

# THE RISK OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE FROM LOW-LEVEL ANTIBIOTIC EXPOSURE IN DIET

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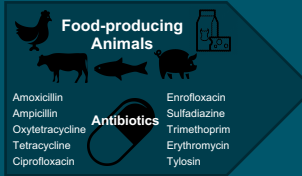


## INTRODUCTION

- A wide range of **antibiotics** have been widely used in the rearing of **agricultural animals**.
- **Extremely limited information is available** on the antibiotic residues in animal products and the **adverse impact that consistent low levels of antibiotics** might have on human body as well as its microbiome.
- The study aim was to **estimate the possible antibiotic concentration on humans are exposed to thought their diets** using the concentration of antibiotics in animal products and water, and online survey data of dietary habits.

## METHODOLOGY

### Prioritization



### Online Survey

48-hour recall + Food Frequency questionnaire

### Chemical Analysis

LTPE\* + LC-MS/MS + Validations

\*Low-Temperature Partitioning Extraction

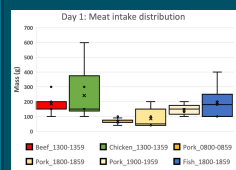
### Analysis

- Dietary habits
- Antibiotic concentration in foods and drinks
- AMR Risk Model

## RESULTS & DISCUSSION

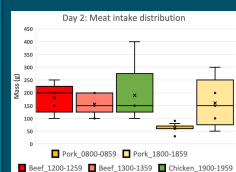
### Diet Survey

- Different meat consumption trends were observed from the survey (n = 51).
- Most consumed meat types are:



#### Day1

Breakfast= Pork  
Lunch= Chicken  
Dinner= Fish



#### Day2

Breakfast= Pork  
Lunch= Beef  
Dinner= Chicken

### Antibiotic Profiles

- Target antibiotics were detected from the triplicates of 34 food and drink samples.

Antibiotics	TMDI* (µg/person/day; ECFA)	ADI** (µg/kg; ECFA)	LOD (µg/L)	LOQ (µg/L)	R2
Amoxicillin	31.0	2.0	10.3	31.3	0.9995
Ampicillin	31.0	2.0	11.0	33.4	0.9995
Oxytetracycline	370.0	30.0	8.50	25.9	0.9997
Tetracycline	370.0	30.0	10.9	33.2	0.9995
Ciprofloxacin	2.0	8.93	27.1	0.9996	
Enrofloxacin	2.0	11.7	35.5	0.9994	
Sulfadiazine	87.5	50.0	8.32	25.2	0.9997
Trimethoprim	4.2	12.5	38.0	0.9991	
Erythromycin	27500.0	700.0	5.75	17.4	0.9999
Tylosin	290.0	30.0	10.0	30.4	0.9996

- 12 out of 34 products had exceeded ADI\* antibiotic concentration.

Product Type	Product Name	Average Weight (g)	Penicillin (µg)	Fluoroquinolone (µg)
Minced	200	322.3	126.6	
	Rump	150	155.1	197.8
	Sirloin	200	128.2	131.9
	Ribeye	150	134.9	237.3
Burger Patty	200	141.7	289.3	
	Thigh	200	307.0	
Chicken	Breast	250	352.3	
	Drumstick	150	210.5	
Pork	Ham	90	214.9	
	Sausage	80		439.8
Salami	70	480.7		295.4
	Semi-skimmed milk	180	136.8	

\*ADI= Acceptable Daily Intake

### Antibiotic Intake Estimation

- Estimated Daily Intake (EDI; FDA, 2021) formula was modified to our study to calculate antibiotic intake from each meal (Estimated Meal Intake; EMI).

$$EMI = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{\text{Antibiotic Concentration}_i \times \text{Portion Size}_i}{N} \right)}{f}$$

where,  
 $n$  = Total number of foods in which antibiotic "x" can be found  
 $\text{Portion Size}_i$  = Average portion size for food "i"  
 $\text{Concentration}_i$  = Concentration of the substance "x" in food "i"  
 $f$  = Frequency = Number of eating occasions of food "i" over "N" meals in during the survey  
 $N$  = Number of meals  
 $\text{Volume}_i$  = Average volume of drinks + Average volume of meal + Average gut size (60ml)

#### Day1

- Breakfast (Pork)**  
 - AMOX\* (141.3 µg/ml)  
 - ENR\* (64.2 µg/ml)

- Lunch (Chicken)**  
 - AMOX (399.4 µg/ml)

- Dinner (Fish)**  
 < ADI

#### Day2

- Breakfast (Pork)**  
 - AMOX (132.5 µg/ml)  
 - ENR (80.3 µg/ml)

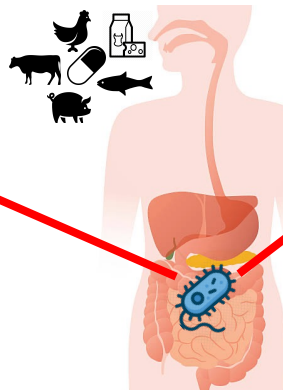
- Lunch (Beef)**  
 - AMOX (170.7 µg/ml)  
 - AMP\* (193.5 µg/ml)  
 - ENR (194.4 µg/ml)

- Dinner (Chicken)**  
 - AMOX (408.1 µg/ml)

\*AMOX= Amoxicillin; AMP= Ampicillin; ENR= Enrofloxacin

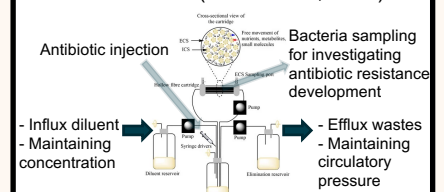
## CONCLUSION

1. Amoxicillin, Ampicillin and Enrofloxacin were calculated as residues which could impact the gut microbiome via diet.
2. High potential of developing antimicrobial resistance because the calculated antibiotic concentration outcomes are found within the range of MICs of *E. coli* reported on the EUCAST (2022) MIC database.



## FUTURE WORK

Simulating the diet habit results by exposing human gut bacteria to the calculated antibiotic concentrations at each meal using Hollow Fibre Infection Model (Maitra et al., 2021)



## REFERENCES

- EUCAST (2022). MIC EUCAST. [online] mic.eucast.org. Available at: [https://mic.eucast.org/search?search%5Bmethod%5D=mic&search%5Bantibiotic%5D=1&search%5Bspecies%5D=261&search%5Bdisk\\_content%5D=1&search%5Blimit%5D=50](https://mic.eucast.org/search?search%5Bmethod%5D=mic&search%5Bantibiotic%5D=1&search%5Bspecies%5D=261&search%5Bdisk_content%5D=1&search%5Blimit%5D=50) [Accessed 26 Apr. 2022].
- FDA (2021). Guidance for Industry: Estimating Dietary Intake of Substances in Food. [online] U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Available at: <https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/guidance-industry-estimating-dietary-intake-substances-food> [Accessed 26 Apr. 2022].
- Maitra, A., Solanki, P., Sadouki, Z., McHugh, T.D. and Kloprogge, F. (2021). Improving the Drug Development Pipeline for Mycobacteria: Modelling Antibiotic Exposure in the Hollow Fibre Infection Model. *Antibiotics*, 10(12), p.1515.