

Impact of rapid antimicrobial susceptibility test Accelerate Pheno™ in antimicrobial stewardship of sepsis

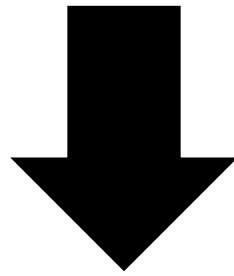
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Sepsis

- Life-threatening time-dependent disease
- Effective therapy in MDRO era



RAPID ETIOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS



Accelerate Pheno™: identification

GRAM POS

Staphylococcus aureus

CoNS

Enterococcus faecalis

Enterococcus faecium

Streptococcus spp.

GRAM NEG

Escherichia coli

Klebsiella spp.

Serratia marcescens

Proteus spp.

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Acinetobacter baumannii

Enterobacter spp.

Citrobacter spp.

FUNGI

Candida albicans

Candida glabrata

Accelerate Pheno™: antimicrobial susceptibility

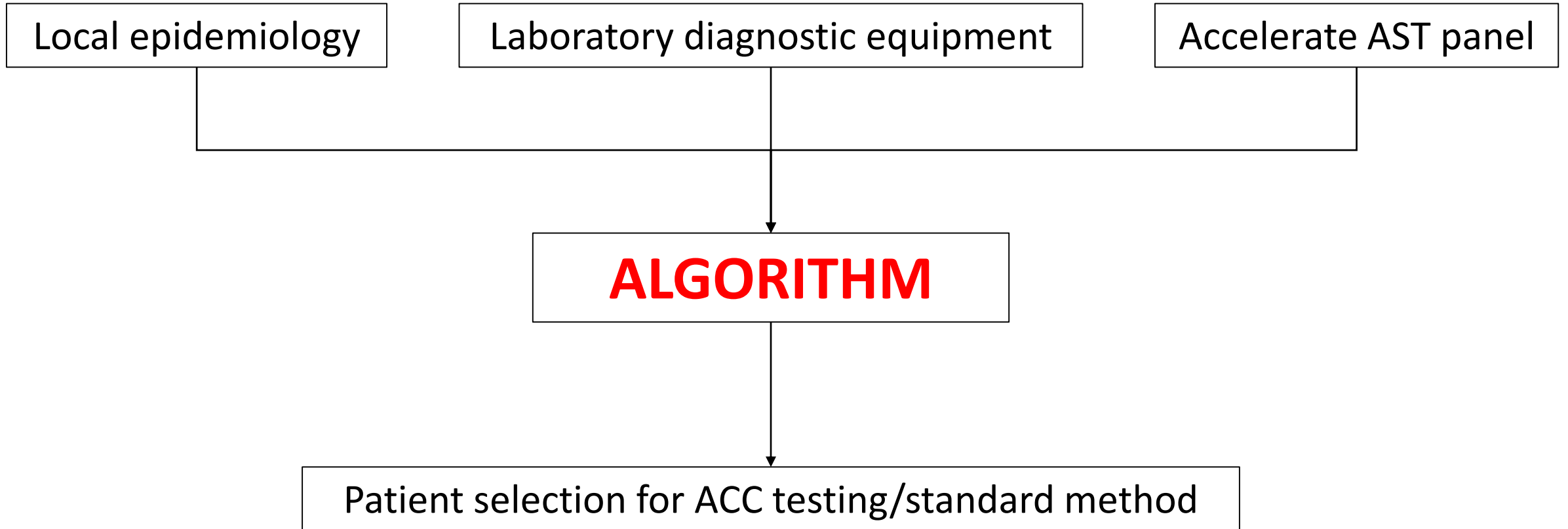
GRAM POS		ID	Ampicillin	Ceftriaxon	Erytromycin	Daptomycin	Linezolid	Vancomycin	MRSA	MLSb
	<i>S. aureus</i>	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	
	<i>S. lugdunensis</i>	•						•	•	•
	CoNS	•				•		•	•	•
	<i>E. faecalis</i>	•	•			•	•	•		
	<i>E. faecium</i>	•	•			•	•	•		
	<i>Streptococcus</i> spp	•								

