

# Antibiotiques et impact sur le microbiote intestinal

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MCU-PH, Pôle de Gériatrie Clinique

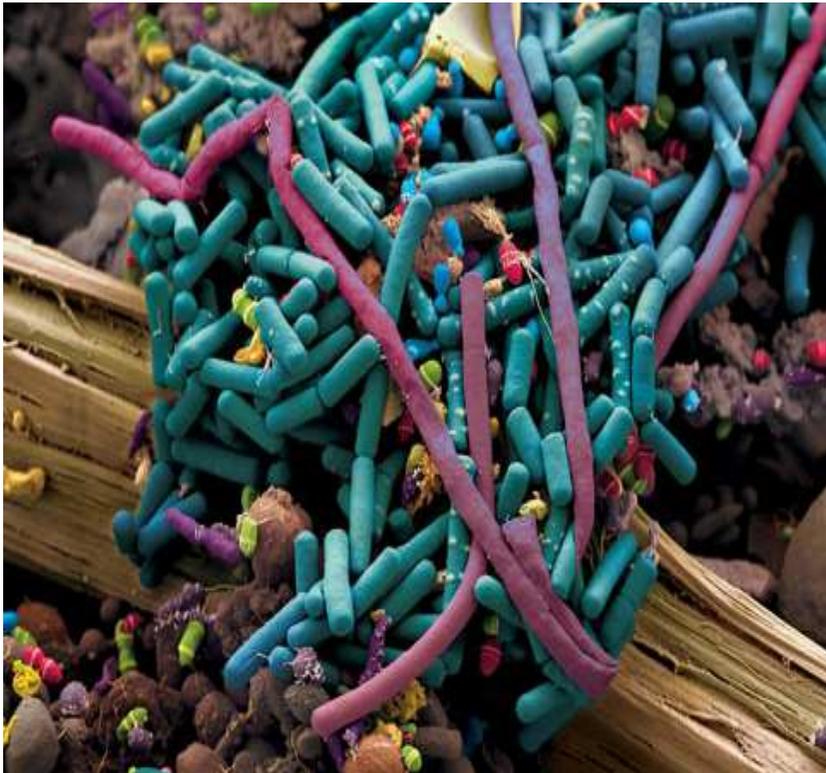
UMR BaRITOn INSERM U1053

# Conflits d'intérêts

- Activité de conseil, conférences (Astellas)

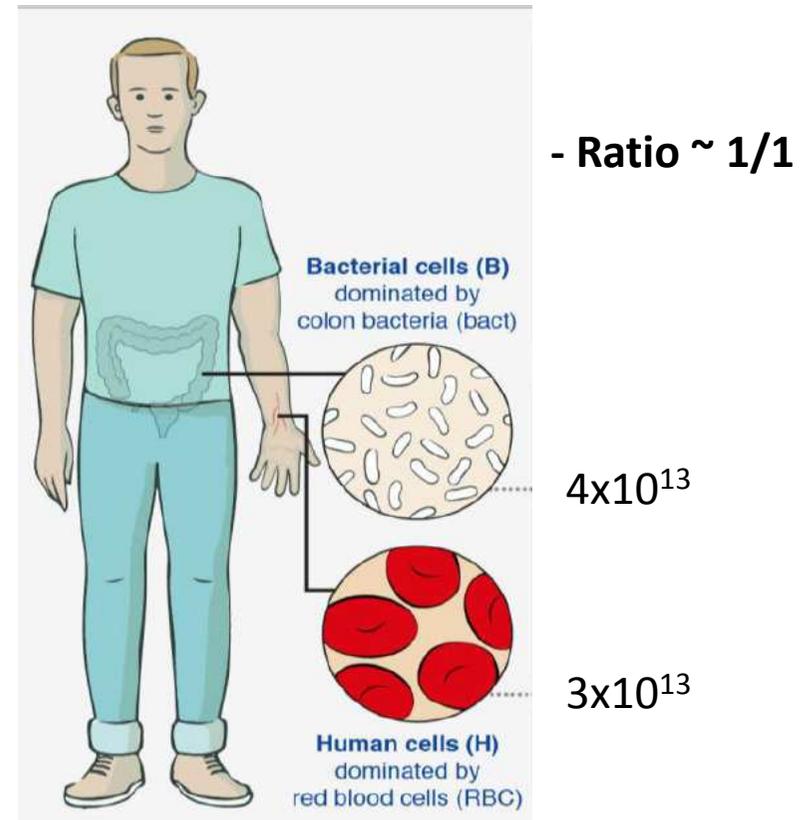
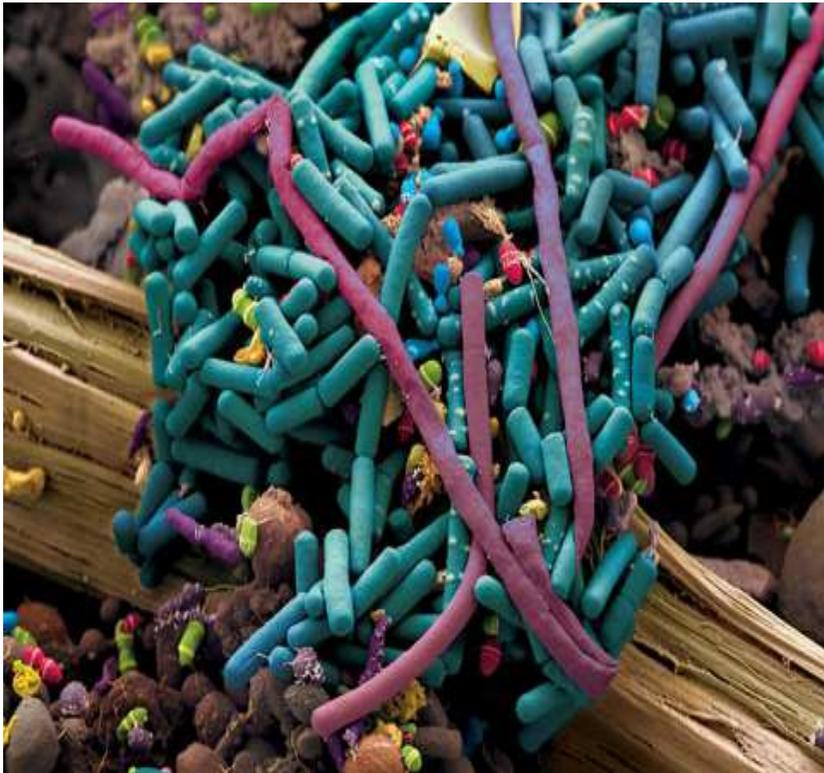
# Définition

- **Microbiome:** ensemble des organismes et de leurs génomes qui colonisent différentes localisations anatomiques du corps humain



# Définition

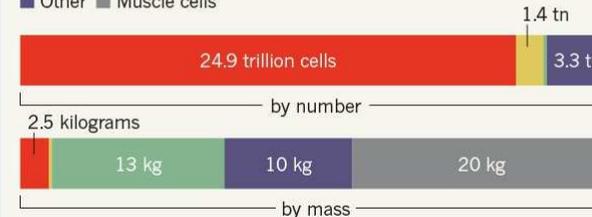
- **Microbiome:** ensemble des organismes et de leurs génomes qui colonisent différentes localisations anatomiques du corps humain



## COUNTING HUMAN CELLS

Most of our body's cells are small red blood cells, although fat cells and muscle cells make up the majority by mass.

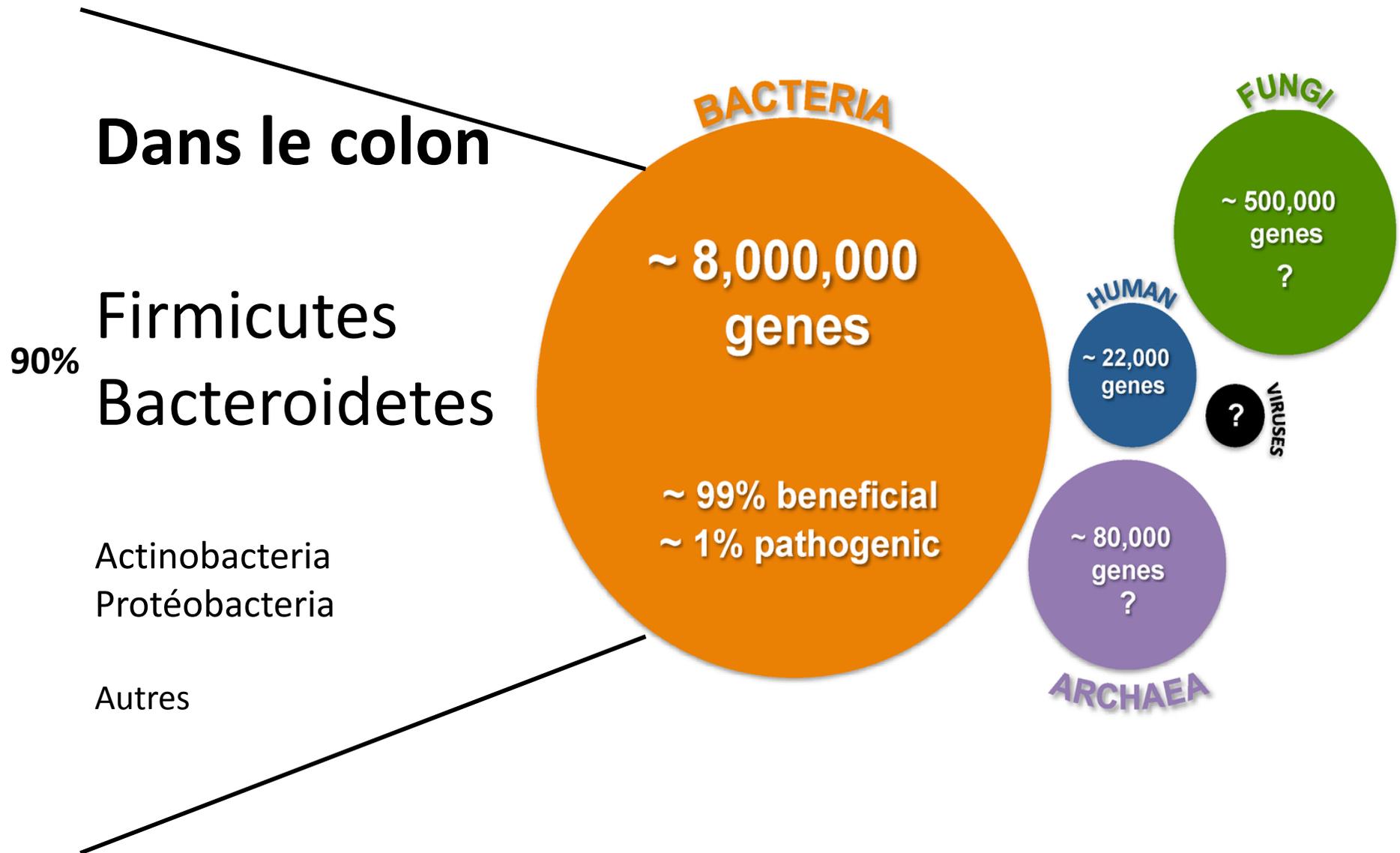
Red blood cells (erythrocytes) Platelets Fat cells (adipocytes)  
Other Muscle cells



©nature

Source: Ref. 1

# Composition du microbiote



# Principaux phyla du microbiote intestinal

## BACTEROIDETES

Gram -, Aérobie ou  
Anaérobie  
+ Digestion → SCFA  
- *Bacteroides fragilis*,  
résistance

## FIRMICUTES

Anaérobie (± facultatif)  
Gram +, Spores  
+ Digestion → SCFA  
- *C. difficile*... - Enterococcus,  
streptococcus

## ACTINOBACTERIA

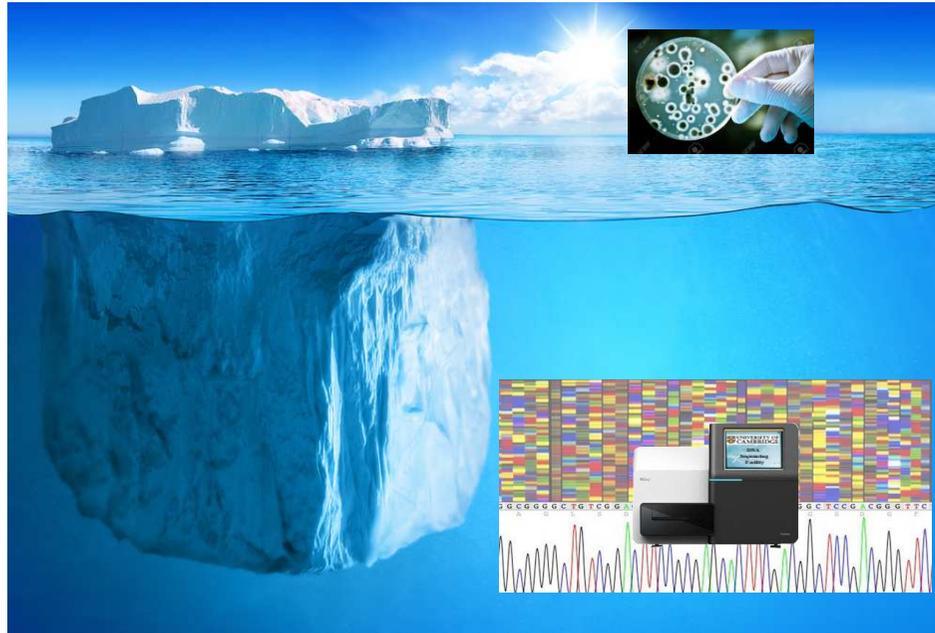
Aérobie ou anaérobie  
Bifidobacterium spp  
++

## PROTEOBACTERIA

Gram -,  
Anaérobie facultatifs  
↗ = dysbiose  
Entérobactéries

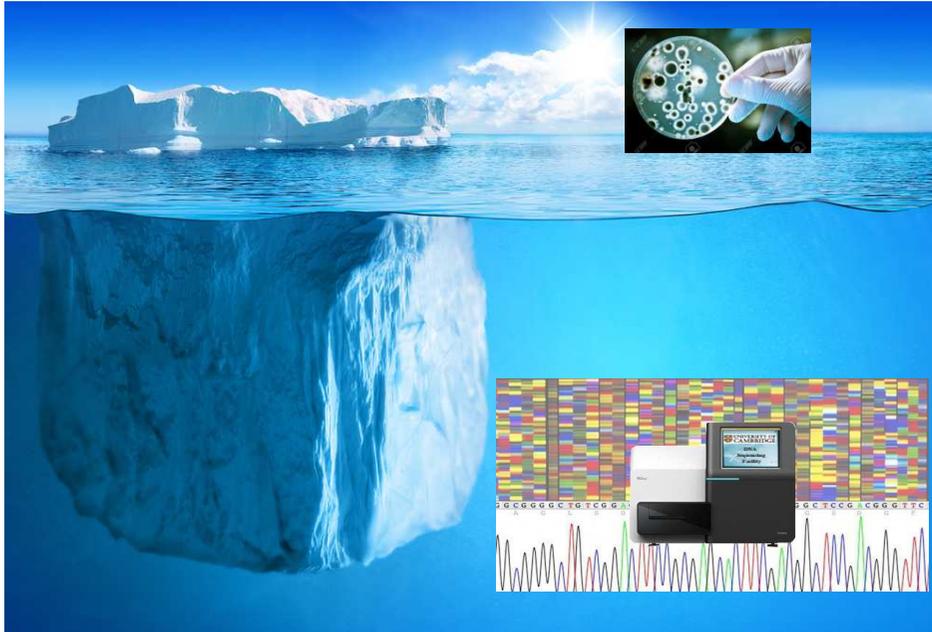
# Étude du microbiote

80% des bactéries ne sont pas cultivables

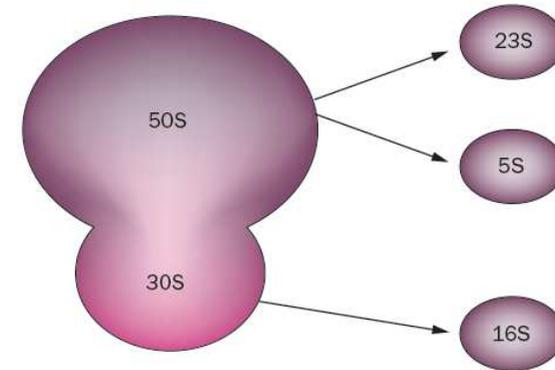


# Étude du microbiote

80% des bactéries ne sont pas cultivables

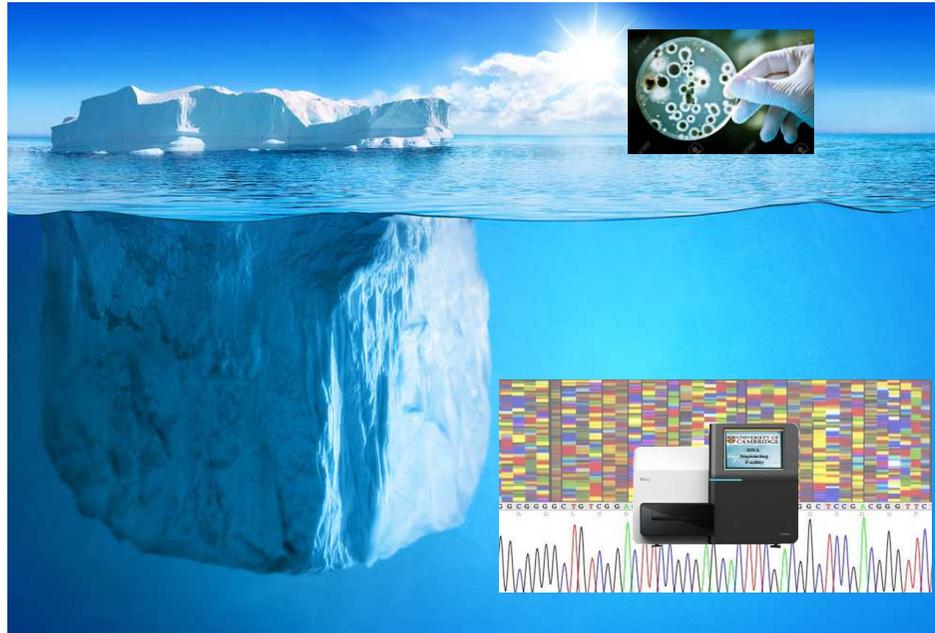


Ribosome, Unité 16S

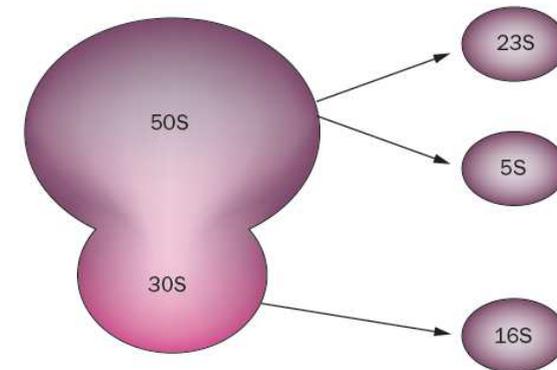


# Étude du microbiote

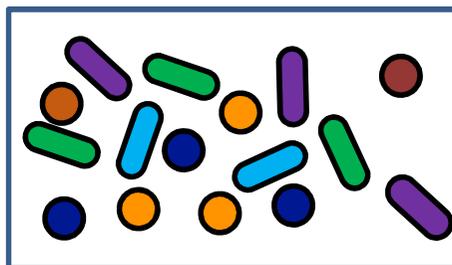
80% des bactéries ne sont pas cultivables



