



HAL
open science

Staphylococcus capitis isolated from bloodstream infections: a nationwide 3-month survey in 38 neonatal intensive care units

Marie Decalonne, Sandra dos Santos, Rémi Gimenes, Florent Goube, Géraldine Abadie, Emilie Benabid, Said Aberrane, Vanina Ambrogi, Raoul Baron, Patrick Barthelemy, et al.

► To cite this version:

Marie Decalonne, Sandra dos Santos, Rémi Gimenes, Florent Goube, Géraldine Abadie, et al.. Staphylococcus capitis isolated from bloodstream infections: a nationwide 3-month survey in 38 neonatal intensive care units. European Journal of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, 2020, 39 (11), pp.2185-94. 10.1007/s10096-020-03925-5 . hal-02868692

HAL Id: hal-02868692

<https://amu.hal.science/hal-02868692>

Submitted on 29 Sep 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License



Staphylococcus capitis isolated from bloodstream infections: a nationwide 3-month survey in 38 neonatal intensive care units

Marie Decalonne¹ · Sandra Dos Santos² · Rémi Gimenes¹ · Florent Goube¹ · Géraldine Abadie³ · Saïd Aberrane⁴ · Vanina Ambrogi⁵ · Raoul Baron⁶ · Patrick Barthelemy⁷ · Isabelle Bauvin⁸ · Olivier Belmonte⁹ · Emilie Benabid¹⁰ · Rafik Ben Ammar¹¹ · Salma Ben Hadj Yahia¹² · Yasmina Berrouane¹³ · Philippe Berthelot¹⁴ · Alain Beuchee¹⁵ · Emmanuelle Bille¹⁶ · Pascal Bolot¹⁷ · Stéphanie Bordes-Couecou¹⁸ · Antoine Bouissou¹⁹ · Sandra Bourdon²⁰ · Nadège Bourgeois-Nicolaos²¹ · Sophie Boyer²² · Christian Cattoen²³ · Vincent Cattoir²⁴ · Chantal Chaplain²⁵ · Céline Chatelet²⁶ · Aurore Claudinon²⁷ · Nathalie Chautemps²⁸ · Hélène Cormier²⁹ · Céline Coroller-Bec³⁰ · Benjamin Cotte³¹ · Carole De Chillaz³² · Olivier Dauwalder³³ · Aude Davy³⁴ · Martine Delorme³⁵ · Maryvonne Demasure³⁶ · Luc Desfrere³⁷ · Michel Drancourt³⁸ · Clarisse Dupin³⁹ · Véronique Faraut-Derouin⁴⁰ · Arnaud Florentin⁴¹ · Virginie Forget⁴² · Nicolas Fortineau⁴³ · Tania Foucan⁴⁴ · Pierre Frange^{16,45} · Karine Gambarotto⁴⁶ · Géraldine Gascoin⁴⁷ · Laure Gibert²⁰ · Jacques Gilquin⁴⁸ · Audrey Glanard⁴⁹ · Jacqueline Grando⁵⁰ · Alain Gravet⁵¹ · Jérôme Guinard⁵² · Geneviève Hery-Arnaud⁵³ · Claire Huart⁵⁴ · Nadia Idri^{55,56} · Jean-Marc Jellimann⁵⁷ · Olivier Join-Lambert⁵⁸ · Sylvie Joron⁵⁹ · Philippe Jouvencel⁶⁰ · Marie Kempf⁶¹ · Sophie Ketterer-Martinon⁶² · Mouna Khecharem⁶³ · Serge Klosowski⁶⁴ · Franck Labbe⁶⁵ · Adeline Lacazette⁶⁶ · Fabrice Lapeyre⁶⁷ · Jérôme Larche⁶⁸ · Peggy Larroude⁶⁹ · Anne Le Pourhennec⁷⁰ · Nolwenn Le Sache⁷¹ · Sylvie Ledru⁷² · Annick Lefebvre⁷³ · Clément Legeay²⁹ · Florence Lemann⁷⁴ · Claire Lesteven⁷⁵ · Marion Levast-Raffin⁷⁶ · David Leyssene⁷⁷ · Isabelle Ligi⁷⁸ · Alain Lozniewski⁷⁹ · Pierre Lureau⁸⁰ · Franck-Olivier Mallaval⁴² · Edith Malpote⁸¹ · Stéphane Marret⁸² · Pascale Martres⁸³ · Guillaume Menard⁸⁴ · Laura Menvielle⁸⁵ · Laurent Mereghetti⁸⁶ · Véronique Merle⁸⁷ · Pascale Minery⁸⁸ · Virginie Morange⁸⁹ · Julien Mourdie⁹⁰ · Anaëlle Muggeo⁹¹ · Jean Nakhleh⁹² · Marie-Noëlle Noulard⁹³ · Claude Olive⁹⁴ · Hugues Patural⁹⁵ · Pascale Penn⁹⁶ · Manuel Petitfrere⁹⁷ · Bruno Pozetto⁹⁸ · Brigitte Riviere⁹⁹ · Audrey Robine¹⁰⁰ · Christine Roques Ceschin⁵ · Raymond Ruimy¹⁰¹ · Amine Siali¹⁰² · Stéphanie Soive¹⁰³ · Souad Slimani¹⁰⁴ · Anne-Sophie Trentesaux¹⁰⁵ · Dominique Trivier²⁶ · Christian Vandebussche¹⁰⁶ · Laurent Villeneuve¹⁰⁷ · Evelyn Werner¹⁰⁸ · Stéphane Le Vu¹⁰⁹ · Nathalie Van DerMee-Marquet^{1,2}

