

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Antimicrobial resistance patterns of *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from apparently healthy pet cats of Bangladesh

Shanta Das<sup>1</sup> , Ajran Kabir<sup>1</sup> , Chandra Shaker Chouhan<sup>2</sup> , Md. Ahsanul Haque Shahid<sup>1</sup> , Tasmia Habib<sup>1</sup> ,  
Md. Alamgir Kobir<sup>3</sup> , Md. Zawad Hossain<sup>1</sup> , Marzia Rahman<sup>1</sup> , K. H. M. Nazmul Hussain Nazir<sup>1</sup> 

<sup>1</sup>Department of Microbiology and Hygiene, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, Bangladesh

<sup>2</sup>Department of Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, Bangladesh

<sup>3</sup>Department of Anatomy and Histology, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, Bangladesh

### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** This study sought to determine the occurrence, molecular identification, antimicrobial-resistant trends, and gene distribution of *Staphylococcus aureus* in pet cats and their owners' hand swabs.

**Materials and Methods:** From different places and clinics in Mymensingh and Dhaka, 168 pet cat samples and 42 hand swab samples from cat owners were obtained. The organisms were scrutinized by assessing the outcomes using conventional and molecular techniques. The disc diffusion technique was applied to find the resistance pattern against 12 antibiotics, and genes were discovered by targeting specific genes using PCR.

**Results:** The occurrence of pathogenic *S. aureus* in pet cats was 7.74%, while it was 9.50% in pet owners' hand swabs, and 25.0% of the pet owner's hand swabs contained these genes. *Staphylococcus aureus* was utterly resistant to amoxicillin, ampicillin, cefixime, erythromycin, and imipenem in both pet cat and hand swabs of pet owner samples. All *S. aureus* isolates had a multi-drug-resistant phenotype, and 1 from pet cats (O19) and 1 from pet owner hand swabs (H9) were resistant to all 12 antibiotics in the 7 antimicrobial classes. Several antibiotic-resistance genes were detected by PCR.

**Conclusion:** The study confirmed multidrug-resistant pathogenic *S. aureus* in pet cats and their owners in Bangladesh, indicating a major health risk to both people and cats. Thus, a holistic and integrated one-health approach between veterinary and medical specialists is needed to mitigate the global distribution of these zoonotic antibiotic-resistant *S. aureus* strains.

### ARTICLE HISTORY

Received July 08, 2023

Revised July 29, 2023

Accepted July 31, 2023

Published September 30, 2023

### KEYWORDS

Pet cat; *S. aureus*; PCR; AMR; MDR



© The authors. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>)

### Introduction

*Staphylococcus aureus*, a commensal microorganism of animal and human microbial populations, is common in the respiratory system and skin [1]. *Staphylococcus aureus* may survive for a long time on hands and surfaces after initial exposure [2] and can act as an opportunistic pathogen in immune-compromised individuals [3]. It can trigger an assortment of infections, such as food poisoning, skin diseases, wound colonization, respiratory tract infections, and uniquely induced clotting [4,5].

The rise of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) among numerous pathogens poses an imminent danger to public

health. The terrifying effects of AMR are a matter of concern for governments worldwide. AMR poses a threat to modern medicine's existence. As a result, common diseases or traumas can kill humans. AMR is also crucial to zoonosis control and prevention [6]. Indiscriminate use of antibiotics in animals raises the danger of drug-resistant zoonotic diseases, which are increasing rapidly among animals and humans [6].

Currently, methicillin- and vancomycin-resistant strains of *S. aureus* (MRSA and VRSA, respectively) have emerged as prevalent in clinical and community settings. MRSA constitutes the most prominent antibiotic-resistant pathogen, prompting dangerous, and challenging infections to treat

**Correspondence** K. H. M. Nazmul Hussain Nazir ✉ [nazir@bau.edu.bd](mailto:nazir@bau.edu.bd) 🏢 Department of Microbiology and Hygiene, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, Bangladesh.

**How to cite:** Das S, Kabir A, Chouhan CS, Shahid MAH, Habib T, Kobir MA, et al. Antimicrobial resistance patterns of *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from apparently healthy pet cats of Bangladesh. J Adv Vet Anim Res 2023; 10(3):545–553.

[7,8]. VRSA is a serious threat to be concerned about, as vancomycin is frequently considered a last-resort antimicrobial for addressing MRSA infections [9].

Companion animals become people's closest friends because they share an emotional bond with their owners while representing their social standards and physical well-being. According to the American Pet Products Association, 68% of American homes had a pet in 2016, of which around 90 million were dogs and 94 million were cats [10]. A random survey of 2,980 United Kingdom households in 2007 indicated that 31% of households had cats [11]. In Bangladesh, petting animals was not so popular a few years ago. However, petting animals, particularly cats and dogs, is becoming well-accepted in the country's larger cities, especially for children's and owners' emotional and social status [12].

This trend has exposed the potential risk that these companion animals can spread zoonotic infections such as *S. aureus* [13]. MRSA has become a serious threat to veterinary practices because pets can be a repository for human MRSA infections, and hospital MRSA cases have increased dramatically during the last 10 years [14]. Previous studies have revealed that circulating MRSA clones in pets such as cats and dogs are comparable to those found in people, specifically hospital-acquired clones [14]. Additionally, MRSA can be transferred between companion animals and their owners [15].

The close contact between cats and humans in domestic settings provides ample opportunities for transmitting and exchanging these antibiotic-resistant bacteria. While MRSA and VRSA have been extensively studied in human populations, their presence in animals, particularly domestic cats and their owners, has received comparatively less attention [7]. To our best knowledge, so far in Bangladesh, no detailed research has been done on identifying zoonotic strains of *S. aureus* and their resistance gene detection in cats and owners. In light of these considerations, the current work aimed to examine the occurrence and molecular identification of *S. aureus* in pet cats and owners and determine their AMR patterns and molecular detection of antibiotic resistance genes.

