

14 Octobre 2022

Nouvelles technologies pour le diagnostic des pneumopathies sévères



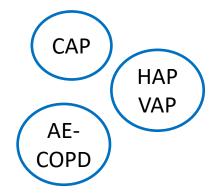


Liens d'intérêts au cours des 3 dernières années

J'ai reçu des subventions pour mener des recherches, de la part de :

- Biomérieux (Film Array®)
- Janssen
- SOS Oxygène
- Air Liquide

Tests moléculaires



TIMING

Réponse rapide

ACCESSIBILITE

Systèmes automatisés et intégrés Opérabilité, disponibilité 24/7

PERFORMANCE

Panel (approche syndromique)
Résistances

INTERPRÉTATION

Semi-quantification

PCR multiplex microbio







99.5%
Specificity

Transferable Resistance markers Overall PPA 89.9% Overall NPA 99.3%



Hospitalized Pneumonia

Gram-positive bacteria	Enterobacteriales	Non-fermenting bacteria	Others / Fungi	Resistance	Gene
Staphylococcus aureus Streptococcus pneumoniae	Citrobacter freundii Escherichia coli Enterobacter cloacae complex Klebsiella aerogenes (E. aerogenes) Proteus spp. Klebsiella pneumoniae Klebsiella oxytoca Klebsiella variicola Serratia marcescens Morganella morganii	Moraxella catarrhalis Pseudomonas aeruginosa Acinetobacter baumannii complex Stenotrophomonas maltophilia Legionella pneumophila	Pneumocystis jirovecii Haemophilus influenzae Mycoplasma pneumoniae Chlamydia (Chlamydophila) pneumoniae	Macrolide/ Lincosamide Oxacillin Penicillin 3rd generation Cephalosporins Carbapenem Sulfonamide Fluoroquinolone	ermB mecA mecC tem shv ctx-M kpc imp ndm oxa-23 oxa-24/40 oxa-48 oxa-58 vim sul1 gyrA83 gyrA87

TTR = 4 à 5 heures Rendu semi-quantitatif

Le panel n'inclut pas : Hafnia Achromobacter





BACTÉRIES

(Résultats semi-quantitatifs) Acinetobacter calcoaceticusbaumannii complexe Enterobacter cloacae complexe Escherichia coli Haemophilus influenzae Klebsiella aerogenes Klebsiella oxytoca Groupe Klebsiella pneumoniae Moraxella catarrhalis Proteus spp. Pseudomonas aeruginosa Serratia marcescens Staphylococcus aureus Streptococcus agalactiae Streptococcus pneumoniae Streptococcus pyogenes

(Résultats qualitatifs) Chlamydia pneumoniae Legionella pneumophila Mycoplasma pneumoniae

VIRUS

Adénovirus Coronavirus Métapneumovirus humain Entérovirus/rhinovirus humains Virus de la grippe A Virus de la grippe B Coronavirus du syndrome respiratoire du Moyen-Orient (MERS CoV) Virus parainfluenza Virus respiratoire syncytial

BACTÉRIES ATYPIQUES GÈNES DE RÉSISTANCE **AUX ANTIBIOTIQUES**

Résistance à la méticilline mecA/C et MREJ

Carbapénémases

IMP **KPC** NDM OXA-48-like VIM

BLSE CTX-M

TTR= 1 heure Rendu quantitatif

Le panel n'inclut pas : Hafnia C. freundii Stenotrophomonas Achromobacter M. morganii

	Sensibilité	Spécificité
LBA	96,2 %	98,4 %
Expectoration	96,3 %	97,3 %

⇒ des mPCR respiratoires à panel bactérien (mixte) sont disponibles en routine clinique

Les question qui émergent :

- Les performances opérationnelles « en vraie vie »
 - . Unyvero vs. Film Array (vs. SoC = culture bactériologique des sécrétions respiratoires)
 - . Pour chaque bactérie des panels
 - . Pour le diagnostic de résistance
 - . Selon le prélèvement (BAL, ETA, Sputum)
 - . Selon l'exposition préalable aux antibiotiques
 - . La concordance CFU/mL vs. copies/mL (Film Array)

Fiabilité -> Utilité

DIAGNOSTIC MICROBIOLOGIQUE

Bactéries/résistances

Performances opérationnelles du test Univero®

Multicenter Evaluation of the Unyvero Platform for Testing Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid

Matthias Klein,^a Johannes Bacher,^a Sandra Barth,^a Faranak Atrzadeh,^b Katja Siebenhaller,^a Inês Ferreira,^c Stephan Beisken,^c Andreas E. Posch,^c Karen C. Carroll,^d Richard G. Wunderink,^e Chao Qi,^f Fann Wu,^g Dwight J. Hardy,^h © Robin Patel,^{i,j} © Matthew D. Sims^{k,l,m}

Journal of Clinical Microbiology March 2021

USA; 1016 (+392) BAL issus de 11 RCT

Unyvero® LRT BAL (USA) vs SoC=culture conventionnelle

- ⇒ Sensibilité (vs SoC sur les cibles bactériennes du panel) = 93%
- ⇒ Une document additionnelle par mPCR chez un patient sur 5

TABLE 2 Comparison of results of SoC and Unyvero testing in the prospective study arm

	No. of cases	
Result type	(<i>n</i> = 1,016)	%
All concordant results	774	76.2
Unyvero and SoC negative	635	62.5
Unyvero and SoC positive	139	13.7
All discordant results	242	23.8
Unyvero detection of additional microorganisms	214	21.1

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Journal of Clinical Microbiology March 2021

Auteur Année	mPCR Unyvero®	N prélèvements	Sensibilité
Collins 2020	LRT (=LRT BAL)	175 BAL	97%
Pickens 2020	LRT	395 BAL, 225 ETA	86%
Ozongwu 2017	P55	95 ?	88%
Peiffer-Smajda 2020	HPN	95 BAL/PDP	80%
Tellapragada 2021	HPN	83 BAL	96%

Sensibilité « globale » de 80 à 97%

La gain de détection est important++

Performances opérationnelles du test Film Array®

Multicenter Evaluation of the BioFire FilmArray Pneumonia/ Pneumonia Plus Panel for Detection and Quantification of Agents of Lower Respiratory Tract Infection

Caitlin N. Murphy,^{a*} Randal Fowler,^a Joan Miquel Balada-Llasat,^b Amanda Carroll,^b Hanna Stone,^b Oluseun Akerele,^b

Blake Buchan,^c Sam Windham,^c Amanda Hopp,^c Shira Ronen,^c Ryan F. Relich,^d Rebecca Buckner,^d Del A. Warren,^d
Romney Humphries,^{e*} Shelly Campeau,^{e*} Holly Huse,^e Suki Chandrasekaran,^e Amy Leber,^f Kathy Everhart,^f
Amanda Harrington,^g Christina Kwong,^g Andrew Bonwit,^h Jennifer Dien Bard,^h Samia Naccache,^h Cynthia Zimmerman,^l
Barbara Jones,^l Cory Rindlisbacher,^j Maggie Buccambuso,^j Angela Clark,^j Margarita Rogatcheva,^j Corrin Graue,^j
Kevin M. Bourzac^j

