

Bacteriological and genetic study on Gram negative bacteria isolated from urinary tract infection of diabetic women in Hilla

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Abstract:

Nineteen isolates of Gram negative bacteria were isolated and identified out of 43 urine samples of diabetic women. The isolates showed a high resistance to antibiotic ampicillin, amoxicillin and carpinicillin, and intermediate resistance to gentamycin, kanamycin, chloramphnicol and naldixic acid, while show low resistance to ciproflaxin, and doxycyclin. Also they showed no ability to produce bacteriocin except only one isolate of *Klebsiella pneumonia* which had the ability to produce bacteriocin. The plasmid profile of the isolates showed that 10 isolates have mega plasmid but only one isolate have small plasmid.

دراسة بكتريولوجية و وراثية للبكتيريا السالبة لصبغة غرام المعزولة من اخماج السبيل البولي للنساء المصابات بداء السكري في الحلة

الخلاصة:

تم عزل وتشخيص 19 عزلة عائدة لمجموعة البكتيريا السالبة لصبغة غرام من اصل 43 عينة ادرار لنساء مريضات بالسكري و مصابات بالتهابات السبيل البولي. اظهرت العزلات الكثرية مقاومة عالية لمضادات الامبسلين والاموكسلين والكاربنسلين ومقاومة متوسطة لمضادات الجنتاميسين والكاناميسين و الكلورامفينيكول و حامض النالديسك، في حين اظهرت مقاومة واطنة لمضادات السبروفلاكسين والدوكسي سايكلين. اظهرت العديد من العزلات القدرة على انتاج عوامل الاستيطان او الاستعمار من النوعين الاول والثالث وانتاج الهيمولايسين والسايدوفور في حين لم تتمكن أي من العزلات باستثناء عزلة واحدة تابعة لبكتيريا الكلبسيلا الرئوية من انتاج البكتريوسين. اظهرت نتائج الترحيل الكهربائي للدنا البكتيري امتلاك 10 سلالات منها على بلازميد مشترك كبير واحتواء سلالة واحدة فقط على بلازميد صغير.

Introduction:

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is the most common of all bacterial infections seems to affect persons during their life time, starting with an incidence of 1% in the neonatal age group. This increases to its peak during the reproductive age group. Females are more likely to be affected than males, except in the neonates, where the trend is reversed (Sen *et al.*, 2006). Many different microorganisms can infect the urinary tract, but by far the most common agents are gram negative bacilli, *Escherichia coli* causes approximately 80% of the cases, other gram negative rods including *Proteus*, *Klebsiella*, *Enterobacter* and *Pseudomonas* account for a smaller proportion of uncomplicated infection, Gram positive cocci play lesser role in urinary tract infection. (Waler and Marvin, 1980). Diabetes mellitus (DM) has reached epidemic proportions world wide. Many chronic complications of DM, including neuropathy, retinopathy and nephropathy, have been well studied and although urologic complications have been recognized since 1935, little is known about DM as a pathophysiological risk factor for development of lower urinary tract symptoms in women (Hill *et al.*, 2008). Urinary tract infections are more frequent in diabetic patients than in non-diabetics, or take a

more severe course. The difference is more pronounced in women both in symptomatic urinary tract infections and asymptomatic bacteriuria. The spectrum of pathogens is similar to non-diabetic patients (Ludwig, 2008). Patients with diabetes mellitus have a higher prevalence of asymptomatic bacteriuria and incidence of urinary tract infection compared with patients without DM. It has been suggested that the presence of glucosuria can explain this increased incidence, but this has never been scientifically confirmed. Furthermore, UTIs in diabetic patients are mostly considered as complicated UTIs and therefore experts recommend treating them for longer than UTIs in non-diabetic patients (Geerlings, 2008).

Materials and methods:

A. Samples collection and bacterial diagnostic:

Thirty four urine samples were collected from diabetic women in Hilla hospital during the period October until December 2008, and cultured on MacConkey agar. Bacteriological diagnostic was studied as described in (Holt *et al.* 1994 and MacConkey 2000).