Received: 13 February 2020 / Accepted: 3 May 2020
© The Author(s) 2020

Abstract

To increase the knowledge about *S. capitis* in the neonatal setting, we conducted a nationwide 3-month survey in 38 neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) covering 56.6% of French NICU beds. We demonstrated 14.2% of *S. capitis* BSI (*S.capBSI*) among nosocomial BSIs. *S.capBSI* incidence rate was 0.59 per 1000 patient-days. A total of 55.0% of the *S.capBSI*s were late onset catheter-related BSIs. The *S. capitis* strains infected preterm babies (median gestational age 26 weeks, median birth weight 855 g). They were resistant to methicillin and aminoglycosides and belonged to the NRCS-A clone. Evolution was favorable in all but one case, following vancomycin treatment.

Keywords *Staphylococcus capitis* · NRCS-A clone · Bloodstream catheter-related infection · Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) · Preterm babies · Neonates · Nationwide active surveillance

Introduction

Catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSI) are associated with increased rates of morbidity in intensive care unit patients and in neonates [1]. The prevention of the avoidable

✉ Nathalie Van Der Mee-Marquet
n.vandermee@chu-tours.fr

Extended author information available on the last page of the article

part of CRBSIs is a public health priority [2, 3]. In this context, since 2019, all French hospitals and clinics are encouraged to participate in an annual 3-month survey of CRBSI coordinated by the national infection control SPIADI network. Over the last two decades, multidrug-resistant *Staphylococcus capitis* has been increasingly reported as a major agent responsible for CRBSI in preterm babies [4]. Therapeutic failures likely due to heteroresistance to vancomycin in this bacteria [5] and local epidemics have been identified and investigated in NICUs [5–7]. *S. capitis* seems to be particularly well-adapted to the NICU environment, possibly in connection with its ability to produce biofilm [8, 9]. However, the neonate contamination routes remain obscure. Recent studies performed in distinct parts of the world have demonstrated a single lineage within the *S. capitis* species, named NRCS-A, responsible for invasive neonatal infections worldwide [10, 11]. The mechanisms that have driven the global dissemination of this clone have not yet been elucidated. We report the results of the 3-month nationwide BSI survey conducted during the first quarter of 2019 in the largest series of NICUs located in 38 French hospitals. We present clinical data related to the neonates suffering from BSI, and the incidence rates and major characteristics of the neonatal BSIs. In addition, using molecular methods, we characterized the isolates responsible for *S. capitis* BSIs to establish whether or not they belong to the NRCS-A clone. We provide new data that increase the knowledge about *S. capitis* in the current neonatal setting.

Materials and methods

BSI epidemiological survey method

Study population Thirty-eight maternity hospitals comprising neonatal intensive beds participated in the study (Fig. 1). The 447 beds surveyed represented 56.6% of French neonatal intensive beds (<https://www.data.gouv.fr/en/datasets/>).

Study design The surveillance program involved a 3-month survey of all cases of nosocomial BSI between January 1 and April 30 2019. The survey covered 33,971 intensive care patient-days (PD). Nosocomial BSIs were defined according to international definitions (CDC). The variables studied included clinical data (i.e., sex, gestational age, birth weight, death within 7 days of BSI diagnosis), major characteristics of the BSI such as the portal of entry (skin [primitive cutaneous form or superinfection of a skin breach], lungs, urine, intravascular device, or digestive tract), and for catheter-related BSI, the time lag between the insertion of the catheter, and the appearance of the clinical signs of the BSI. The BSI incidence rates were calculated per 1000 PD. Ethical approval of the surveillance program was

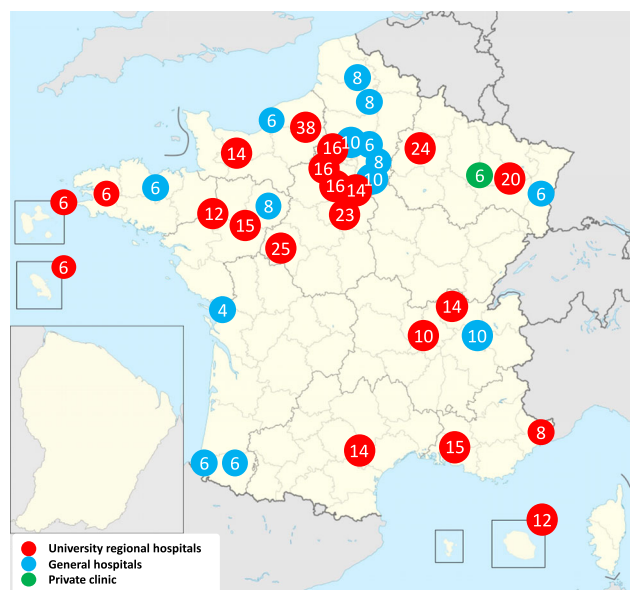


Fig. 1 Location of the 38 participating centers and number of neonatal intensive care beds

obtained at the national level from the Réseau de Prévention des Infections Associées aux Soins.

Microbiological study PFGE was used as a typing technique [12].

Statistical data The data were analyzed with R software. Chi-square tests and Fisher's exact test (two-tailed) were used to test associations, and a *P* value of 0.05 was considered significant.