Ribosome, Unité 16S

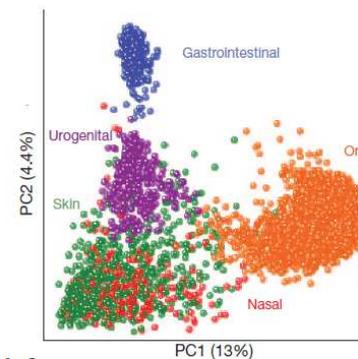


$\alpha$ -diversité

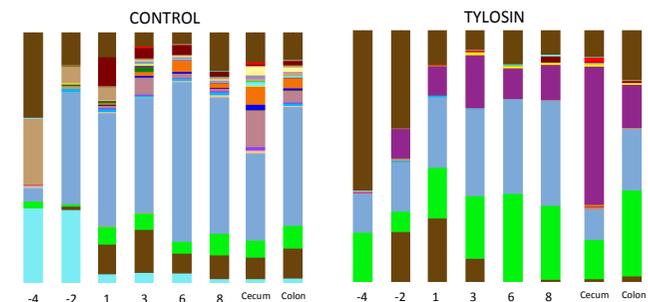


1 échantillon

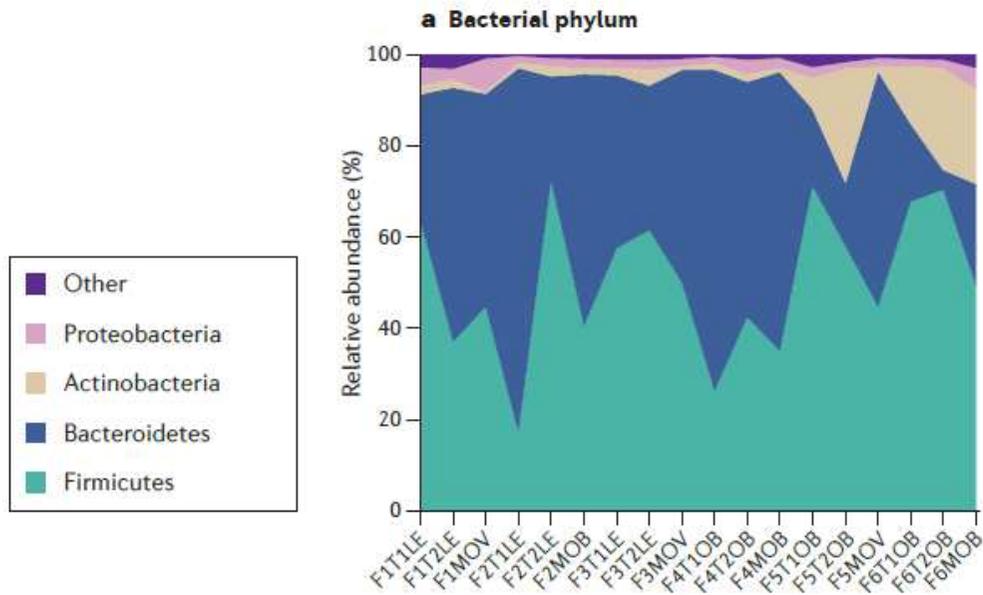
$\beta$ -diversité



Composition taxonomique

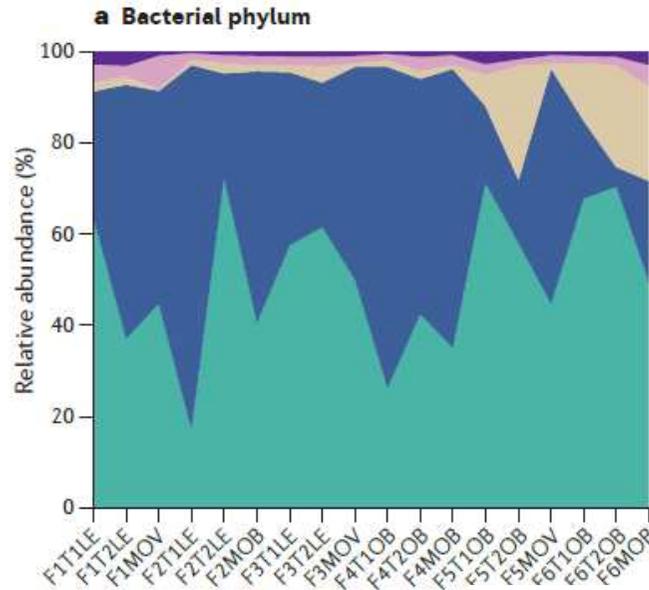


# Microbiote et microbiome



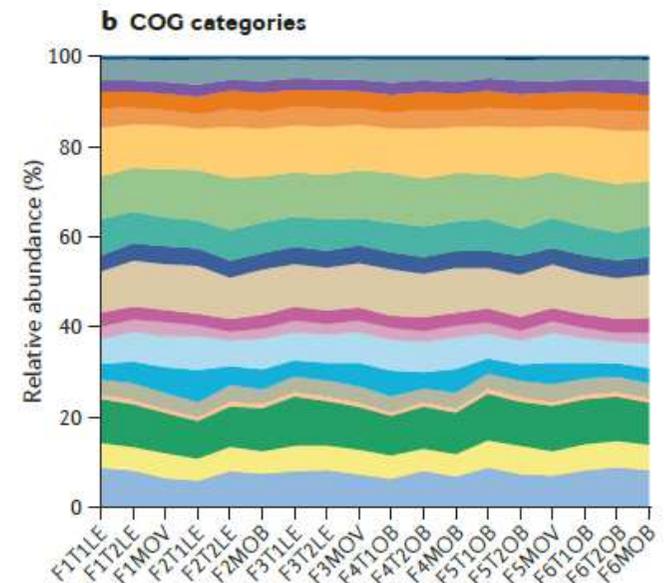
Diversité taxonomique entre individus

# Microbiote et microbiome

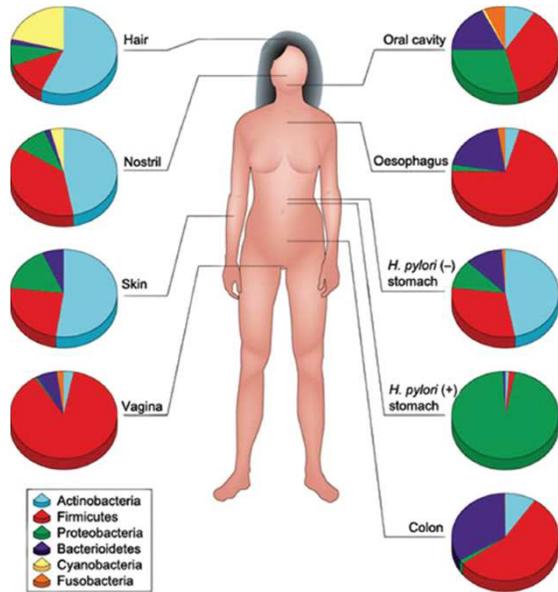


Diversité taxonomique entre individus

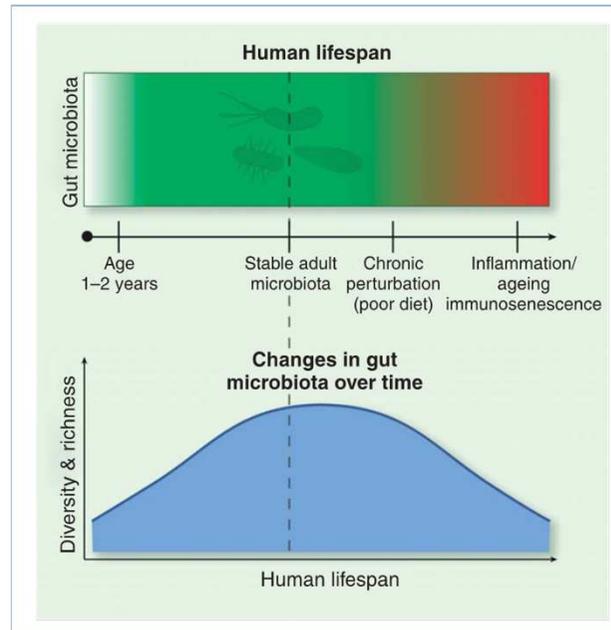
Stabilité des gènes et de leurs fonctions entre les individus



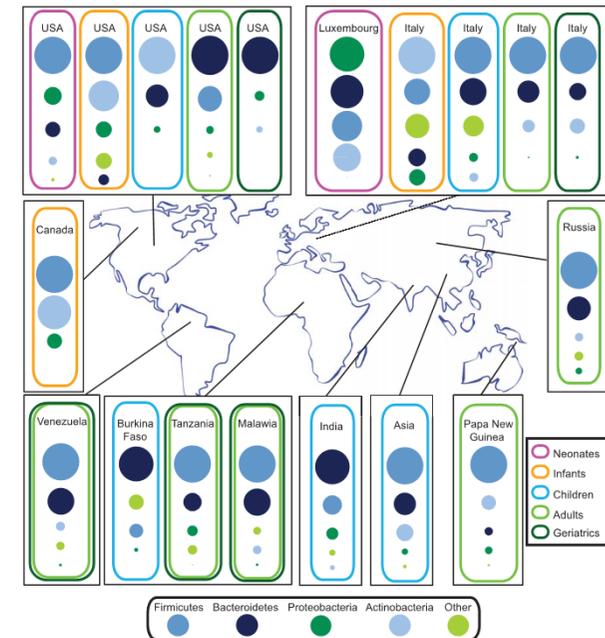
# Variabilité du microbiote



Site anatomique



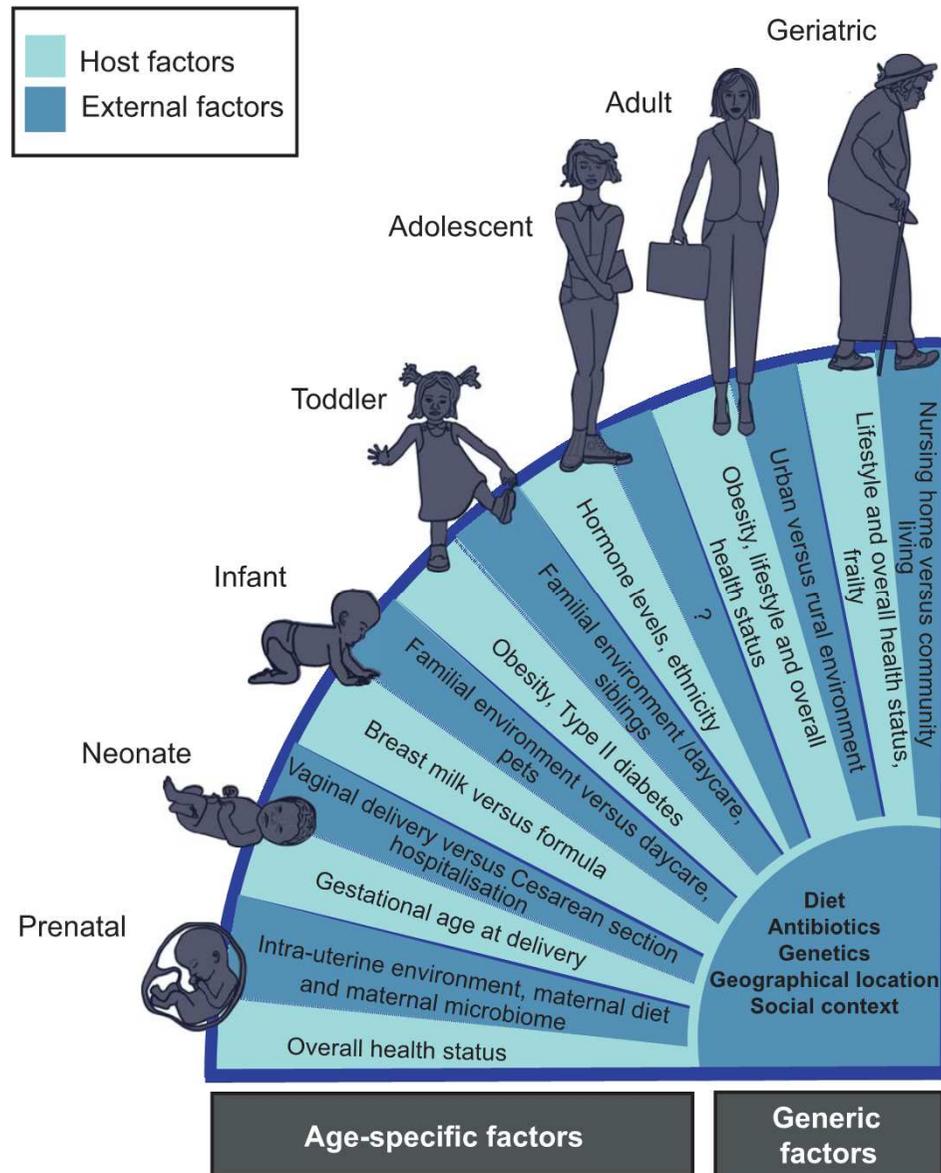
Temps



Site géographique

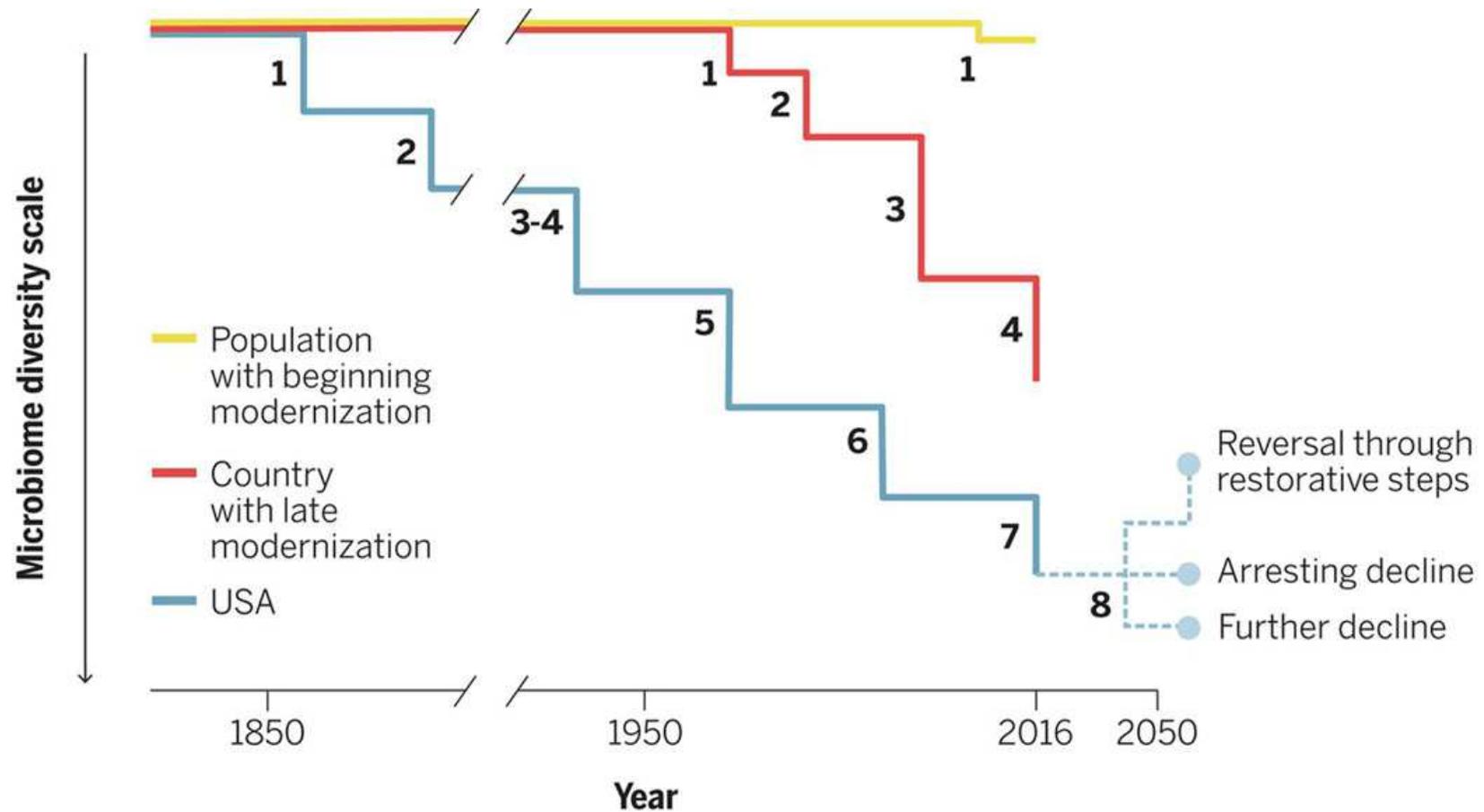
Cho & Blaser Nature Rev Genetics 2012  
 Jernberg et al. Microbiology 2010  
 Greenhalgh et al. Environment Microbiol 2016  
 Peterson et al. Clin Exp Immunol 2014

# Les facteurs influençant le microbiote évoluent durant la vie

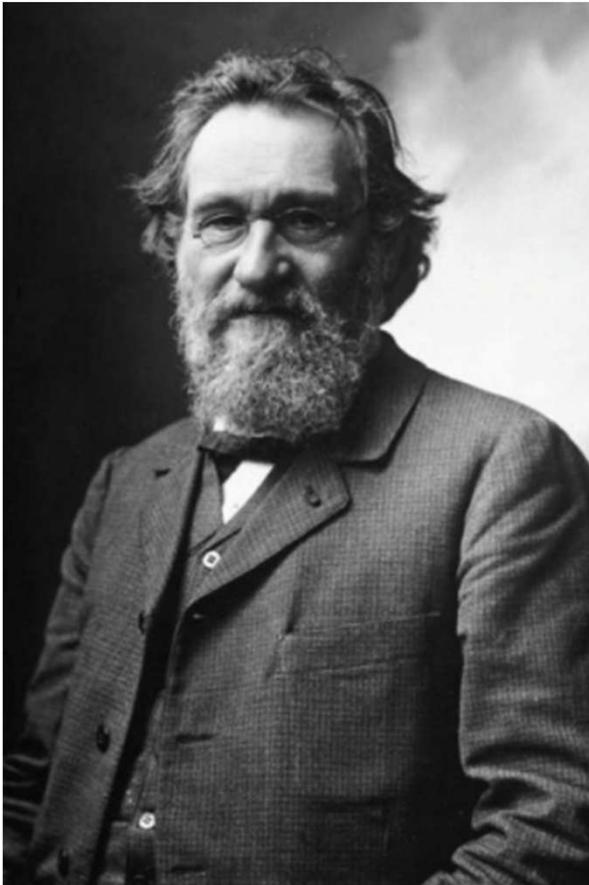


- Césarienne, allaitement
- Régime alimentaire
- Médicaments
  - Antibiotiques
  - IPP...
- Lieu de résidence
- ...

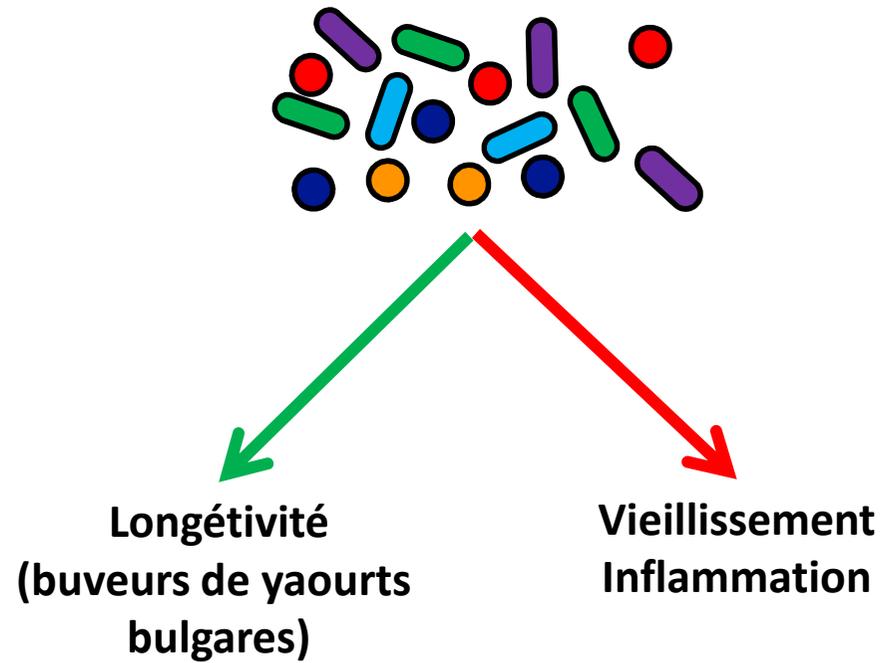
# Diversité du microbiote au cours du temps



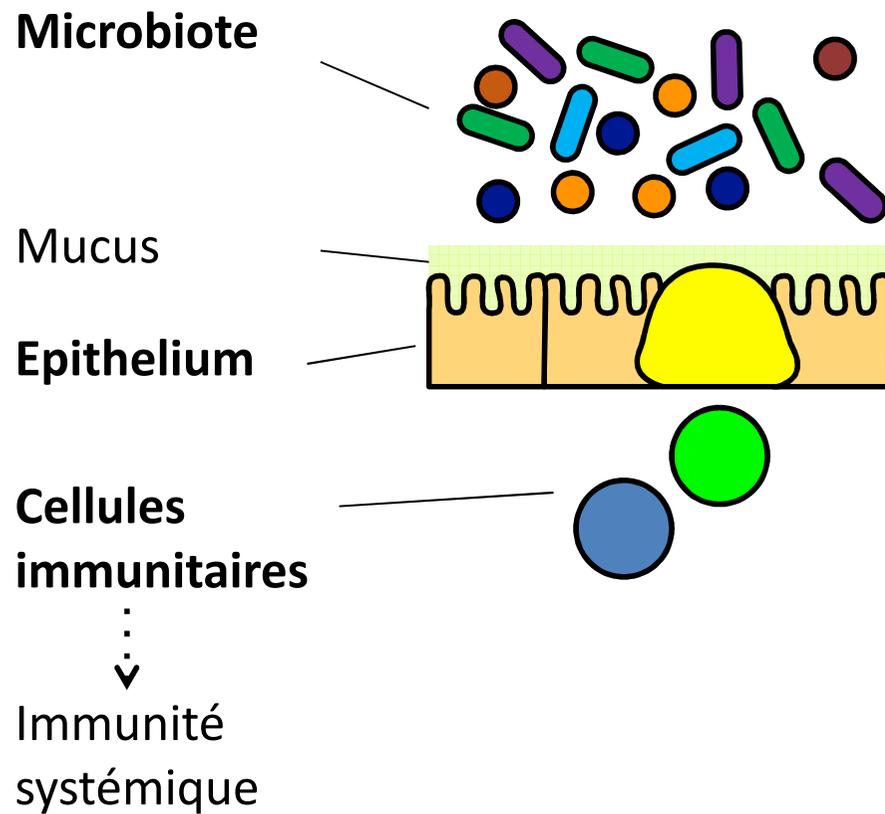
# Influence du microbiote sur la santé



Metchnikoff 1907



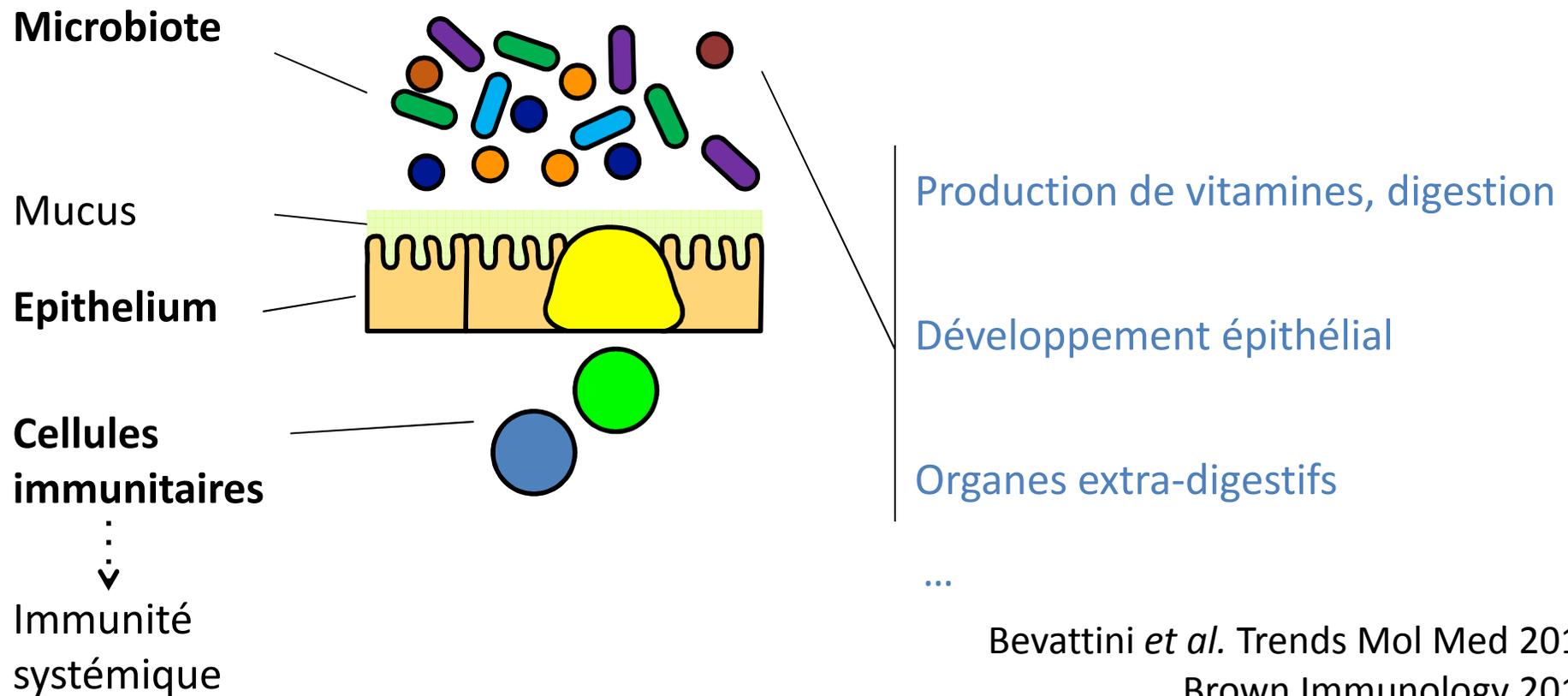
# Le microbiote influence notre santé



...