## Materials and Methods

### Ethical approval

The study was carried out in line with the Animal Welfare and Experimental Ethics Committee guidelines at Bangladesh Agricultural University. The samples were obtained after getting the appropriate consent from cat owners and explaining the study's objective [Approval No.: AWEEC/BAU/2019(51)].

### Sample collection and study period

Overall, 42 households were randomly selected from diverse locations and clinics in Dhaka and Mymensingh districts, where all the pet cats' oral swab samples ( $n = 168$ ) and their owners' hand swabs ( $n = 42$ ) were included in this study. The microbiological study was conducted at BAU's Department of Microbiology and Hygiene, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Mymensingh-2202, from January 2019 to June 2020.

### Culture, Gram staining, and biochemical confirmation of *S. aureus*

The organisms were initially enriched in the nutrient broth. Selected media, such as mannitol salt (HiMedia, India) agar, were used to isolate *S. aureus*. Selected colonies were subjected to several biochemical tests, including the basic sugar fermentation test (dextrose, sucrose, maltose, lactose, mannitol), the coagulase test, and the catalase test, based on their observable cultural and Gram staining features.

### Extraction of genomic DNA and PCR

The genomic DNA of biochemically positive *S. aureus* isolates was extracted using a simple boiling approach [16]. One colony of each isolate was inoculated into 200  $\mu$ l of distilled water and then boiled for 10 min. Subsequently, the specimens were placed on ice for a few minutes to induce cold shock and then centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 10 min. The supernatant was retrieved and utilized as a DNA template in a PCR reaction. Table 1 lists the primers adapted to the current study. Previously isolated *S. aureus* from our lab was used as a positive control [2], and PCR water was used as a negative control in this study. PCR products were resolved on a 1.5% agarose gel, stained with ethidium bromide, and photographed and viewed under UV light using a gel documentation system.

### Determination of the antimicrobial profile

Twelve commonly used antibiotics (HiMedia, India) for cats were selected to determine the antibiotic susceptibility profile. All the positive *S. aureus* isolates were tested for antibiotic susceptibility using the agar disc diffusion procedure per the guidelines set forth by the Clinical Laboratory and Standards Institute (CLSI) [17]. The antimicrobial assay was done on Mueller-Hinton agar, purchased from a commercial manufacturer (HiMedia, India). The used antimicrobial agents were amoxicillin (AMX, 30  $\mu$ g); erythromycin (E, 15  $\mu$ g); ampicillin (AMP, 10  $\mu$ g); imipenem (IMP, 10  $\mu$ g); cefuroxime (CXM, 30  $\mu$ g); cefotaxime (CTX, 30  $\mu$ g); cefixime (CFM, 5  $\mu$ g); amikacin (AK, 30  $\mu$ g); norfloxacin (NOR, 10  $\mu$ g); chloramphenicol (C, 30  $\mu$ g); ciprofloxacin

**Table 1.** List of primers with sequences used in this study.

Primer name	Gene targeted	Primer sequences (5'–3')	Amplicon size (bp)	Reference
<i>nuc</i> F	<i>nuc</i>	5'-GCG ATT GAT GGT GAT ACG GTC-3'	279	[18]
<i>nuc</i> R		5'-AGC CAA GCC TTG ACG AAC TAA AC-3'		
<i>bla<sub>TEM</sub></i> -F	<i>bla<sub>TEM</sub></i>	5'-CAT TTC CGT GTC GCC CTT AT-3'	793	[19]
<i>bla<sub>TEM</sub></i> -R		5'-TCC ATA GTT GCC TGA CTC CC-3'		
<i>bla<sub>ctx-M</sub></i> -F	<i>bla<sub>CTX-M</sub></i>	5'-ATG TGC AGY ACC AGT AAR GTK ATG GC-3'	593	[19]
<i>bla<sub>ctx-M</sub></i> -R		5'-TGG GTR AAR TAR GIS ACC AGA AYC AGC GG-3'		
<i>bla<sub>SHV2</sub></i> -F	<i>bla<sub>SHV2</sub></i>	5'-TTC GCC TGT GTA TTA TCT CCC TG-3'	854	[20]
<i>bla<sub>SHV2</sub></i> -R		5'-TTA GCG TTG CCA GTG YTC G-3'		
<i>vanA</i> -F2	<i>VanA</i>	5'-AAT GTG CGA AAA ACC TTG CG-3'	677	[21]
<i>vanA</i> -R2		5'-CCG TTT CCT GTA TCC GTC C-3'		
<i>vanB</i> -F2	<i>VanB</i>	5'-GCT CCG CAG CCT GCA TGG A-3'	463	[22]
<i>vanB</i> -R2		5'-ACG ATG CCG CCA TCC TCC T-3'		
<i>vanC1</i> -F	<i>VanC</i>	5'-GAA AGA CAA CAG GAA GAC CGC-3'	796	[22]
<i>vanC1</i> -R		5'-TCG CAT CAC AAG CAC CAA TC-3'		
<i>mecA</i> -F	<i>mecA</i>	5'-AAA ATC GAT GGT AAA GGT TGG-3'	533	[23]
<i>mecA</i> -R		5'-AGT TCT GGC ACT ACC GGA TTT TGC-3'		
<i>mecC</i> -P1	<i>mecC</i>	5'-GAA AAA AAG GCT TAG AAC GCC TC-3'	138	[23]
<i>mecC</i> -P2		5'-GAA GAT CTT TTC CGT TTT CAG C-3'		

(CIP, 5 µg); and azithromycin (AZM, 15 µg). CLSI's zone diameter interpretative standards were used to categorize the outcomes of antimicrobial susceptibility testing as susceptible, intermediate, or resistant. [17]. Our isolates were phenotypically resistant to three or more chemical classes of antibiotics, considered multi-drug resistance (MDR) [2].