GRAM NEG		ID	Ampicillin/ Sulbactam	Piperacillin/ Tazobactam	Cefepime	Ceftazidime	Ceftriaxon	Ertapenem	Meropenem	Amikacin	Gentamycin	Tobramycine	Ciprofloxacin	Aztreonam
	<i>E. coli</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	<i>Klebsiella</i> spp	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	<i>Enterobacter</i> spp	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	<i>Proteus</i> spp	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	<i>Citrobacter</i> spp	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	<i>S. marcescens</i>	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	•		•	•				•	•	•	•	•	
	<i>A. baumannii</i>	•		•						•				

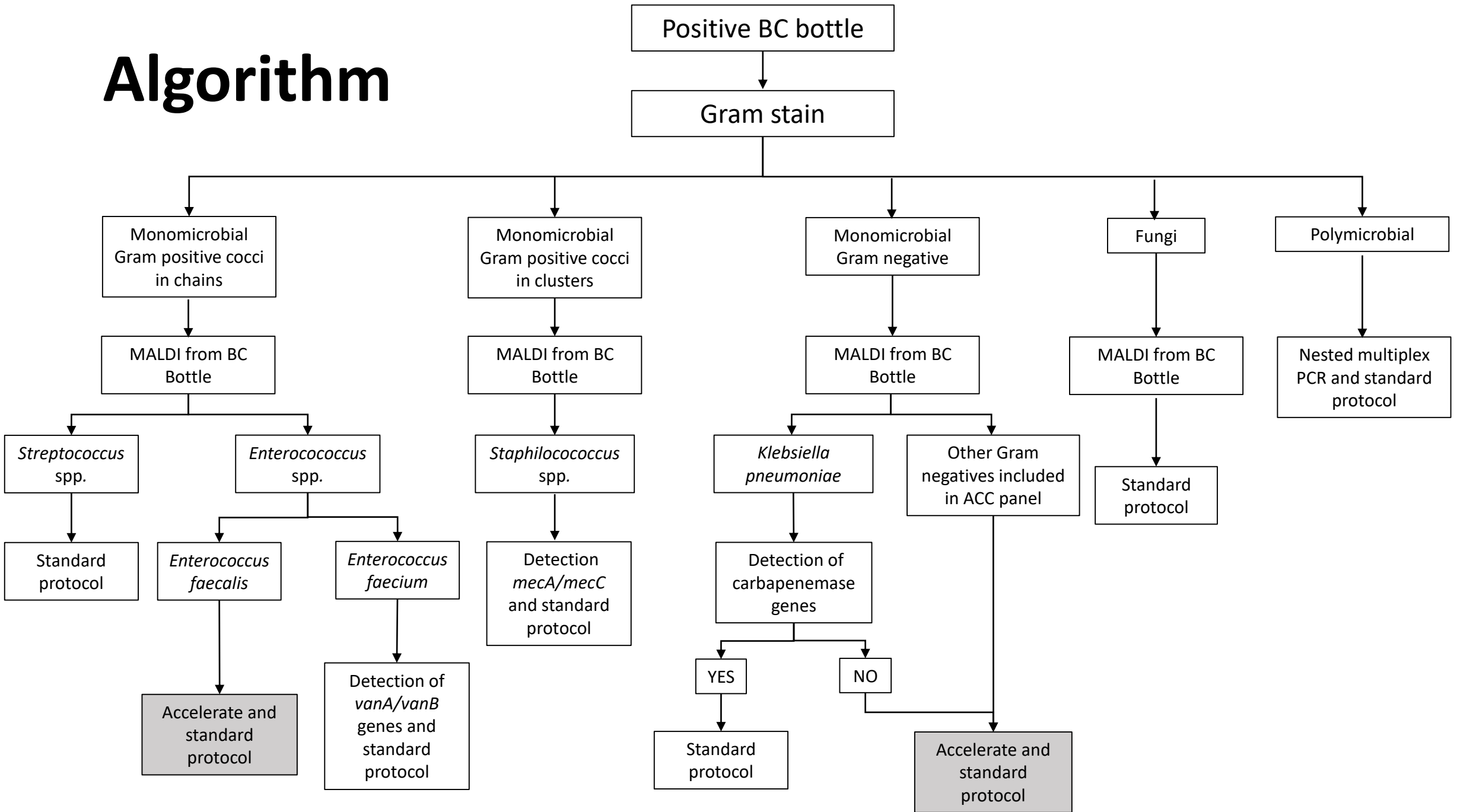
Aim of the study

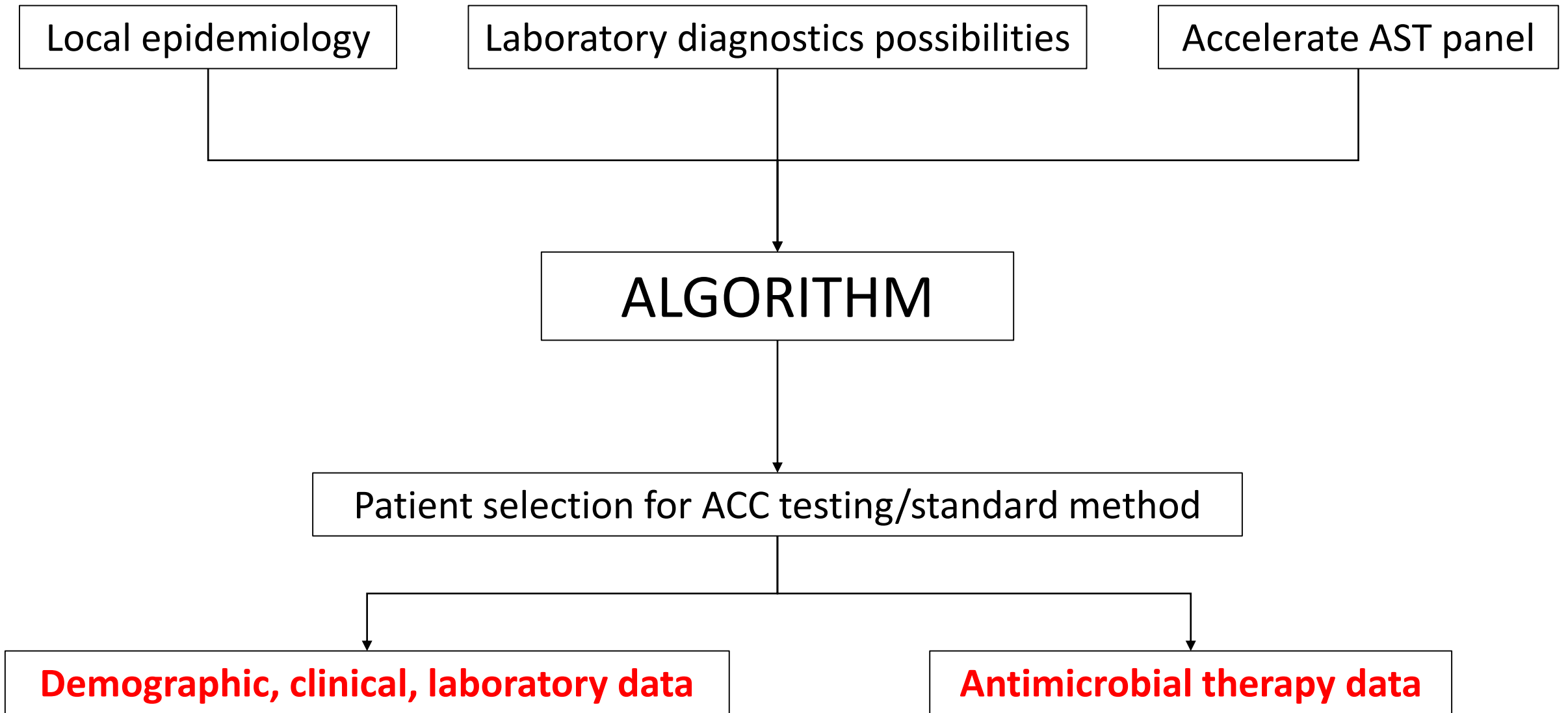
To verify how the use of the Accelerate Pheno™ could impact on management of patients with sepsis and promote AS programs