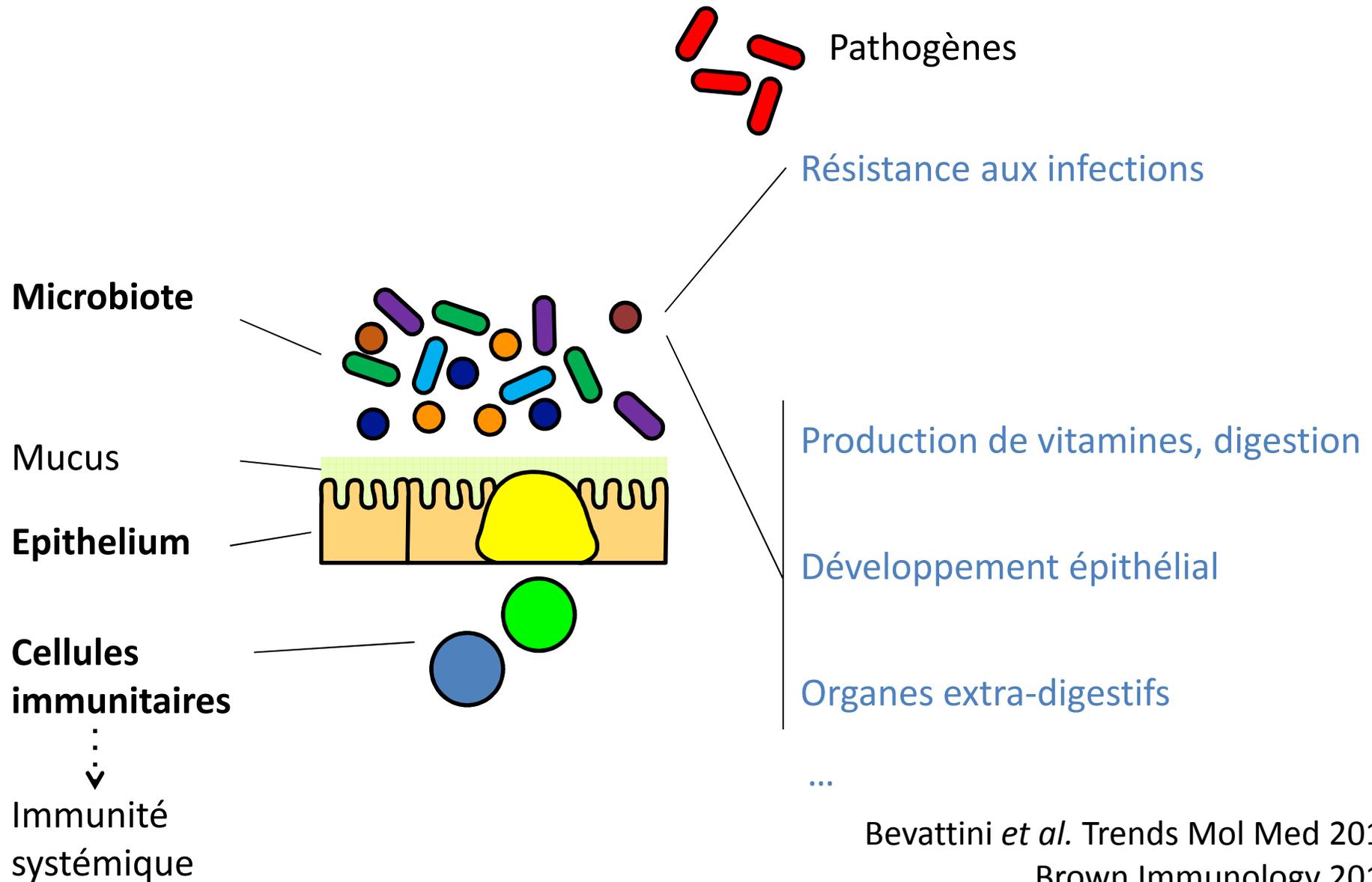
Bevattini *et al.* Trends Mol Med 2016  
Brown Immunology 2016

# Le microbiote influence notre santé

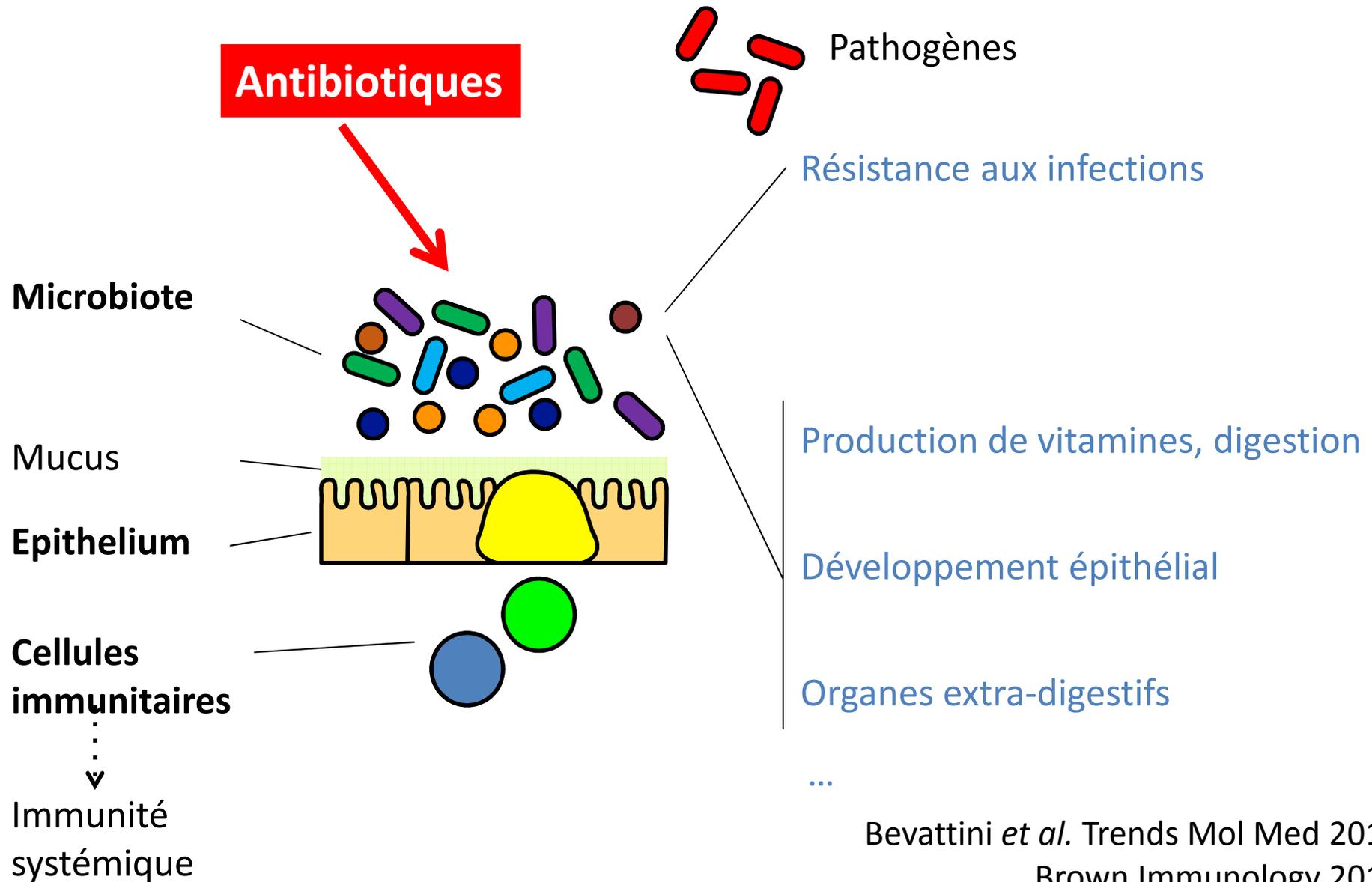


Bevattini *et al.* Trends Mol Med 2016  
Brown Immunology 2016

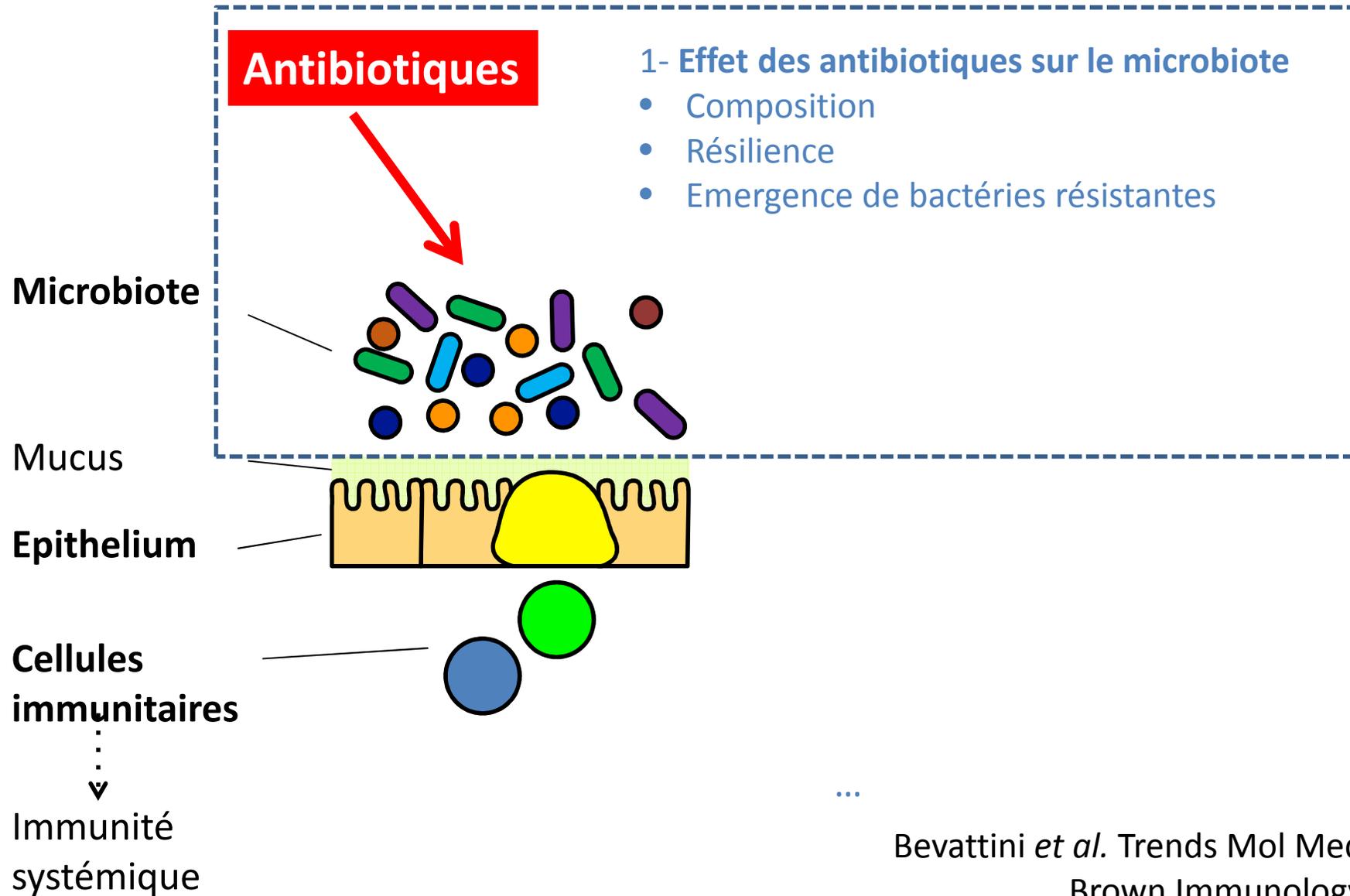
# Le microbiote influence notre santé



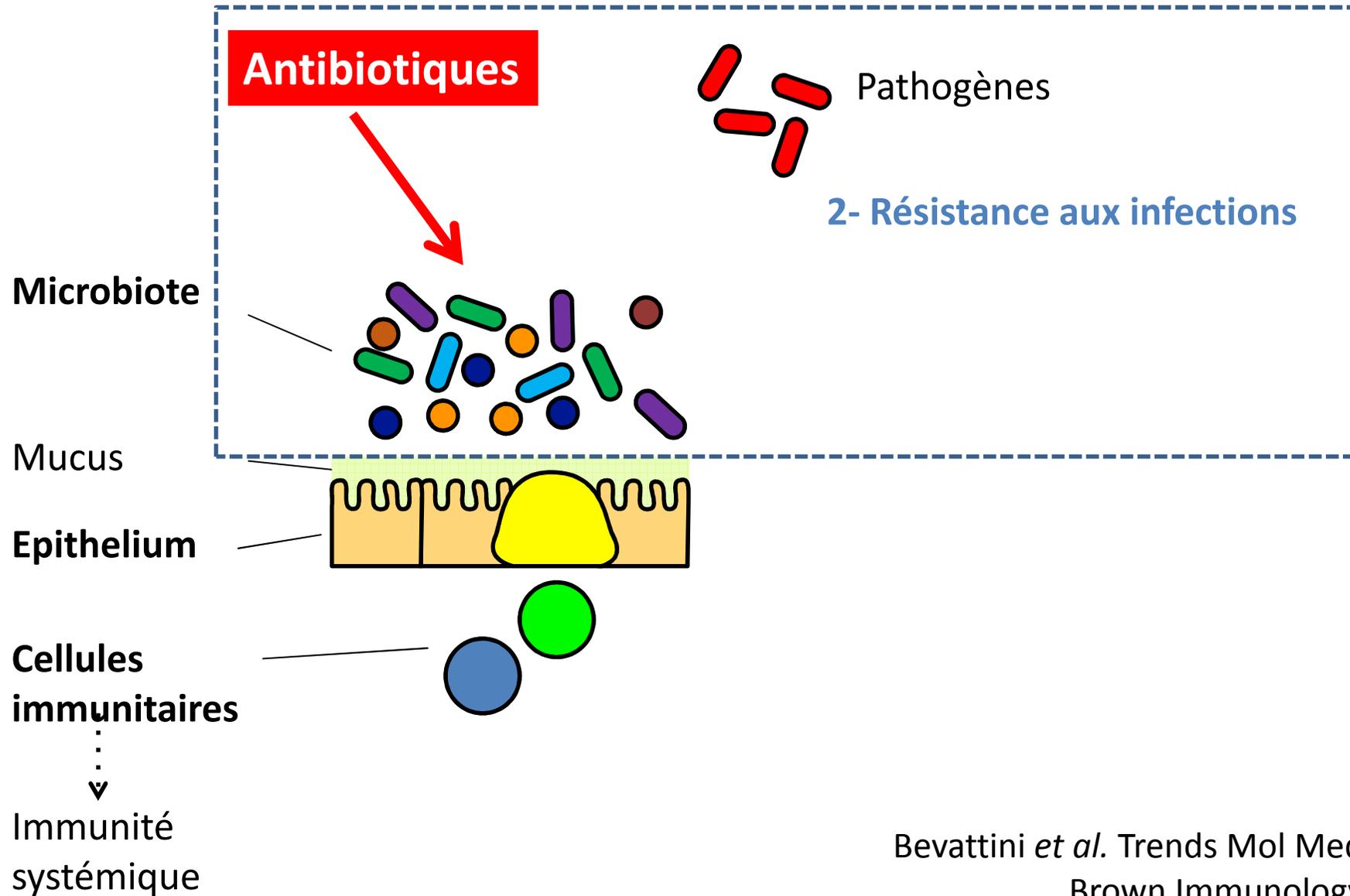
# Les antibiotiques perturbent le microbiote



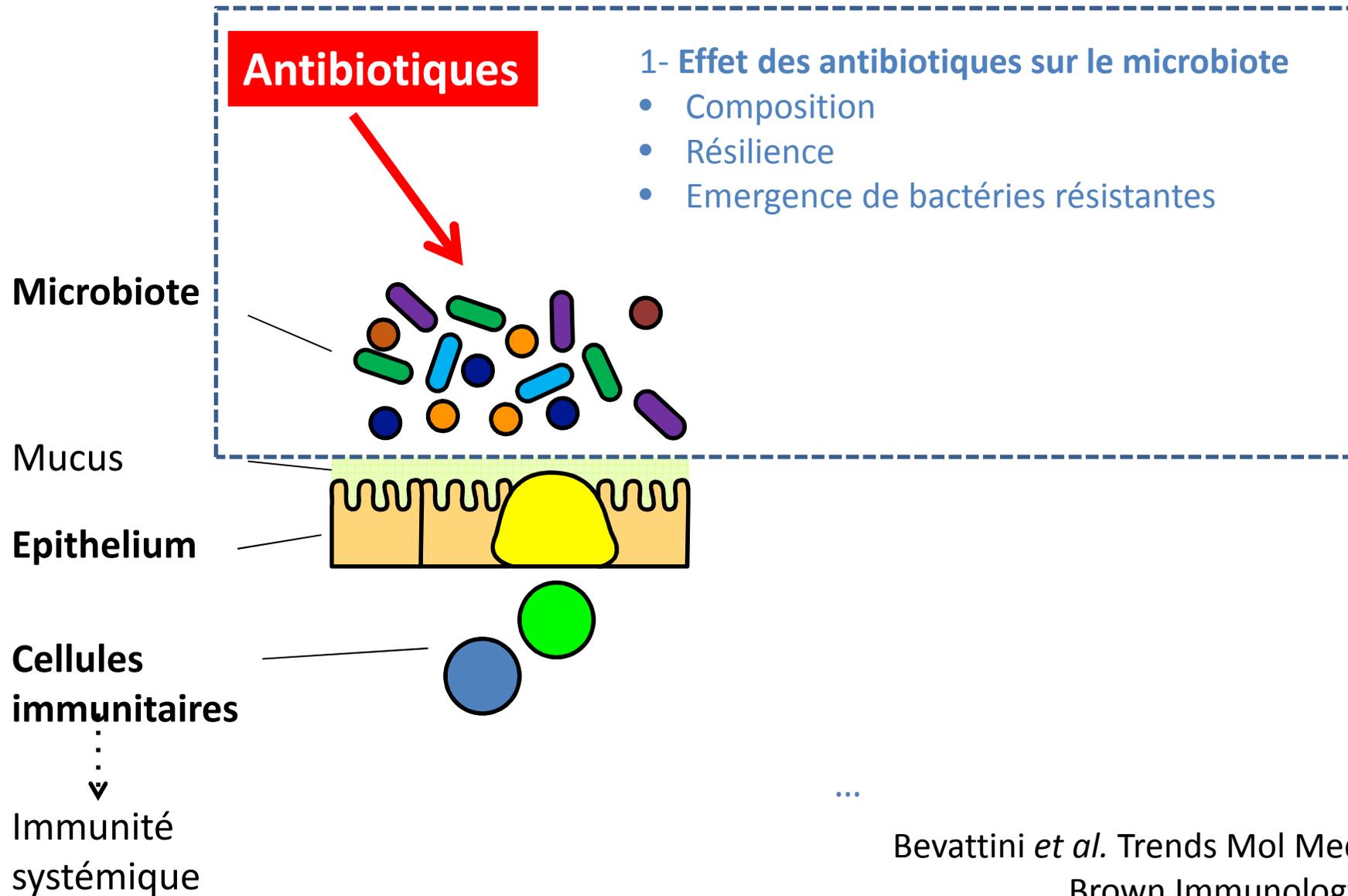
# Quels effets les antibiotiques ont-ils sur le microbiote ?