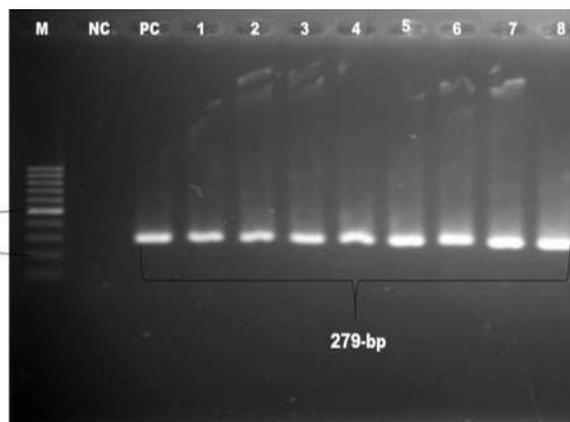
### Resistant gene determination

PCR was then applied to phenotypically positive antimicrobial samples to identify resistant genes. The primers utilized are enumerated in Table 1. Following PCR, the product was depicted as per the procedure described before.

## Results

### Occurrence of *S. aureus* in pet cats and hand swabs of pet owners

On culture, Gram staining, and basic sugar fermentation biochemical assays, 32 of 168 pet cat isolates and 30 of 42 pet owner hand swabs showed positive for *Staphylococcus* spp. These isolates were confirmed as *S. aureus* by the coagulase test and further confirmed by amplifying the *nuc* gene (amplicon size 279 bp), as illustrated in Figure 1. The overall occurrence was 7.74% in pet cat samples and 9.52% in hand swabs of pet owners based on the coagulase test and PCR (Table 2).



**Figure 1.** Identification of *S. aureus* by polymerase chain reaction. Gel electrophoresis showing *nuc* genes amplicons of *S. aureus* (279-bp). In Lanes: M-100 bp DNA ladder (Promega, USA), PC: positive control, NC: negative control, Lanes 1–8: complies with the samples of *S. aureus* showing approximately 279-bp.

### Molecular detection of antibiotic resistance genes from the isolates of pet cats and pet owners' hand swabs

This study screened methicillin-resistance genes, including *mecA* and *mecC*, and vancomycin-resistant genes, including *vanA*, *vanB*, and *vanC*. It was observed that 15.4% of the pet cat isolates were positive for *mecA* genes, whereas 25%

**Table 2.** Occurrence of *S. aureus* from pet cats and pet owners' hand swabs.

No.	Group	No of the total samples	No. of cultural, Gram staining biochemical <i>Staphylococcus</i> spp. positive samples	No. of Coagulase test and <i>nuc</i> - gene positive samples	Occurrence of <i>Staphylococcus</i> spp. (%)	Occurrence of <i>S. aureus</i> (%)
1.	Pet cat	168	32	13	40.62	7.74
2.	Hand swabs of pet owner	42	30	4	13.33	9.52

**Table 3.** Distribution of methicillin and vancomycin resistance genes of *S. aureus* from pet cats and pet owners' hand swabs.

Groups	No. of <i>Nuc</i> -positive samples	No. of resistant genes				
		<i>mecA</i>	<i>vanC</i>	<i>bla</i> <sub>TEM</sub>	<i>bla</i> <sub>CTX-M</sub>	<i>bla</i> <sub>SHV2</sub>
Pet cat	13	2 (15.4%)	2 (15.4%)	5 (38.46%)	2 (15.4%)	4 (30.76%)
Hand swabs of pet owner	4	1 (25.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (25%)	2 (50%)

of this gene was in the hand swabs of their owner. Besides, *bla*<sub>TEM</sub>, *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> and *bla*<sub>SHV2</sub> genes were detected among these isolates described in Table 3. Molecular detection of *mecA*, *vanC*, *bla*<sub>TEM</sub>, *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> and *bla*<sub>SHV2</sub> genes is documented in Figures 2–6, respectively.

#### **Antibiogram profile of *S. aureus* from pet cats and pet owners' hand swabs**

Amoxicillin, ampicillin, cefixime, erythromycin, and imipenem resistance were 100% in both pet cat and hand swabs of pet owner-positive *S. aureus* samples. In samples from pet cats, azithromycin was resistant to 100% and chloramphenicol (61.5%) but sensitive to cefuroxime (76.92%) and amikacin (69.23%) (Fig. 7). Subsequently, hand swabs from pet cat owner samples exhibited 75% resistance to chloramphenicol and azithromycin, whereas they were 75% sensitive to cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, and amikacin and 50% sensitive to cefuroxime and norfloxacin (Fig. 8).

#### **Phenotypic MDR nature of *S. aureus* from pet cats and pet owners' hand swabs**

All positive *S. aureus* were isolated from pet cats, and hand swabs from the pet owner revealed the MDR phenotype. One *S. aureus* was isolated from pet cats (O19), and 1 from hand swabs from the pet owner (H9) showed resistance to all 12 antibiotics of the 7 antimicrobial classes tested in this study (Table 4).

The most prevalent MDR phenotype in *S. aureus* isolated from pet cats was amoxicillin, ampicillin, cefixime, erythromycin, azithromycin, and imipenem (AMX-AMP-CFM-E-AZM-IMP) (100%), followed by amoxicillin, ampicillin, cefixime, erythromycin, azithromycin, imipenem, and chloramphenicol (AMX-AMP-CFM-E-AZM-IMP-C) (61.5%) (Table 4).

