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Bacterial Translocation and Prognosis of Critically Ill Patients

Woon Won Kim, MD., Chun Ki Sung, MD.¹, Sang Hoon Oh, MD. and Sang Hyo Kim, MD.

Purpose: To identify Bacterial translocation (BT) from the gut to the blood in the critically ill patients by using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to confirm the sensitivity of PCR in the detection of intestinal bacterial deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) in human blood. Further, to determine the relationship between the identification of BT and the prognosis of these patients.

Methods: The oligonucleotide primers used to amplify bacterial DNA from whole blood were the beta-galactosidase (BG) gene of E. coli, DNA coding for 16S ribosomal RNA (16S rRNA), and the glutamine synthase gene of Bacteroides fragilis (BFR). DNA was extracted from the blood of 45 cases of critically ill patients and 10 controls. PCR techniques were used to amplify the genes from E. coli, Bacteroides fragilis, and a region of 16S ribosomal RNA found in many gram-negative and positive bacteria.

Results: Bacterial DNA genes were not detected in any of the controls, but were found all in 6 cases of patients with positive blood cultures. Of the 39 cases with no growth in their blood culture, 11 cases in BG and BFR, and 13 cases in 16S rRNA had positive findings in bacterial DNA PCR. Fifteen cases (33%) in BG, 19 cases (42%) in BFR, and 16 cases (35.5%) in 16S rRNA of the critically ill patients had detectable bacterial DNA in their blood. Of those with a positive PCR, MOF developed in 11 cases (57.9%) and of these, 10 subsequently died of MOF. One case (3.8%) in the negative PCR was developed and died of MOF. Patients having positive translocated bacterial DNA had a worse prognosis than the group with a negative DNA.

Conclusion: In order to confirm BT, the PCR method for detecting bacterial DNA in the blood of critically ill patients

is more sensitive than blood cultures. BT from the gut can be a major factor in the development of multiple organ failures in critically ill patients. Therefore, early detection of BT with PCR can play a major role in the treatment of critically ill patients. (J Korean Surg Soc 2002;62:472-479)

Key Words: Bacterial translocation, Bacterial DNA, PCR, Prognosis of critically ill patients

Department of Surgery, Inje University College of Medicine, Paik Hospital, Busan, ¹Dongkang Hospital, Ulsan, Korea

633-165

614-735,

Tel: 051-890-6352, Fax: 051-898-9427

E-mail: drkww@lycos.co.kr

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48

(systemic inflammatory reaction syndrome)

30 50%

(1)

polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

가

DNA

(2)

가 , CBC
interleukine- lbeta (IL- lbeta), interleukine-6 (IL- 3 ml
6), tumor necrotic factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) cytokine . DNA
-20°C
cytokine (, endotoxins, (2) : AmpliTaq™ DNA polymerase PCR
leukotrienes, compliment) kit Perkin Elmer Cetus (USA) ,
Sequenase^R Version 2.0 DNA kit USB
(2,3) (United States Biochemical, USA) CAT
1979 Berg Arlington(4) assay kit Promega (USA) . Oligo-
nucleotide primer Bio-Synthesis (USA)
HPLC polyacrylamide gel
가
Sigma , Wako Junsei Fluka

1990 가
2)
(1) DNA (DNA extraction): EDTA blood 100 uL
300 ul NH4Cl/KHCO3 buffer 가 4°C 10
(5) PCR 13,000 rpm 500
uL (washing solution) 2 50 uL
Kane Triton X-100 (suspension) . microwave
(2) PCR (750 W) 5 13,000 rpm 10
DNA 2 uL PCR
template .
(2) PCR Primer:
Oligonucleotide primer (,) pairs, sequence,
gene target, amplified size Table 1 . BG-1 BG-4
primer E. coli beta-galactosidase
가 . (8) 16S rRNA+
1997 Kane (6) 16S rRNA- 12
PCR 16S ribosomal RNA (9)
(7) primer BFR-1 BFR-2 bacteroides
glutamine synthase gene(3) PCR primer .
(3) PCR : DNA 2 uL primer 2 uL
dNTP, Taq DNA polymerase buffer가
Premix (,) , PCR (ampli-
fication) DNA Thermal Cycle r (Perkin-Elmer 9,600)
(cycle) 95°C/
3 , 60°C/45 , 72°C/10 , denatu-
ration 95°C/45 , annealing 60°C/45 , elongation 72°C/1
cycle 35 cycles postelongation 72
C/10 . PCR sample 10 uL 2% aga-
rose gel (well) 100 volt 60
(Fig. 1).
(4) : TSB media
blood agar plate maconky agar media API-20 E