Journal of Clinical Microbiology July 2020

TABLE 4 Multiple analyte detections by the BioFire PN panel

	BAL $(n = 846)$	
BioFire PN panel result	No. detected	% of total (% of positives)
Total positive specimens	413	48.8 (100)
One analyte result	257	30.4 (62.2)
Two analyte results	105	12.4 (25.4)
Three analyte results	28	3.3 (6.8)
Four analyte results	20	2.4 (4.8)
Five analyte results	2	0.2 (0.5)
Six or more analyte results	1	0.1 (0.2)

USA; 846 BAL et 836 sputum

Film Array® Pneumonia Panel (vs. culture conventionnelle « standardisée », seuil 10^{3,5} CFU/mL)

- ⇒ Sensibilité (vs SoC sur les cibles bactériennes du panel) = 99%
- ⇒ Une documentation additionnelle par mPCR sur presque un LBA sur deux (1/5= culture infra-seuil, 4/5= culture négative)

Performances opérationnelles du test Film Array®

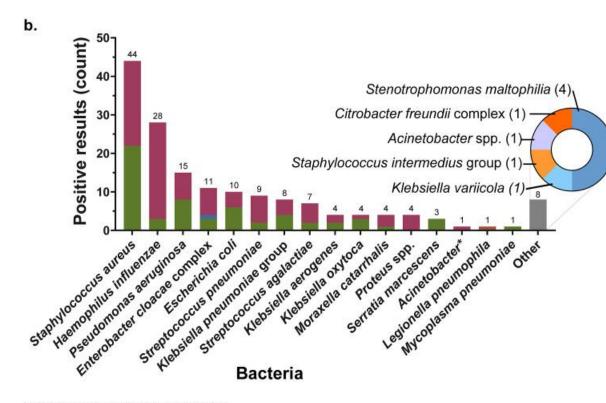
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Auteur Année	mPCR Film Array®	N prélèvements	Sensibilité
Maataoui 2020	PPP	112 (BAL/ETA)	89%
Gastli 2021	PPP	515 (mixte)	94%
Webber 2020	PPP	200	98%
Molina 2022	PPP	110 (ETA)	95%



*Acinetobacter calcoaceticus-baumannii complex

Sensibilité de 89 à 98%

La gain de détection est important++

Performances opérationnelles des tests Univero [®] et Film Array [®] selon l'espèce bactérienne

Multicenter Evaluation of the Unyvero Platform for Testing Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid

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Wester, M. Bonch, "Core, "Rindlisbacher," Maggie Buccambuso, 'Angela Clark," Maggarita Rogatchew, 'Corrin Graue,'

Wester, M. Bonch, "Core, "C

USA

1400 LBA (Univero®)

VS

1700 LBA+Sputum (Film Array®)

Bactérie	Unyvero®+/SoC +	Sensibilité	Film Array®+/SoC +	Sensibilité
Acinetobacter	28/29	97%	10/11	91%
C. freundii	6/6	100%	ND	
E. cloacae	28/36	78%	22/24	92%
E. coli	63/67	94%	35/38	92%
H. influenzae	58/59	98%	26/28	93%
K. oxytoca	22/24	92%	11/11	100%
K. pneumoniae	49/55	89%	36/38	95%
M. catarrhalis	23/23	100%	5/5	100%
Proteus sp	19/19	100%	20/20	100%
P. aeruginosa	128/128	100%	139/142	98%
S. aureus	119/129	92%	157/159	99%
S. marcescens	35/37	95%	32/33	97%
S. maltophilia	56/61	92%	ND	
S. pneumoniae	37/38	97%	21/21	100%

Performances opérationnelles du test Film Array® pour la détection qualitative des intracellulaires

Multicenter Evaluation of the BioFire FilmArray Pneumonia/ Pneumonia Plus Panel for Detection and Quantification of Agents of Lower Respiratory Tract Infection

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TABLE 11 Performance of the BioFire PN panel for atypical bacteria and viruses compared

		Positive percent	agreement
Analyte	Source ^a	TP/(TP+FN)	% (95% CI)
Atypical bacteria			
C. pneumoniae	BAL	0/0	
•	SPU	0/0	
L. pneumophila	BAL	2/2	100 (34.2–100)
•	SPU	0/1	
M. pneumoniae	BAL	3/3	100 (43.9–100)
•	SPU	7/8	87.5 (52.9–97.8)

Performances opérationnelles des tests Univero ® et Film Array® pour le diagnostic de résistance

Multicenter Evaluation of the Unyvero Platform for Testing Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid

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Barbara Jones, Cory Rindlisbacher,** Maggie Buccambuso,** Angela Clark,** Margarita Rogatcheva,** Corrin Graue,**

Kwirk M. Bouzze, Sami Amanda,** Sami Amanda,

USA

1400 LBA (Univero®) vs 1700 LBA+Sputum (Film Array®)

Rendu de résistance seulement si une bactérie « d'intérêt » est détectée

SoC= séquençage

Gène de résistance	<u>Unyvero</u> ® +/Seq+	Sensibilité (TP/TP+FN)	FA-PPP® +/Seq+	Sensibilité (TP/TP+FN)
mecA/mecC	66/91	73%	134/143	94%
CTX-M	22/23	96%	14/17	82%





Multicentre evaluation of two multiplex PCR platforms for the rapid microbiological investigation of nosocomial pneumonia in UK ICUs: the INHALE WP1 study

Virve I Enne, ¹ Alp Aydin, ¹ Rossella Baldan, ^{2,3} Dewi R Owen, ¹ Hollian Richardson, ³ Federico Ricciardi, ⁴ Charlotte Russell, ³ Brenda O Nomamiukor-Ikeji, ¹ Ann-Marie Swart, ⁵ Juliet High, ⁵ Antony Colles, ⁵ Julie Barber, ⁴ Vanya Gant, ^{6,7} David M Livermore, ³ Justin O'Grady, ^{3,8} INHALE WP1 Study Group

Thorax 2022

UK

650 patients de réanimation avec HAP/VAP (requérant une ATB)

46% ETA, 42% sputum, 10% BAL

Détection de bactérie(s) :

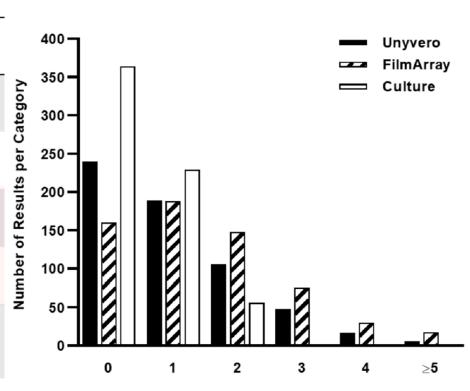
- chez 44% des patients en bactériologie conventionnelle
- 60% avec Univero[®] HPN
- 74% avec Film Array® PPP

