# Evaluation of a new Real-Time PCR assay to identify S. Typhi, S. Paratyphi A and s. spp from patients with fever in Bangladesh



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# **Objectives:**

- Develop a PCR test for identification *S.* Typhi and *S.* Paratyphi A (improve performance of detection)
- Validation of the assay in clinical settings where typhoid is endemic

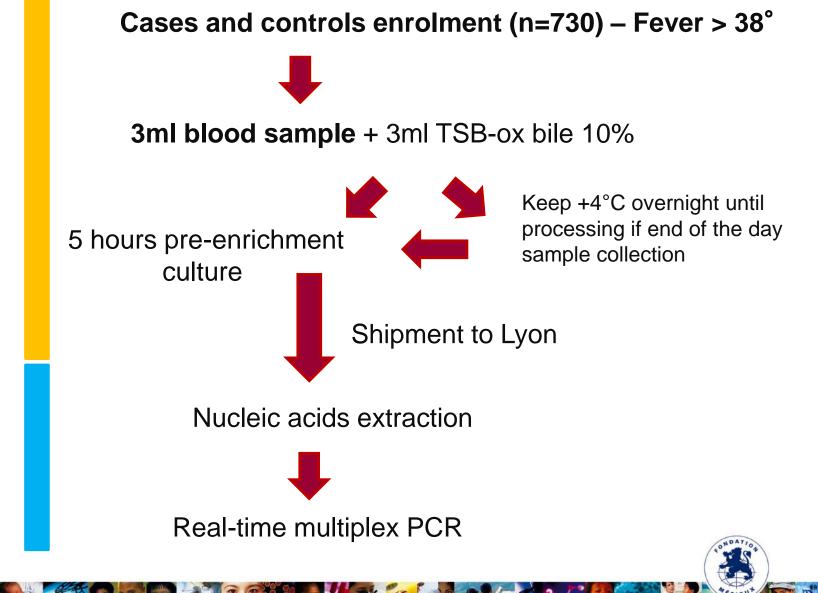


### Background: summary of the 1<sup>st</sup> phase

- Results on 1ml of blood clinical samples showed low sensitivity.
- Modifications of the sample preparation method were implemented to increase the sensitivity:
  - Increase the volume of blood 3 ml
  - Use of a pre-enrichment media (5% ox bile final)



## Study design



Bangladesh

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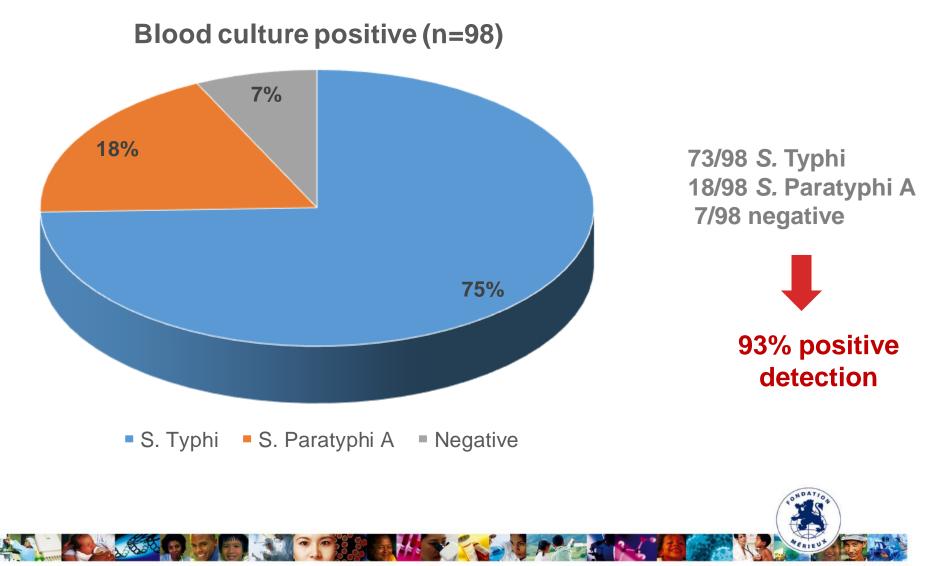
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### **Results: Blood culture**

