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16S pan-bacterial PCR can accurately identify patients with ventilator-associated pneumonia

Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) remains a significant problem in intensive care units (ICUs) and despite reductions in reported VAP rates antibiotic use remains high. The most common indication for antibiotic use remains suspected respiratory infections. VAP is associated with significant morbidity and mortality especially when antibiotics are delayed or are inadequate. However, due to the various conditions that can mimic VAP, commonly only 30% of those suspected of having VAP subsequently have this diagnosis confirmed. The delays in obtaining results from conventional microbiological cultures lead to empirical use of broad-spectrum antibiotics of which a significant proportion is later deemed unnecessary. The excessive use of antibiotics is associated with increased antimicrobial resistance and mortality.

The ubiquitous presence of a 16S ribosomal RNA gene in bacteria offers the possibility of detecting a wide range of bacteria in a single PCR. Amplification of the 16S rRNA gene in a PCR assay results in amplification of all bacteria in a sample. Therefore, this offers potential as a screening test for suspected VAP. The aim of this study was to derive and validate a real-time 16S PCR assay for diagnosing confirmed VAP.

METHODS

Samples from two previously described cohorts of adult patients with clinically suspected VAP recruited from UK ICUs formed the derivation and confirmation cohorts respectively. Briefly, patients were recruited if they met criteria for suspected VAP namely new or worsening chest X-ray changes following at least 48 hours of ventilation, accompanied by two or more of: temperature >38°C; white cell count >11×10⁹/L; or mucopurulent sputum. In the derivation cohort patients were excluded if they had received new antibiotics within the 3 days prior to recruitment; no such exclusion was applied to the confirmation cohort. Patients underwent protocolised bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) and an aliquot of BAL fluid was processed using a semiquantitative culture method. This culture was used as our reference diagnostic standard, with growth at >10⁴ colony forming units/mL (CFU/mL) of BAL fluid being defined as ‘VAP positive’ and growth <10⁴ CFU/mL as ‘VAP negative’, these cut-offs being in line with established standards.

Full details of sample processing are described in the online supplementary section. Briefly, the fraction of lavage not used for conventional culture was centrifuged to produce a cell-free supernatant, followed by nucleic acid extraction. The 16S PCR assays are described below; assay 1 and assay 2 were conducted in geographically separate laboratories.

Real-time 16S PCR assay 1

The primer and probe sequences targeting the 16S rRNA gene have been described previously. The hybridisation probe contained a FAM label on the 5’ end with a BHQ1 on the 3’ end. Primers and hybridisation probe were synthesised by Sigma Genosys (Sigma-Aldrich, Ebersberg, Germany). The final 16S PCR reaction mix contained 1X Platinum uracil DNA glycosylase Mastermix (Life Technologies, Paisley, UK), 0.2 μM bovine serum albumin (Sigma, Dorset, UK), a total of 4 mMol/L MgCl₂, 0.4 μM forward and reverse primers, 0.1 μM hybridisation probe, nuclelease-free water (Promega, Southampton, UK) and 2 μL of target template for a final reaction volume of 10 μL. Real-time qPCR was carried out on a Light Cycler 480 instrument (Roche, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA). This assay was used on samples from the confirmation cohort only.

For the purposes of analysis, the metric was cycles to cross threshold (Ct) as a measure of 16s rRNA gene load and hence bacterial burden. A higher bacterial load will result in a lower time to cross threshold, that is, a lower Ct value. Details of statistical analyses used can be found in the online supplementary methods section. Both studies had approvals from relevant research ethics committees; full details are in the online supplementary section.

RESULTS

In the derivation cohort, samples from 67 patients were available, of whom 10 (15%) had ‘microbiologically confirmed VAP’. In the ‘confirmation’ cohort samples from 92 patients were available for analysis; 26 (28%) met the culture criteria for ‘microbiologically confirmed VAP’. The demographic details and organisms cultured are shown in the online supplementary section (see online supplementary tables S1 and S2).