Multicentre evaluation of two multiplex PCR platforms for the rapid microbiological investigation of nosocomial pneumonia in UK ICUs: the INHALE WP1 study

		All detections		Detections reported at higher concentrations*	
Category	Definition	Unyvero (%, 95% CI)	FilmArray (%, 95% CI)	Unyvero (%, 95% CI)	FilmArray (%, 95% CI)
Full positive concordance	Organisms detected were an exact match	19.3 (16.2 to 22.4)	18.2 (15.2 to 21.3)	22.4 (19.1 to 25.8)	21.1 (17.9 to 24.3)
Full negative concordance	No organisms detected by either method	37.3 (33.4 to 41.1)	32.1 (28.4 to 35.8)	42.1 (38.1 to 46.0)	44.5 (40.6 to 48.4)
Partial concordance	PCR detected the same organism as RM plus additional organism(s)	18.2 (15.1 to 21.2)	21.0 (17.8 to 24.2)	11.6 (9.0 to 14.1)	11.8 (9.2 to 14.3)
Minor discordance	RM was negative but machine found ≥ 1 organism	20.6 (17.4 to 23.8)	26.9 (23.4 to 30.4)	15.8 (12.9 to 18.7)	14.5 (11.7 to 17.3)
Major discordance	RM found ≥1 organism, at least one of which was on the PCR panel, but not detected	4.6 (2.9 to 6.3)	1.8 (0.7 to 2.8)	8.1 (5.9 to 10.3)	8.1 (5.9 to 10.2)

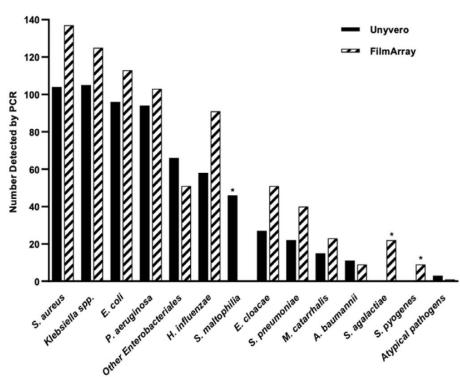
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Minor discordance	RM was negative but machine found \geq 1 organism	20.6 (17.4 to 23.8)	26.9 (23.4 to 30.4)
Major discordance	RM found \geq 1 organism, at least one of which was on the PCR panel, but not detected	4.6 (2.9 to 6.3)	1.8 (0.7 to 2.8)



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		All detections		Detections reported at high concentrations*	her
Category	Definition	Unyvero (%, 95% CI)	FilmArray (%, 95% CI)	Unyvero (%, 95% CI)	FilmArray (%, 95% CI)
Full positive concordance	Organisms detected were an exact match	19.3 (16.2 to 22.4)	18.2 (15.2 to 21.3)	22.4 (19.1 to 25.8)	21.1 (17.9 to 24.3)
Full negative concordance	No organisms detected by either method	37.3 (33.4 to 41.1)	32.1 (28.4 to 35.8)	42.1 (38.1 to 46.0)	44.5 (40.6 to 48.4)
Partial concordance	PCR detected the same organism as RM plus additional organism(s)	18.2 (15.1 to 21.2)	21.0 (17.8 to 24.2)	11.6 (9.0 to 14.1)	11.8 (9.2 to 14.3)
Minor discordance	RM was negative but machine found \geq 1 organism	20.6 (17.4 to 23.8)	26.9 (23.4 to 30.4)	15.8 (12.9 to 18.7)	14.5 (11.7 to 17.3)
Major discordance	RM found \geq 1 organism, at least one of which was on the PCR panel, but not detected	4.6 (2.9 to 6.3)	1.8 (0.7 to 2.8)	8.1 (5.9 to 10.3)	8.1 (5.9 to 10.2)

Unyvero[®] ++ à +++ ; Film Array[®] 10^6 à $\geq 10^7$

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Table 5	Concordance of antimicrobial resistance gene detection by
PCR and	comparator methodology

Resistance gene	Unyvero		FilmArray	
	Concordant detections*/ total detections by PCR	Found in cultured isolates but missed in PCR testing	Concordant detections*/ total detections by PCR	Found in cultured isolates but missed in PCR testing
bla _{ctx-M}	12/14	3	17/32	0
Carbapenemase	8/11	0	2/3	1
<pre>mecA/mecC (+MREJ in FilmArray)</pre>	13/25†	1	15/32	0

Quand **Film Array**® et **Unyvero**® sont positifs **mecA/mecC**: la culture identifie un **PHENOTYPE de RESISTANCE** dans 48% et 52% des cas respectivement

Quand **Film Array**® et **Unyvero**® sont positifs **CTX-M**: la culture identifie un **PHENOTYPE de RESISTANCE** dans 53% et 86% des cas respectivement

Quand la culture identifie un PHENOTYPE de RESISTANCE BLSE:

- Film Array® est positif CTX-M dans 100% des cas
- Unyvero® est positif CTX-M dans 72% des cas

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Criterion

M	a	cł	าเ	n	ρ	ς	C	n	re

Curetis Unyvero Pneumonia Panel		BioFire FilmArray P	BioFire FilmArray Pneumonia Panel			
Value	Score	Value	Score			

Multicentre evaluation of two multiplex PCR platforms for the rapid microbiological investigation of nosocomial pneumonia in UK ICUs: the INHALE WP1 study

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Machine score

	Machine Score						
	Curetis Unyvero Pneumonia Pan	Curetis Unyvero Pneumonia Panel			BioFire FilmArray Pneumonia Panel		
Criterion	Value	Score		Value	Score		
Overall concordance (max 45 points)	74.8%	20		71.3%	16		
Sensitivity for detection of common pathogens (max 20 points)	3 targets with better performance	6		7 targets with better performance	14		
Breadth of panel (max 15 points)	244 unique detections	15		191 unique detections	12		

Multicentre evaluation of two multiplex PCR platforms for the rapid microbiological investigation of nosocomial pneumonia in UK ICUs: the INHALE WP1 study

Virve I Enne, ¹ Alp Aydin, ¹ Rossella Baldan, ^{2,3} Dewi R Owen, ¹ Hollian Richardson, ³ Federico Ricciardi, ⁴ Charlotte Russell, ³ Brenda O Nomamiukor-Ikeji, ¹ Ann-Marie Swart, ⁵ Juliet High, ⁵ Antony Colles, ⁵ Julie Barber, ⁴ Vanya Gant, ^{6,7} David M Livermore, ³ Justin O'Grady, ^{3,8} INHALE WP1 Study Group

Machine score

	Curetis Unyvero Pneumonia Panel			BioFire FilmArray Pneumonia Panel		
Criterion	Value	Score		Value	Score	
Overall concordance (max 45 points)	74.8%	20		71.3%	16	
Sensitivity for detection of common pathogens (max 20 points)	3 targets with better performance	6		7 targets with better performance	14	
Breadth of panel (max 15 points)	244 unique detections	15		191 unique detections	12	
Time to result (max 15 points)	270 min	7		75 min	14	
Cost per test (max 15 points)*	+++	10		++	15	
Failure rate (max 15 points)	9.1%†	0		1.9%	11	