Materials and Methods



Algorithm



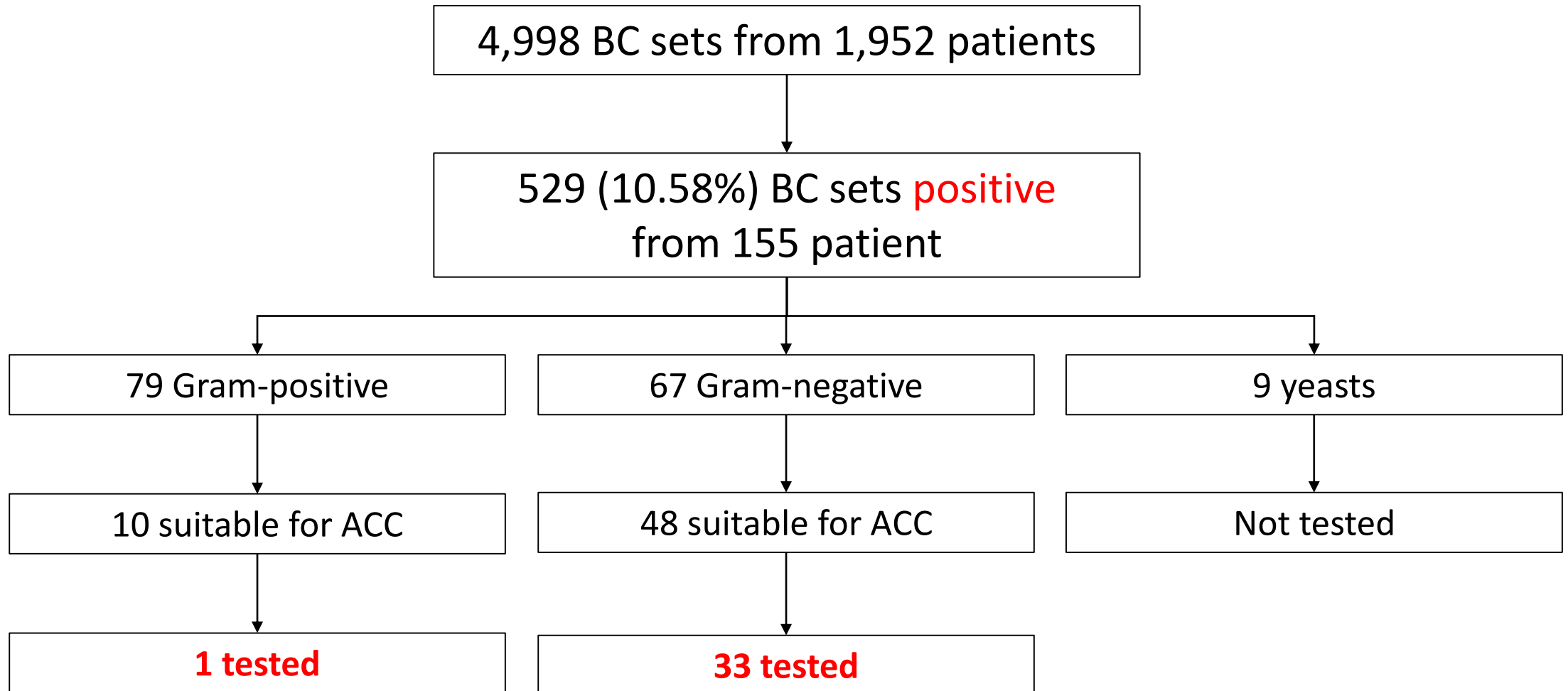


Evaluation of:

- **Accuracy** of Accelerate Pheno™
- **Time to report** compared to standard protocol
- **Impact** on therapeutic decisions