In comparison, the most prominent phenotypic resistance pattern among *S. aureus* isolated from pet owners' hand swabs was amoxicillin, ampicillin, cefixime, erythromycin, and imipenem (AMX-AMP-CFM-E-IMP) (100%), followed by amoxicillin, ampicillin, cefixime, erythromycin, azithromycin, imipenem, and chloramphenicol (AMX-AMP-CFM-E-AZM-IMP-C) (75.0%) (Table 4).

#### **Discussion**

The probability of zoonotic pathogens spreading from people to pets has been stated in published research, as pets live adjacent to their respective owners and share comparable surroundings. Since ancient times, pets have significantly transmitted zoonotic pathogens to humans [24]. *Staphylococcus aureus*, an opportunistic pathogen that usually resides in the skin and mucosa of healthy humans and animals, can produce various infections such as food poisoning, skin diseases, wound colonization, and respiratory infections, and has a unique ability to induce clotting [5].

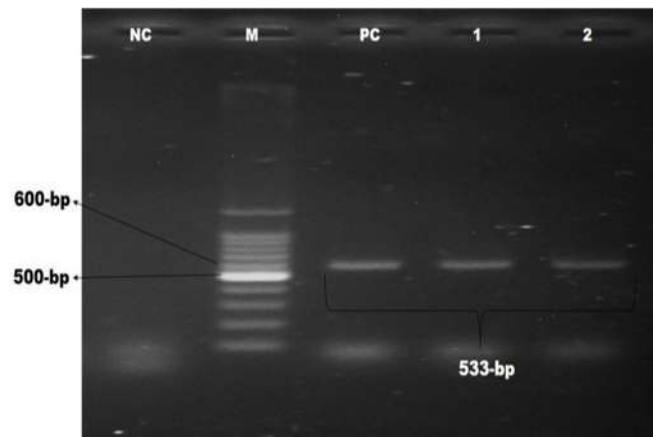
In addition, MRSA is a major concern for public health and veterinary issues associated with the zoonotic bacterium. MRSA usually causes severe infectious disorders such as food poisoning and pustular dermatitis in cats and dogs and severe pyogenic skin and soft tissue infections, food poisoning, pneumonia, otitis media, and endocarditis in humans [25].

MRSA spreads infections from humans to animals via skin infections and other means. Besides, Bangladeshi researchers have found MRSA in the country's dog and cat populations [7,26]. Therefore, a one-health approach is required to combat these zoonotic infections effectively.

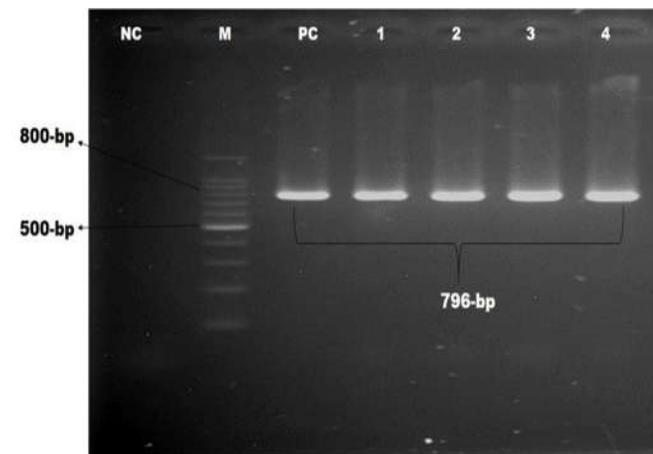
Pathogenic *S. aureus* infections were more common in pet cats (7.74%) but only in 40.62% of samples that were positive for culture, Gram stain, and biochemical in

the present study, which is alarming. Similarly, Bierowiec et al. [3] reported that domestic cats (14.17%) showed a greater prevalence of *S. aureus* than feral cats (8.3%). As a result, pet cats could be considered a major reservoir for pathogenic staphylococci infections, which have a potential risk of being transmitted to humans through zoonotic transmission.

On the contrary, the total number of owners' hand swab isolates in the present study was 9.52% and 13.33% in cultural, Gram-staining, and biochemical-positive samples, which was a little bit higher than the number of humans



**Figure 2.** Identification of MRSA by polymerase chain reaction. Gel electrophoresis showing *mecA* genes amplicons of *S. aureus* (533-bp). In Lanes: M-100 bp DNA ladder (Promega, USA), PC: positive control, NC: negative control, Lanes 1-3: complies with the samples of MRSA showing approximately 533-bp.



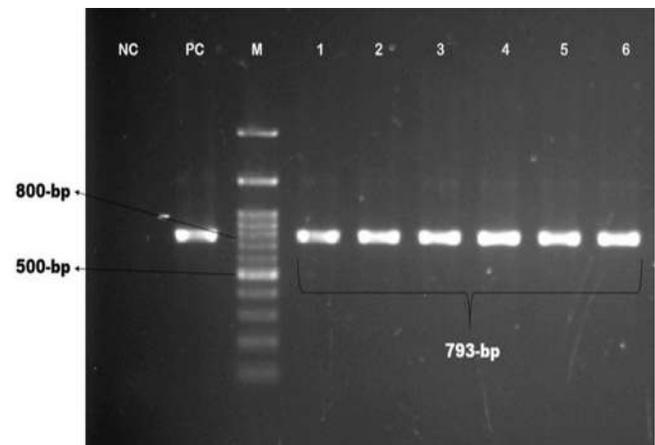
**Figure 3.** Identification of vancomycin-resistant gene of *S. aureus* by polymerase chain reaction. Gel electrophoresis showing *vanC* genes amplicons of *S. aureus* (796-bp). In Lanes: M-100 bp DNA ladder (Promega, USA), PC: positive control, NC: negative control, Lanes 1-4: complies with the samples of VRSA showing approximately 796-bp.

who carried the bacteria in their noses (7.7) [27]. Bierowiec et al. [3] revealed that pet owners are at high risk of being affected by *S. aureus* due to close contact, which justifies the present study's findings. However, the high prevalence of *S. aureus* in owners' hands might be due to exposure to the nose or nasal secretion of the cat or close contact with the cat.