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270 min	7		75 min	14		
+++	10		++	15		
9.1%†	0		1.9%	11		
7.4 sq. ft	1		3.2 sq. ft	5		
-	3		-	4		
-	0		-	5		
-	6		-	9		
	Value 74.8% 3 targets with better performance 244 unique detections 270 min +++ 9.1%† 7.4 sq. ft	Value Score 74.8% 20 3 targets with better performance 6 244 unique detections 15 270 min 7 +++ 10 9.1%† 0 7.4 sq. ft 1 - 3 - 0	Value Score 74.8% 20 3 targets with better performance 6 244 unique detections 15 270 min 7 +++ 10 9.1%† 0 7.4 sq. ft 1 - 3 - 0	Value Score Value 74.8% 20 71.3% 3 targets with better performance 6 7 targets with better performance 244 unique detections 15 191 unique detections 270 min 7 75 min +++ 10 ++ 9.1%† 0 1.9% 7.4 sq. ft 1 3.2 sq. ft - 3 - - 0 -		

Multicentre evaluation of two multiplex PCR platforms for the rapid microbiological investigation of nosocomial pneumonia in UK ICUs: the INHALE WP1 study

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Cost per test (max 15 points)*	+++	10	++	15	
Failure rate (max 15 points)	9.1%†	0	1.9%	11	
Footprint (max five points)	7.4 sq. ft	1	3.2 sq. ft	5	
Customer service (max five points)	_	3	_	4	
Consumable logistics (max five points)‡	_	0	_	5	
Ease of use (max 10 points)	_	6	_	9	
Total (Max 150)	_	68		105	

Performances opérationnelles du test Film Array® selon le prélèvement

Multicenter Evaluation of the BioFire FilmArray Pneumonia/ Pneumonia Plus Panel for Detection and Quantification of Agents of Lower Respiratory Tract Infection

Caitlin N. Murphy,^{a*} Randal Fowler,^a Joan Miquel Balada-Llasat,^b Amanda Carroll,^b Hanna Stone,^b Oluseun Akerele,^b
[©] Blake Buchan,^c Sam Windham,^c Amanda Hopp,^c Shira Ronen,^c Ryan F. Relich,^d Rebecca Buckner,^d Del A. Warren,^d
Romney Humphrles,^{e*} Shelly Campeau,^{e*} Holly Huse,^e Suki Chandrasekaran,^e Amy Leber,^f Kathy Everhart,^f
Amanda Harrington,^g Christina Kwong,^g Andrew Bonwit,^h Jennifer Dien Bard,^h Samia Naccache,^h Cynthia Zimmerman,^f
Barbara Jones,^f Cory Rindlisbacher,^f Maggie Buccambuso,^f Angela Clark,^f Margarita Rogatcheva,^f Corrin Graue,^f
Kevin M. Bourzac^f

Documentation Film Array®	846 BAL N(%)	836 Sputum N(%)
Total positif	413 (49%)	602 (72%)
1 bactérie	257 (30%)	262 (44%)
2 bactéries	105 (25%)	178 (30%)
3 bactéries	28 (7%)	85 (10%)
4 bactéries	20 (5%)	42 (7%)
≥5 bactéries	3 (1%)	35 (4%)

Plus de documentation sur Sputum

Plus de documentation polymicrobiennes sur Sputum

Performances opérationnelles du test Film Array® selon le prélèvement

Multicentric evaluation of BioFire FilmArray Pneumonia Panel for rapid bacteriological documentation of pneumonia

Nabil Gastli ¹, Julien Loubinoux ¹, Matthieu Daragon ², Jean-Philippe Lavigne ³, Pierre Saint-Sardos ⁴, Hélène Pailhoriès ⁵, Carole Lemarié ⁵, Hanaa Benmansour ⁶, Camille d'Humières ⁷, Lauranne Broutin ⁸, Olivier Dauwalder ⁹, Michael Levy ¹⁰, Gabriel Auger ¹¹, Solen Kernéis ¹², Vincent Cattoir ^{11, 13, *}, the French FA-PP study group[†]

Clinical Microbiology and Infection 27 (2021)

France

515 patients hospitalisés suspects de pneumonie

94% d'adultes et 87% de in-ICU

Sensibilité de la mPCR (bactérie) = 94%

Détections « hors-panel » = 46

Doc. additionnelle chez 38% des patients

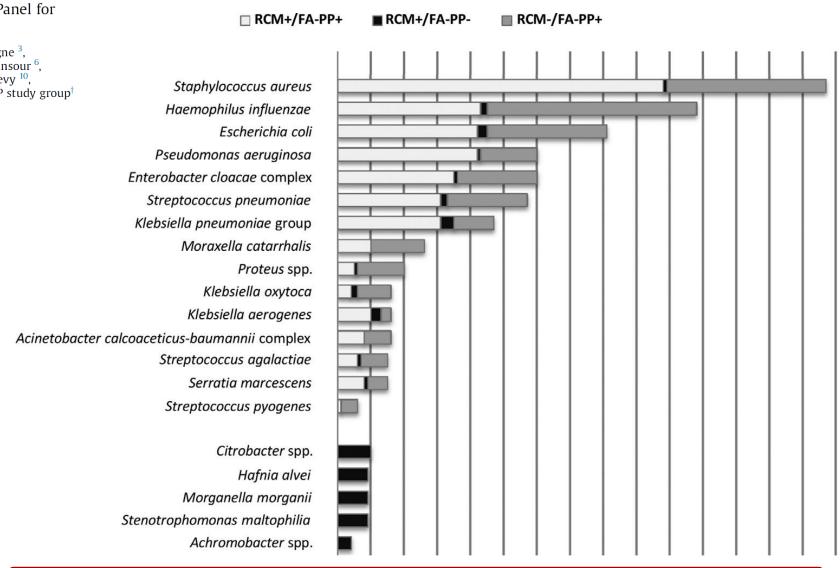
240 (47%) BAL

217 (42%) ETA

58 (11%) sputum

Les 20 FN de la mPCR se répartissent sur :