1)
(1) : 45
35
(Multiple major trauma) 10 , 10
가

Table 1. Oligonucleotide primers used to amplify bacterial DNA (6) from whole blood

Primer designate	Sequences of + and - primers (nucleotides)*	Gene target	Size of amplicon (bp)
BG-1 (+strand)	5'CTT TGC CTG GTT TCC GGC ACC AGA A-3' (201-225)	B-Galactosidase gene of	762
BG-4 (-strand)	5'ACC CAC CGC ACG ATA GAG ATT CGC G-3' (963-939)	Escherichia coli	
16SrRNA+ (+strand)	5'AGT TTG ATC CTG GCT GCT CAG-3' (8-27)	DNA coding for 16S	798
16SrRNA- (-strand)	5'GGA CTA CCA GGG TAT CTA AT-3' (806-787)	ribosomal RNA	
BFR-1 (+strand)	5'ACT CTT TGT ATC CCG ACG ATT-3' (484-504)	Glutamine synthase gene	581
BFR-2 (-strand)	5' GAG GTT GAT GCC TGT ATC GGT-3' (1065-1045)	of Bacteroides fragilis	

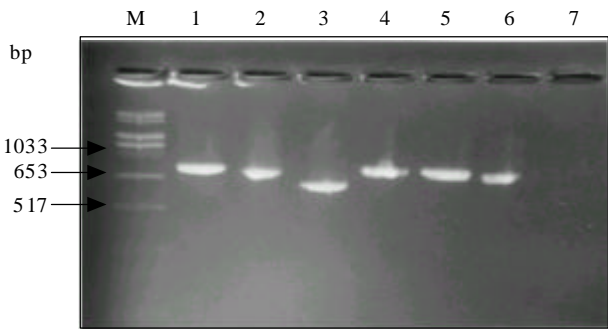


Fig. 1. Agarose gel electrophoresis of samples run after polymerase chain reaction. Lane M: Molecular weight marker sample (Boehringer-Mannheim VI), Lane 1: 16S rRNA control, Lane 2: E. coli control, Lane 3: B. fragilis control, Lane 4-5: Patient sample (positive 16S rRNA), Lane 6: Patient sample (positive E. coli), Lane 7: Negative control.

2) PCR

10 DNA PCR
 45 6 (13%)
 , 6 PCR
 39
 E. coli Bacteroides fragilis primer
 11 (28%), primer
 13 (33%) PCR
 DNA E. coli 33%, 16S ribosomal
 RNA primer 35.5%, Bacteroides fragilis 42%
 (P < 0.05).
 10 2 E. coli Bacteroides
 fragilis 16S rRNA primer
 6
 , E. coli 2 , K. pneumonia 3 ,
 Enterobacter 2 , Bacteroides fragilis beta-hemolytic strep-
 tococci가 1 ,
 Table 2

(5)

SPSS version 8.0 for windows , P-
 0.05

1)

45 Table 2 .
 33 , 12 , 54.2 ,
 35 ,
 10 .
 Acinetobacter가 3 , Entero-
 bacter가 5 , E. coli K. pneumoniae가 1
 . 50% 1 ,
 1 , 1
 PCR 14 10 (76.9%)
 . 28 DNA

3) PCR

DNA primer 19 11
 (57.9%) 26 1 (3.8%)가
 가
 (Fisher exact test,
 P < 0.0001, RR=19.94, 2.83 < RR < 140.70).
 Table 3, 4, 5 PCR
 DNA primer 19 14 (73.6%)
 26 3 (11.5%)가 37.8%(17)
 , DNA primer
 14 10 (76.9%) 3 1 (33.3%)가
 . 28 DNA