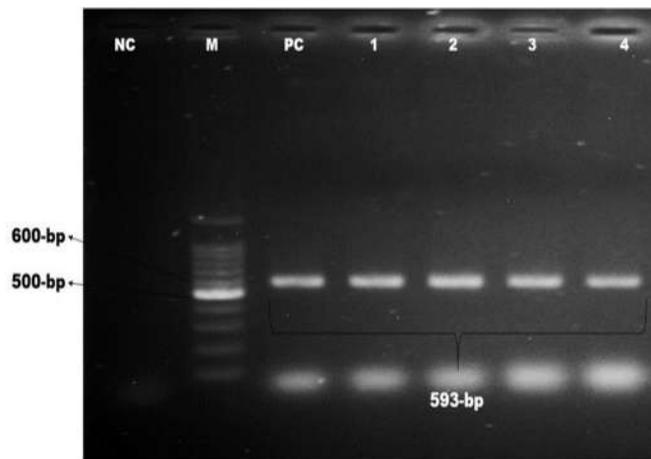
Moreover, all of the isolates recovered from pet cats were found in the oral cavity, implying a higher rate of oral transmission. Abdel-Moein and Samir [27] found a high rate of oral carriage of *S. aureus* in companion animals. As a result, there is a risk of contaminating foods, surroundings, and households by orally shedding microorganisms. These contaminations may occur due to direct interaction with infected animals or indirect contact with contaminated household items. Therefore, this indicates a greater risk of staphylococcal infection from the contaminated materials for people with close contact or pet owners [28].

In the antibiotic sensitivity test, amoxicillin, ampicillin, imipenem, erythromycin, and cefixime were fully resistant to the isolated *S. aureus* isolates. This was most likely due to the widespread usage of these antimicrobials in pet animals as a treatment. Cefuroxime was almost sensitive to both samples in the investigation, which was a favorable indicator because cefuroxime is the most effective antibiotic against *S. aureus* in cat therapy [29,30]. All were found to have almost identical antibiogram profiles. We also found that all *S. aureus* isolates were MDR based on antibiogram profiles, which is critical.

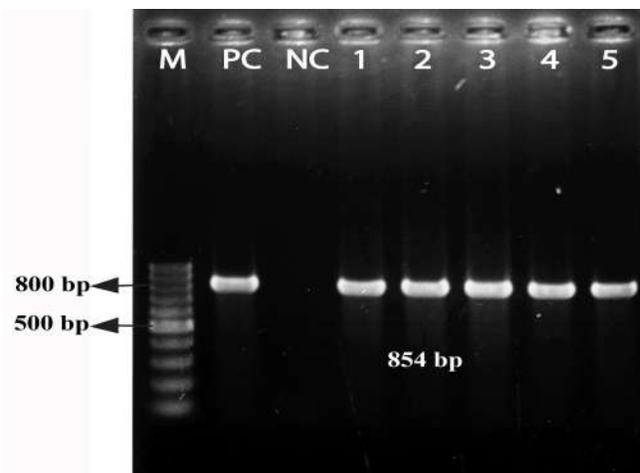
This study also investigated the distribution of bacterial resistance genes in *S. aureus* isolates. There were 15.4% of



**Figure 4.** Identification of  $\beta$ -lactamases-producing *S. aureus* by polymerase chain reaction. Gel electrophoresis showing *bla<sub>TEM</sub>* genes amplicons of *S. aureus* (793-bp). In Lanes: M-100 bp DNA ladder (Promega, USA), PC: positive control, NC: negative control, Lanes 1-6: complies with the samples of  $\beta$ -lactamases-producing *S. aureus* showing approximately 793-bp.



**Figure 5.** Identification of  $\beta$ -lactamases-producing *S. aureus* by polymerase chain reaction. Gel electrophoresis showing *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> genes amplicons of *S. aureus* (593-bp). In Lanes: M-100 bp DNA ladder (Promega, USA), PC: positive control, NC: negative control, Lanes 1–4: complies with the samples of  $\beta$ -lactamases-producing *S. aureus* showing approximately 593-bp.



**Figure 6.** Identification of  $\beta$ -lactamases-producing *S. aureus* by polymerase chain reaction. Gel electrophoresis showing *bla*<sub>SHV-2</sub> genes amplicons of *S. aureus* (854-bp). In Lanes: M-100 bp DNA ladder (Promega, USA), PC: positive control, NC: negative control, Lanes 1–5: complies with the samples of  $\beta$ -lactamases-producing *S. aureus* showing approximately 854-bp.