- BAL à 40%
- ETA à 50%
- sputum à 10%

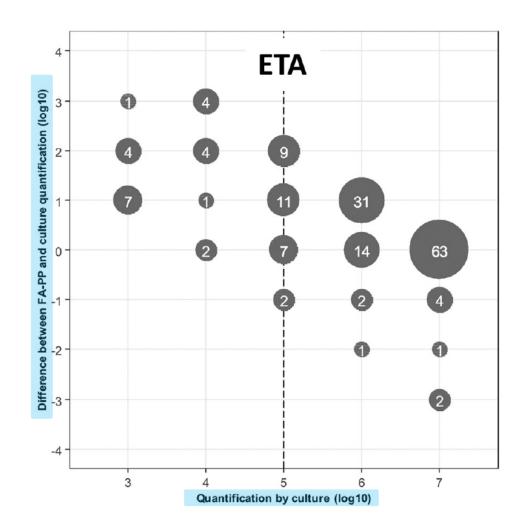


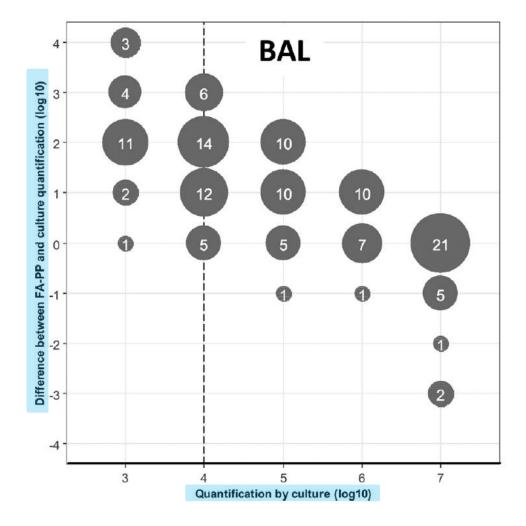
Pas de davantage de FN sur sputum vs. ETA vs. BAL

(idem in Murphy et al. J Clin Microbiol 2020, FN 3% avec BAL et 6% avec sputum)

Multicentric evaluation of BioFire FilmArray Pneumonia Panel for rapid bacteriological documentation of pneumonia

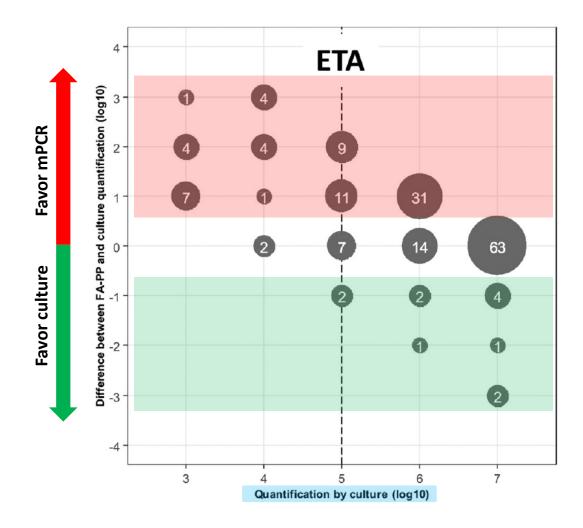
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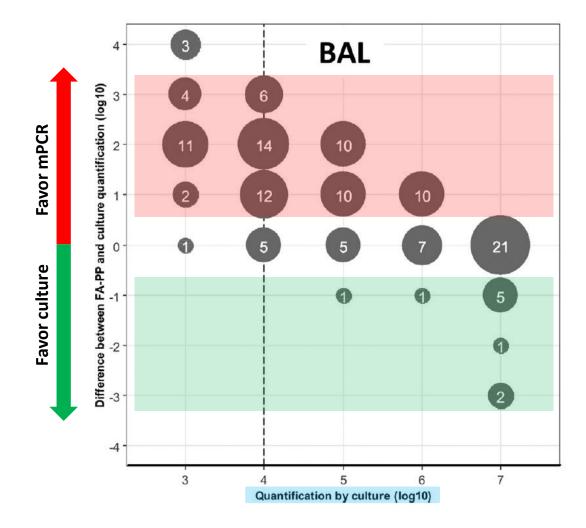




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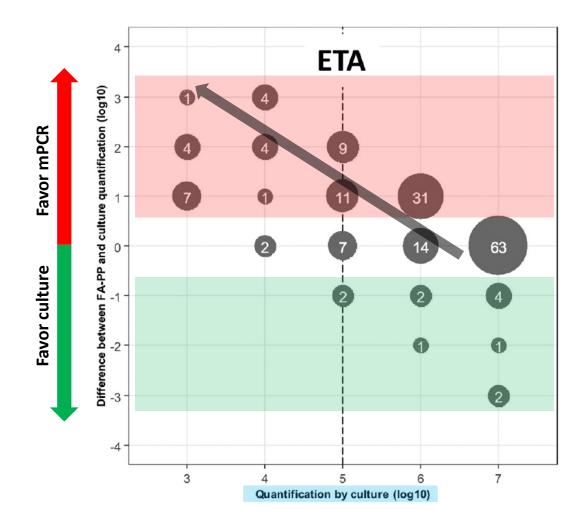


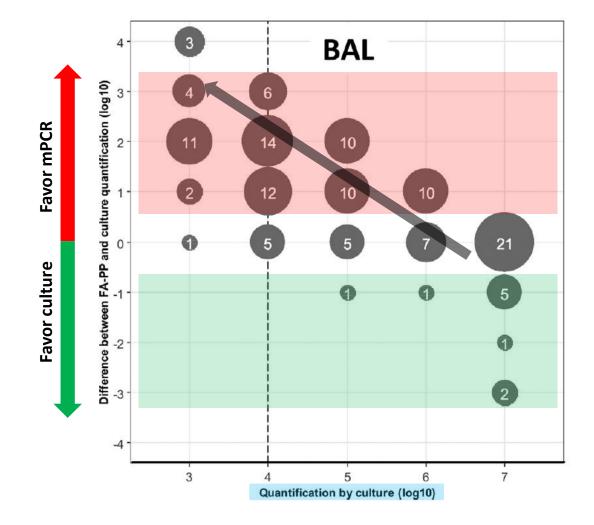


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- 1. La concordance CFU/copies n'est bonne qu'en cas de quantif élevée en culture
- 2. Plus la quantif en culture est basse, plus la mPCR « sur-quantifie »

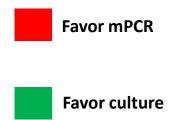




Multicenter Evaluation of the BioFire FilmArray Pneumonia/ Pneumonia Plus Panel for Detection and Quantification of Agents of Lower Respiratory Tract Infection

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Journal of Clinical Microbiology July 2020



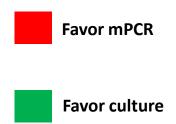
Quantification culture (CFU/mL)	<104		10 ⁴ à <10 ⁵			10 ⁵ à <10 ⁶			10 ⁶ à ≥10 ⁷	
Quantification mPCR (copies/mL)	=	>	<	=	>	<	=	>	<	=
BAL	1/32 (3%)	30/32 (93%)	2/69 (3%)	14/69 (20%)	53/69 (77%)	0/34 (0)	2/32 (6%)	32/34 (94%)	1/13 (8%)	12/13 (92%)
Sputum	14/64 (22%)	44/64 (72%)	6/167 (4%)	37/167 (22%)	124/167 (74%)	2/90 (2%)	35/90 (39%)	53/90 (59%)	1/54 (2%)	53/54 (98%)

1. La concordance CFU/copies n'est bonne qu'en cas de quantif élevée en culture (10⁶ à ≥10⁷ CFU/mL)

Multicenter Evaluation of the BioFire FilmArray Pneumonia/ Pneumonia Plus Panel for Detection and Quantification of Agents of Lower Respiratory Tract Infection

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Journal of Clinical Microbiology July 2020



Quantification culture (CFU/mL)	<10 ⁴		10 ⁴ à <10 ⁵			10 ⁵ à <10 ⁶			10 ⁶ à ≥10 ⁷	
Quantification mPCR (copies/mL)	=	>	<	=	>	<	=	>	<	=
BAL	1/32 (3%)	30/32 (93%)	2/69 (3%)	14/69 (20%)	53/69 (77%)	0/34 (0)	2/32 (6%)	32/34 (94%)	1/13 (8%)	12/13 (92%)
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- 1. La concordance CFU/copies n'est bonne qu'en cas de quantif élevée en culture (10⁶ à ≥10⁷ CFU/mL)
- 2. La notion « plus la quantification en culture est basse, plus la mPCR surquantifie » n'est pas évidente...