Results

Epidemiology of neonatal BSI During the study period, 141 nosocomial BSIs were diagnosed in 81 male and 60 female neonates. The mean BSI incidence rate was 4.15 per 1000 PD (Table 1). The most frequently isolated micro-organisms were *S. epidermidis* (39.0%), *S. aureus* (17.0%), *S. haemolyticus* (15.6%), and *S. capitis* (14.2%). Twenty BSIs were polymicrobial (14.2%).

The portal of entry of the BSIs was suspected or proven in 83.7% of the cases. The digestive tract (12.1%), the skin (8.5%), and the pulmonary tract (6.4%) were minor portals of entry. Most of the BSIs were catheter-related (70 CRBSIs; 50.0%) (Table 2). The CRBSI involved a central venous catheter (CVC) in 47 cases (67.1%), all but one associated with *staphylococci* (97.9%), and an umbilical venous catheter (UVC) in 23 cases (32.9%). The UVC-related BSIs were more diverse than those related to CVC: *enterococci*-, *Enterobacteriaceae*-, and *B. cereus*-BSIs

Table 1 BSI, B-cvc, and B-uvc incidence rates per 1000 PD according to the participating centers

centers	BSI incidence rates per 1000 PD												
	During the 3-month survey						BSI						
	PD	Nosocomial	BSI	All	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>S. epidermidis</i>	<i>S. capitis</i>	<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>	All	<i>S. aureus</i>	B-cvc	B-uvc	
Participating centers with a neonatal intensive care unit													
University regional hospitals													
1	2,443	10	4.09	0.82	2.45	0.41	0.00	0.00	1.64	0.41	0.41	2.46	
2	1,840	7	3.80	1.09	0.54	0.00	1.63	0.00	1.63	0.54	0.00	0.54	
3	1,825	10	5.48	2.19	1.64	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	
4	1,658	14	8.44	2.41	4.22	0.60	0.60	0.00	3.01	1.21	0.60	0.60	
5	1,482	6	4.05	0.67	0.00	2.02	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.67	0.67	0.00	
6	1,332	8	6.01	0.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.75	1.50	
7	1,322	10	7.56	0.76	3.02	0.76	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
8	1,204	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9	1,134	8	7.05	0.00	2.64	1.76	0.00	0.00	3.53	0.00	0.88	0.88	
10	1,114	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
11	1,062	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
12	1,023	6	5.86	0.00	2.93	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.98	1.95	
13	1,016	3	2.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.98	
14	999	3	3.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
15	892	4	4.48	0.00	1.12	2.24	1.12	1.12	2.24	0.00	1.12	1.12	
16	822	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
17	764	5	6.54	1.31	3.93	1.31	0.00	0.00	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	
18	793	5	6.31	1.26	2.52	1.26	0.00	0.00	3.78	0.00	1.26	0.00	
19	636	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
20	545	4	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.83	1.83	5.50	0.00	0.00	1.83	
21	524	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
General hospitals													
22	972	3	3.09	1.03	1.03	1.03	0.00	0.00	2.06	1.03	1.03	1.03	
23	893	1	1.12	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.00	1.12	0.00	
24	890	5	5.62	2.25	2.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00	1.12	
25	769	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
26	753	6	7.97	3.98	0.00	1.33	2.66	2.66	1.33	1.33	0.00	0.00	
27	595	2	3.36	0.00	1.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	
28	570	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
29	493	6	12.20	0.00	6.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.03	0.00	0.00	10.14	
30	401	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
31	396	1	2.52	0.00	2.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	
32	369	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
33	353	2	2.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
34	320	3	9.38	0.00	6.25	0.00	3.12	3.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
35	308	7	22.72	0.00	9.74	0.00	6.49	6.49	9.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	
36	275	2	7.27	3.64	0.00	0.00	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.64	0.00	0.00	
Participating centers with intensive care beds in neonatal medical unit													
General hospital	854	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Private clinic													

Table 1 (continued)

enters	BSI incidence rates per 1000 PD									
	During the 3-month survey					BSI				
	Nosocomial BSI		<i>S. aureus</i>			<i>S. epidermidis</i>		<i>S. capitis</i>		<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>
PD		<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>S. epidermidis</i>	<i>S. capitis</i>	<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>	All	<i>S. aureus</i>	B-cvc	<i>S. capitis</i>	B-uvc
40	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All	141	4.15	0.71	1.62	0.50	1.38	0.26	0.29	0.68	0.68

Table 2 Major characteristics of the BSIs and infected neonates according to the micro-organism

Micro-organism	BSIs										Infected neonates				
	N	Portal of entry				Sex			Birth weight (g)			Gestational age (week)		Early death (%)	
		CVC	UVC	Cutaneous	Pulmonary	Urinary	Digestive	Others	Not identified	Male	Female	< 1500 g	Median		< 33 weeks
All	141	47	23	12	1	17	9	23	81	60	112 (79.4)	980	113 (80.1)	28	22 (15.6)
<i>S. aureus</i>	24	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	12	12	16 (66.7)	1,100	16 (66.7)	30	7 (29.2)
<i>S. epidermidis</i>	55	20	11	6	1	4	1	12	35	20	43 (78.2)	910	43 (78.2)	27	5 (9.1)
<i>S. haemolyticus</i>	22	10	3	1	1	3	1	3	10	12	22 (100.0)	917	21 (95.4)	27	3 (13.6)
<i>S. capitis</i>	20	10	1	1	1	3	4	4	12	8	16 (80.0)	855	15 (75.0)	26	1 (5.0)
<i>Enterococci</i>	7	1	3			1	1	1	6	1	4 (57.1)	1,260	4 (57.1)	31	1 (14.3)
<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>	17	1	2	2	1	4	5	2	9	8	9 (52.9)	1,480	11 (64.7)	29	5 (29.4)
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	3	1	1	1			1	1	0	3	2 (66.7)	745	3 (100.0)	28	0