B. Detection of virulence factors:

1. Capsule was studied by negative staining method described by Stukus (1997).
2. Hemolysin production was studied by culturing the isolates on blood agar and incubation for 24 hour at 37°C and noticing the type of hemolysis.
3. Siderophore production was studied by culturing the isolates on MB medium containing 0.2 milli molar 2,2-dipyridyl and incubation for 24 hour at 37°C and noticing the isolates ability to grow (Nassif and Sansonetti, 1987).
4. Colonization factors I and III were studied by hemagglutination test in the presence of D-Mannose and Tannic acid as described in Symth (1982).
5. Bacteriocin production of all the isolates was studied by Abbot and Smith method modified by Abbot and Graham, with the use of *E. coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* as a test strains. (Abbot and Graham, 1961)
6. Antibiotic resistance was studied by Kirby-Bauer method described in Kirby (1997).

C. Genetic content study

Total DNA of all the bacterial isolates were extracted by salting out method as described by Pospiech and Neuman (1995), the chemical reagent used in the extraction was described by (Sambrook and Russell, 2001). Electrophoresis for the extracted DNA was done in agarose electrophoresis unit from (Labnet international corporation, Kansas) under 60 V, 20 mA at room temperature for 3 hours with agarose concentration 1% with. Then agarose gel was stained with ethidium bromide and placed in UV transilluminator, submitted to 256 nm wavelength and photographed by 7.2 Mega digital camera (Sony-Japan).

Results and discussion:

Nineteen isolates of Gram negative bacteria were identified and diagnostic of 34 urine samples, these isolates were identified according to their morphological, cultural and biochemical properties. The results revealed that 7 isolates belong to *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, 5 isolates to *Escherichia coli*, 4 isolates to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, 2 isolates to *Proteus spp* and only one isolate of *Enterobacter spp*. The isolation rate of the Gram negative bacteria was 44.186 %, distributed as 36.84% of *K. pneumoniae*, 26.31% of

21.05% of *Pseudomonas*, 10.526% of *Proteus* and 5.263% of *Enterobacter*, these results showed an increase in the incidence of *K. pneumonia* compare to Al-Rubaiy (1994) who found that *E. coli* represent 82.8%, *K. pneumonia* 8.1%, *Proteus spp* and *Pseudomonas* 0.9% from pregnant UTI patients and Bonadio *et al.*(1999) who found that *E. coli* represent 56.1%, *Proteus spp* 7.9% *Pseudomonas* 6.7% of the bacterial causal of UTI in diabetic patients, Jasim (2006) who found that *E. coli* represent 37.57%, *Klebsiella spp* 28.57%, *Enterobacter spp* 12.98% of the of UTI in menopausal women. The ability of bacterial isolates to produce virulence factors was investigated and the results are shown in Table (1), the isolates were tested for their abilities to produce capsule, and it was found that 100% of both *K. pneumonia* and *Enterobacter*, 80% of *E. coli*, 50% of *Pseudomonas* contain a polysaccharide capsule, that is known to mediate specific or non specific adherence of bacteria to particular surfaces and also protect bacteria from engulfment by predatory phagocytes and from attack by antimicrobial agents (Todar, 2008). Also, it was found that 50% of *Pseudomonas* and 86% of *K. pneumonia* and 20% of *E. coli* have the ability to produce hemolysin, which contribute to invasion through its cytotoxic effect on the eukaryotic cells (Peterson, 2009), and 100% of the *Pseudomonas* and *Enterobacter* isolates, 80% of *E. coli*, 57.14% of *K. pneumonia* and 50% of *Proteus* produce siderophores, which are low molecular weight iron chelators produced by bacteria to capture iron bound to the host proteins from the host (Podschn and Ullmann, 1998). Other searchers found that 30% of *Pseudomonas* and 0% of *Klebsiella* isolated from otitis media patients produce hemolysin and 100% of both of them produce siderophores (Al-Waeli *et al.*, 2009). The ability of the isolates to produce colonization factor (CF) I and III as a major virulence factor that help in the bacterial adhesion and colonization to the uroepithial cells were investigated, and it was found that 100% of the *Enterobacter*, 80% of *E. coli*, 75% of *Pseudomonas*, 71.43% of *Klebsiella* and 50% of the *Proteus* isolates were able to produce CF I; and 100% of the *Enterobacter*, 80% of *E. coli*, 75% of *Pseudomonas* and 71.43% of *Klebsiella* isolates were able to produce CF III. These result are close to the results of Bunyan (2006) who found that 100% of uropathogenic *E. coli* produce both of colonization factor I and III, and Al-Waeli *et al.* (2009) who found that 50% of *Pseudomonas* and 75% of *Klebsiella* isolated from otitis media patients produce colonization factors. Johnson (1991) mention that virulence factors occur more frequently in uropathogenic *E. coli* than enteropathogenic isolates. *Proteus mirabilis* expresses different types of fimbriae have been shown to be associated with bacterial colonization of the lower urinary tract (bladder) and kidney (Zunino *et al.*, 2003).