Sensibilité de la mPCR selon l'exposition préalable aux antibiotiques

Article

The Impact of Multiplex PCR in Diagnosing and Managing Bacterial Infections in COVID-19 Patients Self-Medicated with Antibiotics

Iulia Bogdan ¹, Cosmin Citu ^{1,*}, Felix Bratosin ¹, Daniel Malita ², Ioan Romosan ³, Camelia Vidita Gurban ^{1,4}, Adrian Vasile Bota ¹, Mirela Turaiche ¹, Melania Lavinia Bratu ^{1,5}, Ciprian Nicolae Pilut ^{1,6} and Iosif Marincu ¹

Antibiotics 2022, 11, 437.

Roumanie

400 COVID-19 hospitalisés, dont la moitié sont exposés aux ATB en pré-hospitalier mPCR non marquée CE

La mPCR est probablement peu affectée par l'exposition préalable aux ATB

Variables *	Antibio	tic Takers	p-Value **	Non-Antil	<i>p</i> -Value **	
Variables *	PCR (n = 72)	Culture $(n = 72)$	p-varue	PCR (<i>n</i> = 94)	Culture $(n = 94)$	p-value
Positive specimens Sputum/Aspirate	66/72 (91.7%)	37/72 (51.4%)	<0.001	88/94 (93.6%)	81/94 (86.2%)	0.090

⇒ des mPCR respiratoires à panel bactérien (mixte) sont disponibles en routine clinique

Les question qui émergent :

- <u>Les performances opérationnelles</u> « en vrai vie » (SoC = culture bactériologique des sécrétions respiratoires)
 - . Unyvero vs. Film Array
 - . Pour chaque bactérie des différents panels
 - . Selon le prélèvement (BAL, ETA, Sputum)
 - . Selon l'exposition préalable aux antibiotiques
 - . La concordance CFU/mL vs. copies/mL (Film Array)
 - . La concordance génotype/phénotype pour les gène de résistances

Diagnostic microbiologique

Bactéries/résistances

Gain de sensibilité

Gain de temps

⇒ des mPCR respiratoires à panel bactérien (mixte) sont disponibles en routine clinique

Les question qui émergent :

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 - . Selon le prélèvement (BAL, ETA, Sputum)
 - . Selon l'exposition préalable aux antibiotiques
 - . La concordance CFU/mL vs. copies/mL (Film Array)
 - . La concordance génotype/phénotype pour les gène de résistances
- Les bénéfices (stratégies++)
 - . Moindre délai à l'antibiothérapie efficace ?
 - . Épargne/ciblage antibiotique ?
 - . Rapport coût-efficacité
- Leur place (en première intention ? CAP ? NP/VAP ?)

Diagnostic microbiologique Bactéries/résistances

Gain de sensibilité

Gain de temps

Stratégie thérapeutique

Antibiotiques : « mieux et moins »

Utilité de la mPCR pour réduire le délai à l'antibiothérapie appropriée

Fast multiplex bacterial PCR of bronchoalveolar lavage for antibiotic stewardship in hospitalised patients with pneumonia at risk of Gram-negative bacterial infection (Flagship II): a multicentre, randomised controlled trial

Andrei M Darie, Nina Khanna, Kathleen Jahn, Michael Osthoff, Stefano Bassetti, Mirjam Osthoff, Desiree M Schumann, Werner C Albrich, Hans Hirsch. Martin Brutsche, Leticia Grize, Michael Tamm. Daiana Stolz

Lancet Respir Med 2022;

10: 877-87

Table 1. Risk factors of infection with Gram-negative bacteria in patients with CAP(1-4)

Suspicion of or diagnosis of chronic alcoholism

Chronic oral steroid administration (prednisone doses >7.5 mg/d or equivalent for more than 4 weeks) or other immunosuppressive therapy for diseases such as in connective tissue disease, rheumatic disease or solid organ transplantation)

Suspicion of or diagnosis of underlying chronic bronchopulmonary disease such as COPD, bronchiectasis, interstitial lung disease

Suspicion of aspiration

Recent or frequent antibiotic therapy within the last three months

Chemotherapy within the last 3 months

Immunocompromised status due to any condition such as haematological disease, haemodialysis, HIV, solid organ or stem cell transplantation

Essai contrôlé randomisé en ouvert, en 2 groupes parallèles

Adultes hospitalisés, pneumonie (clinico-radiologique)

avec indication de BAL

avec facteur(s) de **risque d'infection** à bactéries Gram- et/ou acquisition **nosocomiale**

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Table 4. Local empirical Therapy Guidance Study Site Basel

	First line therapy
CAP	
Mild ^{1,2}	Amoxicillin or Amoxicillin/Clavulanic acid ³
Moderate ^{1,2}	Amoxicillin/Clavulanic acid
Severe ^{1,2}	Amoxicillin/Clavulanic acid plus Clarithromycin
Risk for Pseudomonas ⁴	Piperacillin/Tazobactam plus Clarithromycin
HAP	
< 5days hospitalisation	CAP analog
≥5 days hospitalisation	Piperacillin/Tazobactam or Cefepime
Immunocompromised	Individualised patient therapy

Essai contrôlé randomisé en ouvert, en 2 groupes parallèles

Adultes hospitalisés, pneumonie (clinico-radiologique)

avec indication de BAL

avec facteur(s) de **risque d'infection** à bactéries Gram- et/ou acquisition nosocomiale

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Table 6. Antibiotic therapy recommendation according to Unyvero Pneumonia HPN results