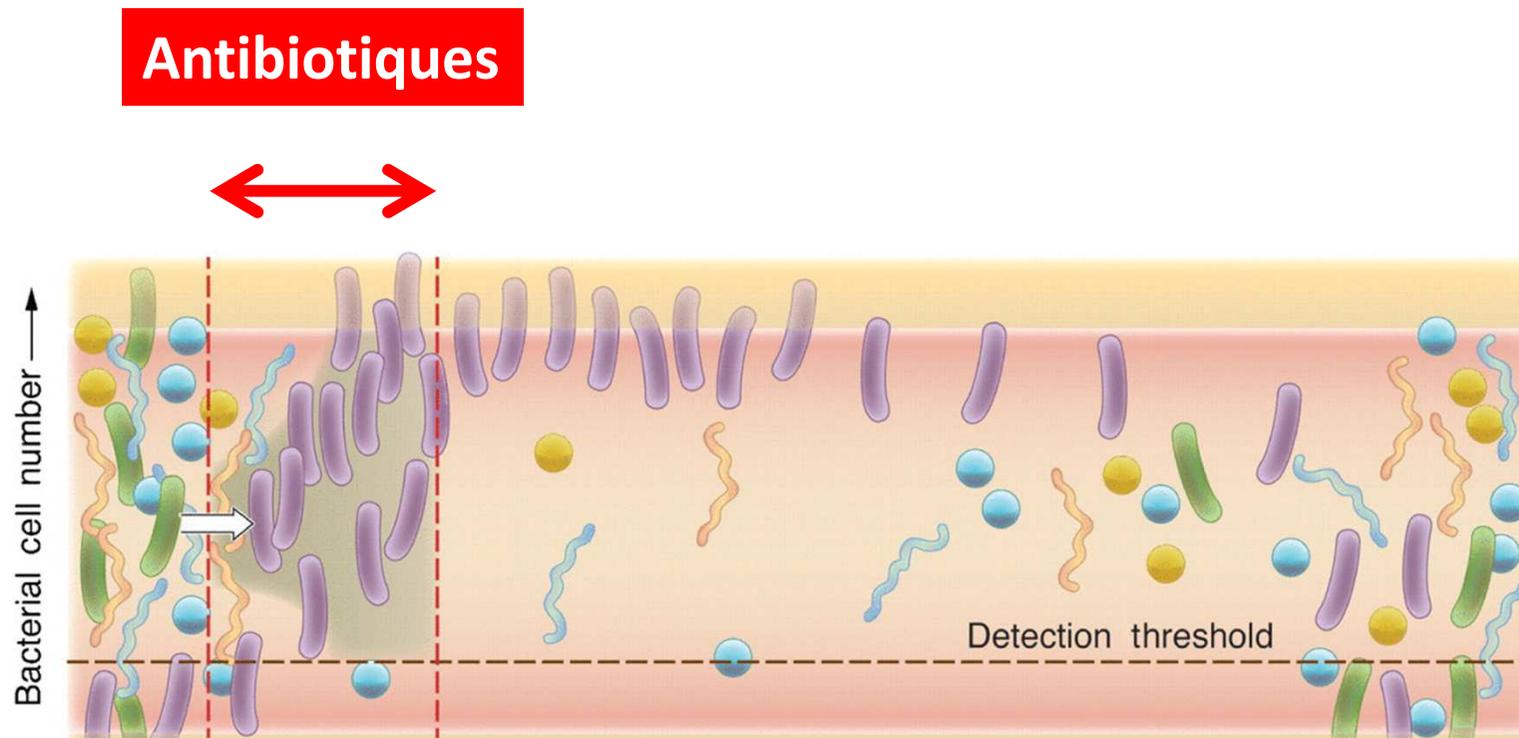
# Impact des antibiotiques sur la résistance aux infections



# Quels effets les antibiotiques ont-ils sur le microbiote ?



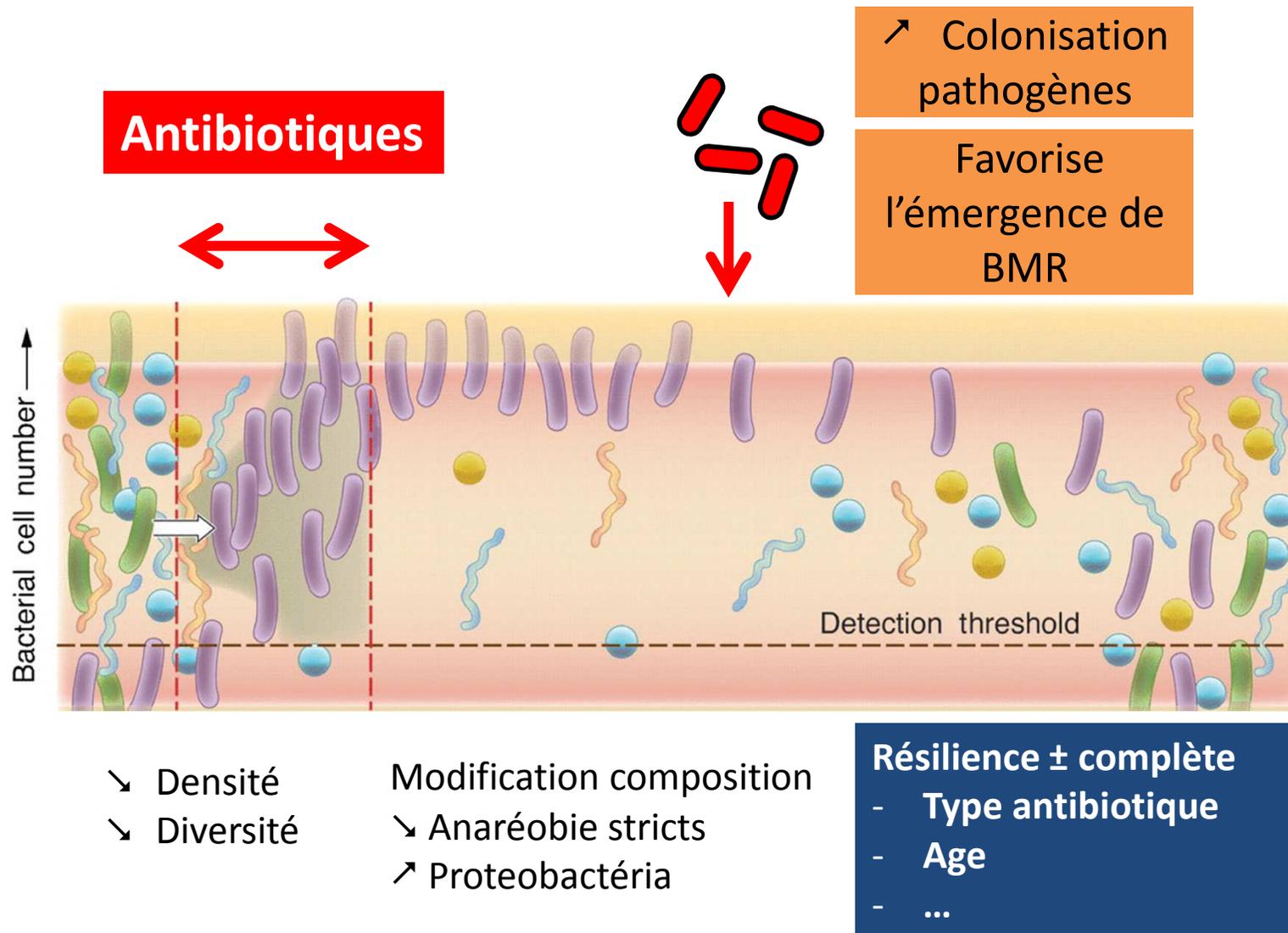
# Effets des antibiotiques sur la composition du microbiote



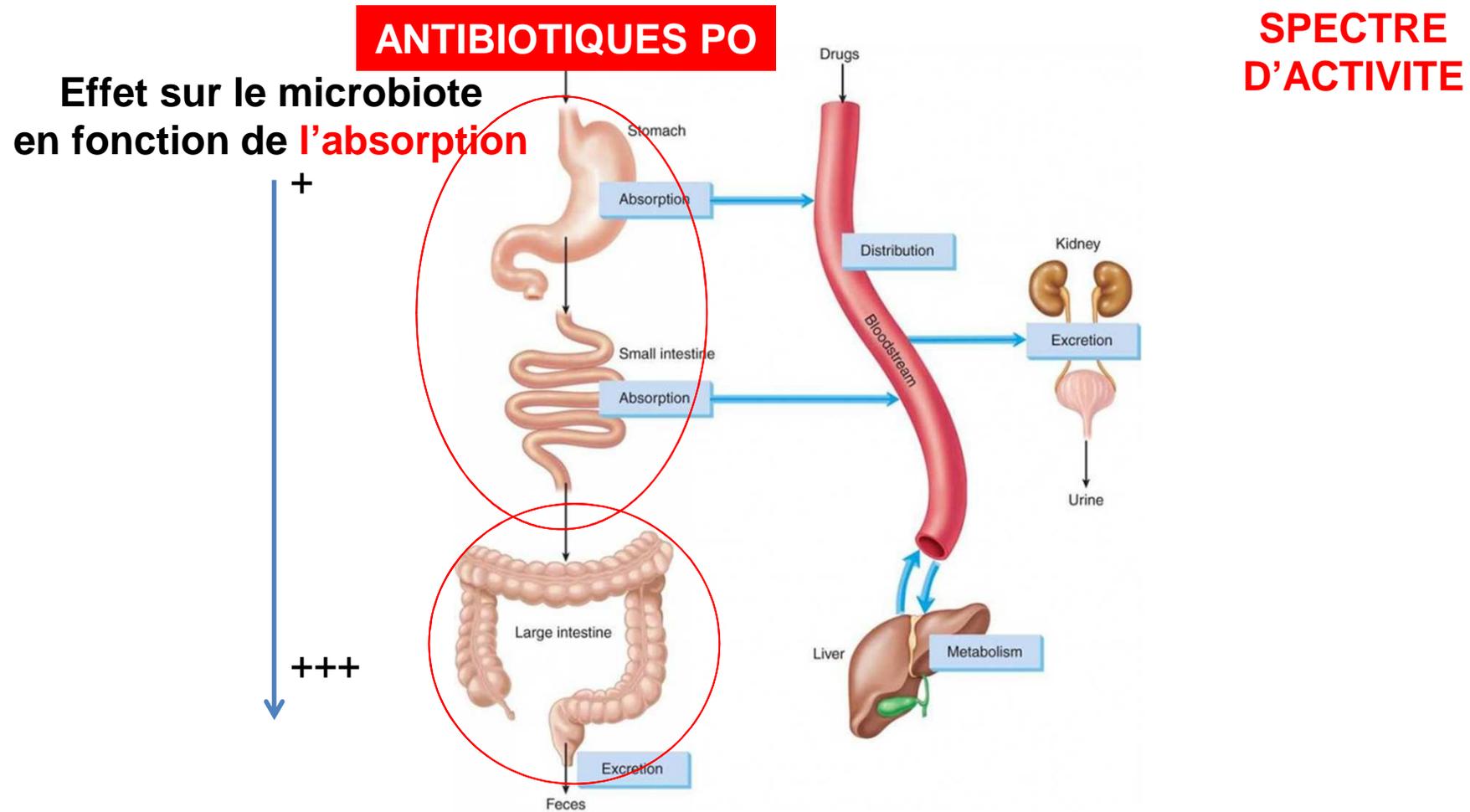
- ↘ Densité
- ↘ Diversité
- Modification composition
- ↘ Anaréobie stricts
- ↗ Proteobactéria

Transferts horizontaux de résistance

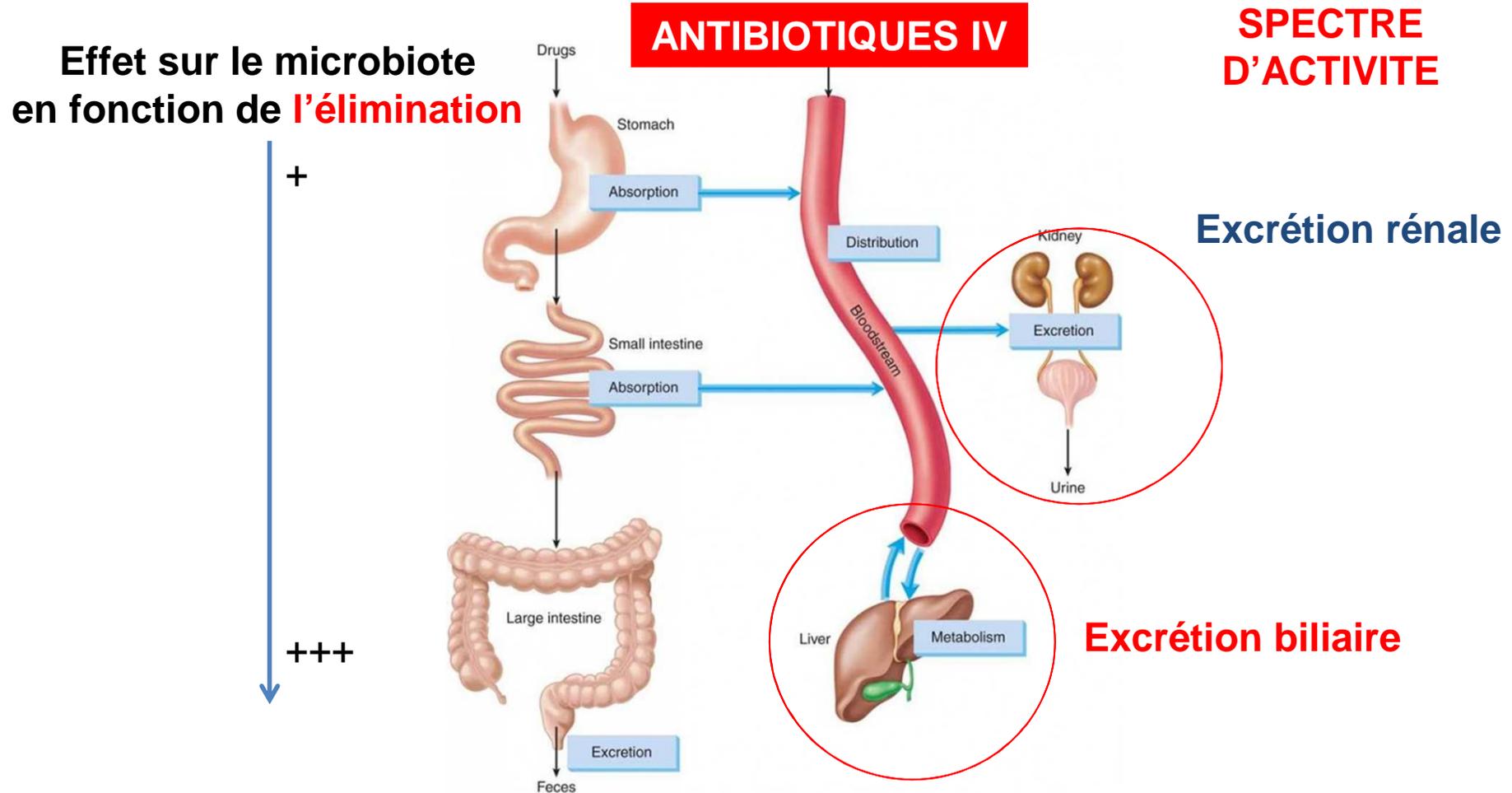
# Effets des antibiotiques sur la composition du microbiote



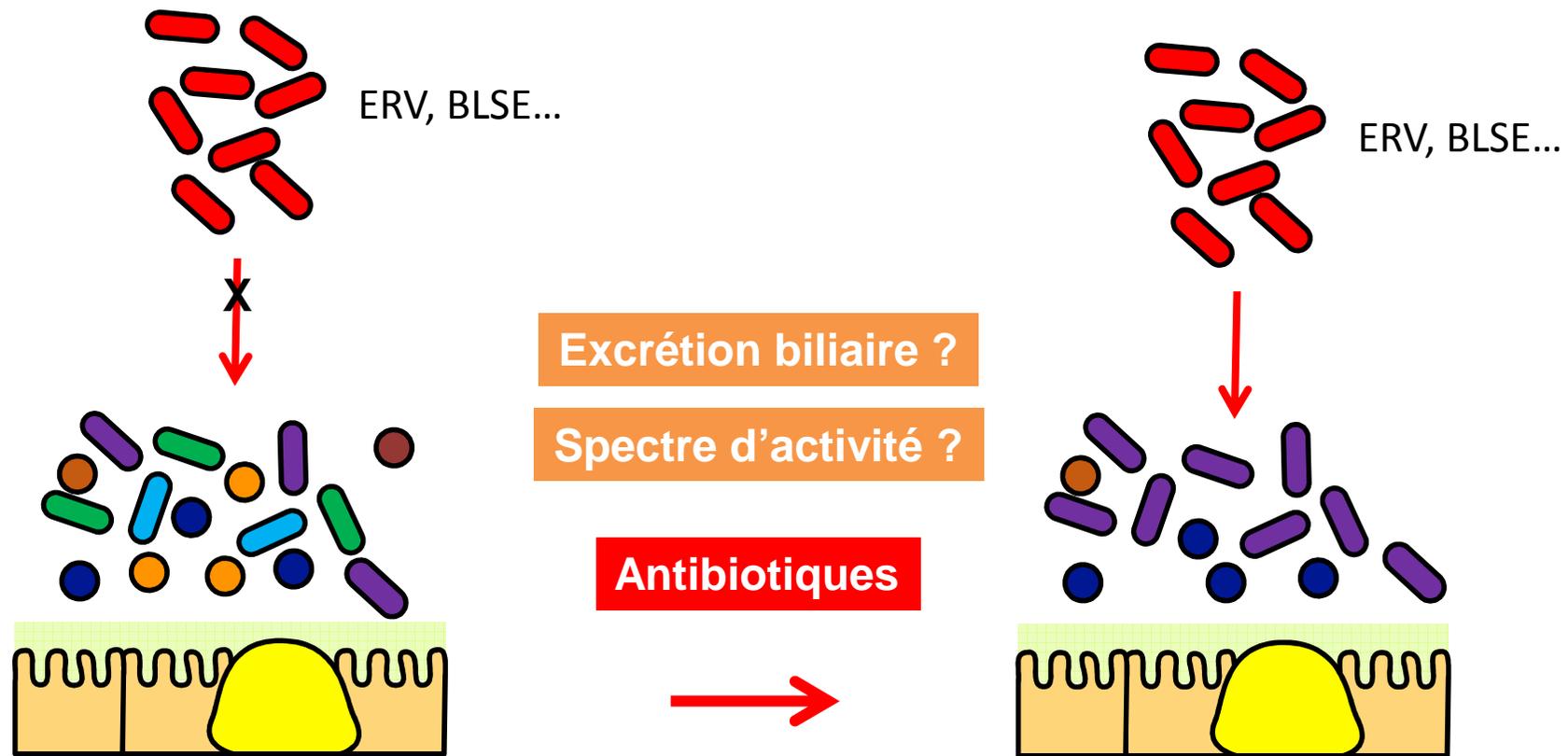
# Facteurs influençant les effets des antibiotiques sur le microbiote



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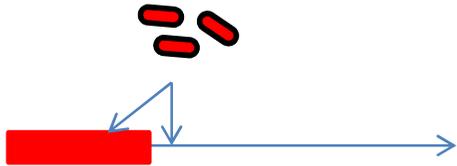


# Effets des antibiotiques sur la colonisation des BMR



- ↘ Bactéries anaérobies
- ↗ Enterococci
- ↗  $\gamma$ -proteobactéries

# Effets des antibiotiques sur la flore intestinale

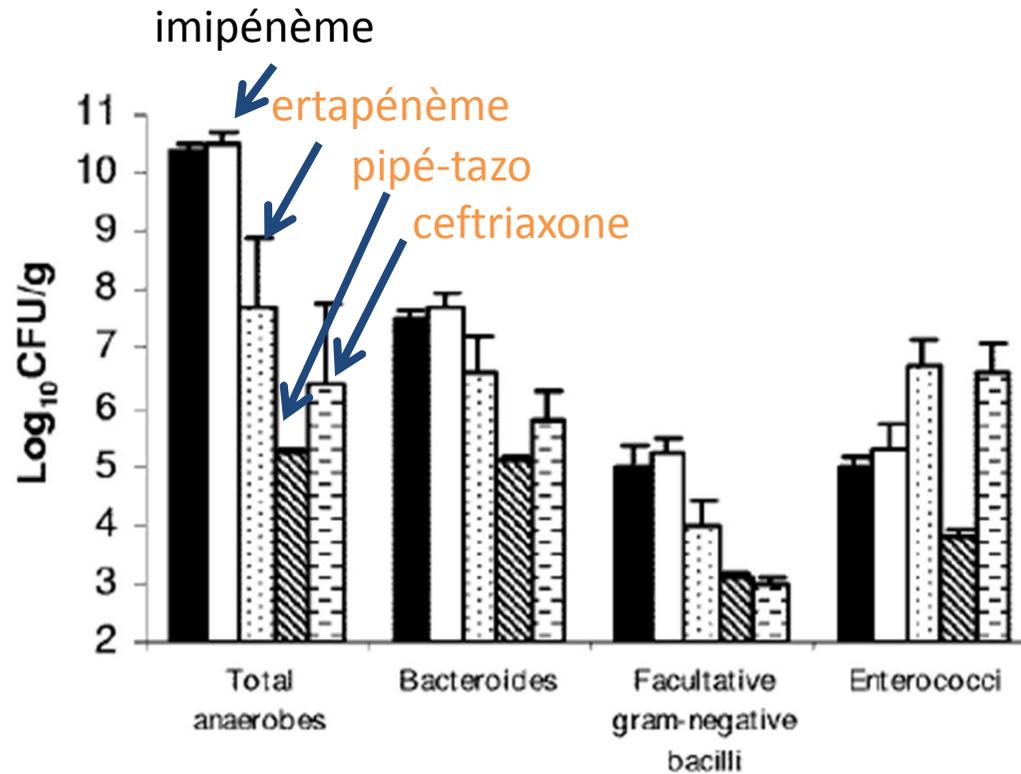
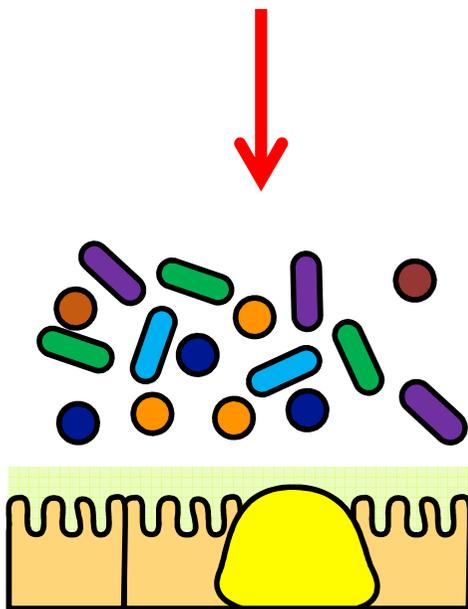


Excrétion biliaire ?

