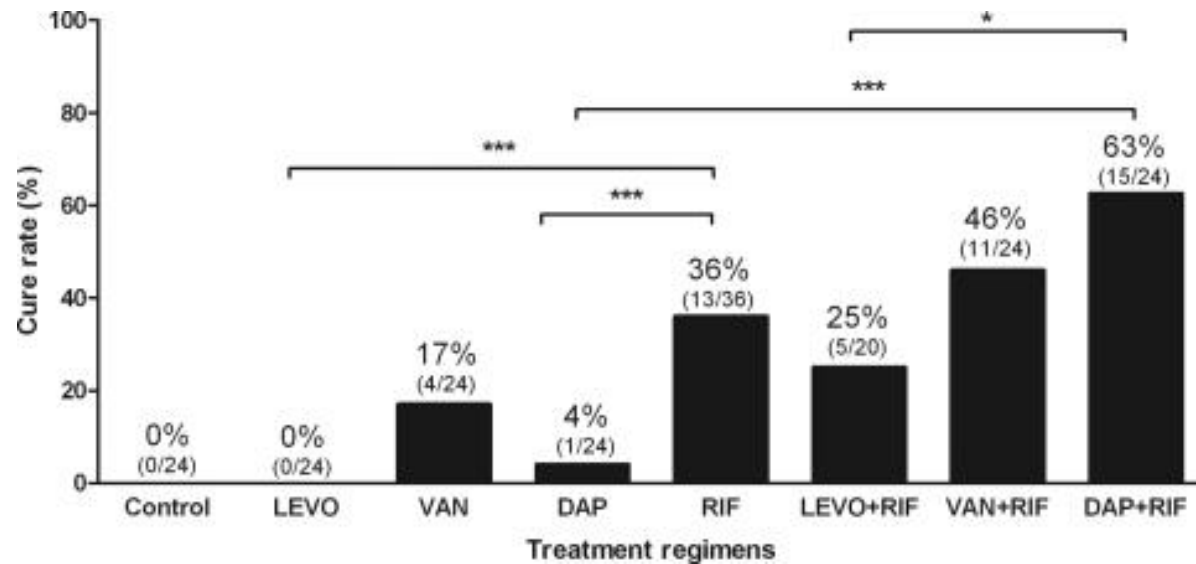
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Modèle cage / cochon d'Inde



cure rates of adherent bacteria from explanted cages

## Treatment of prosthetic joint infections due to *Propionibacterium*

Similar results in 60 patients treated with and without rifampicin

Anouk M E JACOBS<sup>1</sup>, Miranda L VAN HOOFF<sup>2</sup>, Jacques F MEIS<sup>3,4</sup>, Fidel VOS<sup>5</sup>, and Jon H M GOOSEN<sup>1</sup>

Etude rétrospective

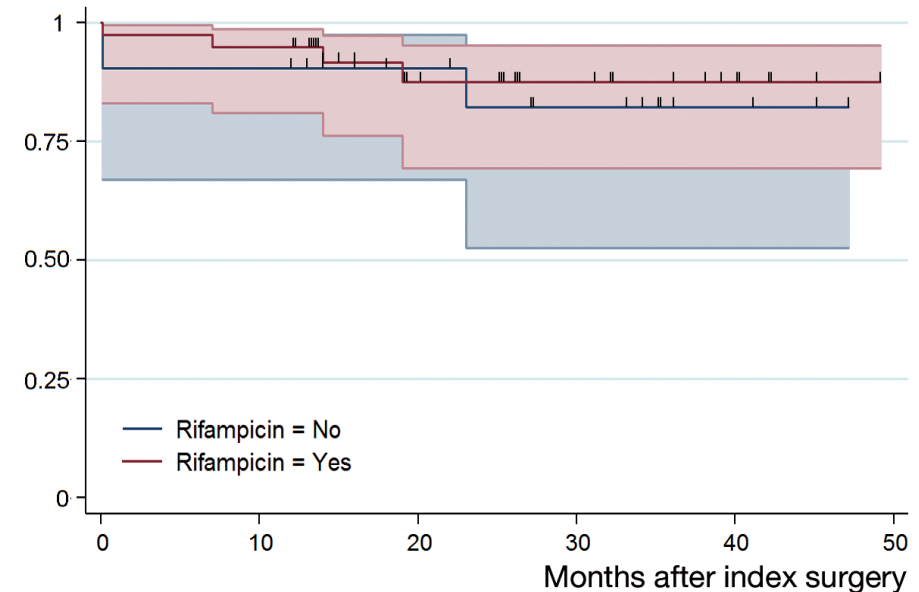
60 patients avec PJI

39 sous RMP

+ clinda (n=33)