Test result	Antibiotic choice	Allergy to 1 st choice
No detection of Gram negative bacteria	Amoxicillin and clavulanic acid or Ceftriaxone	Chose alternative 1 st choice If allergies to both seek expert advice (Infectious Disease consult)
Citrobacter freundii	Cefepime or Ertapenem	Chose alternative 1 st choice If allergies to both seek expert advice (Infectious Disease consult)
Escherichia coli	Ceftriaxone	Piperacillin and Tazobactam
Enterobacter cloacae complex	Cefepime or Ertapenem	Chose alternative 1 st choice If allergies to both seek expert advice (Infectious Disease consult)
Enterobacter aerogenes	Cefepime or Ertapenem	Chose alternative 1 st choice If allergies to both seek expert advice (Infectious Disease consult)
Proteus spp.	Ceftriaxone	Piperacillin and Tazobactam
Klebsiella pneumoniae	Ceftriaxone	Piperacillin and Tazobactam
Klebsiella oxytoca	Ceftriaxone	Piperacillin and Tazobactam
Klebsiella variicola	Ceftriaxone	Piperacillin and Tazobactam
Serratia marcescens	Cefepime or Ertapenem	Chose alternative 1 st choice If allergies to both seek expert advice (Infectiou Disease consult)

Essai contrôlé randomisé en ouvert, en 2 groupes parallèles

Adultes hospitalisés, pneumonie, avec indication de BAL : facteur(s) de risque d'infection à bactéries Gram – et/ou acquisition nosocomiale

Bras expérimental:

mPCR Unyvero® HPN (Gram-seulement)

et ATB-stewardship (Tel + message) vers H5 post-BAL

Fast multiplex bacterial PCR of bronchoalveolar lavage for antibiotic stewardship in hospitalised patients with pneumonia at risk of Gram-negative bacterial infection (Flagship II): a multicentre, randomised controlled trial

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Table 10. Criteria for assessment of antibiotic therapy appropriateness

Appropriate antibiotic therapy	Susceptibility of the cultured microorganism to the empiric antibiotic regimen Narrowest spectrum Duration ≤ 7 days after BAL
Inappropriate therapy	Not active according to in-vitro susceptibility testing of the identified pathogen Having a spectrum too broad for resistance pattern of the identified pathogen
	Known intrinsic resistance of the identified pathogen to the given antibiotic therapy
	If no pathogen was identified, antibiotic treatment covering Gram- negative rods was considered too broad Antibiotic therapy exceeding seven days after BAL

Essai contrôlé randomisé en ouvert, en 2 groupes parallèles

Adultes hospitalisés, pneumonie, avec indication de BAL: facteur(s) de risque d'infection à bactéries Gram – et/ou acquisition nosocomiale

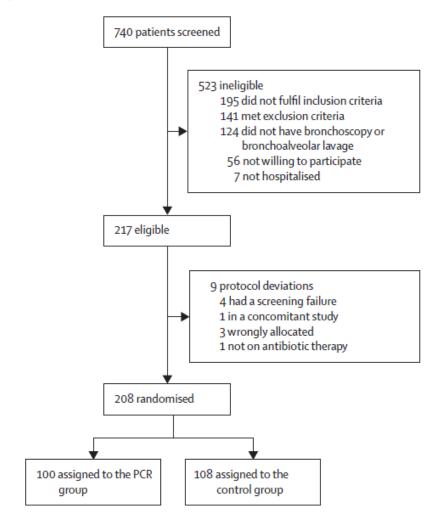
Bras expérimental: mPCR Unyvero®
HPN (Gram- seulement) et ATBstewardship (Tel + message) vers H5
post-BAL

CJP: durée (en heures) d'ATB inappropriée entre BAL et J30 (ou sortie H)

Un comité indépendant juge le caractère approprié de l'ATBthérapie, sur la base des résultats microbio (y compris mPCR)

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2017-2019

N=208

Immunodéprimés= 57%

Durée symptômes avant BAL = 14j

Durée d'hospit avant BAL = 4j

65% étaient déjà sous ATB à l'inclusion (BAL)

CURB-65= 1; ICU= 21%, décès= 8%

- CAP avec FDR BGN = 75%
- HAP = 24%
- AE-COPD =1%

FDR d'infection à BGN:

- Immunosuppresseurs (dont CTC) = 26%
- COPD = 37%
- ATB dans les 3 mois = 31%
- Chimiothérapie dans les 3 mois = 15%
- Greffe/Cancer/HIV/EER = 25%

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La durée d'ATB inappropriée est abaissée de 45% (47h vs. 86h, p<0,0001)

La durée totale d'ATB est abaissée de 27%

(127h vs 161h, p=0,054)

Délai à la stabilité clinique médian = 2,5 j

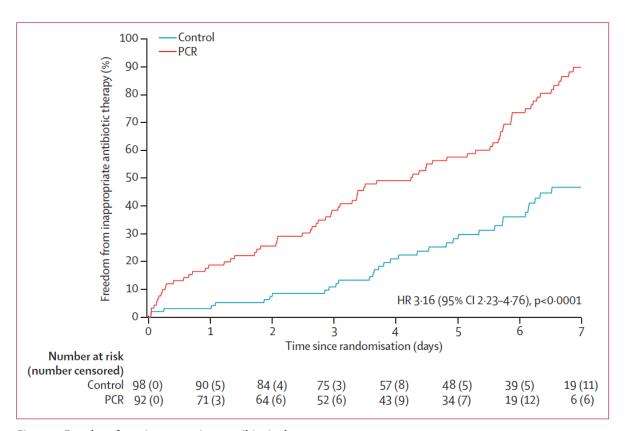


Figure 3: Freedom from inappropriate antibiotic therapy

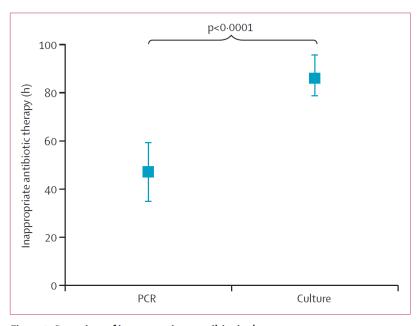


Figure 2: Duration of inappropriate antibiotic therapy

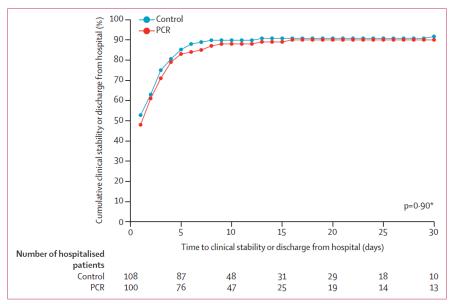


Figure 4: Time to clinical stability

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399 antibiothérapies chez 208 patients, jugées inappropriées chez :

- ⇒ 83/179 (46%) du groupe mPCR
- ⇒ 113/155 (73%) du groupe contrôle

Le motif d'ATBth inappropriée retenu était :

- Antibiothérapie trop large (81%)
- Antibiothérapie trop longue (12%)

Fast multiplex bacterial PCR of bronchoalveolar lavage for antibiotic stewardship in hospitalised patients with pneumonia at risk of Gram-negative bacterial infection (Flagship II): a multicentre, randomised controlled trial