Table 3 Time lag between the insertion of the catheter and the appearance of the clinical signs of the CRBSI

Micro-organism	Number of CRBSIs	Time lag (days)			
		Mean	Median	< 10 days	≥ 10 days
<i>S. aureus</i>	13	7.2	6	11	3
<i>S. epidermidis</i>	31	8.0	6	26	5
<i>S. haemolyticus</i>	13	8.1	6	9	4
<i>S. capitis</i>	10	10.3	10	4	7
<i>Enterococci</i>	4	6.2	6	4	0
<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>	3	4	4	3	0

were more frequent with UVC-BSIs (26.1%) rather than with CVC-BSIs (4.3%) ($p = 0.022$). The median time lag between the insertion of the catheter and the appearance of the clinical signs of the BSI was significantly longer for *S. capitis* (63.6%, ≥ 10 days) rather than for *S. aureus* (7.7%), *S. epidermidis* (16.1%), *S. haemolyticus* (30.8%), *enterococci*, and *Enterobacteriaceae* (no case) ($p = 0.018$; Table 3).

Characteristics of the infected neonates The gestational age of the infected neonates ranged between 24 and 41 weeks (median value 28), and their birth weight ranged between 455 and 4050 g (median value 1100); 15.6% of the neonates died during the 7-day period after the diagnosis of the BSI. BSIs involving *S. aureus*, *Enterobacteriaceae*, and *Enterococci* were

associated with the highest prevalence of early death among infected neonates (29.4, 29.2, and 14.3% for *Enterobacteriaceae*-, *S. aureus*-, and *Enterococci*-associated BSIs, respectively). The prevalence of BSI in the neonates with the a gestational age ≥ 33 weeks and a birth weight > 1500 g differed according to the bacteria (Table 2): it was the highest for *Enterococci* (42.9%), *Enterobacteriaceae* (35.3%), and *S. aureus* (29.2%), lower for *S. capitis* (20.0%) and *E. epidermidis* (18.2%) and nil for *S. haemolyticus* and *B. cereus* ($p = 0.056$).

***S. capitis* BSI characteristics and antibiotic susceptibility of *S. capitis* strains** Twenty BSIs were associated with *S. capitis* (14.2%), resulting in a mean incidence of 0.59 per 1000 PD, ranging between 0 and 2.24 according to centers

Table 4 Antibiotic susceptibility of the *S. capitis* strains

Centers	Strain	Antibiotypage*	MIC vancomycine (mg/L)	MIC teicoplanine (mg/L)
1	1	Oxa KTG Ri Fu	0.5	< 0.25
9	2	Oxa KTG Ri Fo	0.5	< 0.25
	3	Oxa KTG Ri Fo	0.5	< 0.25
4	4	Oxa KTG Ri Fo	–	–
7	5	Oxa AKTG Ri Fu Ery	–	–
13	6	Oxa TG Nor	1	2
6	7	Oxa G Cip Ery Ri	< 4	< 2
	8	Oxa G Cip Ery	< 4	< 2
5	9	Oxa ATG Ri Fo Te(I) Ery(I) Pr(I)	1	0.5
	10	Oxa ATG Ri Fo Te(I) Ery(I) Pr(I)	1	0.5
	11	Oxa ATG Ri Fo Te(I) Ery(I) Pr(I)	1	0.5
15	12	Oxa ATG Cip Fo	1	2
	13	Oxa ATG Cip Fo	1	1
17	14	Oxa AKTG Cip Fo	1	1
12	15	Oxa KTG Ery	2	4
22	16	Oxa AKTG	0.5	< 0.25
18	17	Oxa ATG Ri Fu	0.5	< 0.25
26	20	Oxa ATG Ri Fo Te(I) Ery(I) Pr(I)	1	2

Oxa oxacillin, K kanamycin, T tobramycin, G gentamicin, A amikacin, Ri Rifampicin, Fu fusidic acid, Fo fosfomicin, Te tetracyclin, Ery erythromycin, Pr pristinamycin, Nor norfloxacin, Cip ciprofloxacin

(Table 1); 39.5% of the NICUs reported at least one *S. capitis*-BSIs. The *S. capitis*-BSIs were significantly associated with the largest NICUs: at least one *S. capitis*-BSIs was reported in 15 of the 22 NICUs with ≥ 10 beds, whereas none was reported in the 14 NICUs with < 10 beds ($p < 0.001$). Four NICUs documented two ($n = 3$) or three ($n = 1$) *S. capitis*-BSIs during the survey period. The antibiotic susceptibility patterns of 18 strains were available (90.0%). Most of the strains were resistant to multiple antibiotics, i.e., methicillin (100%), gentamicin (100%), rifampicin (61.1%), fosfomycin (55.5%), erythromycin (44.4%), fluoroquinolones (33.3%), and fusidic acid (22.2%). Vancomycin and teicoplanin MIC values ranged between 0.25 and 4 mg/L (Table 4). Data regarding antibiotic treatment were available for 18 cases: 17 neonates received vancomycin over 2–24 days (median value: 8 days) and the remaining neonate received linezolid (11 days). A favorable outcome was observed in all but one case. An early death was observed for a preterm infected neonate (gestational age 25 weeks; birth weight 455 g), who received vancomycin over 3 days following the detection of a *S. capitis* and *S. haemolyticus*-associated CRBSI.