Characteristics	Blood culture positive (N=98)	Blood culture negative (N=527)	Р
Categorical variables, N			
vomiting	30/53	90/323	.0053
Diarrhoea	5/56	47/404	.59
Continuous variables, median (IQR)			
Volume PCR, ml	3.4 (3.13-3.7)	3.41 (3.19-3.7)	.87
Volume Blood culture, ml	2.6 (1.98-3.4)	2.51 (1.97-3.4)	.98
Delay sample-blood culture, min.	247.94 (53.52-348.43)	229.38 (85.2-321.1)	.84
Delay sample-PCR, min.	74.27 (22.94-254.5)	76.46 (24.03-214.08)	.7
Time to positive Blood Culture, h.	18,3		



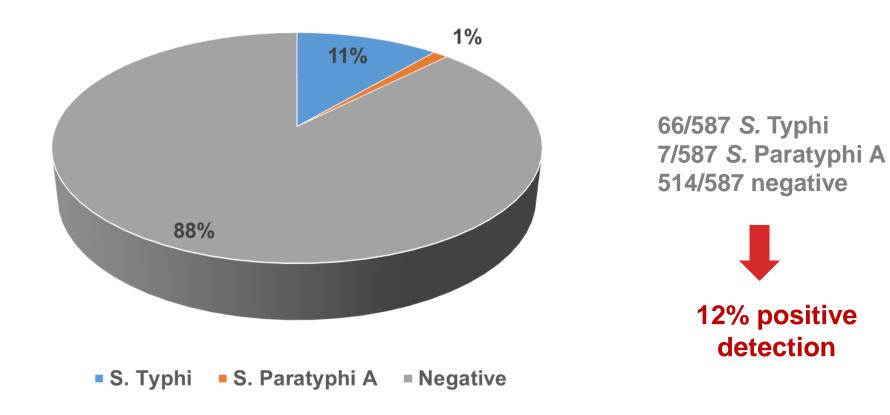
#### PCR results on Blood Culture positive



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#### PCR results on Blood Culture negative





73 additional samples identified by PCR

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### **Results: PCR assay performance**

Characteristics	PCR positive (N=164)	PCR negative (N=521)	р
Categorical variables, N (%)			
Blood Culture positive	91	7	-
Blood culture negative	73	514	-
Continuous variables, median (IQR)			
Volume PCR, ml	3.43 (3.19-3.7)	3.40 (3.19-3.7)	0.4
Delay sample-PCR, min.	107.04 (26.21-251.22)	72.09 (21.84-209.71)	.0278
Time to positive Blood Culture, h.	17.8 (15.1-23.4)	28.5 (24.3-36.3)	.0025



## **Results: PCR assay performance**

Characteristics	Gold standard : blood culture		
	Tested: <u>Molecular assay</u>		
	Result	(95% CI)	
Overall (n=685)			
Sensitivity	92.9%	(85.3-96.8%)	
Specificity	87.6%	(84.6-90.1%)	
Positive likelihood ratio	7.5	(6.0-9.4)	
Negative likelihood ratio	0.08	(0.04-0.17)	



#### Conclusion

- 93% of the typhoid positive blood samples are correctly identified
- **100%** match with the specie identified in blood culture
- **100%** of the controls samples confirmed negative
- Increase of 74% in identified patients
- Salmonella detection as low as 1cfu/ml in blood samples



### **Conclusion: strengths and limitations**

#### • <u>Strengths</u>:

- ✓ Relevant number of clinical samples tested (n=730)
- ✓ Robustness of the multiplex molecular assay
- ✓ Fine tune disease burden results (+74%)

#### Limitations:

- ✓ 7 samples not identified
- ✓ No method for comparison et performance evaluation
- ✓ ATB not assessed
- ✓ Invasive and large (>1ml) sampling
- ✓ Need of infrastructure and skilled staff
- ✓ Not diagnostic test for patient care management



#### Perspectives

- Study implemented in Africa:
  - ✓ 3 countries: Ghana, Malawi, Burkina Faso
  - ✓ 1000 suspected cases and 200 controls
    - ✓ 3 consecutive days with fever > 38°C
    - ✓ Children and adults
    - ✓ 2-3ml of blood
  - ✓ **Preliminary results:**



### Acknowledgements



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CHILD HEALTH RESEARCH FOUNDATION Prevent Infections, Save Lives

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