

Analysis of the primary and post-treatment antibiotic resistance of *Helicobacter pylori* in Nanjing area

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Abstract

Background: To investigate the current status and trend of *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) antibiotics resistance over 5 years in Nanjing area. Then we evaluated the primary and post-treatment antibiotic resistance of *H. pylori* in Nanjing area.

Methods: During the period from July 2017 to December 2019, 1533 gastric mucosal specimens from patients with positive *H. pylori* confirmed by breath test or rapid urease test were collected for isolation and identify *H. pylori*. The agar dilution method was used for antibiotic resistance test. The antibiotic resistance of *H. pylori* were compared with that in the period from May 2014 to May 2015.

Results: The result showed that the resistance rates of *H. pylori* to amoxicillin, clarithromycin, levofloxacin, furazolidone, tetracycline and metronidazole were 2.74%, 47.03%, 33.59%, 0.91%, 0.52% and 80.76%, respectively in the period of July 2017 to December 2019. Compared with the period of May 2014 to May 2015, the resistance rate of metronidazole was the most obvious, from 60.5% to 80.76% in the period of July 2017 to December 2019, followed by clarithromycin from 29.5% to 47.03%, and levofloxacin from 14.7% to 33.59%. The resistance rates of *H. pylori* (primary Vs post-treatment) to amoxicillin, clarithromycin, levofloxacin, furazolidone, tetracycline and metronidazole were 1.83% Vs 6.08%, 38.62% Vs 77.81%, 27.41% Vs 56.23%, 0.58% Vs 2.13%, 0.33% Vs 1.22%, 78.57% Vs 88.75%, respectively during the period of July 2017 to December 2019.

Conclusions: Antibiotic resistance of *H. pylori* remained a problem for the effective eradication of this pathogen and its associated diseases in Nanjing area. For post-treatment eradication patients, clinicians should took into account regional antibiotic resistance rate, personal antibiotic exposure history, economic benefit ratio, adverse antibiotic reactions, antibiotic availability and other aspects.

Background

Helicobacter pylori (*H. Pylori*) is the major cause of chronic gastritis, peptic ulcers, gastric adenocarcinoma, gastric mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, and various other digestive system diseases [1–3]. Eradicating the pathogen is crucial for the prevention and treatment of these diseases [4].

The eradication of *H. Pylori* is an important issue in the field of preventive medicine. The Maastricht V consensus Report has recommended that the standard triple therapy should now be avoided in areas where clarithromycin resistance is high (> 15%) [5]. China has a large *H. Pylori* infected population that exhibits complicated antibiotic resistance features [6]. Several studies have reported antibiotic resistance in some regions of China. For example, 20 to 50% of cases are resistant to clarithromycin [7–8]. The resistance rate to metronidazole in the southeast coastal province of China was 95.4% [9]. With such high resistance rates, the eradication rate of the standard triple therapy for *H. Pylori* infection has declined to 80%, which is unacceptable for clinical practice [10–12].

Some studies [13–14] have pointed out that the primary eradication rate of H. Pylori can reach 90% if the appropriate antibiotics are selected according to the local antibiotics resistance of H. Pylori. Therefore, paying attention to the research and monitoring of local antibiotic resistant strains can not only understand the situation of H. Pylori resistance, but also guide clinical medication, overcome the production of antibiotic-resistant strains and improve the radical cure rate. The resistance rate of each of the antibiotics used in the treatment of H. Pylori infection should be determined in each geographical area to guide clinical practice.

Therefore, we performed a survey of H. Pylori antibiotic resistance from July 2017 to December 2019 in Nanjing area and analysed trend of H. Pylori antibiotics resistance over 5 years. In addition, we investigated the primary and post-treatment resistance prevalence to six antibiotics.

Material And Methods

Patient Details

A total of 1533 consecutive patients with upper abdominal complaints had endoscopy at Nanjing First Hospital, Jiangsu, from July 2017 to December 2019. 329 patients had been treated for H. pylori infection before endoscopy. Histology, rapid urease, serology testing and culture were used to determined H. pylori status. Patients receiving antibiotics, proton-pump inhibitors, H₂ receptor blockers or bismuth salts within 4 weeks of the endoscopy were excluded. Four biopsy specimens were taken from the antral mucosa and one biopsy specimen was taken from the antral body during endoscopy, two biopsies were used for histological examination, one for rapid urease test, and the other for culture and sensitivity.

Culture

For H. pylori culture, biopsy samples were homogenized and cultured on Campylobacter agar (Oxoid, Basingstoke, UK) supplemented with 5% sheep's blood (Bio-kont, Zhejiang, China) containing vancomycin, trimethoprim, polymyxin B and amphotericin B (Duly Biotech, Nanjing, China). Plates were incubated in microaerophilic conditions at 37 °C for 2–3 days.