16S PCR assay 1 demonstrated that patients with confirmed VAP had a higher bacterial burden, as signified by a lower Ct value, than those without VAP (figure 1A). When evaluated for diagnostic ability by ROC curve, assay 1 demonstrated excellent
Figure 1  Real-time 16S PCR results as expressed by cycles to cross threshold (Ct) for samples from patients. (A) Ct values from assay 1 among derivation cohort patients with and without confirmed ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP). N=67, 57 non-VAP and 10 VAP, error bars show median and IQR. **** p<0.0001 by Mann-Whitney U test. (B) Ct values from assay 1 among confirmation cohort patients with and without confirmed VAP. N=92, 66 non-VAP and 26 VAP, error bars show median and IQR. **** p<0.0001 by Mann-Whitney U test. (C) Ct values from assay 2 among confirmation cohort patients with and without confirmed VAP. N=92, 66 non-VAP and 26 VAP, error bars show median and IQR. **** p<0.0001 by Mann-Whitney U test.

Table 1  Diagnostic performance of the two 16S assays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Curve</th>
<th>Assay 1 derivation</th>
<th>Assay 1 confirmation</th>
<th>Assay 2 confirmation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUC ROC</td>
<td>0.94 (0.86 to 1.0)</td>
<td>0.89 (0.83 to 0.95)</td>
<td>0.84 (0.75 to 0.94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>p&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>p&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youden optimum cut-off (Ct)</td>
<td>29.85</td>
<td>29.43</td>
<td>21.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youden optimum sensitivity/specificity (95% CIs)</td>
<td>100 (69 to 100)/72 (58 to 83)</td>
<td>100 (87 to 99)/67 (54 to 78)</td>
<td>89 (70 to 98)/80 (69 to 89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum sensitivity optimum cut-off (Ct)</td>
<td>29.85</td>
<td>29.43</td>
<td>22.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum sensitivity/specificity (95% CIs)</td>
<td>100 (69 to 100)/72 (58 to 83)</td>
<td>100 (87 to 100)/67 (54 to 78)</td>
<td>100 (86 to 100)/15 (8 to 26)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ROC curves displayed in online supplementary figure S1).

As avoiding false-negative results is important in rapid tests for VAP, we also report the specificity at maximum (100%) sensitivity.

AUC, area under the curve; Ct, cycles to cross threshold; VAP, ventilator-associated pneumonia.
Indeed, the microbiological spectrum found is similar to reports from other countries. Second, by using consistent diagnostic procedures within each cohort, we avoided some of the problems which occur with the diagnosis of VAP.4 Our rate of microbiologically confirmed VAP in both cohorts (23%) is at the lower end of the reported range but not out of keeping with other reports and we believe this may, in part, reflect the use of highly standardised BAL protocols.

A disadvantage of this study is that samples were obtained bronchoscopically, requiring resource and exposing patients to a small but definite risk, and the applicability of this test to other sample types cannot be inferred. The assays we describe here are also limited to bacterial detection. The differences between the two assays tested, and the use of stored samples, highlight the need for external prospective validation before this measure could be implemented in routine clinical practice. Further refinements of assays may also improve diagnostic performance. The reference standard of growth of organisms on conventional culture, remains imperfect, and indeed may well be influenced by intercurrent antibiotics generally, and recent changes in antibiotics specifically.12 However this remains the established standard4 and is used routinely for clinical decision-making. As such, the 16S assay described here can predict the results of a clinically relevant test, but within 6 hours rather than the 48–72 hours taken for the conventional cultures.

In conclusion, we have derived and confirmed the diagnostic utility of a rapid laboratory test for VAP in a multicentre setting. We propose that this test has the potential to permit rapid decisions to direct antimicrobial therapy in patients with suspected VAP thus improving stewardship of antibiotics in the ICU.

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Contributors ACM designed the study, obtained funding, recruited patients, analysed data and wrote the manuscript. NG performed the assays, analysed the data and revised the manuscript. JPMcK performed the assays, analysed the data and revised the manuscript. TPH designed the study, recruited patients and revised the manuscript. PD recruited patients, obtained samples and revised the manuscript. SS recruited patients, obtained samples and revised the manuscript. TSW recruited patients, obtained samples and revised the manuscript. DMF recruited patients, obtained samples and revised the manuscript. KT obtained the funding, designed and supervised the study, obtained funding, recruited patients and wrote the manuscript. RM obtained the funding, designed and supervised the assays, and wrote the manuscript.

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Competing interests ACM is a member of the advisory board of Serendex and is chief investigator on a grant income from Pﬁzer, Becton Dickinson. KT has worked on evaluations of the Department of Health and Wellcome Trust through the Derivation cohort. The authors also thank the patients and their relatives who allowed this research to take place.

Patient consent Obtained.

Ethics approval Lothian Research Ethics Committee (REC), NRES North East REC, Scotland A REC.

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