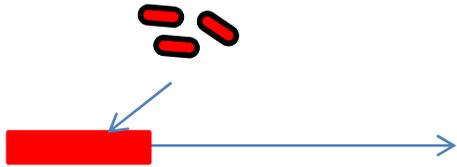
Spectre d'activité ?

■ Saline	□ Imipenem/cilastatin
▣ Ertapenem	▨ Piperacillin/tazobactam
▤ Ceftriaxone	

Antibiotiques



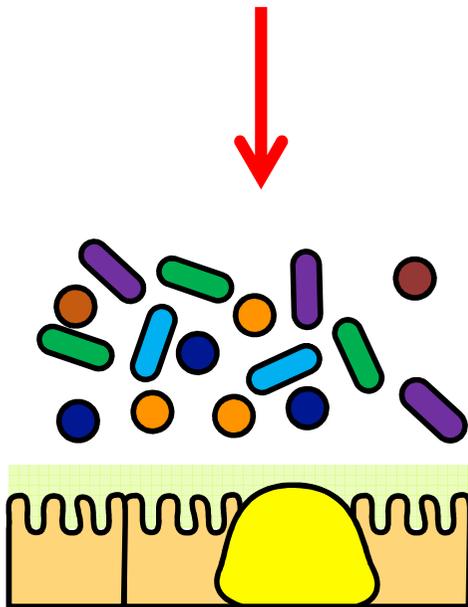
# Effets des antibiotiques sur la colonisation des BMR



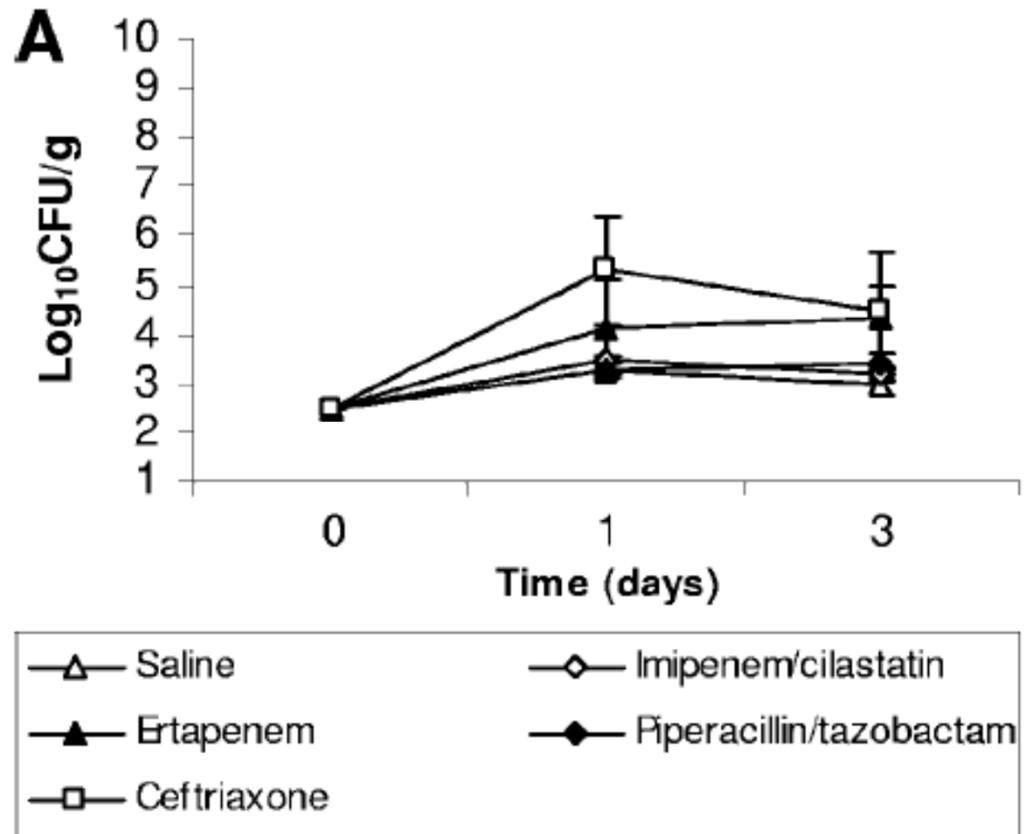
Excrétion biliaire ?

Spectre d'activité ?

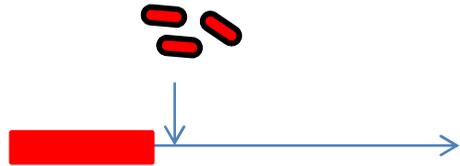
Antibiotiques



*K. pneumoniae* BLSE



# Effets des antibiotiques sur la colonisation des BMR



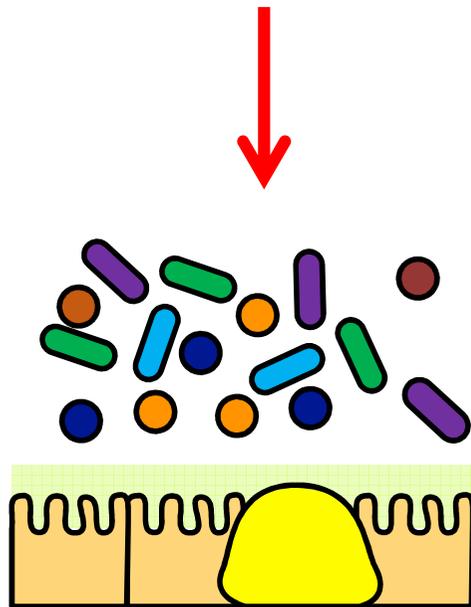
Excrétion biliaire ?

Effet sur les anaérobies ?

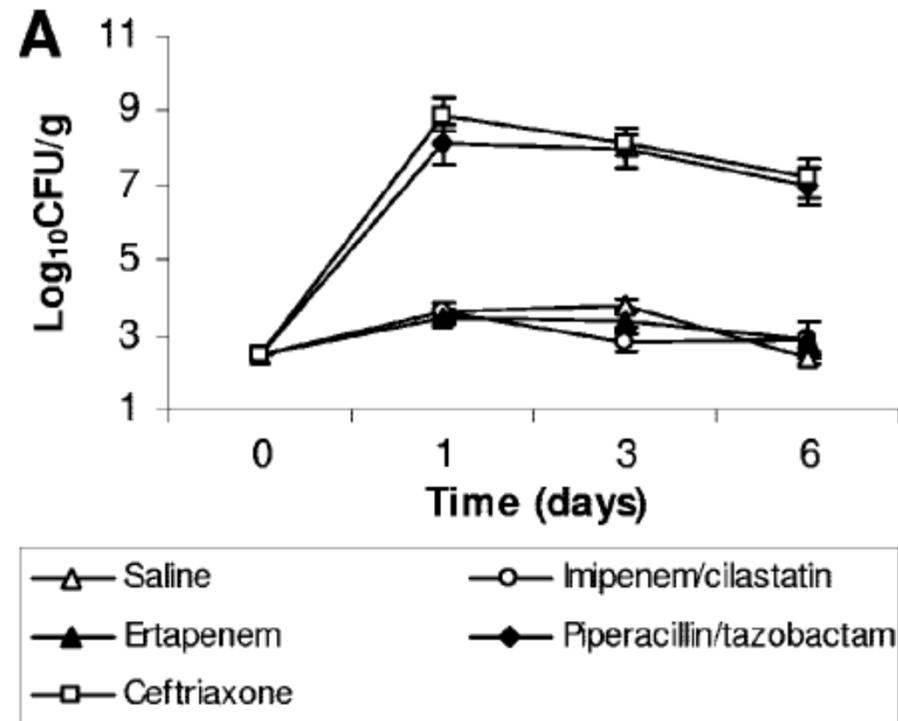
Spectre d'activité ?

Durée de l'effet ?

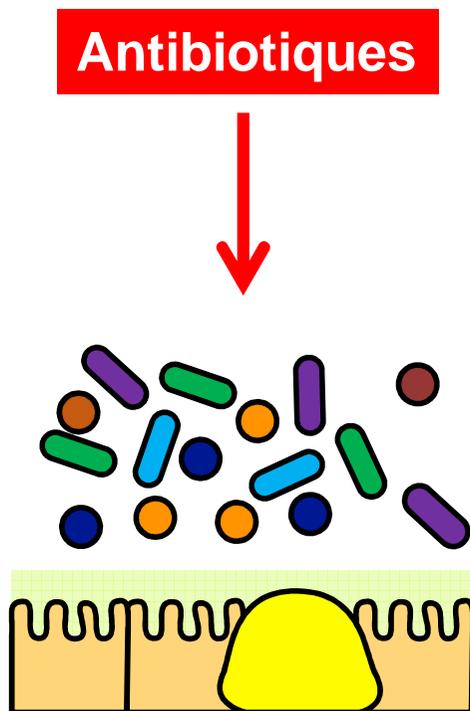
Antibiotiques



*K. pneumoniae* BLSE

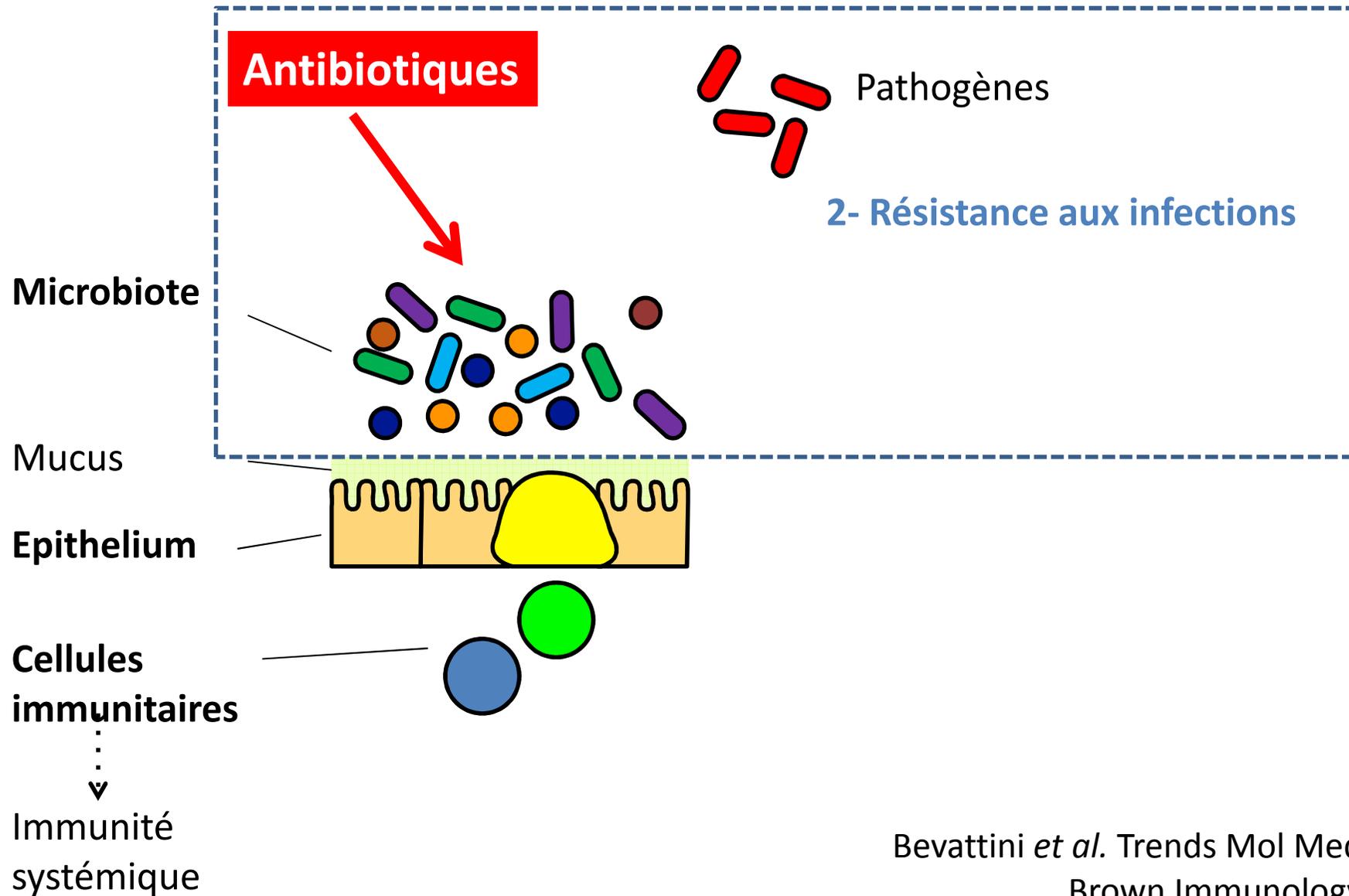


# Excrétion biliaire ex Céphalosporines



Agent	Serum $t_{1/2}$ , h	Protein binding, %	Urinary excretion, %	Biliary excretion, %
Cefadroxil	1.3–1.6	20	90	2
Cefalexin	0.8–1.0	10	90	0.5
Cefazolin	1.8	80	65	0.2
Cefaclor	0.6	25	50–60	0.05
Cefprozil	1.45	40	76	—
Cefuroxime axetil	1.3	33–50	90	—
Cefuroxime	1.3	35	95	0.5
Cefpodoxime proxetil	2.0–3.6	20	80	—
Cefixime	3.0–4.0	65	50	10
Ceftriaxone	8.5	83–96	65	30–40
Ceftazidime	1.8	17	80–90	3
Ceftobiprole	3–4	16	80–90	—
Ceftaroline	2.5	20	88	—

# Impact des antibiotiques sur la résistance aux infections





## Massive Outbreak of Antimicrobial-Resistant Salmonellosis Traced to Pasteurized Milk

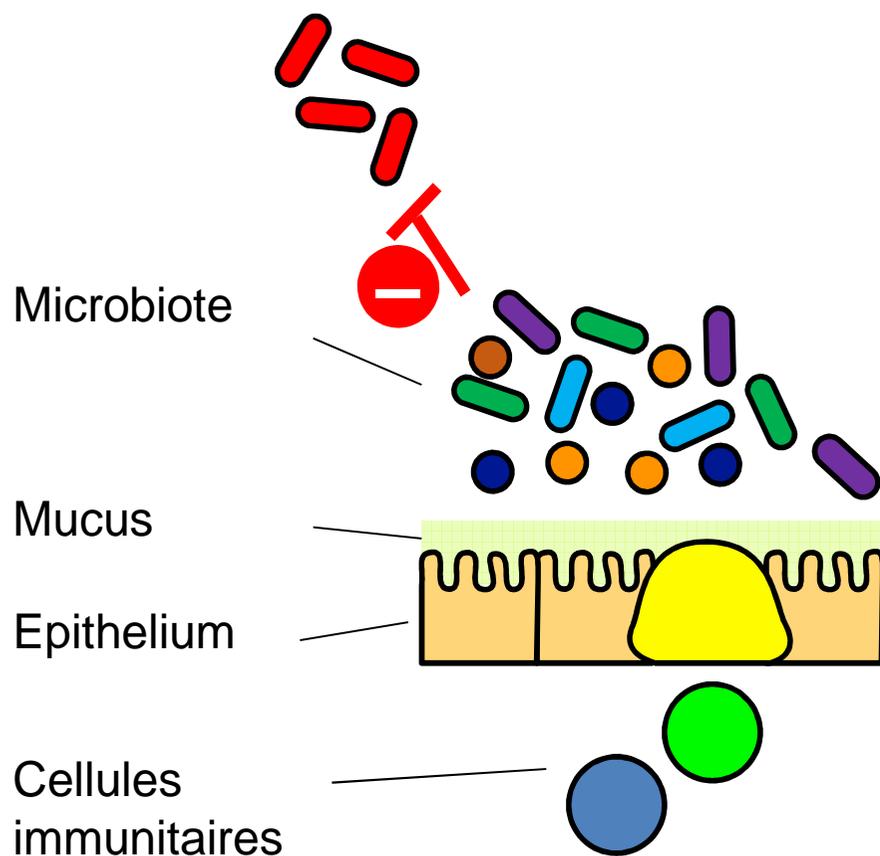
1985, Largest outbreak of salmonellosis ever recorded in US (n=250,000, even more)

- 1. Prior antibiotic exposure increased the risk of developing the disease OR=5.5 (CI 1.2 – 24.8), p=0.033
- 2. The inoculum needed to cause disease was lower in persons with prior antibiotic exposure.

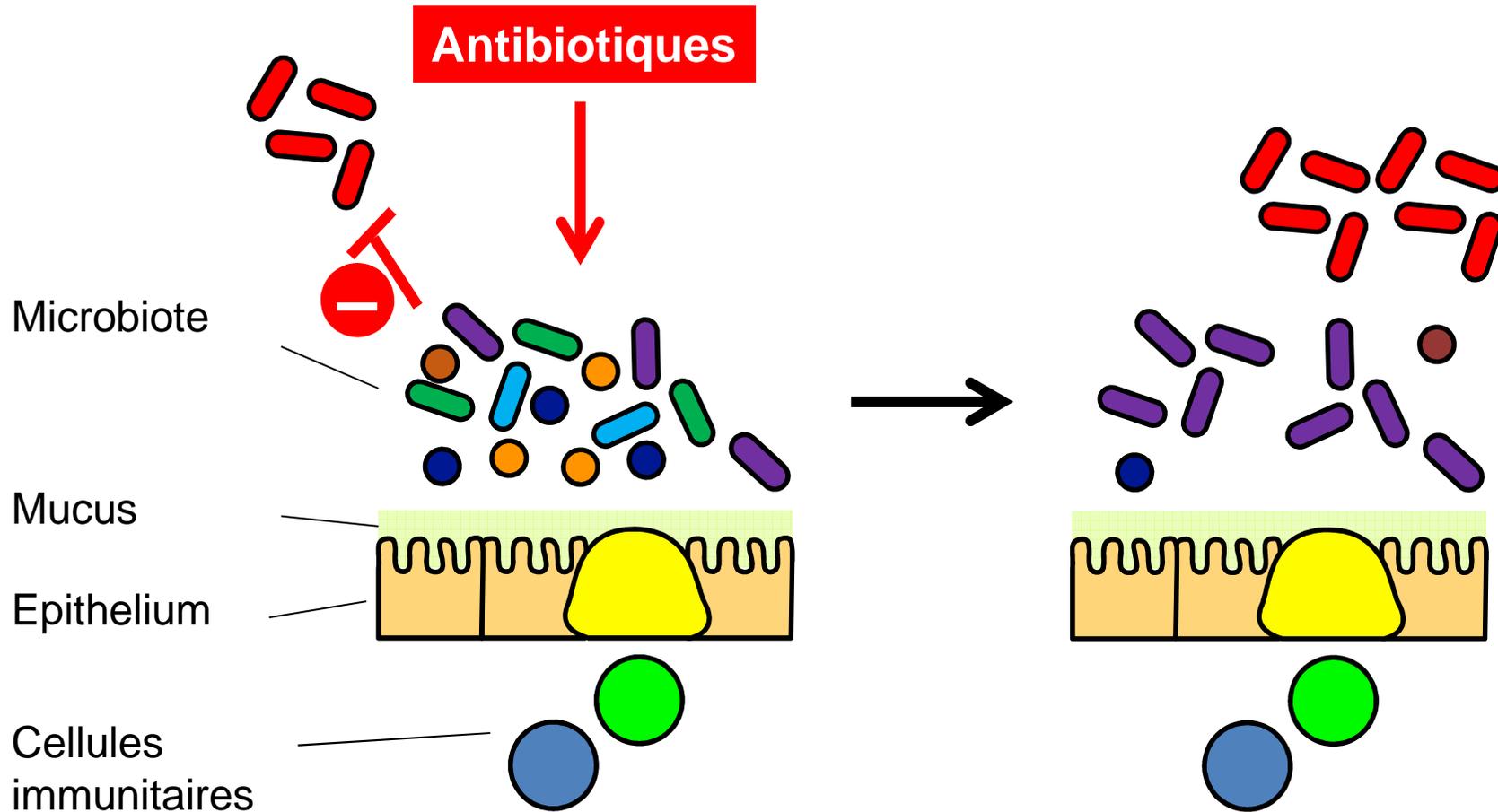
Table 1.—Relationship Between Use of Antimicrobials in Month Before Illness and Average Daily Consumption of Implicated Brands of Milk\*

	Took No Antibiotics		Took "Resistant"† Antibiotics		P‡
	Cups	No.	Cups	No.	
Ill	3.6	38	2.4	16	.010
Well	1.9	76	1.6	5	.184
P‡	.000039		.034		...