Twelve *S. capitis* BSI strains from 8 NICUs were available for molecular typing. A considerable homogeneity was demonstrated among the strains, and PFGE pattern analysis demonstrated that all strains belonged to the NRCS-A clone [10] (Fig. 2). Regarding the three NICUs that reported several *S. capitis*-BSI cases, the strains isolated in a same center shared the same pattern in two cases. In addition, the strains isolated

from three distinct centers located in two distant French regions shared the same pattern.

Discussion

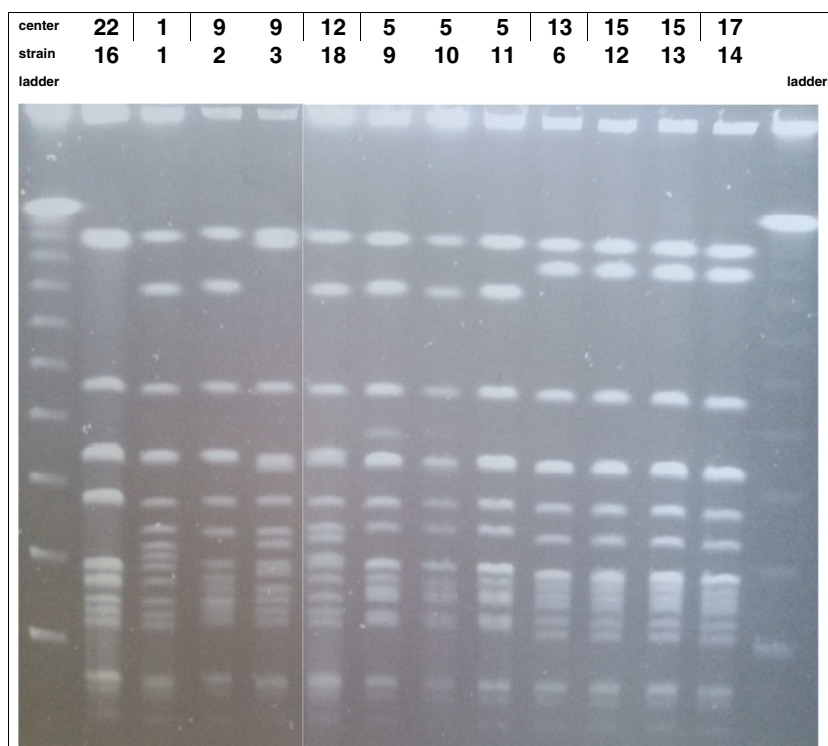
This nationwide study adds several elements to the available data on *S. capitis* responsible for neonatal BSI.

We provide a first mean incidence of *S. capitis* BSIs in French NICUs. *S. capitis* BSIs currently involve an average of one neonate per 1700 PD, which is lower than that observed for *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis*, but higher than that of *Enterobacteriaceae* in the population of neonates surveyed. Our findings confirm *S. capitis* as a significant agent responsible for nosocomial BSI in the neonatal setting [10, 11, 13].

Second, such as *S. epidermidis* and *S. haemolyticus*, we showed that *S. capitis* preferentially infects the more fragile neonates and thus confirmed that *S. capitis* is an opportunistic pathogen, devoid of great virulence potential. Concordant with previous studies [13], all the *S. capitis* strains responsible for BSIs displayed resistance to methicillin and gentamicin, but remained susceptible to vancomycin. *S. capitis*-BSIs have been taken into account by the clinicians, and vancomycin probably played a crucial role in the recovery of neonates.

Third, we identified one particularity distinguishing *S. capitis* among the bacteria associated with CRBSI cases. Our study reveals a doubled lag time between insertion of the catheter and the first signs of the BSI involving *S. capitis* when compared with other bacteria. The absence of early infection likely excludes

Fig. 2 *Sma*I PFGE patterns of the *S. capitis* strains responsible for neonatal BSI



a contamination of the catheter at the time of its insertion, but rather indicates that the contamination of the catheter may have occurred following catheter manipulations among neonates presenting the longest periods of catheterization.

Finally, the molecular analysis of a large part of the *S. capitis* strains indicates that they belong to the multidrug-resistant NRCS-A clone and highly suggests likely epidemic phenomena among the NICUs presenting the highest incidence rates of *S. capitis* BSIs.

Conclusion

Our data confirm the clone NRCS-A particularly well-suited to the neonatal setting and its cumbersome epidemiology [10, 11, 13]. In most NICUs, *S. capitis* BSIs remain relatively infrequent among neonates, but concern primarily the most fragile ones. In order to better determine the factors involved in the occurrence of these infections, monitoring of BSIs should be continued and complemented by a systematic investigation when several cases are identified over a 3-month period in the same NICU.