Table (1) Virulence factors detected in gram negative bacteria isolated from UTI of diabetic women

	Capsule	Hemolysin	Siderophore	CFI	CFIII	Bacteriocin
<i>K. pneumonia1</i>	+	+	-	+	-	-
<i>K. pneumonia2</i>	+	-	-	+	+	-
<i>K. pneumonia3</i>	+	-	+	-	+	-
<i>K. pneumonia4</i>	+	+	+	+	-	-
<i>K. pneumonia5</i>	+	-	-	+	+	-
<i>K. pneumonia6</i>	+	-	+	-	+	-
<i>K. pneumonia7</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>E. coli1</i>	+	-	+	+	+	-
<i>E. coli2</i>	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>E. coli3</i>	+	-	+	+	-	-
<i>E. coli4</i>	-	-	-	+	+	-
<i>E. coli5</i>	+	-	+	-	+	-

<i>Pseudomonas1</i>	-	+	+	+	+	-
<i>Pseudomonas2</i>	+	+	+	-	+	-
<i>Pseudomonas3</i>	-	-	+	+	+	-
<i>Pseudomonas4</i>	+	-	+	+	-	-
<i>Proteus1</i>	-	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Proteus2</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Enterobacter</i>	+	-	+	+	+	-

The ability of the isolates of bacteriocin production was investigated and results revealed that only one isolate of *Klebsiella* (*K. pneumonia* 7) was able to produce bacteriocin that inhibit the growth the *E. coli* test strain. While non of the *E. coli*, *Pseudomonas*, *Proteus* and *Enterobacter* isolates were able to produce bacteriocin that effect the test strains or may produce bacteriocin that effect other strains than the test strains. The antibiotic sensitivity test of the isolates Tables (2) and (3) revealed that the isolates were 100% resistant to ampicillin and amoxicillin, 84.21% resistant to carpenicillin, 63.13% resistant to cefataxim, 42.1% resistant to gentamycin kanamycin and chloramphenicol, 36.84% resistant to naldixic acid, 26.31% resistant to tetracyclin and streptomycin, 10.52% resistant to deoxycyclin and 5.26% resistant to ciproflaxin. It also revealed that both *Klebsiella* and *Pseudomonas* isolates were more resistant to the tested antibiotic than other Gram negative bacteria.

Table (2) Antibiotic resistance Gram negative bacteria isolated from UTI of diabetic women

	Do	AX	AM	S	C	K	NA	TE	CIP	PY	CN
<i>K. pneumonia1</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<i>K. pneumonia2</i>	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
<i>K. pneumonia3</i>	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>K. pneumonia4</i>	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>K. pneumonia5</i>	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
<i>K. pneumonia6</i>	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-
<i>K. pneumonia7</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>E. coli1</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>E. coli2</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
<i>E. coli3</i>	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
<i>E. coli4</i>	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>E. coli5</i>	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
<i>Pseudomonas1</i>	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
<i>Pseudomonas2</i>	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
<i>Pseudomonas3</i>	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
<i>Pseudomonas4</i>	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
<i>Proteus1</i>	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-
<i>Proteus2</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Enterobacter</i>	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-

Do =deoxycyclin, AX= amoxicillin, AM= ampicillin, S= streptomycin, C= chloramphenicol, K= kanamycin, NA= naldixic acid, TE=tetracycline, CIP=ciproflaxin, PY= carpenicillin, CN= gentamycin, CTX= cefataxim

Table (3) The percentage of antibiotic resistance of the Gram negative bacteria isolated from UTI of diabetic women

