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Increase in Extensively Drug-Resistant Shigellosis in the United States



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Summary

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has been monitoring an increase in extensively drug-resistant (XDR) *Shigella* infections (shigellosis) reported through national surveillance systems [1]. In 2022, about 5% of *Shigella* infections reported to CDC were caused by XDR strains, compared with 0% in 2015. Clinicians treating patients infected with XDR strains have limited antimicrobial treatment options. *Shigella* bacteria are easily transmissible. XDR *Shigella* strains can spread antimicrobial resistance genes to other enteric bacteria. Given these potentially serious public health concerns, CDC asks healthcare professionals to be vigilant about suspecting and reporting cases of XDR *Shigella* infection to their local or state health department and educating patients and communities at increased risk about prevention and transmission.

Shigellosis is an acute enteric infection that is an important cause of domestically acquired and travel-associated bacterial diarrhea in the United States. Shigellosis usually causes inflammatory diarrhea that can be bloody and may also lead to fever, abdominal cramping, and tenesmus. Infections are generally self-limiting; however, antimicrobial treatment may be indicated to prevent complications or shorten the duration of illness [2]. CDC defines XDR *Shigella* bacteria as strains that are resistant to all commonly recommended empiric and alternative antibiotics — azithromycin, ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SMX), and ampicillin. Currently, there are no data from clinical studies of treatment of XDR *Shigella* to inform recommendations for the optimal antimicrobial treatment of these infections. As such, CDC does not have recommendations for optimal antimicrobial treatment of XDR *Shigella* infections.

Background

Shigella bacteria are transmitted by the fecal-oral route, directly through person-to-person contact including sexual contact, and indirectly through contaminated food, water, and other routes. *Shigella* bacteria are easily transmitted because of the low infectious dose (as few as 10–100 organisms), and outbreaks tend to occur among people in close-contact settings [2–6].

Historically, shigellosis has predominantly affected young children (age 1–4 years) in the United States. More recently, CDC has observed an increase in antimicrobial-resistant *Shigella* infections among adult populations [4,5] especially

- Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (MSM)
- People experiencing homelessness
- International travelers
- People living with HIV

Most people with diarrheal illness require only supportive care and fluid replacement. Antimicrobial agents are not always needed for mild shigellosis, but they may be indicated to

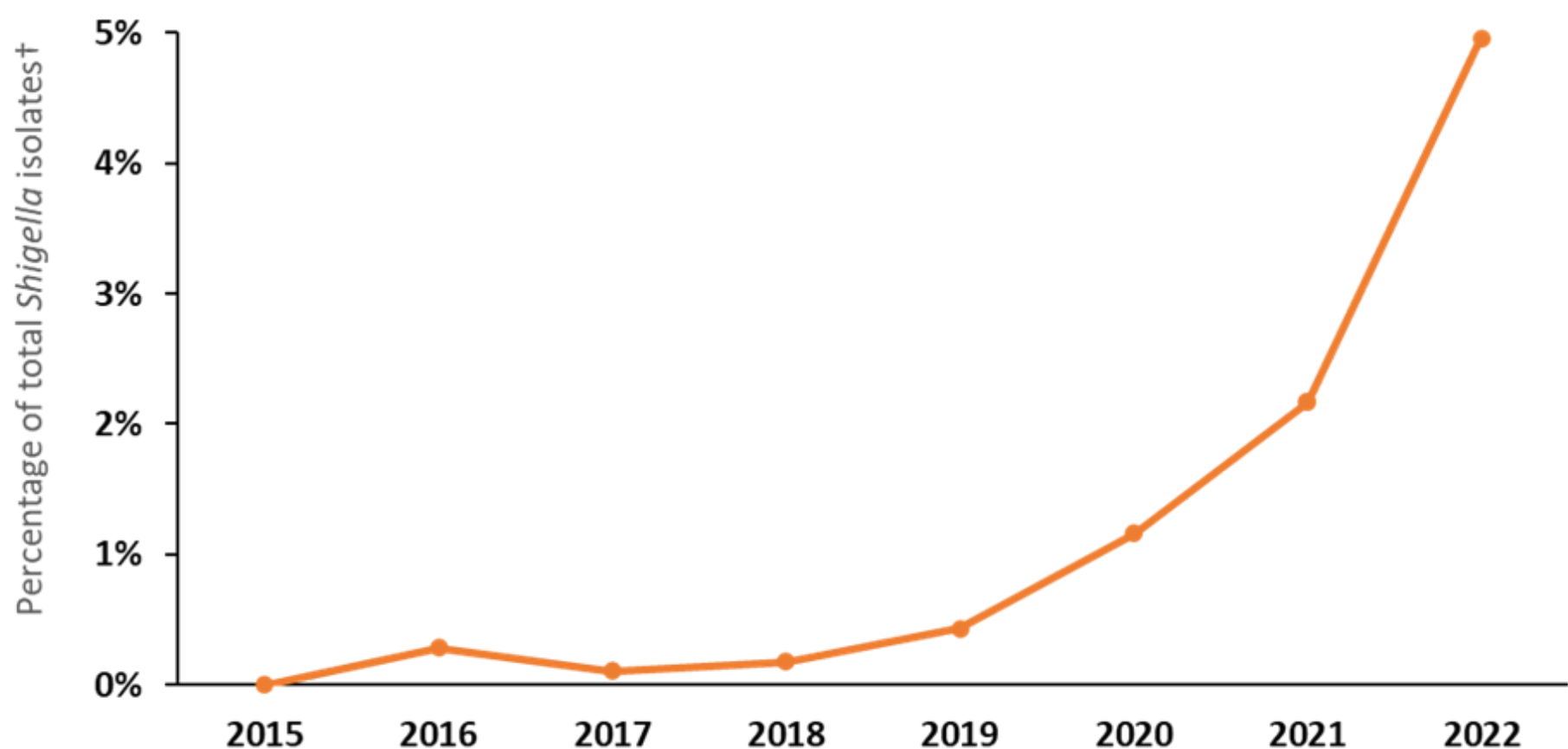
- Shorten the duration of illness (by about 2 days), or
- Reduce the likelihood of transmission. for example