Antibiotic susceptibility test

Antibiotic susceptibility of the isolated H. pylori strains to 6 antibiotics (amoxicillin, clarithromycin, levofloxacin, furazolidone, tetracycline, and metronidazole) were tested by the agar dilution method. The resistance breakpoints of each antibiotics are referred to previous reports or the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) guidelines [15], H. pylori strain ATCC43504 was included as an antibiotic susceptibility testing quality control. All antibiotic susceptibility tests were conducted at the Institute of Gastroenterology, Nanjing First Hospital, Nanjing Medical University.

Statistical analysis

Data analysis was performed by SPSS 17.0 (IBM SPSS, Chicago, IL,USA). Frequencies and percentages were used to describe the antibiotic resistance rates of *H. pylori* isolates. The univariate association between each factor was quantified by Fisher's exact test and the chi-square test. A probability value of < 0.05 from a two-tailed test was considered statistically significant.

Results

Overall *H. pylori* antibiotic resistance

To have some insight into the latest regional resistance of *H. pylori* to the 6 most frequently used antibiotics, we performed an investigation based on 1533 *H. pylori* strains from July 2017 to December 2019. The resistance rates to amoxicillin, clarithromycin, levofloxacin, furazolidone, tetracycline, and metronidazole were 2.74%, 47.03%, 33.59%, 0.91%, 0.52% and 80.76%, respectively.

The trend of *H. Pylori* antibiotics resistance over 5 years in Nanjing area

Our preliminary article [16] showed that the resistance rates to amoxicillin, clarithromycin, levofloxacin, furazolidone, and metronidazole were 7.36%, 29.47%, 14.74%, 5.78%, and 60.53%, respectively, in May 2014 to May 2015. It was a pity that we didn't do the resistance rate to tetracycline at that time. During the past 5 years, metronidazole resistance was increased significantly from ranging from 60.53–80.76%. Compared with the level of past, the resistance rate of clarithromycin, levofloxacin were significant higher, ranging from 29.47–47.03%, 14.74–33.59%, respectively. Interestingly, compared to the past 5 years, our recent results showed lower resistance rates to amoxicillin ($P = 0.000$) and furazolidone ($P = 0.000$). Results are depicted in Table 1.

Table 1 Trends of resistance rate of *H. Pylori* to antibiotics in Nanjing

antibiotics	resistance rate in different periods		<i>P</i>
	2014.05-2015.05	2017.07-2019.12	
amoxicillin	14/190 7.36%	42/1533 2.74%	0.000
clarithromycin	56/190 29.47%	721/1533 47.03%	0.000
levofloxacin	28/190 14.74%	515/1533 33.59%	0.000
furazolidone	11/190 5.78%	14/1533 0.91%	0.000
metronidazole	115/190 60.53%	1238/1533 80.76%	0.000

The primary and post-treatment resistance prevalence to six antibiotics

The resistance rates of *H. pylori* (primary Vs post-treatment) to amoxicillin, clarithromycin, levofloxacin, furazolidone, tetracycline and metronidazole were 1.83% Vs 6.08%, 38.62% Vs 77.81%, 27.41% Vs 56.23%, 0.58% Vs 2.13%, 0.33% Vs 1.22%, 78.57% Vs 88.75%, respectively during the period of July 2017 to December 2019. Compared with the primary resistance rates, the post-treatment resistance rates to six antibiotics were higher, clarithromycin and levofloxacin were the most obvious ($P = 0.000$). Results are depicted in Table 2.

Table 2 The primary and post-treatment resistance prevalence to six antibiotics from July 2017 to December 2019

	the primary resistance	the post-treatment resistance	<i>P</i>
amoxicillin	22/1204 1.83%	20/329 6.08%	0.000
clarithromycin	465/1204 38.62%	256/329 77.81%	0.000
levofloxacin	330/1204 27.41%	185/329 56.23%	0.000
furazolidone	7/1204 0.58%	7/329 2.13%	0.022
tetracycline	4/1204 0.33%	4/329 1.22%	0.124
metronidazole	946/1204 78.57%	292/329 88.75%	0.000

Discussion

H. pylori is an important human pathogen which plays a significant role in the pathogenesis of upper gastrointestinal tract diseases. Actual infection rates is nearly 50% of the world's population and varies geographically, being higher in developing countries [17–18]. Unfortunately, *H. pylori* is a relatively difficult infection to treat. The gastric habitat offers sanctuaries beneath the mucous layer and within the lumen of gastric glands and pits that partially shelter *H. pylori* from the topical or luminal effects of some antibiotics. Gastric acidity inactivates many other antibiotics. Furthermore, *H. pylori* has shown a propensity to rapidly acquire resistance to many classes of antibiotics after exposure to those agents in the form of monotherapy. These include the fluoroquinolones, the macrolides, the nitroimidazoles. For these reasons, antibiotic resistance remains the major determinant of treatment outcomes, the success rate of eradication has been seriously limited for the progressive increase in antibiotic resistance [19]. Thus, in order to determine the status of *H. pylori* resistance and its patterns in patients and reliably select sensitive antibiotics for clinical use, it is necessary to perform an investigation especially in the absence of individualized *H. pylori* culture and antibiotic susceptibility test in Nanjing area.