Table 2. Data of enrolled patients

Group	Age (yr)	Diagnosis or injury	Organisms in blood culture	E. coli	16S rRNA	B. fragilis	Outcome	Concomitant wound infection
Septic	57	Systemic lupus erythematosus	Beta-hemolytic streptococcus	-	+	-	Survived	
Septic	76	Rectal cancer, pneumonia		-	-	-	Survived	
Septic	53	Primary peritonitis		+	+	+	Died	Acinetobacter baumannii
Septic	55	ARF & encephalopathy		+	+	+	Died	
Septic	70	Bile duct cancer		-	-	-	Survived	E. coli
Septic	63	GB cancer	K. pneumonia, candida	+	+	+	Died	
Septic	66	Hemoperitoneum, MI, DM		+	+	+	Survived	
Septic	64	Cerebral infarction & pneumonia	Enterob.aerogenes, K. pneumoniae	-	+	+	Died	
Septic	48	Pancreatic cancer		+	+	+	Died	
Septic	67	Cholangitis, ARF, ARDS	Enterob. aerogenes,	+	+	+	Survived	Acinetobacter baumannii
Septic	43	Burn 30%		-	-	-	Survived	Enterobacter cloacae
Trauma	23	MT with cerebral contusion		-	-	-	Survived	
Trauma	34	Retroperitoneal hematoma		-	-	-	Survived	
Trauma	21	Multiple Fx &, hemothorax		-	-	-	Survived	
Septic	48	Burn 50%		+	+	+	Died	Enterobacter cloacae
Trauma	50	MT & hemoperitoneum		-	-	-	Survived	
Septic	43	Obstructive jaundice, Cholangitis, ARF		-	-	-	Survived	
Septic	69	Rectal cancer		-	-	-	Survived	Enterobacter aerogenes
Septic	69	Colon perforation	E.coli, K. pneumoniae Flavobacterium	+	+	+	Died	Enterobacter, cloacae, K. pneumoniae
Septic	76	Cholangitis		-	-	-	Survived	
Septic	81	GB empyema		-	-	-	Survived	
Septic	67	Klatskin tumor & ARDS		+	+	+	Died	Enterobacter. Acinetobacter S. aureus
Trauma	51	Traumatic Hemoperitoneum		+	+	+	Survived	Acinetobacter baumannii
Septic	13	Intestinal obstruction		-	-	-	Survived	
Septic	75	Rectal cancer		+	+	+	Died	
Septic	60	Intestinal obstruction		-	-	-	Survived	
Septic	18	Intestinal obstruction		-	+	-	SurvivedS	
Trauma	64	Traumatic hemoperitoneum, liver cirrhosis		-	-	-	Survived	
Septic	72	COPD, CHF, Pneumonia		+	+	+	Died	Acinetobacter baumannii
Trauma	34	MT		-	-	-	Survived	
Septic	53	ARDS, ARF		+	+	+	Died	K. pneumoniae
Septic	17	MT & Panperitonitis		-	-	-	Survived	
Septic	52	Bile duct cancer		-	-	-	Died	Acinetobacter baumannii
Septic	60	CRF, ARDS, Pneumonia		-	+	-	Died	Acinetobacter baumannii, S. aureus, Enterobacter
Septic	17	Traumatic peritonitis		-	-	-	Survived	
Septic	74	Cerebral infarction & pneumonia		-	-	-	Died	
Septic	67	s-SAH & ARDS		-	-	-	Died	
Septic	74	Pneumonia		-	-	-	Survived	Acinetobacter baumannii
Septic	45	Pneumonia		-	-	-	Survived	Enterobacter cloacae
Trauma	49	MT (MRF, Hemothorax)		-	-	-	Survived	
Trauma	65	MT (MRF, Hemothorax)		-	-	-	Survived	
Septic	67	SLE, CHF		-	-	-	Survived	
Trauma	26	Traumatic hemoperitoneum & brain death		+	+	+	Died	
Septic	72	Mesenteric infarction E. coli, Bacteroides		+	+	+	Died	
Septic	71	Low GI bleeding		-	-	-	Survived	

COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; MT = multiple trauma; CHF = congestive heart failure; ARDS = adult respiratory distress syndrome; ARF = acute renal failure; CRF = chronic renal failure; GB = gall bladder; MRF = multiple rib fracture; s-SAH = subacute subarachnoid hemorrhage; MI = myocardial infarction; GI = gastrointestinal.