Authors' contribution MD conducted the study, SDS performed the molecular typing, RM conducted the statistical analysis, FG designed and developed the website for data collection and analysis, SLV participated with the data analysis, NVDM designed and conducted the study and wrote the manuscript.

All the others are participating members from each of the 41 NICUs (the infection control practitioner, the microbiologist, and the clinician responsible for the NICU). They collected the data and strains.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Ethical approval The nationwide survey was conducted under the control of the national agency Santé Public France and with the authorization by the CNIL (a national committee for data protection). Ethical review and approval was not required for the study on human participants in accordance with the French national legislation and institutional requirements.

Informed consent In each participating hospital, a quality commitment charter was signed by the general director and the infection control physician. Patients were informed and ask for consent about the 3-month national survey.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain

permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

References

1. Umscheid CA, Mitchell MD, Doshi JA, Agarwal R, Williams K, Brennan PJ (2011) Estimating the proportion of healthcare-associated infections that are reasonably preventable and the related mortality and costs. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 32(2):101–114
2. Gastmeier P, Geffers C (2006) Prevention of catheter-related bloodstream infections: analysis of studies published between 2002 and 2005. *J Hosp Infect* 64(4):326–335
3. Schreiber PW, Sax H, Wolfensberger A, Clack L, Kuster SP (2018) The preventable proportion of healthcare-associated infections 2005–2016: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 39(11):1277–1295
4. Laurent F, Butin M (2019) *Staphylococcus capitis* and NRCS-A clone: the story of an unrecognized pathogen in neonatal intensive care units. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 25(9):1081–1085
5. van der Zwet WC, Debets-Ossenkopp YJ, Reinders E, Kapi M, Savelkoul PHM, van Elburg RM et al (2002) Nosocomial spread of *Staphylococcus capitis* strain with heteroresistance to vancomycin in a neonatal intensive care unit. *J Clin Microbiol* 40:2520–2525
6. De Silva GD, Justice A, Wilkinson AR, Buttery J, Herbert M, Day NP et al (2001) Genetic population structure of coagulase-negative staphylococci associated with carriage and disease in preterm infants. *Clin Infect Dis* 33:1520–1528
7. Gras-Le Guen C, Fournier S, Andre-Richet B, Caillon J, Chamoux C, Espaze E et al (2007) Almond oil implicated in a *Staphylococcus capitis* outbreak in a neonatal intensive care unit. *J Perinatol* 27: 713–717
8. Qu Y, Daley AJ, Istivan TS, Garland SM, Deighton MA (2010) Antibiotic susceptibility of coagulase-negative staphylococci isolated from very low birth weight babies: comprehensive comparisons of bacteria at different stages of biofilm formation. *Ann Clin Microbiol Antimicrob* 9:16
9. Cui B, Smooker PM, Rouch DA, Daley AJ, Deighton MA (2013) Differences between two clinical *Staphylococcus capitis* subspecies as revealed by biofilm, antibiotic resistance, and pulsed-field gel electrophoresis profiling. *J Clin Microbiol* 51(1):9–14
10. Butin M, Rasigade JP, Martins-Simões P, Meugnier H, Lemriss H, Goering RV et al (2016) Wide geographical dissemination of the multiresistant *Staphylococcus capitis* NRCS-A clone in neonatal intensive care units. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 22:46–52
11. Carter GP, Ussher JE, da Silva GD, Baines SL, Heffernan H, Riley TV et al (2018) Genomic analysis of multiresistant *Staphylococcus capitis* associated with neonatal sepsis. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 62(11). <https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.00898-18>
12. Murchan S, Kaufmann ME, Deplano A, de Ryck R, Struelens M, Zinn CE et al (2003) Harmonization of pulsed-field gel electrophoresis protocols for epidemiological typing of strains of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*: a single approach developed by consensus in 10 European laboratories and its application for tracing the spread of related strains. *J Clin Microbiol* 41:1574–1585
13. Stenmark B, Hellmark B, Söderquist B (2019) Genomic analysis of *Staphylococcus capitis* isolated from blood cultures in neonates at a neonatal intensive care unit in Sweden. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis* 38(11):2069–2075

Publisher's note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Affiliations

