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Título	Co-carriage of Plasmid NDM and Chromosomal KPC in <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> ST255 Human Wound Isolate in Brazil
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Resumo	Multidrug-resistant <i>K. pneumoniae</i> is one of the main causes of hospital-acquired infections worldwide and frequently carries antimicrobial resistance genes in moving elements. In this study, we described a <i>K. pneumoniae</i> clinical isolate carrying simultaneous chromosomal <i>blaKPC</i> , and plasmid-mediated <i>blaNDM</i> and <i>blaOXA-9</i> . The isolate is multidrug-resistant and belongs to ST 225. While <i>blaKPC</i> were identified in the chromosome, the <i>blaNDM</i> was mediated by IncFII(K) plasmid and the <i>blaOXA-9</i> , in a IncFIB(K) plasmid. The <i>blaKPC</i> context was composed by Tn4401 transposon and two insertion sequences ISKpn6 and ISKpn7. The co-production of diverse β -lactamases brings an alert about a new adaptive profile of <i>K. pneumoniae</i> strains and their dissemination in the hospital-acquired infectious
Fomento	