	Do	AX	A M	S	C	K	NA	TE	CI P	PY	CN	CTX
<i>K. pneumonia</i>	14.29	10 0	10 0	42.86	28.57	28.57	28.5 7	28.57	0	71.43	14.29	57.14
<i>E. coli</i>	20	10	10	0	40	20	20	20	0	100	40	40

رقم الصفحة	عنوان البحث
1-10	A Fully Sequential Bayesian Procedure For Selecting The Better of two Poisson Populations Saad A. Madhi
11-19	Determine of g-Factor and Hyperfine Coupling for Metal Complexes by Perturbation Theory *H.I. Aboud *H.M. Abduljalil ** Ameer K. Hussein *L. Faiz Nassir
20-31	تأثير أشعة كاما في بعض الخصائص الريولوجية والميكانيكية لبوليمر زانثان سيليلوز د. عبد الكريم جواد البيرماني د. فيصل علي مصطفى إحسان ضياء جواد البيرماني
32-38	Collard dove (<i>Streptopelia decaocta</i>) bacteriolytic complement system Alaa, Jawad. Hassan , Shnawa , I. M. S. and Shakir, H.M.
39-45	الخواص البصرية لأغشية بوليمر بولي بارا-امينو بنزليدهايد ذي النهاية الطرفية ثنائي أمين فنيولين حسين علي بدران حسن كاظم أبراهيم خالد أبراهيم عجيل
46-61	Analysis and Evaluation of Using IPv6 Instead of IPv4 Networks Ahmed A. Ahmed
62-69	دراسة بعض الخواص العزلية والبصرية للزجاج الشفاف والمظلل بمادة (Fe^{+3}) أيون الحديد الثلاثي . زيد عبد الزهره الشمري
70-75	Study the Effect of UV Radiation on Polyester Reinforced By Titanium Oxide Ibtisaam O. R.
76-81	A new Approach For Applying (LSB) Method for Information Hiding Majid Jabbar Jawad AL-sirafi
82-95	Description of transitions shape between the dynamic symmetries in $^{152-160}Er$ nuclei Muhsen Cadem Motleb
96-105	قنوات نشر البحث العلمي مرزة حمزة حسن الشمري رشيد حميد مزيد الشامي

106-109	زاهر عبد الهادي مشتاق عبد الغني شخير
110-118	Face Recognition using Eigenfaces based multi-resolution DWT Wafaa M. Saeed
119-132	نظام مقترح للسيطرة المخزنية في شركة تسويق الادوية في بابل أسماء شاكر عاشور
133-136	تقدير الرصاص في الدم والادرار لدى العاملين في تصفية الذهب داخل ناصر طه* شيرين رضا رسول زينب علي
137-146	Adsorption Study of Neutral Red Dye by Residual Tea Leaf and Rice bran in Aqueous Solution * Hayfaa J. Mohammed
147-152	دراسة تلوث الأغذية ببعض العناصر النزرة صادق جعفر باقر صالح هادي كاظم عباس جاسم عطية وسام عبد الكاظم حسين احمد فوزي حلبوص
153-159	Antimicrobial sensitivity of common streptococcal groups associated with bacteremia in children Rasha Abd.AL-Mehdi Flayeh
160-168	تصنيع ودراسة بعض الخصائص الكهرو بصرية للكاشف Ni(Au)/GaAs براق يحيى كاظم
169-174	Determination of Radon Concentration In different Sample of water places in Karbala Using CR-39 Plastic Track Detector Eman Ibrahim Awad
175-177	Some Properties on Jacobcon Radical Fuzzy Ring Hassan'a Hassan Shaheed
178-184	تأثير مستويات مختلفة من التسميد النيتروجيني والكبريتي على بعض صفات مكونات الحاصل ونسبة الزيت في بذور الحبة السوداء باقر جلاب هادي الربيعي
185-191	Galvanic Corrosion Behavior of Copper/ Carbon Steel Using Rotating Cylinder Electrode Mohand Qadir Baky
192-198	Bacteriological and genetic study on Gram negative bacteria isolated from urinary tract infection of diabetic women in Hilla Israa Adnan Ibraheam Al-Baghdady
199-204	Public Key Cryptosystem Based on Hybrid Coding Algorithm Ruma K. Ajeena
205-216	The Isolation of Ampicillin-Resistance Transposon (Ap-Tn) from Klebsiella pneumonia Rabab Omran* and Ibrahim Sulaiman