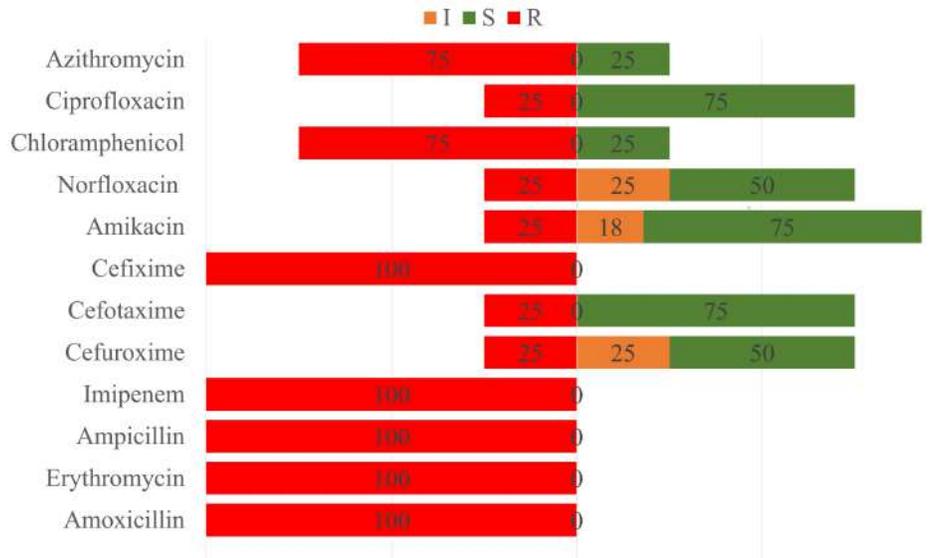


**Figure 7.** Antibiotic susceptibility patterns of pet cat *S. aureus* isolates.

the pet cat isolates positive for *mecA* and *vanC* genes, while 25% of the genes were in the hand swabs of their owner. However, no isolates tested positive for the *mecC*, *vanA*, or *vanB* genes. On the other hand,  $\beta$ -lactamases-producing genes were also screened, where *bla*<sub>TEM</sub> positive isolates were 38.46% and 25%, *bla*<sub>CTXM</sub> positive isolates were 15.4% and 25%, and *bla*<sub>SHV-2</sub> positive isolates were 30.76% and 50% in pet cats and owners' hands, respectively. The presence of these genes confirmed  $\beta$ -lactamases-producing

*S. aureus*. The presence of five genes in our isolates O11, O19, and H9 indicates that these isolates may produce extended-lactamases and be resistant to vancomycin and methicillin [2,19,31,32]. Further research is necessary to corroborate the presence of extended-spectrum beta-lactamases-producing *S. aureus*, VRSA, and MRSA.

Furthermore, all resistance genes were shown to be more prevalent in pet cats than in owners, which could be related to the availability and indiscriminate use of



**Figure 8.** Antibiotic susceptibility patterns of owners hand swab *S. aureus* isolates.

**Table 4.** Distribution of *S. aureus* antibiotic profiles and resistance genes from pet cats and pet owners' hand swabs.

Isolate	Resistant phenotypes	Resistant genotype
Antibiotic profiles of isolated <i>S. aureus</i> isolates from pet cats		
O10	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, AZM, IMP, C, CIP	N/A
O11	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, AZM, IMP	<i>bla</i> <sub>TEM</sub> , <i>bla</i> <sub>CTX-M</sub> , <i>bla</i> <sub>SHV2</sub> , <i>mecA</i> , <i>vanC</i>
O12	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, AZM, IMP, C	N/A
O16	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, AZM, IMP, C	<i>bla</i> <sub>TEM</sub> , <i>bla</i> <sub>SHV2</sub>
O17	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, AZM, IMP, NOR,	<i>bla</i> <sub>TEM</sub> , <i>bla</i> <sub>SHV2</sub>
O19	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, AZM, IMP, C, CXM, CTX, NOR, CIP, AK	<i>bla</i> <sub>TEM</sub> , <i>bla</i> <sub>CTX-M</sub> , <i>bla</i> <sub>SHV2</sub> , <i>mecA</i> , <i>vanC</i>
O21	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, AZM, IMP, CTX, CIP	N/A
O22	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, AZM, IMP, AK, NOR	<i>bla</i> <sub>TEM</sub>
O23	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, AZM, IMP, C	N/A
O24	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, AZM, IMP, C	N/A
O28	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, AZM, IMP, C, CIP	N/A
O34	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, AZM, IMP, C, CTX, NOR	N/A
O37	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, AZM, IMP, CTX	N/A
Antibiotic profiles of isolated <i>S. aureus</i> isolates from pet cats owners hand swabs		
H8	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, IMP	N/A
H9	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, IMP, AZM, C, CXM, CTX, NOR, CIP, AK	<i>bla</i> <sub>TEM</sub> , <i>bla</i> <sub>CTX-M</sub> , <i>bla</i> <sub>SHV2</sub> , <i>mecA</i> , <i>vanC</i>
H17	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, IMP, AZM, C	N/A
H22	AMX, AMP, CFM, E, IMP, AZM, C, CXM	N/A

O = oral, H = hand, AMX = amoxicillin, E = erythromycin, AMP = ampicillin, IMP = imipenem, CXM = cefuroxime, CTX = cefotaxime, CFM = cefixime, AK = amikacin, NOR = norfloxacin, C = chloramphenicol, CIP = ciprofloxacin, AZM = azithromycin.

antibiotics in pet cats. Antibiotic-resistant *S. aureus* strains pose a global public health concern [33–36]. This is also alarming because nearly all antibiotics given to cats are

prescribed in human medicine. And those resistance genes can be transmitted down to the following generations of bacteria via vertical gene transfer and shared among

various bacterial populations. As a result, the findings of this study are crucial for pet cats and humans because they demonstrate the incidence of antibiotic-resistant *S. aureus*, a global zoonotic and public health concern.