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	Unyvero PCR		Conventional microbiology		
	Control group (n=108)	PCR group (n=100)	Control group (n=107)*	PCR group (n=100)	
Citrobacter freundii	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	
Escherichia coli	2 (2%)	3 (3%)	1 (<1%)	2 (2%)	
Enterobacter cloacae complex	0	2 (2%)	2 (2%)	4 (4%)	
Enterobacter aerogenes	1 (<1%)	0	0	2 (2%)	
Proteus spp	1 (<1%)	2 (2%)	2 (2%)	2 (2%)	
Klebsiella pneumoniae	1 (<1%)	1 (1%)	2 (2%)	0	
Klebsiella oxytoca	0	0	0	0	
Klebsiella variicola	O	0	1 (<1%)	0	
Serratia marcescens	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	1 (1%)	
Morganella morganii	0	2 (2%)	0	1 (1%)	
Moraxella catarrhalis	1 (<1%)	1 (1%)	1 (<1%)	0	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	5 (5%)	4 (4%)	5 (5%)	0	
Acinetobacter baumannii complex	0	0	0	1 (1%)	
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	2 (2%)	0	0	0	
Haemophilus influenzae	10 (9%)	5 (5%)	4 (4%)	0	

399 antibiothérapies chez 208 patients, jugées inappropriées chez :

- ⇒ 83/179 (46%) du groupe mPCR
- *⇒* 113/155 (73%) du groupe contrôle

Le motif d'ATBth inappropriée retenu était :

- Antibiothérapie trop large (81%)
- Antibiothérapie trop longue (12%)

Documentation microbio:

=> culture du LBA « positive » : 72%

=> bactérie pathogène identifiée : 19%

=> BGN identifiée par mPCR : 19%

Diagnostic final:

=> Diagnostic final de CAP (54%), HAP (13%) et Pneumonie virale (8%)

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Impact diagnostique et thérapeutique de la mPCR :

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=> 108 mPCR
=>92 ATBi
=>61 indication à modif ATBth H5
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=> 46 ont une modif ATBth à H5

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Gain de temps

Gain de sensibilité

Stratégie

ATB-Stewardship + Désescalade mPCR-guidée



IMPACT THERAPEUTIQUE Epargne antibiotique

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Utilité de la mPCR pour optimiser l'antibiothérapie en réanimation (HAP, VAP)

Multicenter evaluation of a syndromic rapid multiplex PCR test for early adaptation of antimicrobial therapy in adult patients with pneumonia



Céline Monard¹, Jonathan Pehlivan², Gabriel Auger^{3,4}, Sophie Alviset⁵, Alexy Tran Dinh^{6,7}, Paul Duquaire¹, Nabil Gastli⁸, Camille d'Humières^{9,10}, Adel Maamar^{11,12}, André Boibieux¹³, Marion Baldeyrou¹⁴, Julien Loubinoux¹⁵, Olivier Dauwalder^{16,17}, Vincent Cattoir^{3,18,19}, Laurence Armand-Lefèvre^{9,10}, Solen Kernéis ^{5,10*} and the ADAPT study group

	Overall, $n = 159$
Antibiotic modification	123 (77)
De-escalation	63 (40)
Escalation	35 (22)
Undetermined	25 (16)
No change	36 (23)

ETUDE RETROSPECTIVE

Résultat de la mPCR => Escalade chez 22% des patients!

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ETUDE RETROSPECTIVE

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Article

Potential of Multiplex Polymerase Chain Reaction Performed on Protected Telescope Catheter Samples for Early Adaptation of Antimicrobial Therapy in ARDS Patients

Keyvan Razazi ^{1,2,*,†}, Flora Delamaire ^{1,†,‡}, Vincent Fihman ^{3,4}, Mohamed Ahmed Boujelben ^{1,2}, Nicolas Mongardon ^{5,6,7}, Ségolène Gendreau ^{1,2}, Quentin de Roux ^{5,6,7}, Nicolas de Prost ^{1,2,8}, Guillaume Carteaux ^{1,2,8}, Paul-Louis Woerther ^{3,4} and Armand Mekontso Dessap ^{1,2,8}

J. Clin. Med. **2022**, 11, 4366.

Suspected VAP Cases (*n*= 77)

	mPCR - (n = 49)	mPCR + (n = 28)
Antibiotic modification after mPCR	2	12
• De-escalation	2	1
Narrower spectrum antibiotic	1	1
Stop antibiotic	1	0
• Escalation		11
Escalation/Adaptation		4
Escalation usefulness		2
Initiation		5
No change after mPCR results	47	16

ETUDE OBSERVATIONNELLE

Résultat de la mPCR => Escalade chez 14 % des patients !

Utilité de la mPCR pour optimiser l'antibiothérapie en réanimation (HAP, VAP)

RESEARCH Open Access

Performance and impact of a multiplex PCR in ICU patients with ventilator-associated pneumonia or ventilated hospital-acquired pneumonia



Nathan Peiffer-Smadja^{1,2*}, Lila Bouadma^{1,3}, Vincent Mathy⁴, Kahina Allouche⁴, Juliette Patrier³, Martin Reboul⁴, Philippe Montravers^{5,6}, Jean-François Timsit^{1,3} and Laurence Armand-Lefevre^{1,4}

ETUDE RETROSPECTIVE

Résultat de la mPCR => Impact thérapeutique chez 2/3 des patients Escalade « <u>appropriée</u> » chez 21% des patients ! -> délai raccourci à l'antibiothérapie efficace ?

Table 3 Potential impact of multiplex PCR on antibiotic therapy

Initial antibiotic therapy (after Gram stain results)		Appropriate changes		
		Adequacy	De-escalation	Optimization
Carbapenem + others	17	0	10	0
Piperacillin-tazobactam \pm aminoglycosides	27	2	15	3
Fourth-generation cephalosporin \pm aminoglycosides	16	1	7	0
Third-generation cephalosporin \pm aminoglycosides	11	5	2	0
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	5	0	1	0
Others*	5	2	2	0
No treatment	14	10	0	0
Total (%)	95	20 (21)	37 (39)	3 (3)

IMPACT PRONOSTIQUE?

⇒ 2 mPCR respiratoires à panel bactérien (mixte) disponibles en routine clinique

- -> *Unyvero*® = spectre bactérien plus large
- -> Film Array® = moins de FN (bactérie/résistances), plus fiable, moins cher, plus rapide
 - . La performance dans le diagnostic de résistance est correcte (quelques FN et beaucoup de FP)
 - .La correspondance CFU/mL <-> copies/mL est bonne si quantif en culture élevée
 - . Les mPCR sont probablement peu affectés par l'antibiothérapie préalable

Gain de sensibilité

Gain de temps

Les bénéfices (stratégies avec stewardship++)

- Impact diagnostique = OUI
- Impact thérapeutique = OUI -> moindre délai à l'antibiothérapie appropriée / désescalade accélérée / épargne antibiotique
- Impact pronostique = PEUT-ETRE -> moindre délai à l'antibiothérapie efficace ?
- Cout-efficacité = A VOIR

Stratégies thérapeutiques

Antibiotiques: « MOINS et mieux »

=> La place des mPCR (en première intention ? Dans la CAP ? Dans la HAP/VAP ?)