Results

October 1, 2018 - January 31, 2019

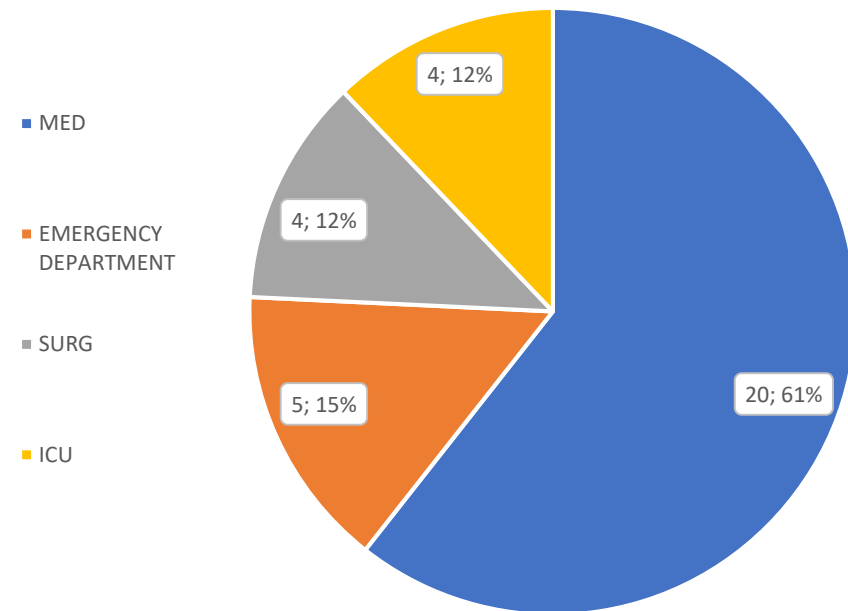


Variable	Value
Patients	34
Years, median (IQR)	73 (69-80)
Men	16 (47.06)
Hospital ward	
Medicine	15 (44.12)
Hematology/BMT	6 (17.65)
Surgical	4 (11.76)
Intensive Care	4 (11.76)
Emergency Department	5 (14.71)
Laboratory parameters	
Leucocytes, cells x10 ³ /mL, Median (IQR)	12.15 (3.14-16.57)
Leukocytosis, >12 x10 ³ /mL	20 (60.6)
Leucopenia, <4 x 10 ³ /mL	10 (30.3)
Neutrophils percentage, Median (IQR)	87.8 (79.22-92.28)
PCR, mg/dL, Median (IQR)	8.35 (5.0-17.2)
PCT, ng/mL, Median (IQR)	27.02 (3.25-47.35)
Lactate, mM/L, Median (IQR)	2,65 (1.1 – 4.5)
Clinical data	
Body temperature, °C, Median (IQR)	38.25 (37.3-38.6)
Temperature >38°C	17 (51.52)
Temperature <36°C	6 (18.18)
Heart rate, beats/min, Mean ± SD	96.5 ±19.14
Mean Arterial Pressure, mmHg, Mean ± SD	75.17 ±18.62
Septic shock	9 (27.27)

SOFA Score Median (IQR) 7.00 (5.00-10.00)

