Quantification of the intestinal load of a targeted set of resistance genes to Monitor Antibiotic Resistance in paediatric transplant patients - qMAR



MARIE SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE INDIVIDUAL FELLOWSHIPS - H2020-MSCA-IF-2017



Background



- Digestion and metabolism
- Development and activation of the immune system
- Production of neurotransmitters (affect behavior and cognitive function)
- Protection against pathogenic organisms

Disruption of the microbiome:

- Affects development
- Raises chances of pathogenic infections





Background

Infant transplant patients:

- Are in a state of immunosuppression
- Take extensive amounts of antibiotics

Antibiotic usage:

- Disrupts the microbiomeDrives resistance
- Bacterial resistance:
 - Public health concern (frequent re-admission)
 - Risk of outbreaks with MDROs
 - Load of resistance predictive of pathogenic infections





Background

Personalized medicine:

- Relies on biomarkers
- Limits trial and error
- Leads to better clinical outcomes

Biomarkers:

- Genetic fragments are most sensitive
- qPCR is a highly sensitive tool to detect genetic fragments



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Aim and Objectives

- Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions
- Aim: determining biomarkers that could be used in personalized medicine approaches in order to improve on the clinical outcome of paediatric transplant patients

Objectives:

- To collect samples from paediatric transplant patients using non-invasive procedures
- To track and quantify the antibiotic resistance genes over time using qPCR
- To determine associations between clinical interventions, the resistome, and clinical outcome

Methodology

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Obtaining rectal swabs from infant transplant patients Each patient will be tracked for 1 year

Detecting resistant isolates

Samples will be grown on selective media

Determining the relative load of resistance genes by qPCR

Focus on $bla_{\text{CTX-M}}$, $bla_{\text{OXA-1}}$, $bla_{\text{OXA-48}}$, bla_{VIM} , aacA3, and aadA6 gene families

Collecting and monitoring patient data

Determining statistical associations between clinical interventions, bacterial resistance, and clinical outcome

Expected Output

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- "The Use of qPCR as a Tool for Monitoring the Resistome among Paediatric Transplant Patients"
- The Effect of "X" on the Resistome among Paediatric Transplant Patients (where X represents a specific medical intervention)"
- "The "X" Load of "Y" in the Gut Microbiome of Paediatric Transplant Patients increases the Chances of "Z" (where X is the load quantified by qPCR, Y is a specific gene(s), and Z is a specific adverse effect)"

Preparing the Proposal

Process



Process

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Process

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Tips



- □ Guidelines are not suggestions, make sure to stick to them
- □ Become an expert in what you are writing about
- □ Have a solid literature review and methodology
- □ Always highlight the innovative nature of the project
- □ Highlight the benefits of this project to everyone
- □ Have a detailed action plan and proper division of work packages
- Convince the reviewers that you, the team, and the institution are able to complete this project
- Convince the reviewers that you will properly disseminate the results and will be able to publish well
- □ Start preparations several months before submitting
- □ Follow the advise of knowledgeable people
- □ Be patient! The process takes time