## Conclusion

According to our findings, *S. aureus* was commonly found on pets and owners' hands. Antibiotic resistance was detected in many isolates, and these bacteria could potentially transmit resistance to their owners. Multidrug-resistant staphylococci were shown to be spread mostly through oral transmission in this investigation. Again, methicillin- and vancomycin-resistant genes were detected by PCR, which increases the chances of MRSA and VRSA among the pet population. Therefore, a comprehensive and integrated one-health approach, including public health and veterinary specialists, must combat the zoonotic transmission of antibiotic-resistant *S. aureus* between pets and their owners.

## List of abbreviations

BAU, Bangladesh Agricultural University; MDR, Multi-Drug Resistance; AMR, Antimicrobial Resistance; MRSA, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; VRSA, Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*.

## Acknowledgment

We want to thank the cat owners for their support and the Department of Microbiology and Hygiene for allowing us to conduct this research work.

## Conflict of interest

There is no conflict of interest.

## Authors' contributions

Conceptualization, SD and AK; methodology, SD, AK, CSC, MAHS, TH, MAK, and MZH; formal analysis, CSC; writing—original draft preparation, SD, AK, and CSC, MAK; writing—review and editing, KHMNHN, and MR; supervision, KHMNHN, and MR; All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

## References

- [1] Gibson JF, Pidwill GR, Carnell OT, Surewaard BG, Shamarina D, Sutton JA. Commensal bacteria augment *Staphylococcus aureus* infection by inactivation of phagocyte-derived reactive oxygen species. *PLoS Path* 2021; 17(9):e1009880; <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1009880>
- [2] Shahid AH, Nazir KHMNH, El Zowalaty ME, Kabir A, Sarker SA, Siddique MP. Molecular detection of vancomycin and methicillin resistance in *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from food processing environments. *One Health* 2021; 13:100276; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.onehlt.2021.100276>
- [3] Bierowiec K, Płoneczka-Janeczko K, Rypuła K. Is the colonisation of *Staphylococcus aureus* in pets associated with their close contact with owners? *PLoS One* 2016; 11(5):e0156052; <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0156052>
- [4] Byrd-Bredbenner C, Berning J, Martin-Biggers J, Quick V. Food safety in home kitchens: a synthesis of the literature. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2013; 10:4060–85; <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph10094060>
- [5] Elshabrawy MA, Abouelhag HA, Khairy EA, Marie HS, Hakim AS. Molecular divergence of *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from dogs and cats. *Jordan J Biol Sci* 2020; 13(2):139–44.
- [6] WHO. Zoonoses 2020. WHO, Geneva, Switzerland, 2020. Available via <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/zoonoses>
- [7] Rahman MM, Amin KB, Rahman SMM, Khair A, Rahman M, Hossain A. Investigation of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* among clinical isolates from humans and animals by culture methods and multiplex PCR. *BMC Vet Res* 2018; 14(1):300; <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12917-018-1611-0>
- [8] Imani Fooladi AA, Ashrafi E, Tazandareh SG, Koosha RZ, Rad HS, Amin M. The distribution of pathogenic and toxigenic genes among MRSA and MSSA clinical isolates. *Microb Pathog* 2015; 81:60–6; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.micpath.2015.03.013>
- [9] Chambers HF. The changing epidemiology of *Staphylococcus aureus*? *Emerg Infect Dis* 2001; 7(2):178–82; <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid0702.010204>
- [10] Karin Brulliard SC. How many Americans have pets? An investigation of fuzzy statistics 2019. *Washingtonpost*. Available via <https://www.washingtonpost.com/science/2019/01/31/how-many-americans-have-pets-an-investigation-into-fuzzy-statistics/> (Accessed 01 July 2023).
- [11] Murray JK, Browne WJ, Roberts MA, Whitmarsh A, Gruffydd-Jones TJ. Number and ownership profiles of cats and dogs in the UK. *Vet Rec* 2010; 166(6):163–8; <https://doi.org/10.1136/vr.b4712>
- [12] Robertson ID, Irwin PJ, Lymbery AJ, Thompson RC. The role of companion animals in the emergence of parasitic zoonoses. *Int J Parasitol* 2000; 30(12–13):1369–77; [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0020-7519\(00\)00134-x](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0020-7519(00)00134-x)
- [13] Bhat AH. Bacterial zoonoses transmitted by household pets and as reservoirs of antimicrobial resistant bacteria. *Microbial Pathogenesis* 2021; 155:104891; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.micpath.2021.104891>
- [14] Loeffler A, Lloyd DH. Companion animals: a reservoir for methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in the community? *Epidemiol Infect* 2010; 138(5):595–605; <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0950268809991476>
- [15] Sing A, Tuschak C, Hörmansdorfer S. Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in a family and its pet cat. *N Engl J Med* 2008; 358(11):1200–1; <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMc0706805>
- [16] Mahmud MM, Kabir A, Hossain MZ, Mim SJ, Yeva IJ, Khatun M. First report of *Aliarcobacter cryaerophilus* in ready-to-cook chicken meat samples from super shops in Bangladesh. *J Adv Vet Anim Res* 2023; 10(1):113–7; <https://doi.org/10.5455/javar.2023.j659>
- [17] Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. Twenty-fifth informational supplement in M100-S30. 30th ed. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI), Wayne, PA, pp 58–68, 2020. Available via [clsi.org](https://clsi.org) (Accessed 01 July 2023).
- [18] Kalorey DR, Shanmugam Y, Kurkure NV, Chousalkar KK, Barbudde SB. PCR-based detection of genes encoding virulence determinants in *Staphylococcus aureus* from bovine subclinical mastitis cases. *J Vet Sci* 2007; 8(2):151–4; <https://doi.org/10.4142/jvs.2007.8.2.151>
- [19] Islam MS, Sobur MA, Rahman S, Ballah FM, Levy S, Siddique MP. Detection of bla(TEM), bla(CTX-M), bla(CMY), and bla(SHV) genes among extended-spectrum beta-lactamase-producing *Escherichia*

