CULTURE-BASED ANALYSIS OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE AMONG MYCOPLASMA GENITALIUM STRAINS

<u>Ryoichi Hamasuna</u>, Masahiro Matsumoto, Naohiro Fujimoto, Tetsuro Matsumoto Department of Urology, Shin-Kokura Hospital Department of Urology, University of Occupational and Environmental health, Japan

Background:

The antimicrobial resistance of Mycoplasma genitalium is becoming a big problem in the world. The macrolide-resistance reaches almost 50%. Fluoroquinolone, especially for moxifloxacin-resistant M. genitalium also increasing, but the genomic mutation related to fluoroquinolone-resistance has not been determined. The isolation of M. genitalium strains from clinical specimens is still difficult. We continued to isolate M. genitalium strains from the clinical specimens and examined antimicrobial susceptibility testing.

Methods:

M. genitalium strains were isolated from urinary sediment of M genitalium-positive urine-specimens from man. The antimicrobial susceptibility testing was examined by the cell-culture method. The genomic mutation of M. genitalium was analysis by sequence of region V of 23S rRNA and quinolone-resistance determining region of ParC and GyrA genes.

Results:

Four strains in 2003 and 7 strains in 2017 were isolated. All 4 strains isolated in 2003 were sensitive to macrolide. Among 7 strains isolated in 2017, 6 were resistant to macrolide and 5 had high moxifloxacin MICs (MIC \geq 1 mg/L). The MIC ranges of fluoroquinolone, such as ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin and sitafloxacin for strains isolated in 2017 were 2->16 mg/L, 1->16 mg/L, 0.125-4 mg/L and 0.5-1 mg/L, respectively. Strains with a high MIC of moxifloxacin (>1mg/L) had gene mutation with amino-acid change (Ser83 \rightarrow IIe) on ParC. The moxifloxacin MICs of 2 strains having mutation on ParC with Ser83 \rightarrow Asn were 0.125 mg/L and 0.25 mg/L. The MICs of the strains having Ala69 \rightarrow Thr or Asp87 \rightarrow Tyr on ParC were 0.125 g/L and 0.5 mg/L, respectively. The sitafloxacin MIC of strain with Ser83 \rightarrow IIe on ParC and Gly93 \rightarrow Cys on GyrA was 1 mg/L and sitafloxacin MICs of 3 strains with Ser83 \rightarrow IIe on ParC and Met95 \rightarrow IIe on GyrA were 0.25 mg/L or 0.5 mg/L.

Conclusion; Ser83 \rightarrow IIe on ParC was closely related to moxifloxacin-resistance. We are now other 7 strains are analyzing and will show additional data.