+ téico (n=6)

vs. 21 sans RMP

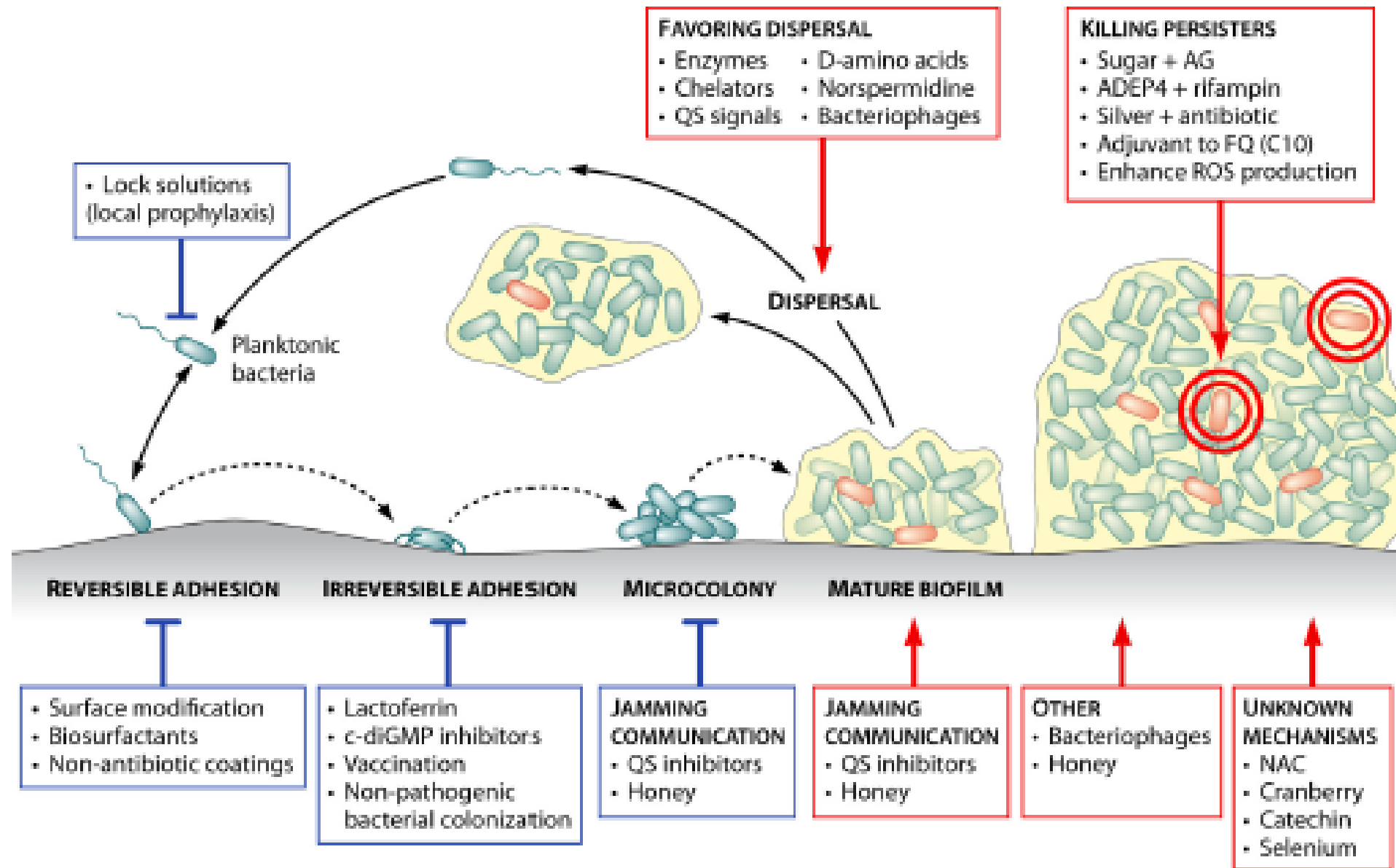


## **Impact of bacterial biofilm on the treatment of prosthetic joint infections**

Cédric Jacqueline\* and Jocelyne Caillon

| Antibiotics             | Inhibition of<br>biofilm formation<br>(adhesion) | Biofilm<br>penetration | Bactericidal<br>activity in<br>biofilm |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| Vancomycin              | +  | ++                     | +                                      |
| Linezolid               | +  | ++                     | +                                      |
| Daptomycin              | +  | +++                    | ++                                     |
| Rifampicin              | +  | +++                    | ++                                     |
| Moxifloxacin            | +  | ++                     | ++                                     |
| Rifampicin + daptomycin | +  | +++                    | +++                                    |
| Rifampicin + vancomycin | +  | ++                     | ++                                     |
| Rifampicin + linezolid  | +  | +++                    | +++                                    |

# « Nouvelles » stratégies



# Biofilm-Related Infections: Bridging the Gap between Clinical Management and Fundamental Aspects of Recalcitrance toward Antibiotics

David Lebeaux,<sup>a,b</sup> Jean-Marc Ghigo,<sup>a</sup> Christophe Beloin<sup>a</sup>

ESCMID GUIDELINES

## ESCMID\* guideline for the diagnosis and treatment of biofilm infections 2014

*J Antimicrob Chemother* 2014; **69** Suppl 1: i37–i40  
doi:10.1093/jac/dku254

Journal of  
Antimicrobial  
Chemotherapy

## Impact of bacterial biofilm on the treatment of prosthetic joint infections

Cédric Jacqueline\* and Jocelyne Caillon