Marie Decalonne¹ · Sandra Dos Santos² · Rémi Gimenes¹ · Florent Goube¹ · Géraldine Abadie³ · Saïd ABERRANE⁴ · Vanina Ambrogi⁵ · Raoul Baron⁶ · Patrick Barthelemy⁷ · Isabelle Bauvin⁸ · Olivier Belmonte⁹ · Emilie Benabid¹⁰ · Rafik Ben Ammar¹¹ · Salma Ben Hadj Yahia¹² · Yasmina Berrouane¹³ · Philippe Berthelot¹⁴ · Alain Beuchee¹⁵ · Emmanuelle Bille¹⁶ · Pascal Bolot¹⁷ · Stéphanie Bordes-Couecou¹⁸ · Antoine Bouissou¹⁹ · Sandra Bourdon²⁰ · Nadège Bourgeois-Nicolaos²¹ · Sophie Boyer²² · Christian Cattoen²³ · Vincent Cattoir²⁴ · Chantal Chaplain²⁵ · Céline Chatelet²⁶ · Aurore Claudinon²⁷ · Nathalie Chautemps²⁸ · Hélène Cormier²⁹ · Céline Coroller-Bec³⁰ · Benjamin Cotte³¹ · Carole De Chillaz³² · Olivier Dauwalder³³ · Aude Davy³⁴ · Martine Delorme³⁵ · Maryvonne Demasure³⁶ · Luc Desfrere³⁷ · Michel Drancourt³⁸ · Clarisse Dupin³⁹ · Véronique Faraut-Derouin⁴⁰ · Arnaud Florentin⁴¹ · Virginie Forget⁴² · Nicolas Fortineau⁴³ · Tania Foucan⁴⁴ · Pierre Frange^{16,45} · Karine Gambarotto⁴⁶ · Géraldine Gascoin⁴⁷ · Laure Gibert²⁰ · Jacques Gilquin⁴⁸ · Audrey Glanard⁴⁹ · Jacqueline Grando⁵⁰ · Alain Gravet⁵¹ · Jérôme Guinard⁵² · Geneviève Hery-Arnaud⁵³ · Claire Huart⁵⁴ · Nadia Idri^{55,56} · Jean-Marc Jellimann⁵⁷ · Olivier Join-Lambert⁵⁸ · Sylvie Joron⁵⁹ · Philippe Jouvencel⁶⁰ · Marie Kempf⁶¹ · Sophie Ketterer-Martinon⁶² · Mouna Khecharem⁶³ · Serge Klosowski⁶⁴ · Franck Labbe⁶⁵ · Adeline Lacazette⁶⁶ · Fabrice Lapeyre⁶⁷ · Jérôme Larche⁶⁸ · Peggy Larroude⁶⁹ · Anne Le Pourhennec⁷⁰ · Nolwenn Le Sache⁷¹ · Sylvie Ledru⁷² · Annick Lefebvre⁷³ · Clément Legeay²⁹ · Florence Lemann⁷⁴ · Claire Lesteven⁷⁵ · Marion Levast-Raffin⁷⁶ · David Leyssene⁷⁷ · Isabelle Ligi⁷⁸ · Alain Lozniewski⁷⁹ · Pierre Lureau⁸⁰ · Franck-Olivier Mallaval⁴² · Edith Malpote⁸¹ · Stéphane Marret⁸² · Pascale Martres⁸³ · Guillaume Menard⁸⁴ · Laura Menvielle⁸⁵ · Laurent Mereghetti⁸⁶ · Véronique Merle⁸⁷ · Pascale Minery⁸⁸ · Virginie Morange⁸⁹ · Julien Mourdie⁹⁰ · Anaëlle Muggeo⁹¹ · Jean Nakhleh⁹² · Marie-Noëlle Noulard⁹³ · Claude Olive⁹⁴ · Hugues Patural⁹⁵ · Pascale Penn⁹⁶ · Manuel Petitfrere⁹⁷ · Bruno Pozetto⁹⁸ · Brigitte Riviere⁹⁹ · Audrey Robine¹⁰⁰ · Christine Roques Ceschin⁵ · Raymond Ruimy¹⁰¹ · Amine Siali¹⁰² · Stéphanie Soive¹⁰³ · Souad Slimani¹⁰⁴ · Anne-Sophie Trentesaux¹⁰⁵ · Dominique Trivier²⁶ · Christian Vandebussche¹⁰⁶ · Laurent Villeneuve¹⁰⁷ · Evelyne Werner¹⁰⁸ · Stéphane Le Vu¹⁰⁹ · Nathalie Van DerMee-Marquet^{1,2}

¹ SPIADI, CPIAS CVDL, Hôpital Bretonneau, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 37044 Tours, France

² Cellule d'Epidémiologie Régionale des Infections Nosocomiales, CPIAS CVDL, Service de Bactériologie-Virologie-Hygiène, Hôpital Trousseau, CHRU, 37044 Tours, France

³ Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Félix Guyon, 97400 Saint Denis de la Réunion, France

⁴ Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier Inter-Communal, 94010 Créteil, France

⁵ Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 31059 Toulouse, France

⁶ Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 29609 Brest, France

⁷ Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Hôpital de la Conception, APHM, 13005 Marseille, France

⁸ Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier, 64000 Pau, France

⁹ Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Félix Guyon, 97400 Saint Denis de la Réunion, France

¹⁰ Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier, 95300 Pontoise, France

¹¹ Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Antoine-Béclère, APHP, 92140 Clamart, France

¹² Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier, 62100 Calais, France

¹³ Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 06200 Nice, France

¹⁴ Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 42055 Saint Etienne, France

¹⁵ Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 35000 Rennes, France

¹⁶ Laboratoire de Microbiologie clinique, Hôpital universitaire Necker-Enfants malades, APHP, 75015 Paris, France

¹⁷ Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier Delafontaine, 93205 Saint Denis, France

¹⁸ Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier, 64100 Bayonne, France

¹⁹ Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 37044 Tours, France

²⁰ Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier du Havre, 76290 Montivilliers, France

²¹ Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Antoine-Béclère, APHP, 92140 Clamart, France

²² Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Charles Nicolle, 76000 Rouen, France