Table 3. PCR data for the positive bacterial translocation

Group	Age	Diagnosis or injury	Organisms in blood culture	E. coli	16S rRNA	B. fragilis	Outcome	Admission days
Septic								
1	57	systemic lupus erythematosis	beta-hemolytic streptococci	-	+	-	Survived	36
2	53	Primary peritonitis		+	+	+	died	51
3	55	ARF with encephalopathy		+	+	+	died	30
4	63	GB cancer	K. pneumonia, Candida	+	+	+	died	32
5	66	Hemoperitoneum,MI, DM		+	+	+	survived	30
6	64	Cerebral infarction & pneumonia	Enterobacter aerogenes, K. pneumoniae	-	+	+	died	21
7	48	Pancreatic cancer		+	+	+	died	25
8	67	Cholangitis, ARF, ARDS	Enterobacter aerogenes,	+	+	+	survived	30
9	48	Burn 50%		+	+	+	died	20
10	69	Colon perforation	E. coli, K. pneumoniae	+	+	+	died	42
11	67	Klatskin tumor & ARDS		+	+	+	died	26
12	75	Rectal cancer		+	+	+	died	20
13	18	Intestinal obstruction		-	+	-	survived	12
14	72	COPD, CHF, Pneumonia		+	+	+	died	5
15	53	ARDS, ARF		+	+	+	died	50
16	60	CRF, ARDS, Pneumonia		-	+	-	died	27
17	72	Mesenteric infarction	E. coli, Bacteroides spp.	+	+	+	died	2
Trauma								
1	51	Traumatic hemoperitoneum		+	+	+	survived	30
2	26	Truamatic hemoperitoneum & brain death		+	+	+	died	10

COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CHF = congestive heart failure; ARDS = adult respiratory distress syndrome; ARF = acute renal failure; CRF = chronic renal failure; GB = gall bladder; MI = myocardial infarction.

Table 4. Results of PCR and Blood culture data for all patients

Group	PCR + (%) with Primer for				Positive blood culture (%)
	No.	E. coli	16S rRNA	B. fragilis	
Control	10	0	0	0	0
ICU patients					
Sepsis	35	13 (37.1%)	17 (48.6%)	14 (40.0%)	6 (17.0%)
Multiple trauma	10	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	0 (0%)
Total	45	15 (33.3%)	19 (42.2%)	16 (35.5%)	6 (13.3%)

primer 3 1 가 (P < 0.003). Table 4
 0.003). E. coli primer 가 Bacteroides primer
 74%, B. fragilis primer 81% DNA primer PCR 가
 PCR 12% 14% 가 .

Table 5. Data from blood culture and PCR test

	PCR	Cases	MOF* (%)	Death (%)
Blood culture	Positive (n=6)			
	Positive	6	4 (67)	4 (67)
	Negative	0	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Negative (n=39)			
	Positive	13	7 (53.8)	10 (77)
	Negative	26	1 (3.8)	3 (12)

*MOF = multiple organ failure.

Table 6. Comparison of clinical data in survival and death cases

	PCR	Survival (n=28)	Death (n=17)	P-value
E. coli	+	3	12	0.00
	-	25	5	
16S rRNA	+	5	14	0.00
	-	23	3	
B. fragilis	+	3	13	0.00
	-	25	4	

4)

Table 6

E. coli, 16s rRNA B. fragilis

가

(Stepwise Logistic regression analysis)

가

가

(13)

(endotoxin)

가

,(5,10-12) Sori

(tagging) E. coli

E. coli

. PCR
DNA

DNA

.(3,9)

가

가

.(14)

가

10 ,

3 ,

3

29

35

48%

10

20%

Kale (15)

가

PCR

(10,16)

41%

82%

E. coli, Streptococcus faecalis, Enterobacter, Acinetobacter, Bacteroides
(3,10,16)
Bacteroides

PCR

Bacteroides

DNA

(3)

20%

56%

가

,(10,15)

60 80%

.(12)

20%

PCR

가

.(17)

13%

Kane

(14%)(6)

Kane (2)

PCR

Southern blotting

0.3 ml

10 100

Yamashita (3)

100 fg

chromosomal DNA

PCR

B. fragilis

PCR

PCR

(quality)

(quantity)

가

,(6)

(13%)

PCR (33 36%)

(11) (18) (19) (18)

(20) (10,17) (7) (18)

(6,21) (10,17)

(22)

1987 Cerra 가 (24)

E. coli B. fragilis (14,24)

B. fragilis가

가 (25)가

(26,27) Lemaire (28)

PCR 58% 가

Ryan (29) cardiopulmonary bypass 가 32%

가 Kane (6) PCR 가

가 32%

가

10 25%

50 70%가

(23,27) Benoit (30) 가

60%

PCR 57.9%가 3.8%

가

PCR 73.6% 11.5%가

37.8%

PCR 76.9%가

PCR 74% (E. coli) 81% (B. fragilis) (12% 14%)

DNA

PCR E. coli, B. fragilis가 가

가

DNA PCR

PCR 가

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