- coli* isolated from migratory birds travelling to Bangladesh. *Microb Ecol* 2022; 83(4):942–50; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00248-021-01803-x>
- [20] Hasman H, Mevius D, Veldman K, Olesen I, Aarestrup FM. Beta-lactamases among extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-resistant *Salmonella* from poultry, poultry products and human patients in the Netherlands. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2005; 56(1):115–21; <https://doi.org/10.1093/jac/dki190>
- [21] Lu JJ, Perng CL, Chiueh TS, Lee SY, Chen CH, Chang FY, et al. Detection and typing of vancomycin-resistance genes of enterococci from clinical and nosocomial surveillance specimens by multiplex PCR. *Epidemiol Infect* 2001; 126(3):357–63; <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0950268801005453>
- [22] Lemcke R, Bülte M. Occurrence of the vancomycin-resistant genes *vanA*, *vanB*, *vanC1*, *vanC2* and *vanC3* in *Enterococcus* strains isolated from poultry and pork. *Int J Food Microbiol* 2000; 60(2–3):185–94; [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0168-1605\(00\)00310-x](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0168-1605(00)00310-x)
- [23] Stegger M, Andersen PS, Kearns A, Pichon B, Holmes MA, Edwards G. Rapid detection, differentiation and typing of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* harbouring either *mecA* or the new *mecA* homologue *mecA(LGA251)*. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 2012; 18(4):395–400; <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-0691.2011.03715.x>
- [24] Kruse H, Kirkemo AM, Handeland K. Wildlife as source of zoonotic infections. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2004; 10(12):2067–72; <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid1012.040707>
- [25] Algammal AM, Hetta HF, Elkelish A, Alkhalifah DHH, Hozzein WN, Batiha GE, et al. Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA): one health perspective approach to the bacterium epidemiology, virulence factors, antibiotic-resistance, and zoonotic impact. *Infect Drug Resist* 2020; 13:3255–65; <https://doi.org/10.2147/idr.S272733>
- [26] Habibullah A, Rahman AKMA, Haydar M, Nazir KHMNH, Rahman MT. Prevalence and molecular detection of methicilline-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* from dogs and cats in Dhaka city. *Bangladesh J Vet Med* 2017; 15:51–7; <https://doi.org/10.3329/BJVM.V15I1.34055>
- [27] Abdel-Moein KA, Samir A. Isolation of enterotoxigenic *Staphylococcus aureus* from pet dogs and cats: a public health implication. *Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis* 2011; 11(6):627–9; <https://doi.org/10.1089/vbz.2010.0272>
- [28] Grisoldi L, Karama M, Armani A, Hadjicharalambous C, Cenci-Goga BT. *Staphylococcus aureus* enterotoxin in food of animal origin and staphylococcal food poisoning risk assessment from farm to table. *Ital J Anim Sci* 2021; 20(1):677–90; <https://doi.org/10.1080/1828051X.2020.1871428>
- [29] Shoab M, Aqib AI, Muzammil I, Majeed N, Bhutta ZA, Kulyar MF-e-A, et al. MRSA compendium of epidemiology, transmission, pathophysiology, treatment, and prevention within one health framework. *Front Microbiol* 2023; 13:1067284; <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2022.1067284>
- [30] McDougal LK, Thornsberry C. The role of beta-lactamase in staphylococcal resistance to penicillinase-resistant penicillins and cephalosporins. *J Clin Microbiol* 1986; 23(5):832–9; <https://doi.org/10.1128/jcm.23.5.832-839.1986>
- [31] Abe Y, Nakamura K, Kaji D, Takahashi H, Aoki K, Kuse H. Analysis of clinical isolates of extended-spectrum  $\beta$ -lactamase-producing bacteria with primer and probe sets developed to detect *bla<sub>CTX-M</sub>*, *bla<sub>TEM</sub>* and *bla<sub>SHV</sub>* using a fully automated gene detection system. *Jpn J Infect Dis* 2019; 72(6):381–6; <https://doi.org/10.7883/yoken.JJID.2018.466>
- [32] Akter S, Sabuj AAM, Haque ZF, Kafi MA, Rahman MT, Saha S. Detection of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and their resistance genes from houseflies. *Vet World* 2020; 13(2):266–74; <https://doi.org/10.14202/vetworld.2020.266-274>
- [33] Cong Y, Yang S, Rao X. Vancomycin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* infections: a review of case updating and clinical features. *J Adv Res* 2020; 21:169–76; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jare.2019.10.005>
- [34] Nahar S, Kallol MA, Lima KA, Bristy MA, Tumpa ZH, Hassan J, et al. Antimicrobial resistance pattern of bacteria isolated from broiler meat with the determination of antibiotic residue. *Vet Res Notes* 2023; 3(5):43–9; <https://doi.org/10.5455/vrn.2023.c27>
- [35] Akwuobu CA, Ngbede EO, Iortyer PD, Mamfe LM, Ofukwu RAP. Multidrug-resistant and potentially virulent Gram-negative bacilli recovered from urine of slaughtered cattle in Makurdi, Nigeria. *Vet Res Notes* 2023; 3(5):36–42; <https://doi.org/10.5455/vrn.2023.c26>
- [36] Rahman M, Rahman MA, Ahmed MS. Epidemiology with antibiogram profile of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* isolated from mastitic milk of dairy cows in Tangail District, Bangladesh. *Vet Res Notes* 2022; 2(10):69–77; <https://doi.org/10.5455/vrn.2022.b17>