- during outbreaks,
- in institutional settings,
- from food handlers,
- to immunocompromised persons or those being treated with immunosuppressive drugs, and
- to people living with HIV.

In the United States, recommended empiric antimicrobial agents include azithromycin, ciprofloxacin, or ceftriaxone. Ampicillin or TMP-SMX are recommended as alternative treatments for susceptible strains [2].

In the United States, the percentage of *Shigella* infections caused by XDR strains reported to CDC increased from zero in 2015 to 5% in 2022 (Figure). Between January 1, 2015, and January 22, 2023, CDC received reports of 239 XDR *Shigella* isolates, with *Shigella sonnei* accounting for the largest percentage (66%) followed by *Shigella flexneri* (34%). The median age of patients was 42 years (range 1–83 years). Among 232 patients with available information, 82% were men, 13% were women, and 5% were children. Among 41 patients who answered questions about recent sexual activity, 88% reported male-to-male sexual contact.

Figure: Percentage of *Shigella* isolates that showed an extensively drug resistant (XDR)* phenotype or genotype in the United States, by year, 2015–2022†



*XDR *Shigella* bacteria (n=239) are defined as resistant to azithromycin, ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, and ampicillin.

†Among sequenced *Shigella* isolates submitted to CDC's [PulseNet Whole Genome Sequencing Database](#); data are preliminary and based on broth microdilution susceptibility testing and/or presence of resistance genes and mutations found in whole genome sequences of bacterial DNA.

CDC will continue to monitor XDR *Shigella* infections and track *Shigella* isolates with unique or worrisome antimicrobial susceptibility patterns and genetic resistance markers. In addition, CDC is conducting an analysis of antimicrobial-resistant *Shigella* infections in the United States using data in the [National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System for Enteric Bacteria](#) (NARMS).


Recommendations for Healthcare Professionals

Diagnosis


- **Consider shigellosis in the differential diagnosis of acute diarrhea**, especially for patients at higher risk for *Shigella* infection, including
 - Young children
 - MSM


- MSM
- People experiencing homelessness
- International travelers
- Immunocompromised persons
- People living with HIV
- If shigellosis is suspected,
 - **Ask the patient about relevant exposures and social history**, including [sexual activity](#), housing status, and international travel.
 - **When ordering diagnostic testing for *Shigella***, stool culture is preferred for patients who will require antimicrobial treatment.
- If a culture-independent diagnostic test (CIDT) is performed instead of culture and *Shigella* bacteria are detected, request on sample submission that the clinical laboratory perform reflex culture.
- If a culture is positive for *Shigella*, order antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) to inform antimicrobial selection.