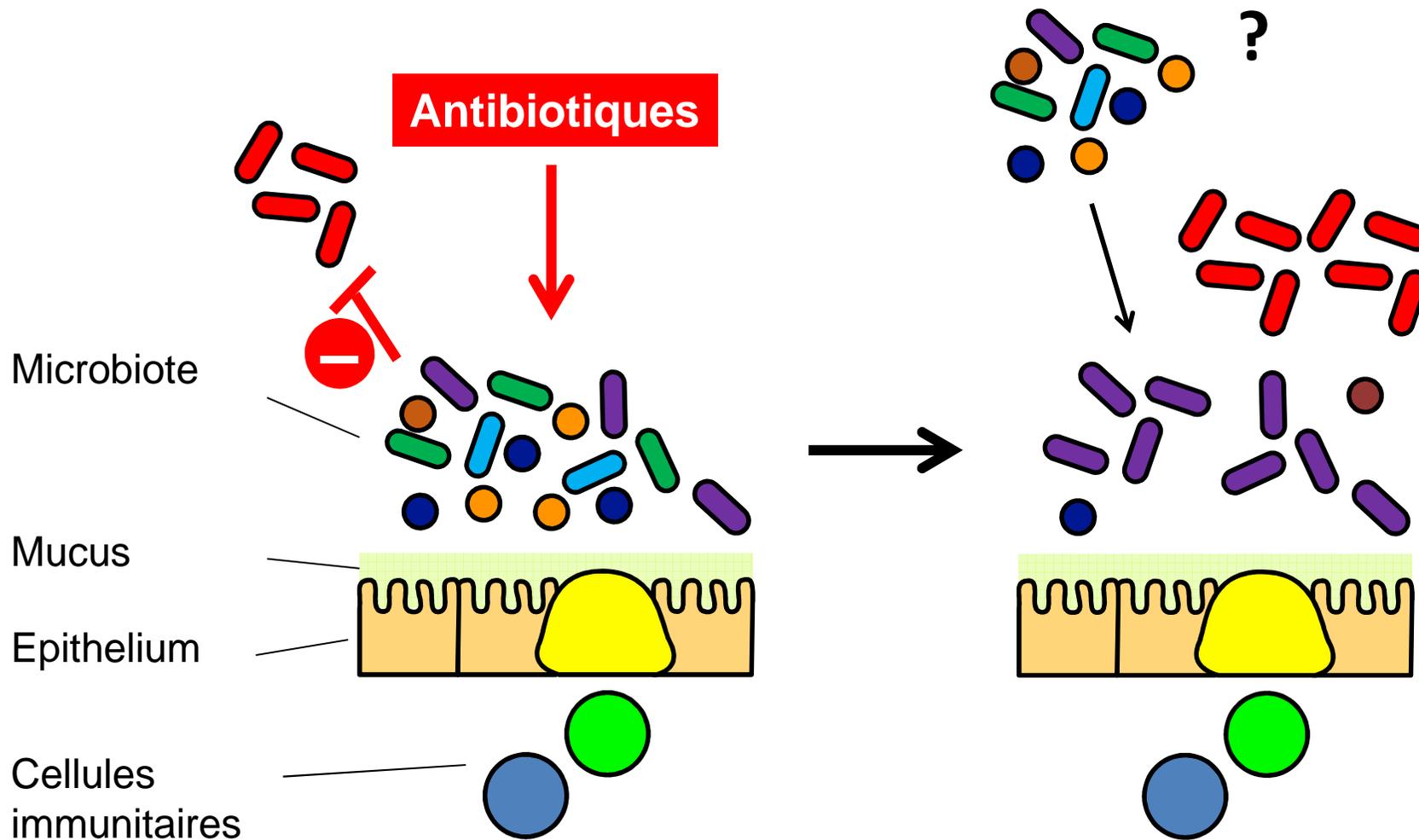
## Principes de la résistance conférée par le microbiote



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# Principes de la résistance conférée par le microbiote



# Le microbiote protège son hôte des pathogènes

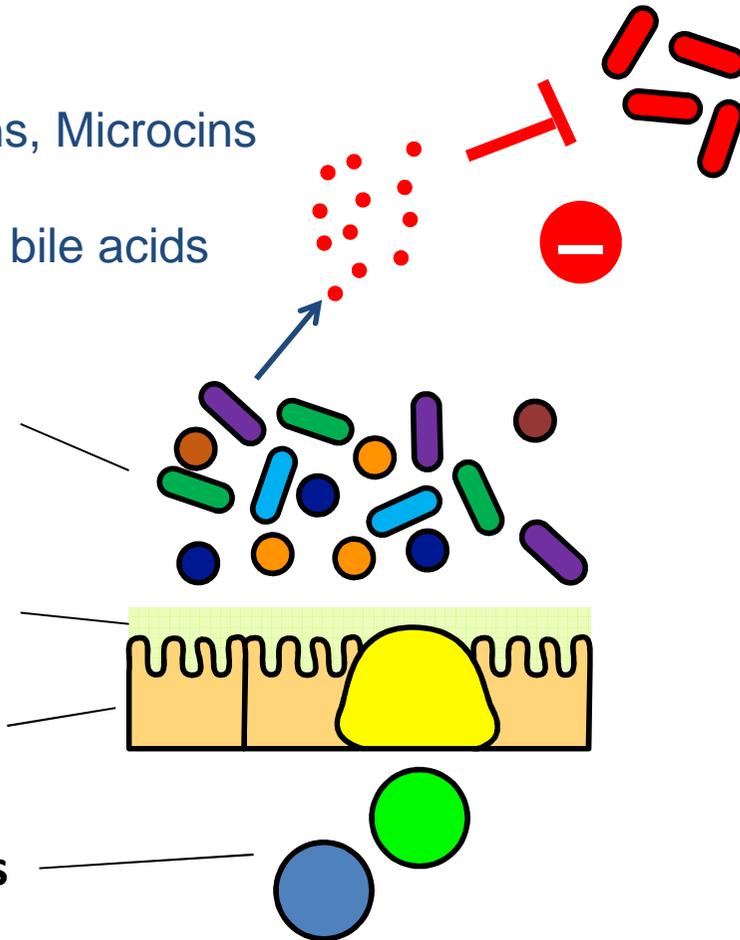
- Bacteriocins, Microcins
- SCFA
- Secondary bile acids

Commensal  
Microbiota

Mucus layer

Epithelium

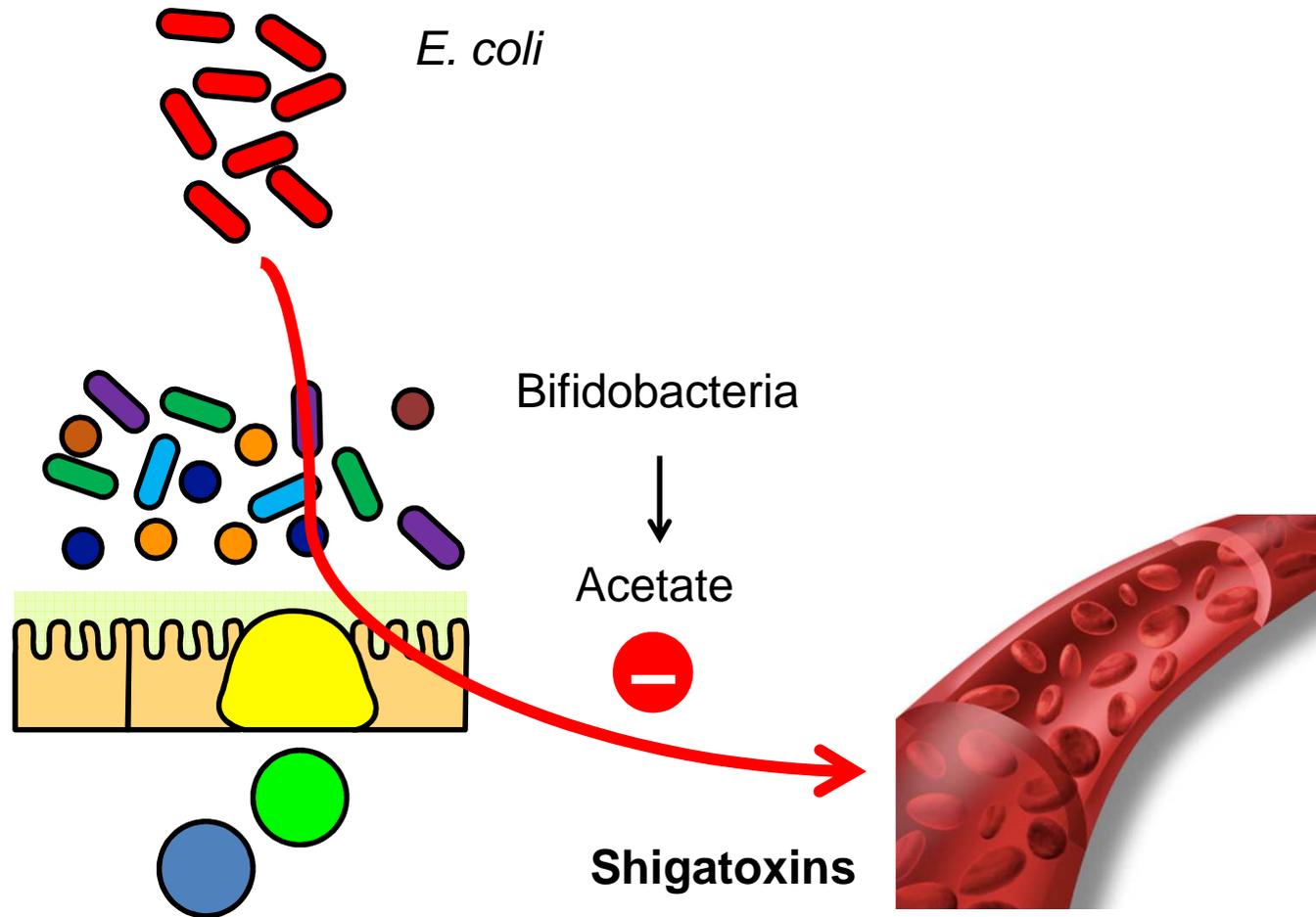
Immune cells



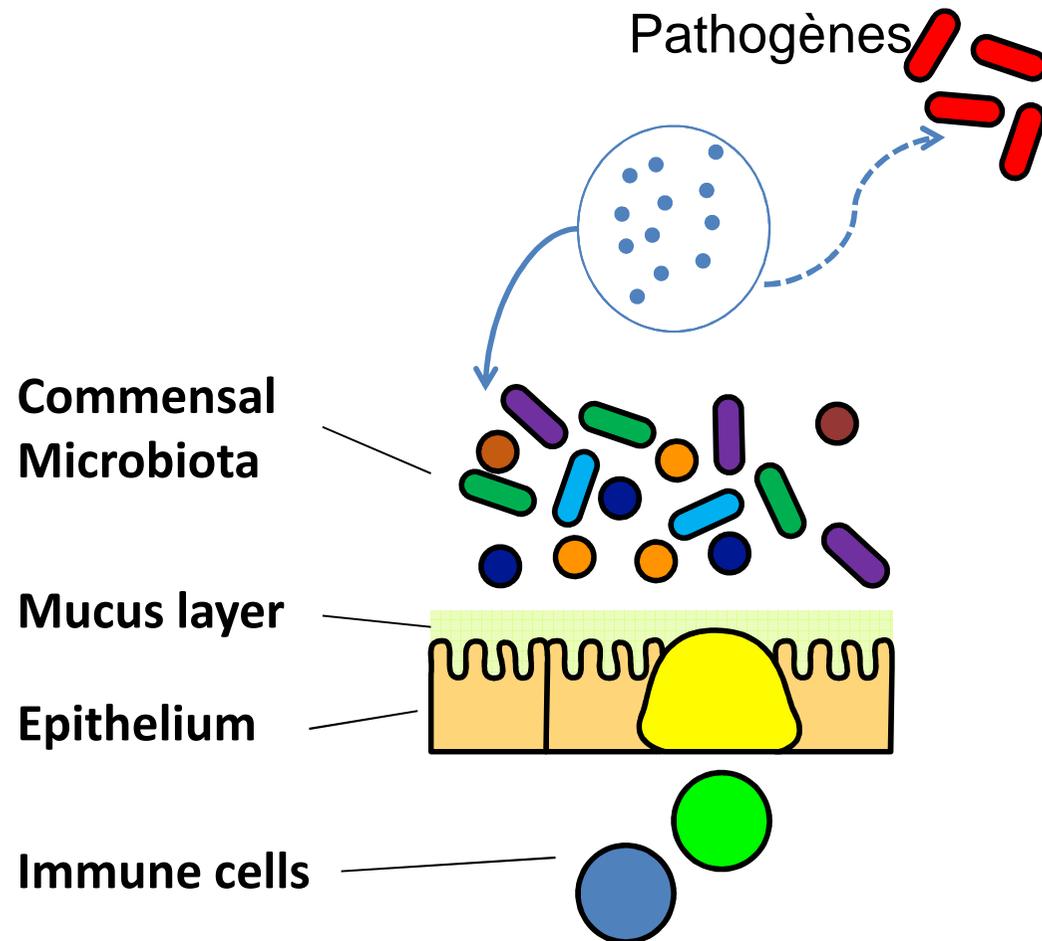
## 1- Inhibition directe

Production de molécules  
anti-bactériennes

# Le microbiote protège son hôte des pathogènes



# Le microbiote protège son hôte des pathogènes



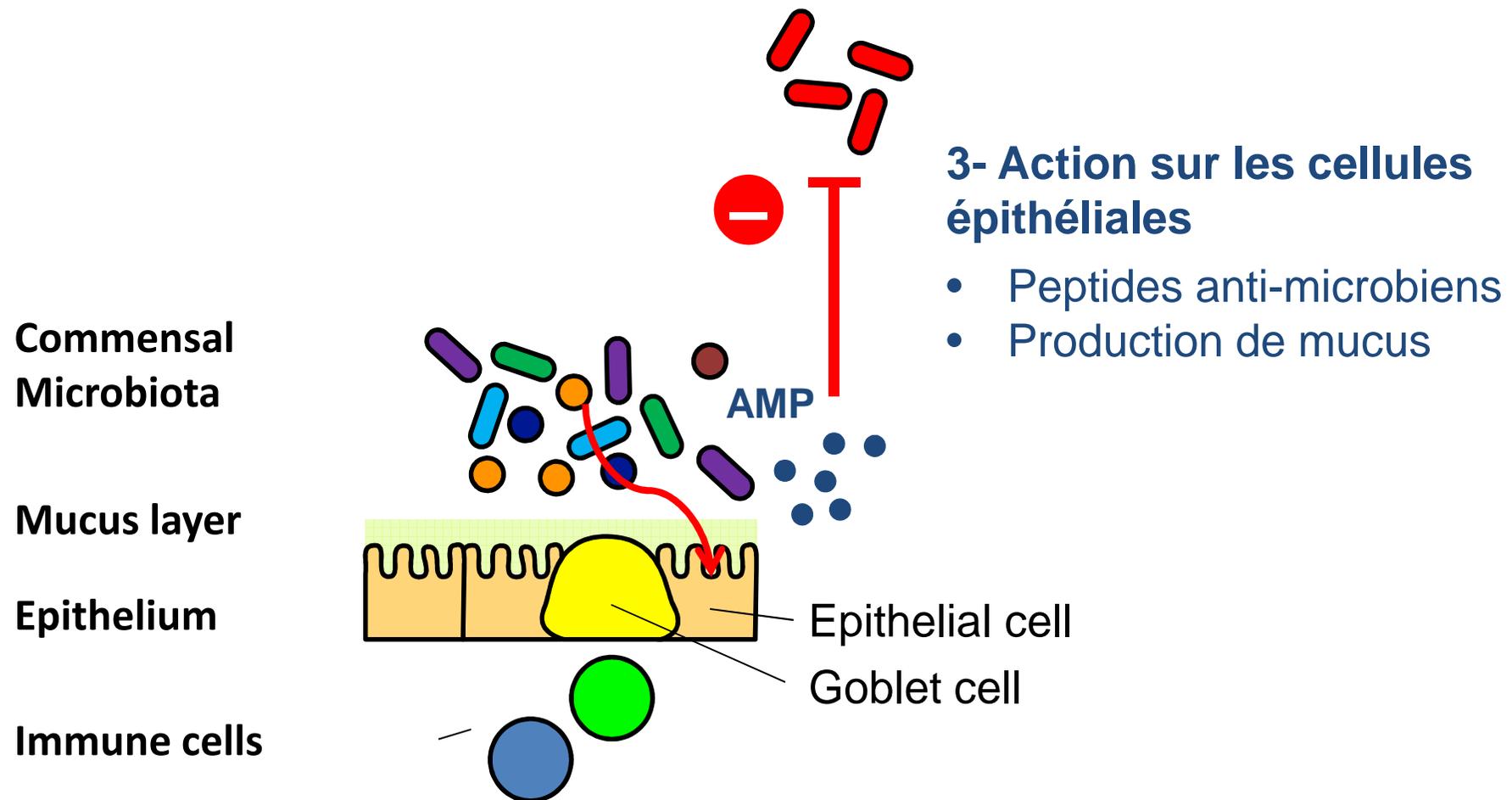
**2- Compétition et privation de nourriture**  
(fer, carbohydrate...)