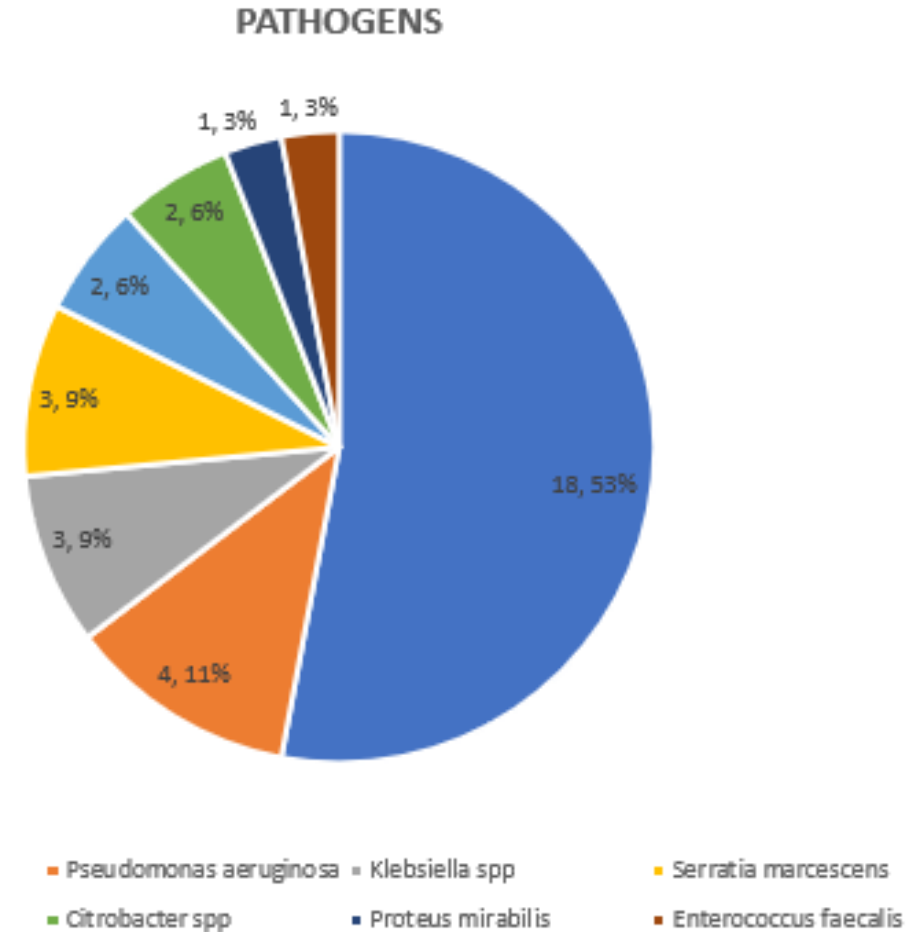
Concomitant diseases	
Hypertension	18 (54.55)
History of CV Disease	13 (39.39)
Chronic Renal Failure	12 (36.36)
Malignancy	12 (36.36)
Diabetes	9 (27.27)
Chronic Lung Disease	8 (24.24)
Dyslipidemia	5 (15.15)
Chronic Liver Disease	3 (9.09)
Dementia	2 (6.06)