- 23 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier, 59300 Valenciennes, France
- 24 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 35000 Rennes, France
- 25 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier Delafontaine, 93205 Saint Denis, France
- 26 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier, 62300 Lens, France
- 27 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier, 95107 Argenteuil, France
- 28 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier Métropole Savoie-Site de Chambéry, 73 011 Chambéry, France
- 29 UPLIN, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 49933 Angers, France
- 30 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier, 72000 Le Mans, France
- 31 Clinique du Val d'Ouest, 69130 Ecully, France
- 32 Service de Néonatalogie et Réanimation néonatale, Hôpital universitaire Necker-Enfants malades, APHP, 75015 Paris, France
- 33 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Hôpitaux Civils de Lyon, 69677 Bron, France
- 34 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier, 22000 Saint Brieuc, France
- 35 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier, 79021 Niort, France
- 36 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Régional, 45100 Orléans, France
- 37 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Hôpital Louis-Mourier, APHP, 92700 Colombes, France
- 38 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Hôpital de la Conception, APHM, 13005 Marseille, France
- 39 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier, 22000 Saint Brieuc, France
- 40 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Antoine-Béclère, APHP, 92140 Clamart, France
- 41 Service d'hygiène et d'analyses environnementales (SHAE), Hôpitaux de Brabois, 54035 Nancy, France
- 42 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Métropole Savoie-Site de Chambéry, 73 011 Chambéry, France
- 43 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Kremlin Bicêtre, APHP, 94275 Le Kremlin Bicêtre, France
- 44 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 97159 Pointe-à-Pitre, France
- 45 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Hôpital universitaire Necker-Enfants malades, APHP, 75015 Paris, France
- 46 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Félix Guyon, 97400 Saint Denis de la Réunion, France
- 47 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 49933 Angers, France
- 48 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier, 81100 Castres, France
- 49 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Delafontaine, 93205 Saint Denis, France
- 50 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Hôpitaux Civils de Lyon, 69677 Bron, France
- 51 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier, 68100 Mulhouse, France
- 52 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier Régional, 45100 Orléans, France
- 53 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 29609 Brest, France
- 54 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier, 59300 Valenciennes, France
- 55 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Hôpital Louis-Mourier, APHP, 92700 Colombes, France
- 56 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Hôpital Louis-Mourier, APHP, 92700 Colombes, France
- 57 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Hôpitaux de Brabois, 54035 Nancy, France
- 58 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 14000 Caen, France
- 59 Service d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier, 62100 Calais, France
- 60 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier, 64100 Bayonne, France
- 61 Laboratoire de Bactériologie-Hygiène Institut de Biologie en Santé, CRCINA Inserm U1232, Université d'Angers, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 49933 Angers, France
- 62 Service de réanimation néonatale et réanimation pédiatrique, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Martinique, 97261 Fort de France, France
- 63 Laboratoire de Bactériologie-Hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Kremlin Bicêtre, APHP, 94275 Le Kremlin Bicêtre, France
- 64 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier, 62300 Lens, France
- 65 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier du Havre, 76290 Montivilliers, France
- 66 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 97159 Pointe-à-Pitre, France
- 67 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier, 59300 Valenciennes, France

- 68 Polyclinique Saint Roch, 34000 Montpellier, France
- 69 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier, 64000 Pau, France
- 70 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier, 62100 Calais, France
- 71 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Kremlin Bicêtre, APHP, 94275 Le Kremlin Bicêtre, France
- 72 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier, 62300 Lens, France
- 73 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Université de Reims Champagne-Ardenne, 51100 Reims, France
- 74 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier, 95107 Argenteuil, France
- 75 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 14000 Caen, France
- 76 Laboratoire de Biologie Médicale, Centre Hospitalier Métropole Savoie-Site de Chambéry, 73 011 Chambéry, France
- 77 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier, 64100 Bayonne, France
- 78 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Hôpital de la Conception, APHM, 13005 Marseille, France
- 79 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Hôpitaux de Brabois, 54035 Nancy, France
- 80 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier, 79021 Niort, France
- 81 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 97159 Pointe-à-Pitre, France
- 82 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Charles Nicolle, 76000 Rouen, France
- 83 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier, 95300 Pontoise, France
- 84 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 35000 Rennes, France
- 85 Service de réanimation néonatale et réanimation pédiatrique, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Hôpital Robert Debré, Inserm UMR-S 1250 P3Cell, Université de Reims Champagne-Ardenne, 51100 Reims, France
- 86 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 37044 Tours, France
- 87 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Charles Nicolle, 76000 Rouen, France
- 88 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier, 68100 Mulhouse, France
- 89 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 37044 Tours, France
- 90 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier du Havre, 76290 Montivilliers, France
- 91 Laboratoire de Bactériologie, Université de Reims Champagne-Ardenne, 51100 Reims, France
- 92 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier, 68100 Mulhouse, France
- 93 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier, 62000 Arras, France
- 94 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Martinique, 97261 Fort de France, France
- 95 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 42055 Saint Etienne, France
- 96 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier, 72000 Le Mans, France
- 97 Polyclinique Majorelle, 54000 Nancy, France
- 98 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 42055 Saint Etienne, France
- 99 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier, 81100 Castres, France
- 100 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier, 72000 Le Mans, France
- 101 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 06200 Nice, France
- 102 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Inter-Communal, 94010 Créteil, France
- 103 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier, 22000 Saint Brieu, France
- 104 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Martinique, 97261 Fort de France, France
- 105 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 14000 Caen, France
- 106 Équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène, Centre Hospitalier, 62000 Arras, France
- 107 Laboratoire de Microbiologie, Centre Hospitalier, 64000 Pau, France
- 108 Service de réanimation néonatale, Centre Hospitalier Régional, 45100 Orléans, France
- 109 Agence Santé Publique France, 94415 Saint Maurice, France