Exemple: acide sialique et  
*C. difficile*  
*E. coli / EHEC*

## Inhibition directe

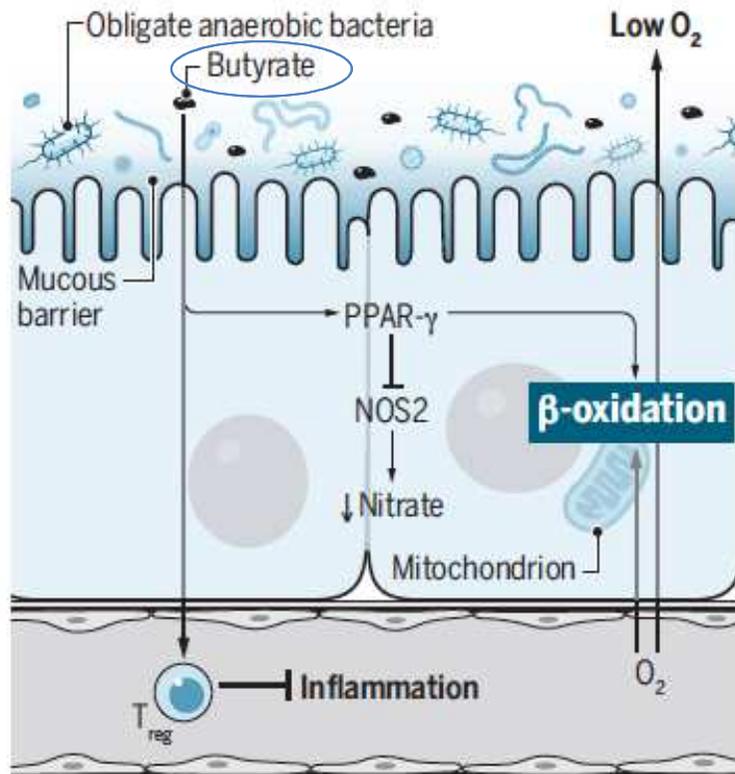
Commensal	Pathogen	Mechanism
<i>S. lugdunensis</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>	Peptide antibiotic (bactericidal activity)
<i>E. faecalis</i> (pPD1 plasmid)	VRE	Plasmid-encoded bacteriocin (pathogen growth inhibition)
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	<i>C. difficile</i>	Bacteriocin
<i>E. coli</i> strain Nissle 1917	<i>S. typhimurium</i>	Microcins (antimicrobial activity), competition for iron
	<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7	Competition for carbohydrates
<i>C. scidens</i>	<i>C. difficile</i>	Bile acids conversion (inhibition of pathogen growth)
<i>R. obeum</i>	<i>V. cholerae</i>	interference with pathogen gene expression

# Le microbiote influence le fonctionnement de l'épithélium



Abt & Pamer *Curr Opin Immunol* 2014  
Gauguet S *et al. Infect Immun* 2015  
Clarke *et al. Nat Med* 2010

# Exemple d'influence du microbiote sur le métabolisme épithélial

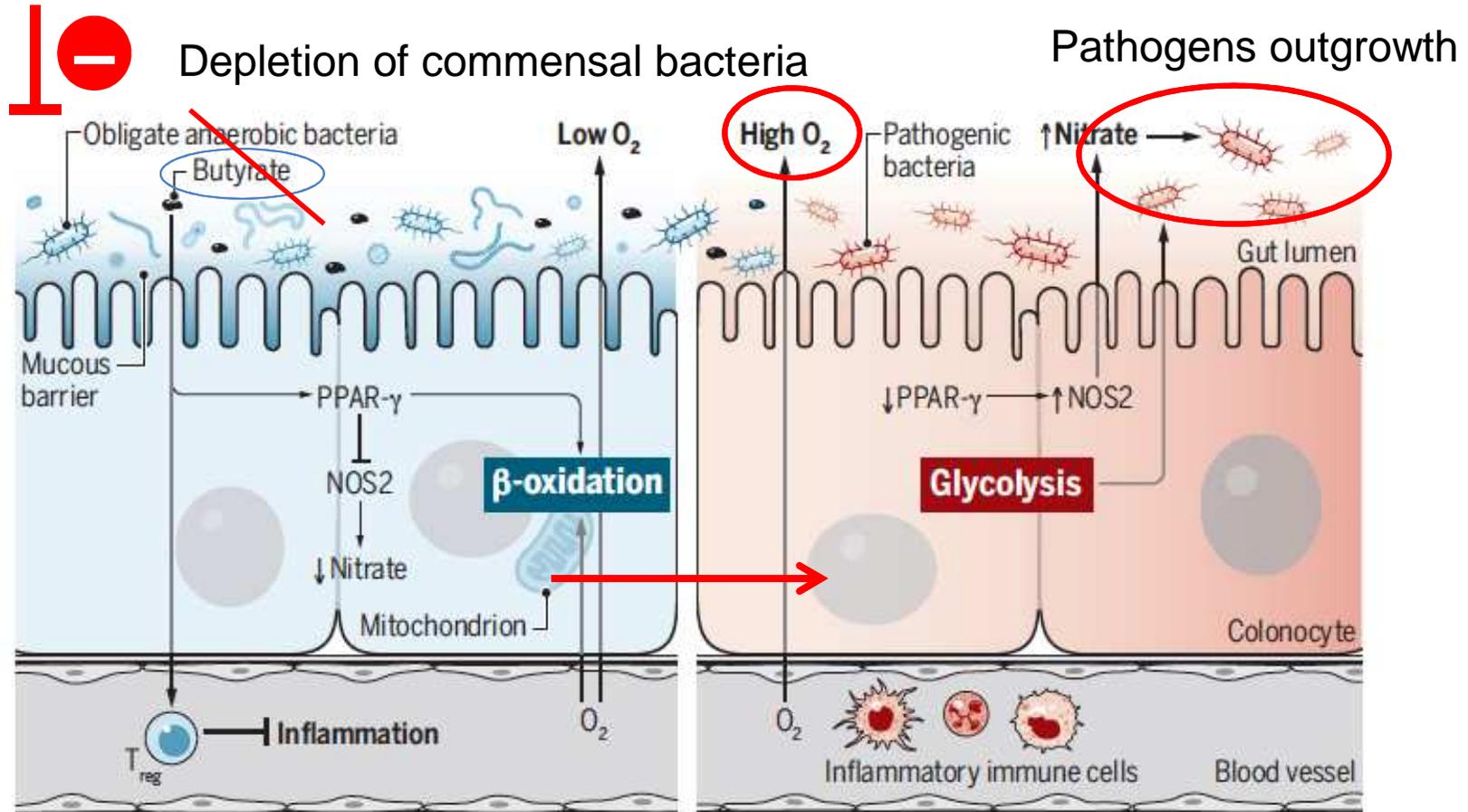


## Symbiosis

In a normal, symbiotic situation, the gut is kept hypoxic by  $\beta$ -oxidation, and this maintains growth of obligate anaerobic bacteria.

# Exemple d'influence du microbiote sur le métabolisme épithélial

## Antibiotics



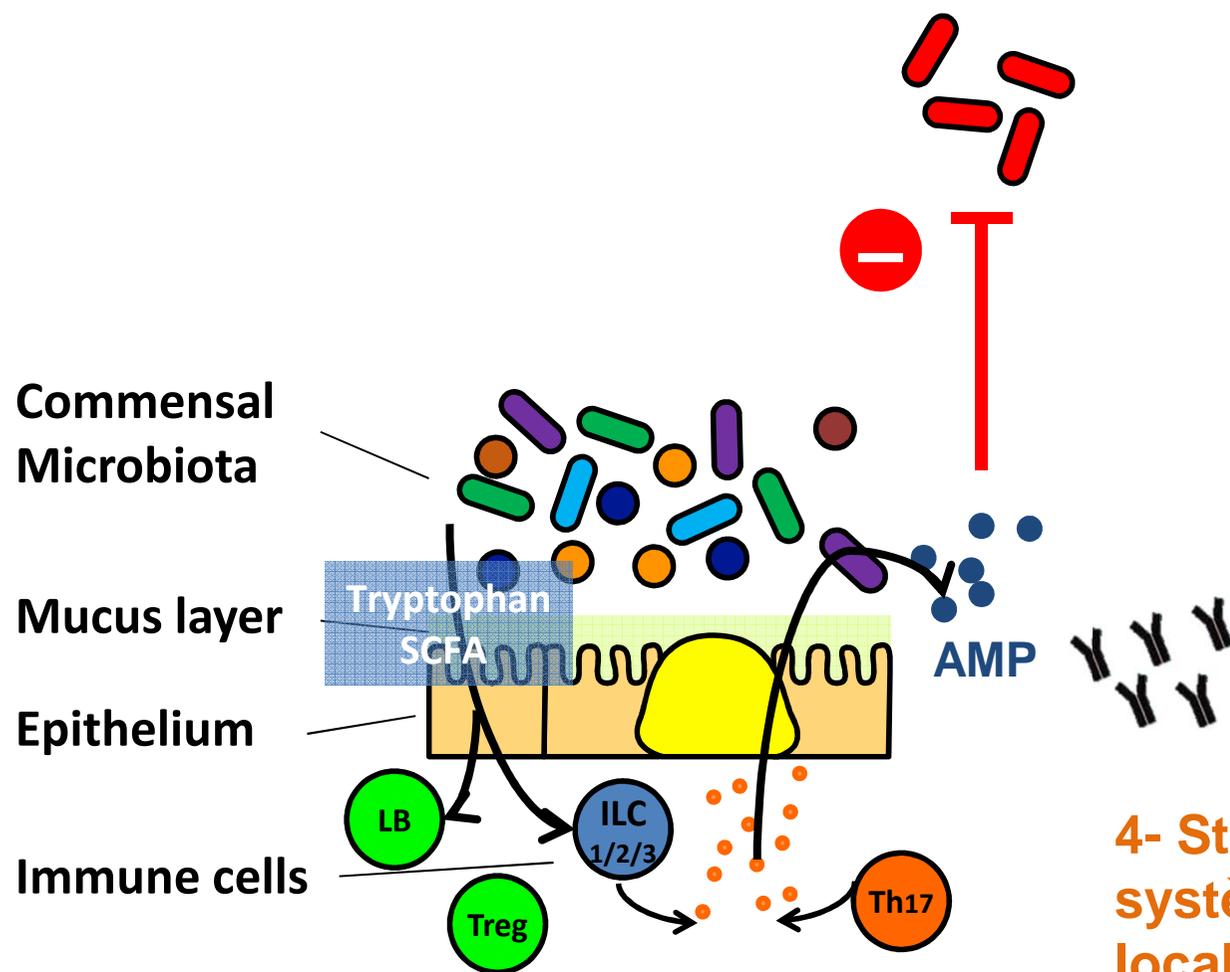
### Symbiosis

In a normal, symbiotic situation, the gut is kept hypoxic by  $\beta$ -oxidation, and this maintains growth of obligate anaerobic bacteria.

### Dysbiosis

After treatment with antibiotics, colonocyte metabolism changes to glycolysis, which allows the outgrowth of pathogenic bacteria.

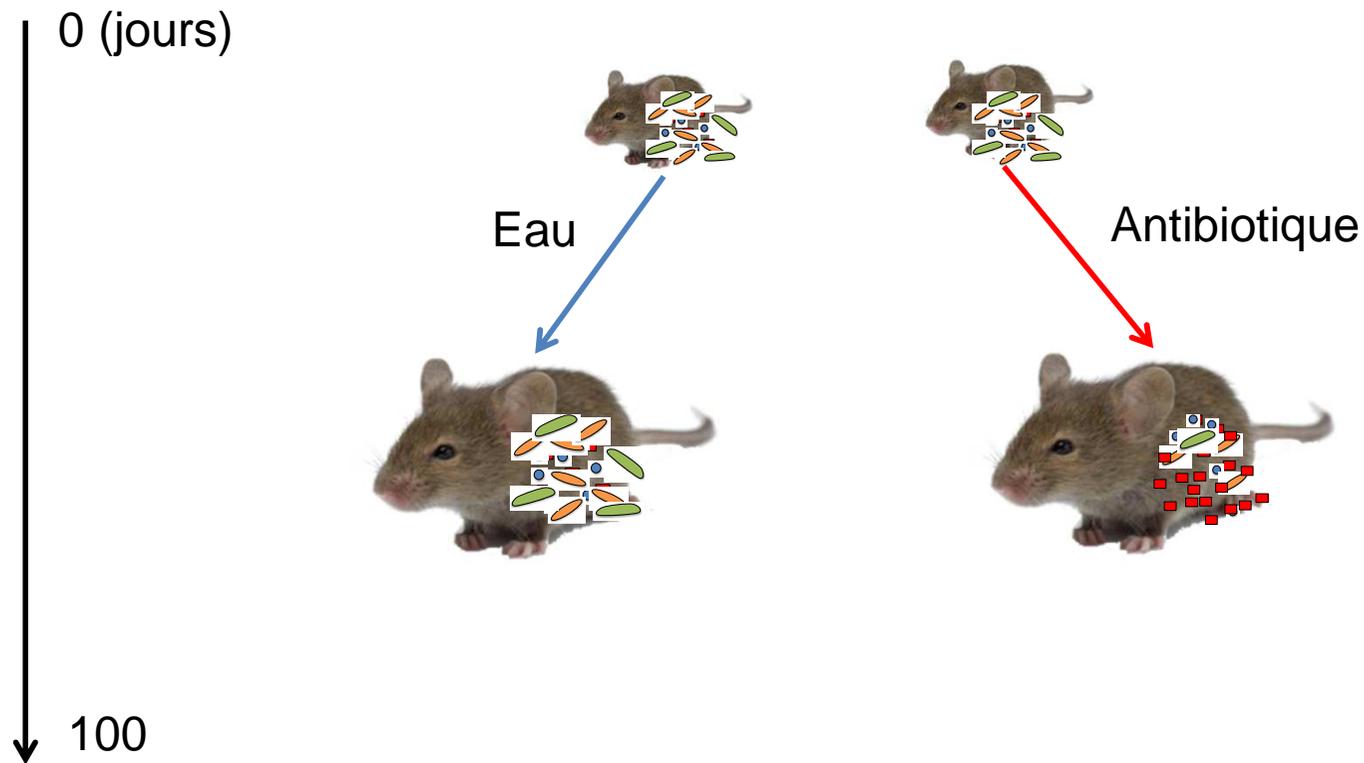
# Le microbiote influence l'immunité locale et systémique



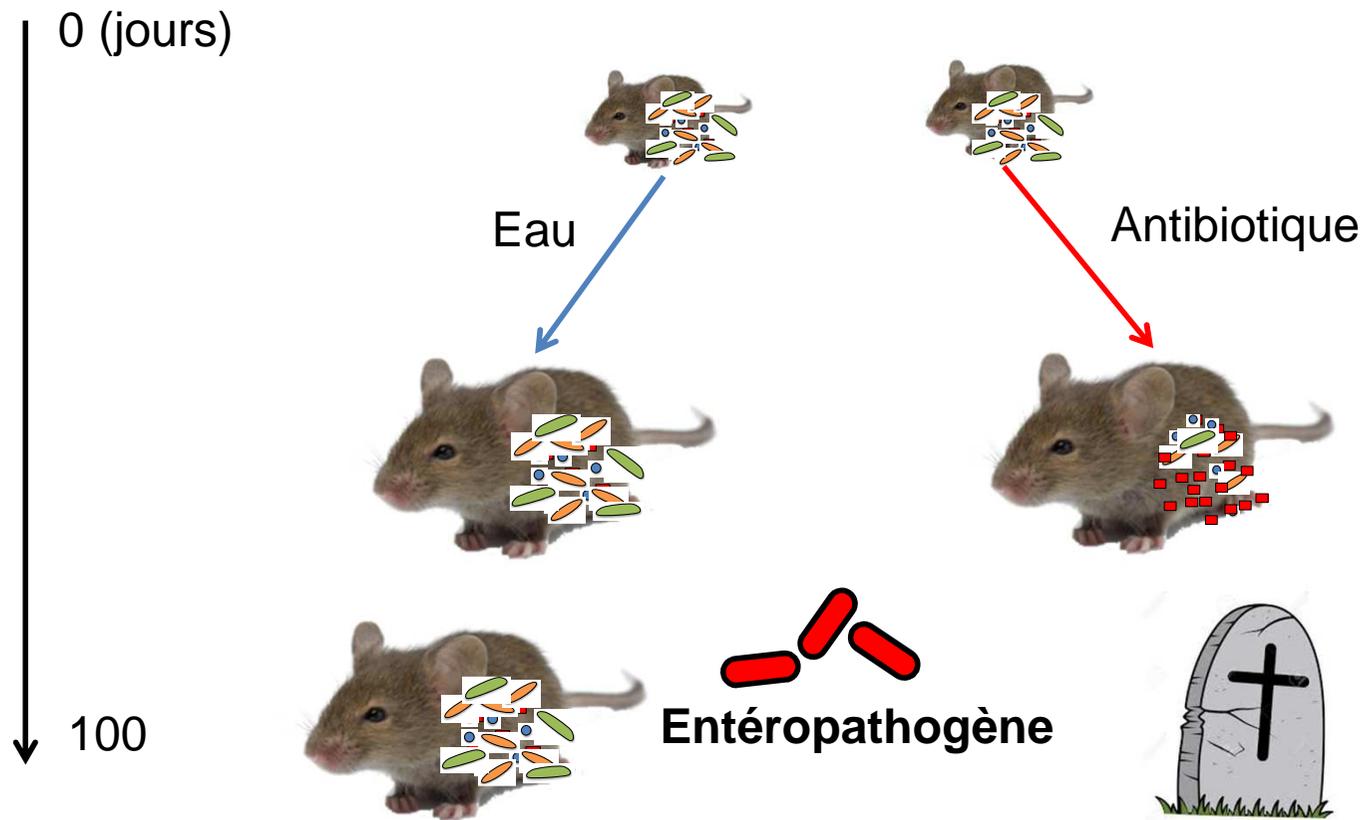
## 4- Stimulation du système immunitaire local et systémique

Ivanov et al. Cell 2009  
Honda & Littman Nature 2016  
Gauguet S *et al.* Infect Immun 2015  
Clarke *et al.* Nat Med 2010

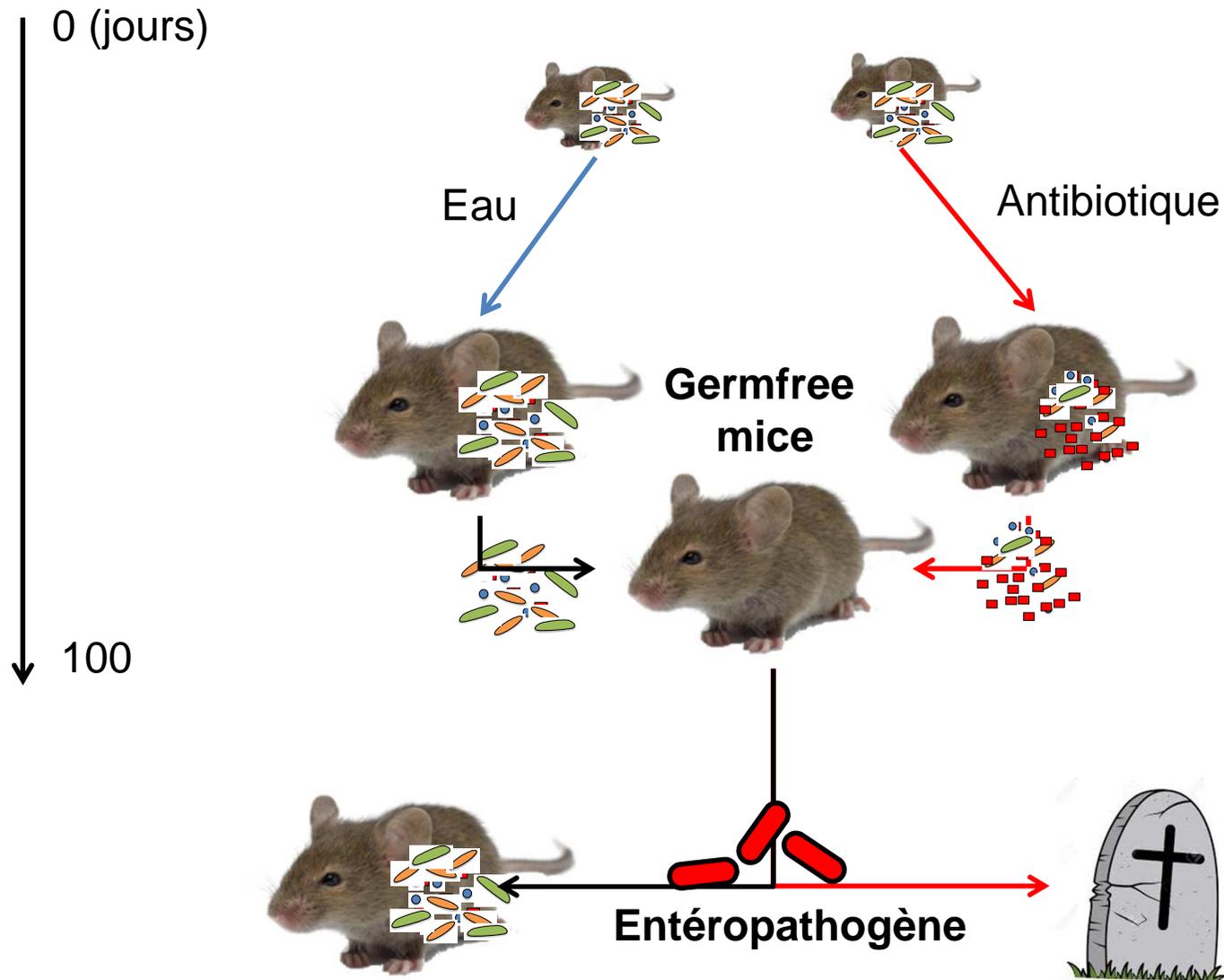
# Antibiotique, microbiote et résistance aux infections



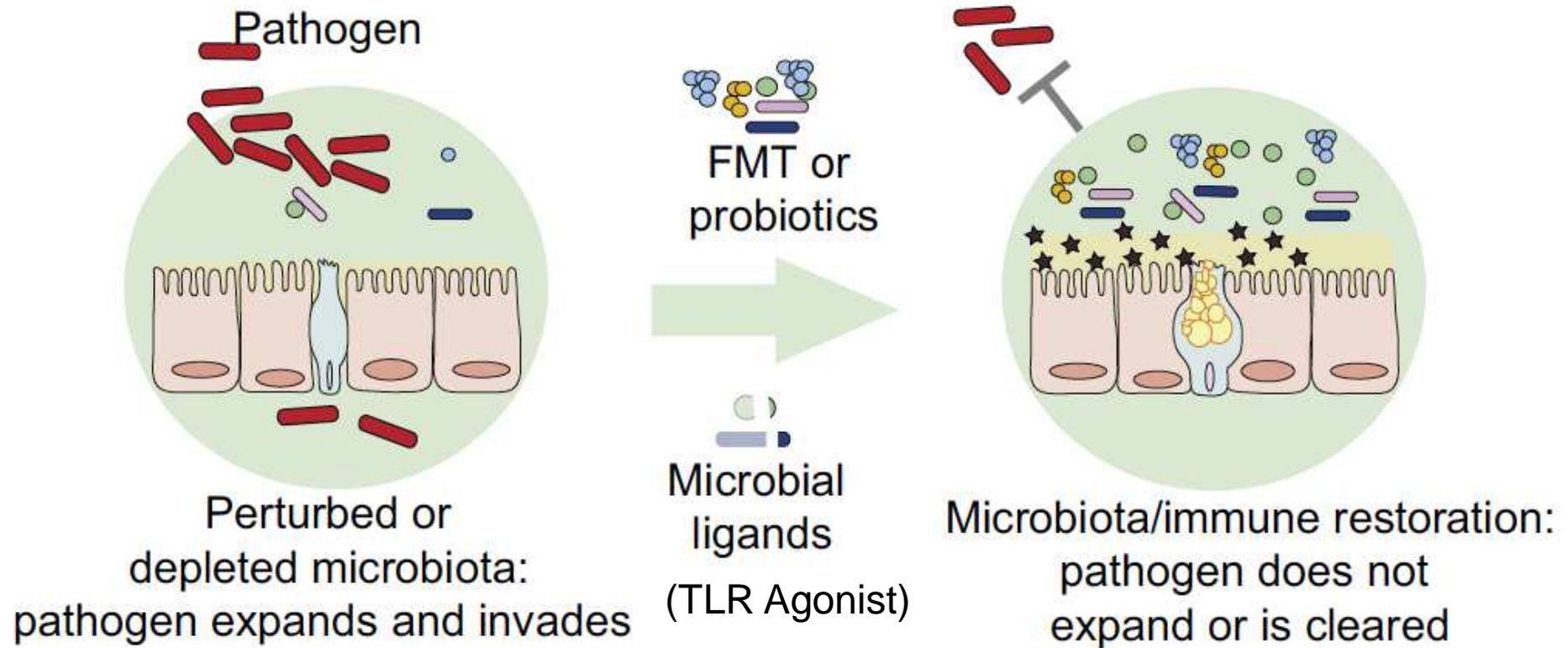
# Antibiotique, microbiote et résistance aux infections