Patient population

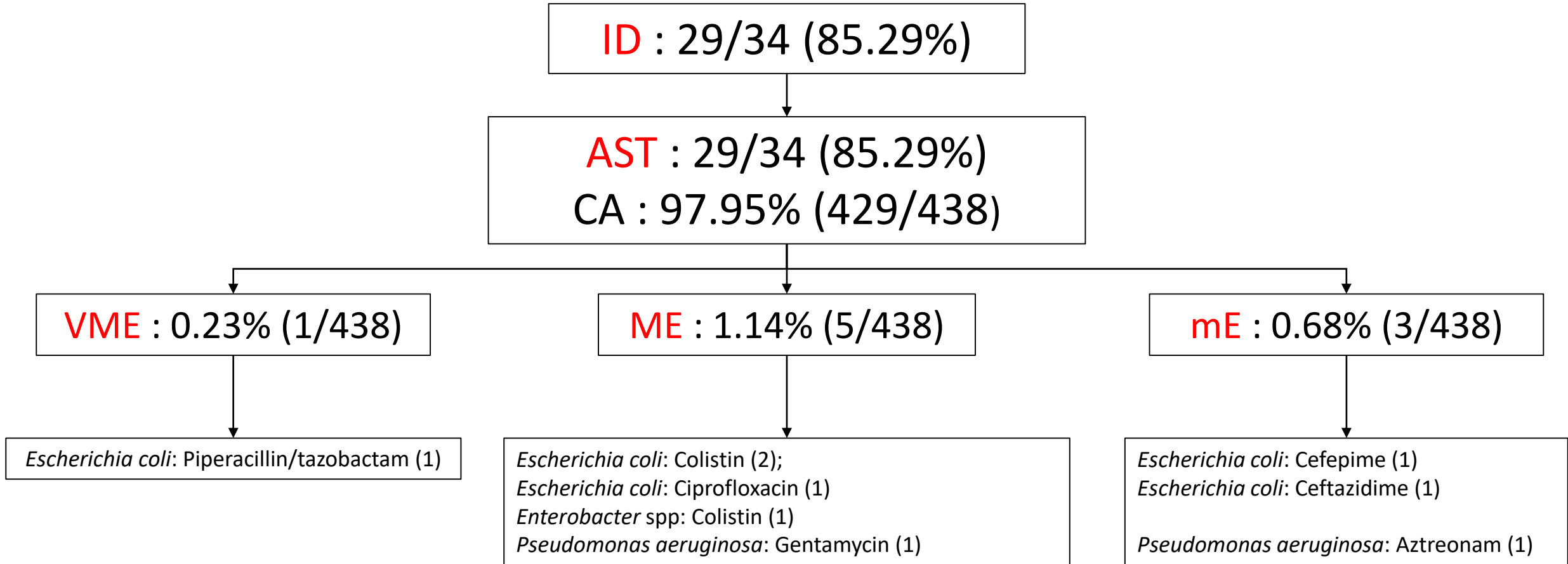


Tested bacterial isolates

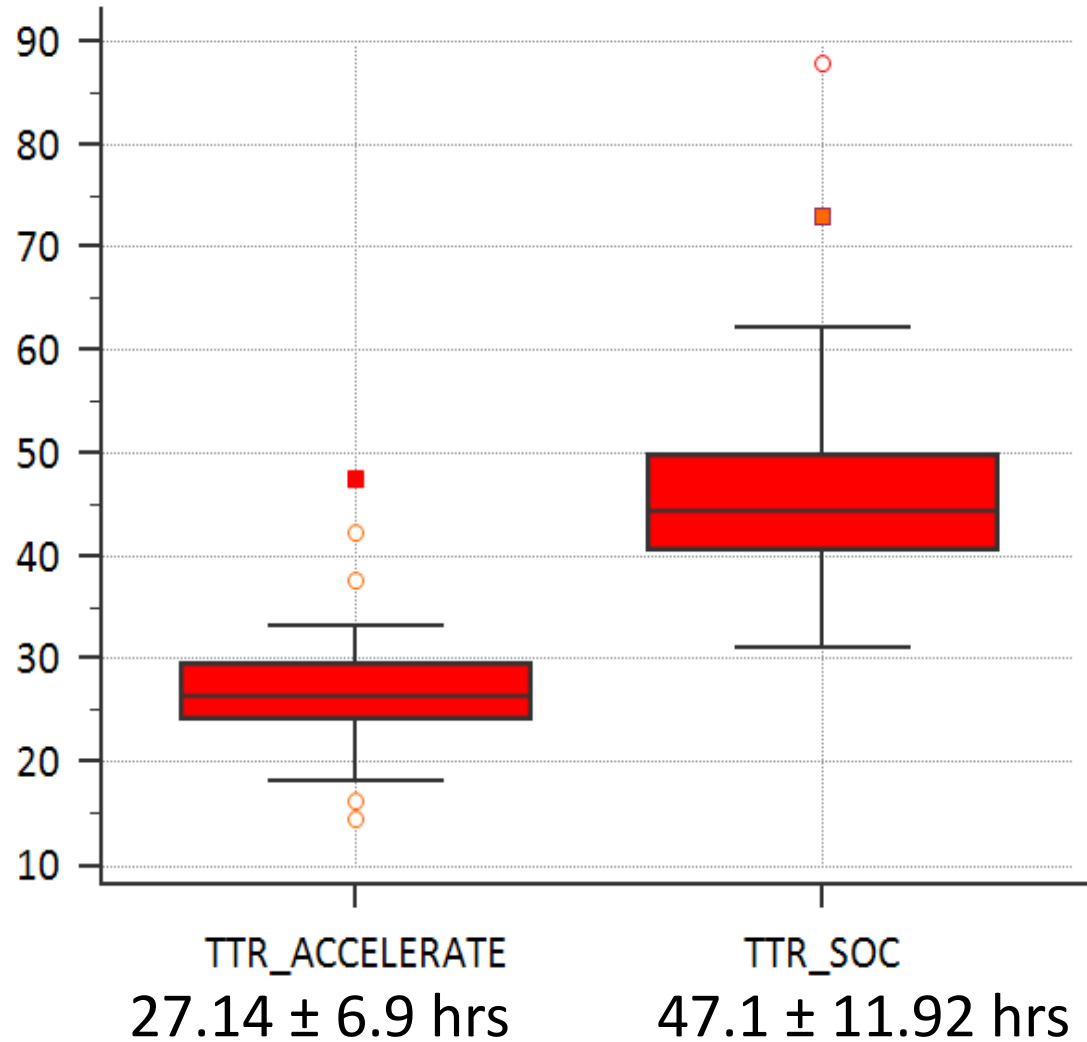
Bacterial species	Isolates	Isolates suitable for ACC testing according to the algorithm	Isolates tested by ACC
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	24	24	18
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	12	6	3
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	4	4	4
<i>Enterobacter</i> spp	4	4	2
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	4	4	3
<i>Proteus</i> spp	2	2	1
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	2	2	0
<i>Citrobacter</i> spp	2	2	2
Others not included in ACC panel	13	0	0
Total	67	48	33