Clinical Management

- Most patients recover from shigellosis without antimicrobial treatment. Oral rehydration may be sufficient for many people with shigellosis.
- **Use AST results to guide antimicrobial treatment selection**, when possible.
- Encourage patients to inform you if symptoms do not improve within 48 hours after beginning antibiotics.
- To date, there are no CDC recommendations for treating XDR shigellosis in the United States; however, a [recent publication](#)  from the United Kingdom outlined a possible strategy for treating severe XDR shigellosis using oral pivmecillinam and fosfomycin (for patients with prolonged symptoms or as oral step-down after intravenous treatment) or IV carbapenems and colistin (for hospitalized patients with severe infections or complications) [7].
 - XDR *Shigella* isolates in the United States typically do not carry resistance mechanisms for fosfomycin or carbapenems.
 - Note: Pivmecillinam is not commercially available for use in the United States.
- Healthcare providers treating XDR shigellosis should consult with a specialist knowledgeable in treating antibiotic-resistant bacteria to determine the best treatment options.
- Be aware that overusing antibiotics can contribute to the development of [antimicrobial resistance](#). CDC recommends using antibiotics only when clinically indicated.

Considerations for Sexual Health

Increases in drug-resistant *Shigella* infections have been described among adult men and may be associated with transmission among MSM. Cases of [shigellosis co-occurring with other sexually transmitted infections](#)  (STIs), including HIV, have been described among MSM [8].

- [Take a sexual history](#) if shigellosis is suspected.
- People with acute proctitis and concern for sexually transmitted proctocolitis or enteritis [should be tested for other STIs, including HIV, syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia](#)  at exposed sites [9].
- Clinicians should encourage all persons with STIs to notify their sex partners and urge them to seek medical evaluation and treatment. Exceptions to this practice include circumstances posing a risk for intimate partner violence [9].

Reporting

- **Shigellosis is a nationally notifiable disease.** Healthcare professionals and clinical laboratories should report all cases to their local or state health department.
- Healthcare professionals should consult their local or state health department for guidance on when patients may return to childcare, school, or work.

Counseling Patients

Please counsel patients with suspected or confirmed shigellosis about measures they can take to keep others healthy. Patients taking antibiotics should continue to follow prevention measures. All patients with suspected or confirmed shigellosis should

- Stay home from school or from healthcare, food service, or childcare jobs while sick or until the health department says it's safe to return.
- During diarrhea and for 2 weeks after it ends,
 - Abstain from sex (anal, oral, penile, or vaginal).
 - [Wash hands](#) often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, including at key times such as after using the toilet, before and after changing diapers, cleaning up after someone who is sick, and before preparing or eating food.
 - Do not prepare food for others, if possible.
 - [Stay out of recreational water](#), including swimming pools, hot tubs, water playgrounds, oceans, lakes, and rivers.
- Closely follow safer sex practices for at least 2 weeks after resuming sex to prevent the spread of *Shigella* bacteria that may remain in stool.
- Wash hands, genitals, and anus with soap and water before and after sexual activity.
- Wash hands after touching sex toys, external and internal condoms, dental dams, and any other items that might have been in contact with the vagina or anus.
- Use [condoms or dental dams](#) during oral-genital sex and oral-anal sex.
- Use latex gloves during anal fingering or fisting.
- Wash sex toys with soap and water after each use.

Recommendations for Laboratories

- Clinical laboratories should submit known or suspected XDR *Shigella* isolates to the local or state public health laboratory.
- State laboratories should perform whole genome sequencing whenever possible.
- For questions or concerns, contact CDC at EntericBacteria@cdc.gov.

Recommendations for Public Health Officials

- Be aware that
 - *Shigella* transmission is difficult to control because the bacteria spread easily and rapidly between people, including through sexual activity.
 - Drug-resistant *Shigella* infections have been reported with increasing frequency, particularly among people experiencing homelessness, international travelers, immunocompromised people, and MSM.
- **To help CDC gather data to improve outcomes, report information about treatment response and clinical outcomes of XDR *Shigella* infections to EntericBacteria@cdc.gov.**
- Consider working with your infection prevention and control network and other partners to educate providers and people at high risk for XDR *Shigella* infections.

Recommendations for the Public

Shigella bacteria can spread easily from one person to another – and it only takes a small amount of *Shigella* to make someone sick. [Learn how you can help protect yourself and your loved ones from getting sick.](#)

For More Information

- [Shigella and Shigellosis](#)
- [Shigella Information for Specific Groups](#) (including healthcare and public health professionals)
- [Handwashing and Hand Hygiene in Healthcare Settings](#)
- [Antimicrobial Resistance](#)
- [Antibiotic Prescribing and Use](#)

References

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The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) protects people's health and safety by preventing and controlling diseases and injuries; enhances health decisions by providing credible information on critical health issues; and promotes healthy living through strong partnerships with local, national and international organizations.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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- **Health Update:** Provides updated information regarding an incident or situation; unlikely to require immediate action.
- **Info Service:** Provides general information that is not necessarily considered to be of an emergent nature.

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This message was distributed to state and local health officers, state and local epidemiologists, state and local laboratory directors, public information officers, HAN coordinators, and clinician organizations.

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