Previous studies reported that the resistance rates of *H. pylori* strains collected by different geographic areas in China were 0.01%- 6.8% to amoxicillin, 17.6%- 37.5% to clarithromycin, 20.6%- 33.5% to

levofloxacin, 0.01%- 0.1% to furazolidone, 0.01%- 5.8% to tetracycline and 60%- 70% to metronidazole [9, 15, 20–21]. Our current data showed that the overall resistance rates of amoxicillin, clarithromycin, levofloxacin, furazolidone, tetracycline, and metronidazole were 2.74%, 47.03%, 33.59%, 0.91%, 0.52% and 80.76%, respectively. Resistance to metronidazole has been observed worldwide and presently occurs quite commonly in several countries. The 80.76% resistant rate of this study from July 2017 to December 2019 is higher than that in the past. The high resistant rate was attributable to previous treatment of gynecologic infection or to the therapy of intestinal parasitic infections, which occur frequently in our country. Our data illustrated that the resistance rate of clarithromycin was 47.03%, whereas it was 29.47% in the period of May 2014 to May 2015. According to Maastricht V consensus, when the resistance rate of *H. pylori* to clarithromycin in a certain area exceeds 15%, the triple therapy based on PPI containing clarithromycin should not be used as an empirical eradication program of *H. pylori*, and clarithromycin resistance test is recommended. The resistance rate of *H. pylori* to levofloxacin reported in the our study was higher than the 14.74% that was reported in the period of May 2014 to May 2015. Levofloxacin was also widely used in the treatment of urogenital system and respiratory tract infection, which may be the reason for the high resistance rate. However, the prevalence of resistance to amoxicillin, furazolidone and tetracycline were low. Besides, they were all cheap. Therefore, the three antibiotics were recommended due to a lack of resistance and low cost.

We also found that the resistance rates of *H. pylori* (primary Vs post-treatment) to amoxicillin, clarithromycin, levofloxacin, furazolidone, tetracycline and metronidazole were 1.83% Vs 6.08%, 38.62% Vs 77.81%, 27.41% Vs 56.23%, 0.58% Vs 2.13%, 0.33% Vs 1.22%, 78.57% Vs 88.75%, respectively. Compared with the primary resistance rates, the post-treatment resistance rates to six antibiotics were higher. Among them, clarithromycin, levofloxacin and metronidazole increased significantly. So it was suggested that such drugs should be carefully selected when it was not the first time a patient has been eradicated. The post-treatment resistance rates to furazolidone and tetracycline were still relatively low. Compared with the primary resistance rate, the post-treatment resistance rate to amoxicillin was higher. For post-treatment eradication of *H. pylori* patients, drug sensitivity test was recommended to clarify the drug resistance of amoxicillin and guide accurate treatment.

Conclusions

Based on the current research data, the resistance rate of *H. pylori* to clarithromycin, metronidazole and levofloxacin in Nanjing were high, and they were on the rise. In order to improve the eradication rate of the first treatment as much as possible, it is recommended to select the antibiotics with low resistance rate in Nanjing. For post-treatment eradication patients, clinicians should considered the regional drug resistance rate, personal antibiotic exposure history, economic benefit ratio, adverse drug reactions, drug availability and other aspects. According to the results of antibiotics sensitivity test, the combination of two sensitive antibiotics can achieve high eradication rate, reduce the incidence of adverse reactions, and reduce the secondary resistance rate. It is an effective strategy to cope with the current situation of high resistance rate of *H. pylori* in Nanjing area.

Abbreviations

H. pylori
Helicobacter pylori

Declarations

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Authors' contributions

Zongdan Jiang, Zhenyu Zhang and Shukui Wang conceived, organized and supervised the project, and proofread the manuscript. Zongdan Jiang, Dan Ran and Bangshun He collected and analysed the data, and drafted the manuscript. Zhibing Wang supervised statistical analysis. Zongdan Jiang, Dan Ran and Bangshun He completed H.pylory laboratory identification and antimicrobial sensinty testing. All authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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