Accuracy of Accelerate Pheno™



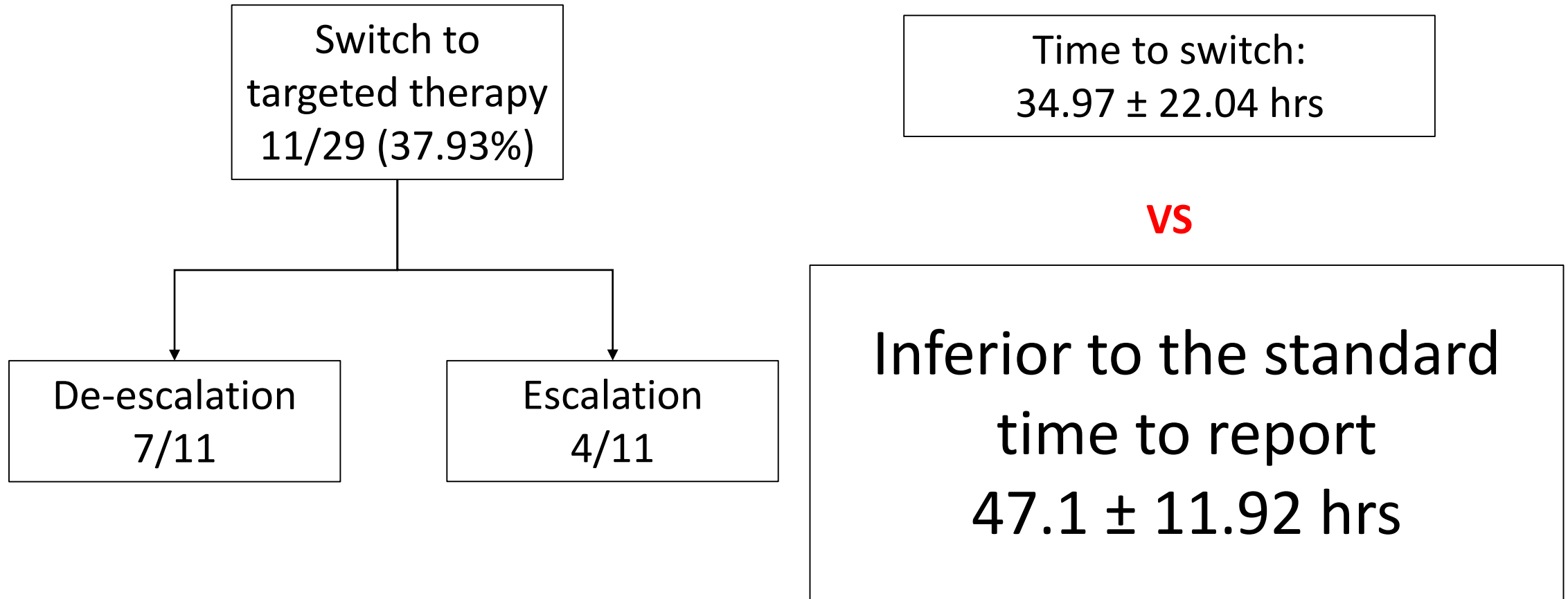
Reduction of time to report



$\Delta = 19.96$ hrs
95% CI: 24.71 – 15.22

$p < 0.001$

Impact on clinical management of patients



Why?

- Lack of antimicrobial stewardship programs
- Lack of a multidisciplinary «sepsis team»
- Lack of therapeutic decision soon after laboratory results

Conclusions

- ACC reduces time to report
- ACC reduces time to switch
- ACC can impact on broad-spectrum antibiotic sparing

- **Antibiotic Stewardship Programs**
- **Sepsis team and Microbiology laboratory 24/7**