# Antibiotique, microbiote et résistance aux infections

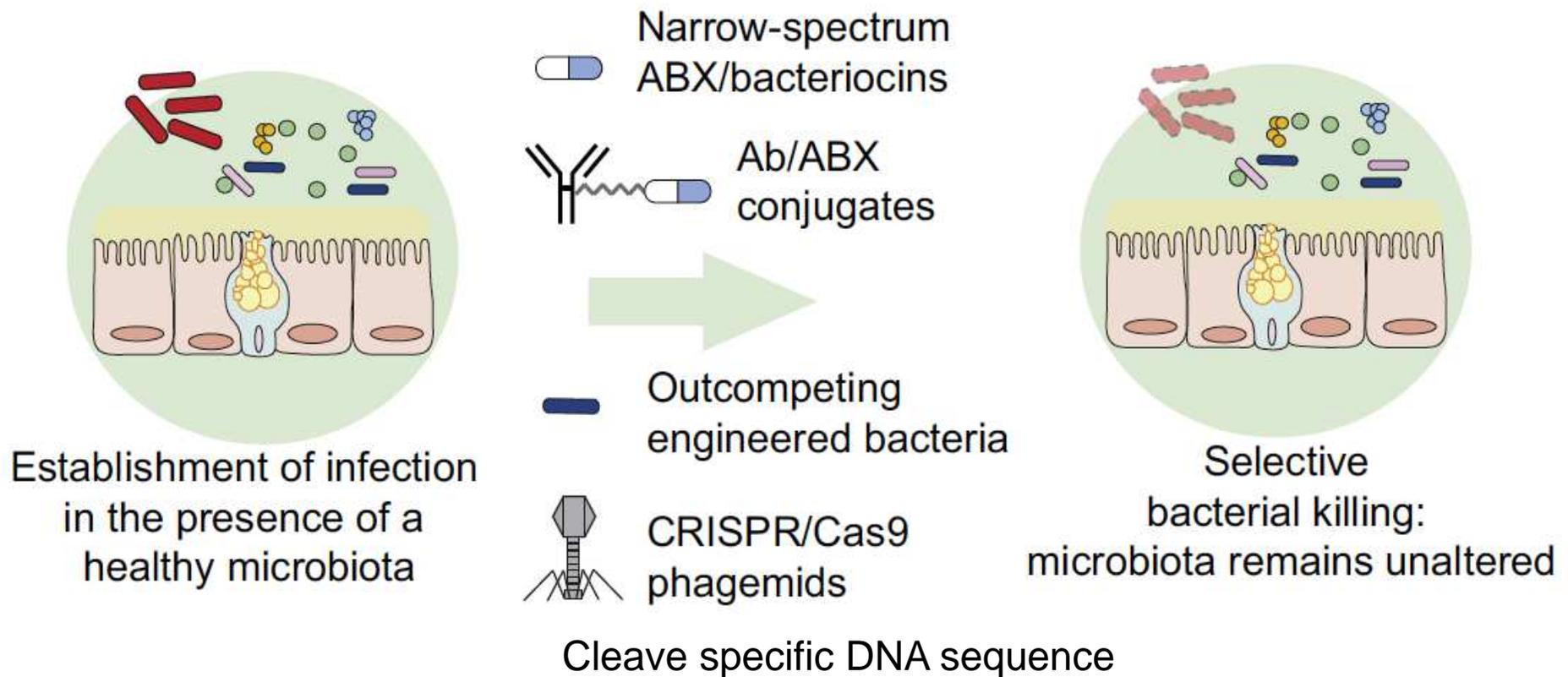


# Quelles solutions ? Restaurer le microbiote lésé

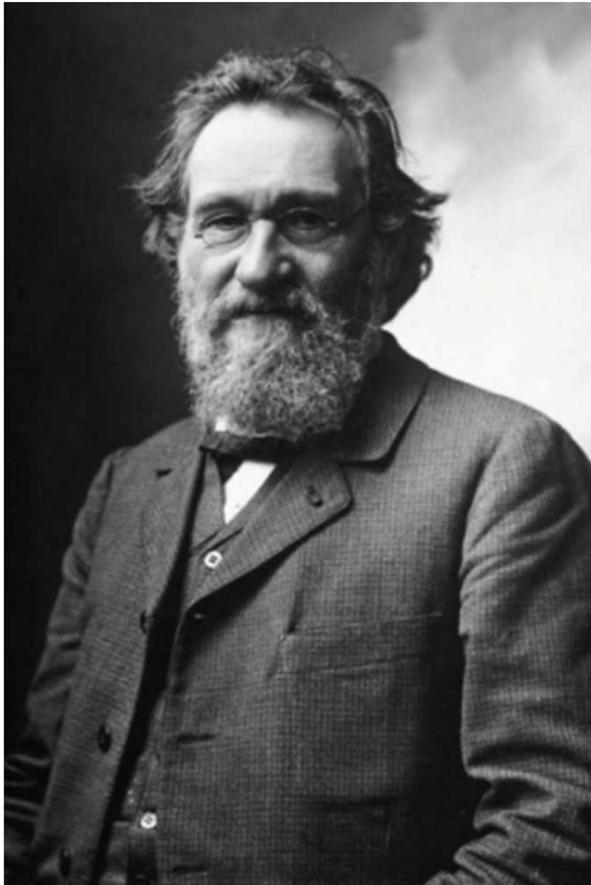


# Quelles solutions ? utiliser des traitements plus sélectifs préservant le microbiote

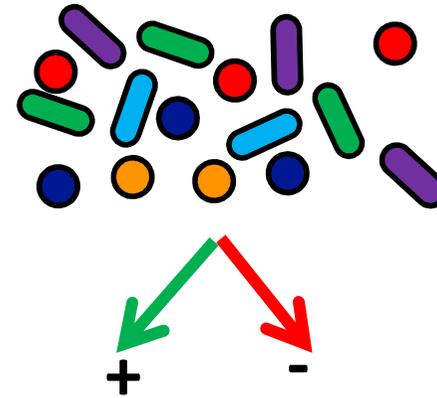
Diminuer la prescription antibiotique



# 100 ans plus tard



Metchnikoff 1907



- Le microbiote confère une résistance aux infections
- Quelles bactéries sont protectrices ?
- Les antibiotiques provoquent une dysbiose  
⇒ colonisation et développement des pathogènes
- Caractéristiques des antibiotiques
- Avenir ?
  - ⇒ Utilisation de probiotiques ?
  - ⇒ Antibiothérapie plus ciblée ?

# Merci



Martin J Blaser



Guillermo I  
Perez Perez



Victoria E Ruiz



Alexander Swan



Bruce A Vallance, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

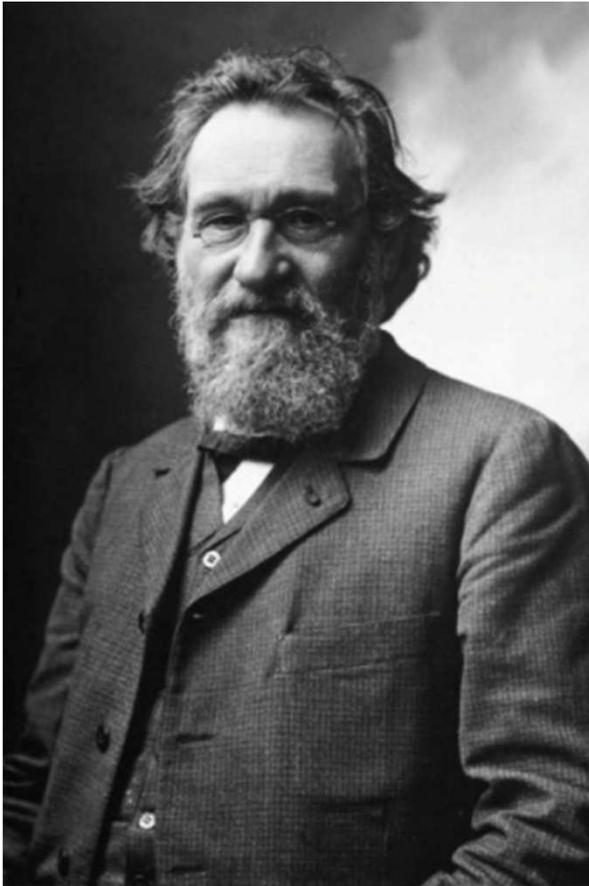


Philippe Foundation



Merci pour votre attention

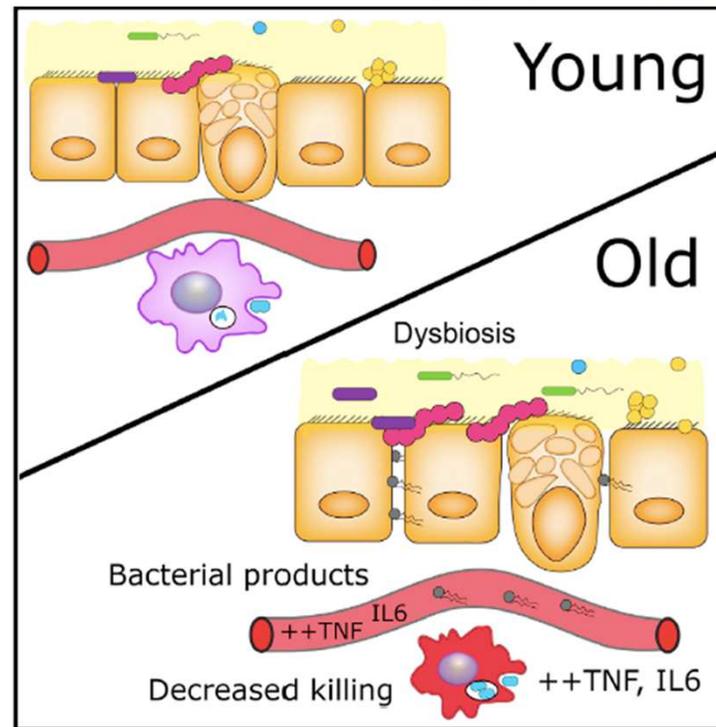
# Influence du microbiote sur la santé ?



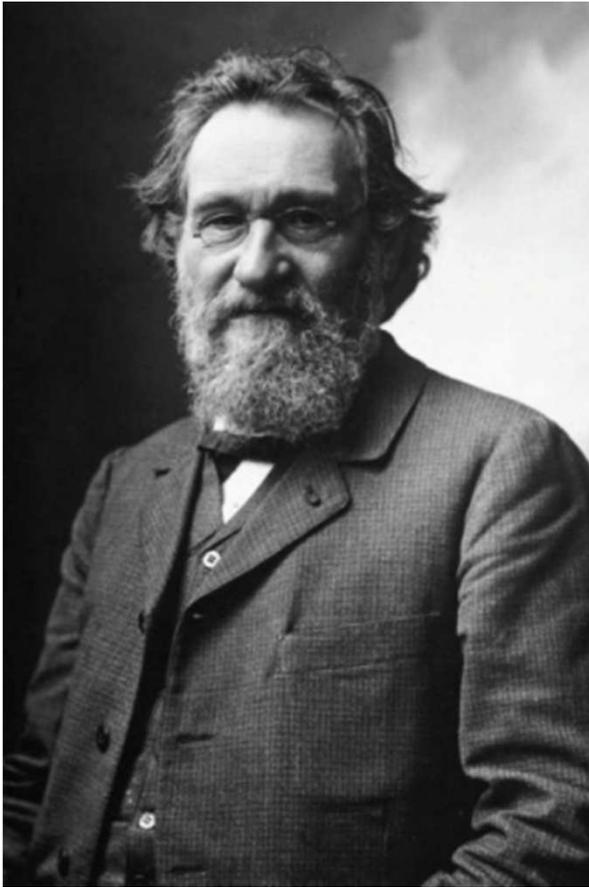
Metchnikoff

## Cell Host & Microbe

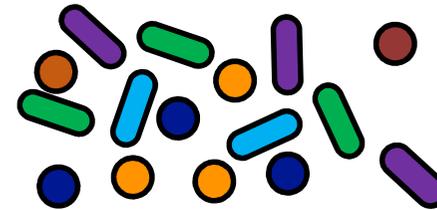
**Age-Associated Microbial Dysbiosis Promotes Intestinal Permeability, Systemic Inflammation, and Macrophage Dysfunction** Netusha Thevaranjan,



# Influence du microbiote sur la santé



Metchnikoff 1907



**Longévité Vieillessement**  
**(buveurs de yaourts bulgares)**

## Effect of streptomycin on experimental *Salmonella* infections in mice

	Number of <i>S. enteritidis</i> inoculated*	Percent infected	
		Streptomycin- treated mice †	Untreated control mice ‡
Dose: 50mg	10 <sup>8-9</sup>		100
	10 <sup>7-8</sup>		82.7
	10 <sup>6-7</sup>		61.1
	10 <sup>5-6</sup>		42.1
	10 <sup>4-5</sup>		29.5
	10 <sup>3-4</sup>		18.8
	10 <sup>2-3</sup>	100	9.5
	10-100	85	2.4
	1-10	63	0

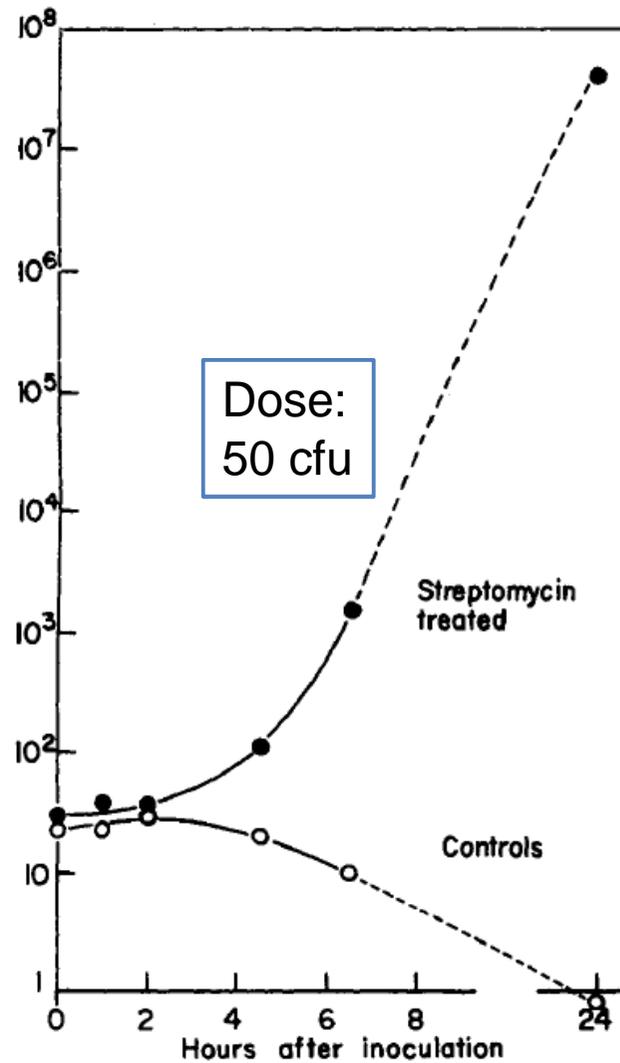
\* Inoculated 1 day after streptomycin treatment.

† Infection determined by necropsy cultures of spleen

‡ Infection determined by necropsy cultures of spleen or by fecal culture on 6<sup>th</sup> day

M Bonhoff and CP Miller. J Infect Dis 1962; 117-27.

## Effect of streptomycin pre-treatment on *Salmonella* infection in mice



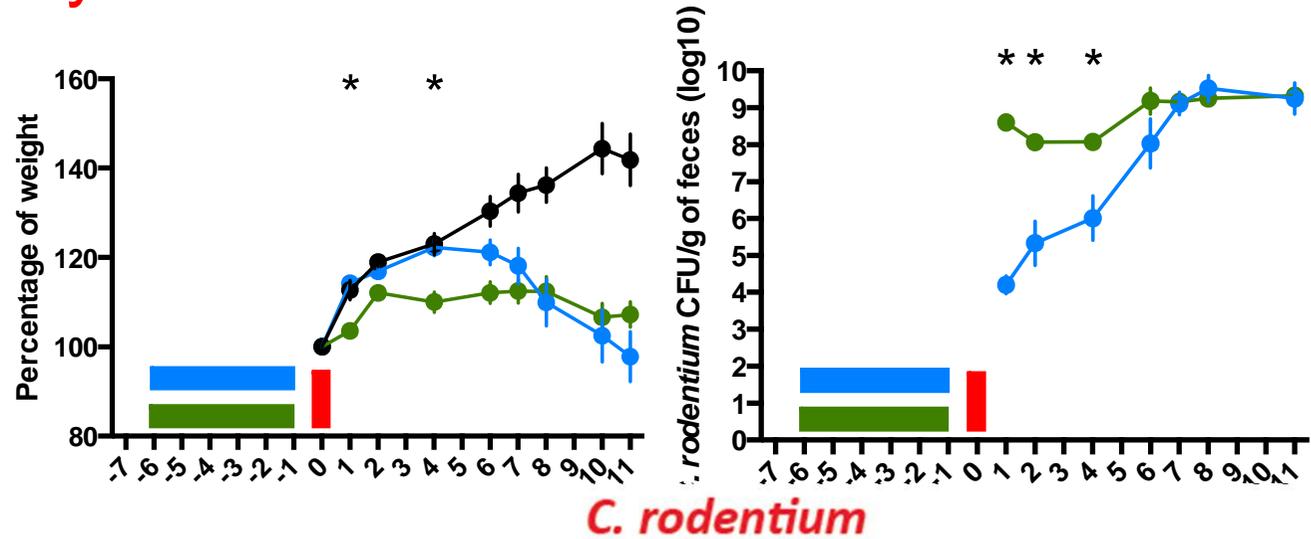
M Bonhoff and CP Miller. J Infect Dis 1962; 117-27.



Les antibiotiques diminuent la résistance aux infections

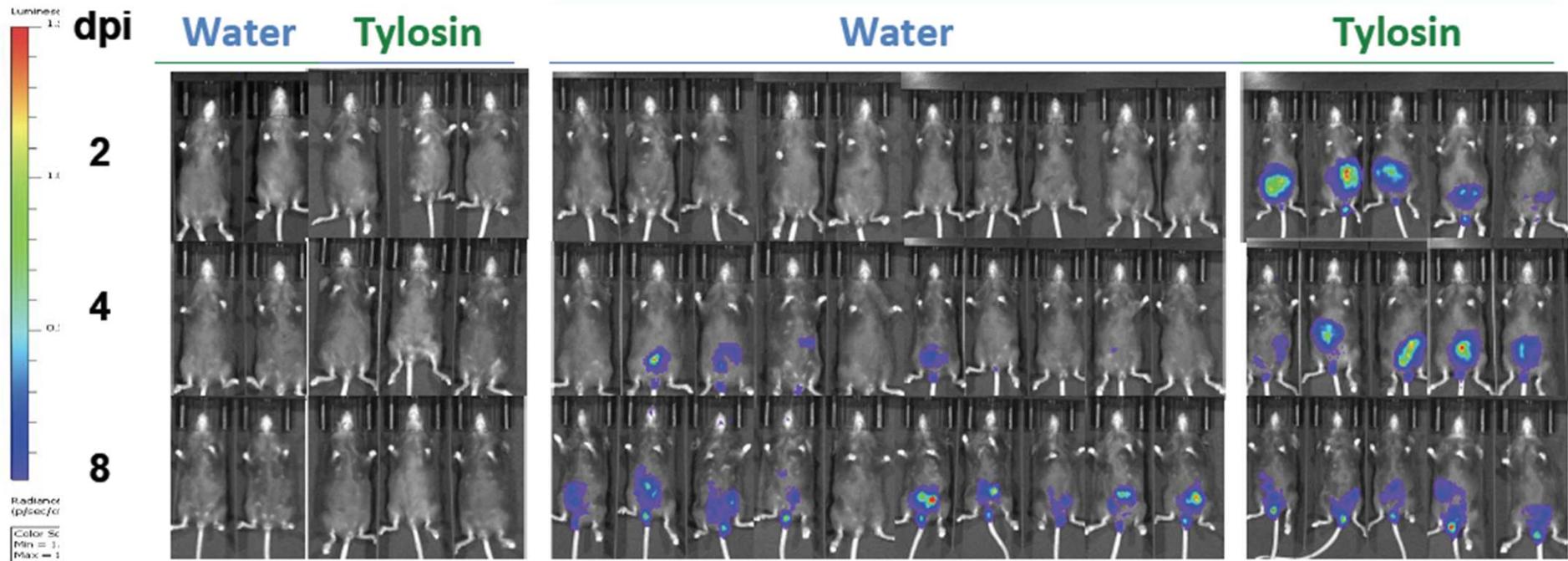
# Effect of antibiotic exposure on clinical characteristics with challenge 1 day later

- Controls LB
- Water + *C. rodentium*
- Tylosin + *C. rodentium*
- *C. rodentium* infection  $2.5 \times 10^8$  CFU
- Water
- Tylosin
- \*  $p < 0.05$  Tylosin versus water



LB

*C. rodentium*



# Variabilités le long du tube digestif

