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Microbiology meets molecular diagnostics evolving in flexible sample to result workflow



Innovating Together™ POSTER **NR**.#P0115

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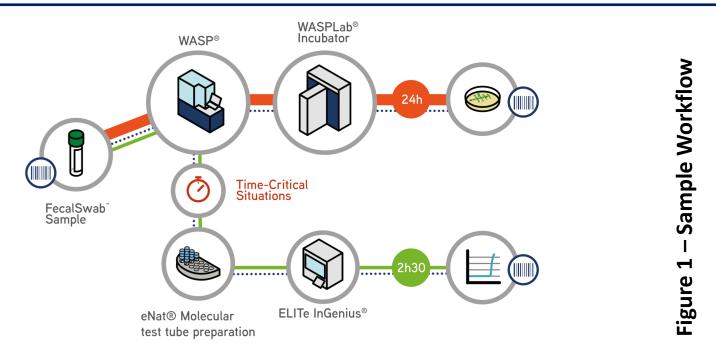
Background

Beneficial interactions between traditional culture methods and molecular diagnostic can significantly improve current management of Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) positive patients in health care facilities. According to CDC guidelines CRE-colonized patients should be placed on contact precaution to prevent transmission of resistant bacteria reducing mortality rates¹. An innovative approach integrates WASP® and ELITe InGenius® systems to contemporaneously support culture and molecular diagnostic methods in a standardized, traceable and time-saving automated workflow for CRE analysis simultaneously performed from the same collection device: Copan FecalSwab™. Aim of the study was to compare MANUAL versus WASP® automated liquid handling for the preparation of ready-to-process primary tubes for molecular diagnostics testing.

Material & Methods

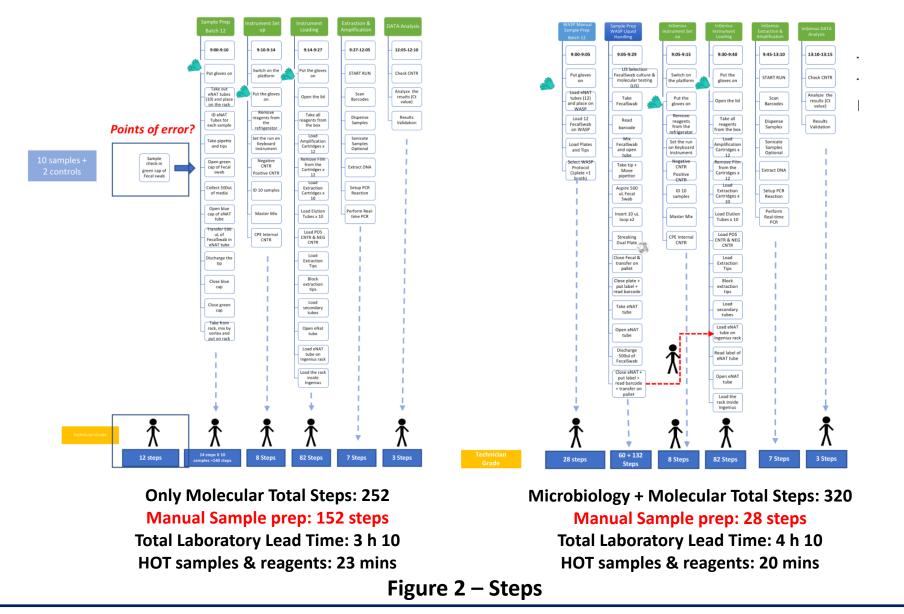
Workflow analysis was carried out through detailed measurement of the multiple steps performed by a skilled technician to process a complete run of 12 FecalSwab™ samples using ELITe InGenius® sample-to-result molecular platform. Analytical approach has evaluated two phases: **the baseline** where all the pre-analytical steps were manually performed and **after the integration of WASP® liquid handling module.** For each FecalSwab™ sample, WASP® has performed the streaking on chromogenic media (dual plate CHROMID™ CARBA SMART bioMérieux Italia) and the transfer of 500 µL of Cary Blair media in eNAT® tube for molecular analysis (Fig.1).

After the samples selection, the complete molecular diagnostic workflow consists of the following automated steps: Sample Preparation (SP), Instruments Set up (IS), Instrument Loading (IL), Extraction and Amplification (EA) and Data Analysis (DA). Technician hands on time (HOT), risk of errors and total number of analytical steps were compared before and after the integration. In addition, the performance of WASP® liquid handling module has been evaluated considering three parameters: 1) cross contamination between a group of positive and negative alternating samples (24 positive and 24 negative), 2) the accuracy of aspiration volume (Ct value of each eNAT® tube inoculated with 500 μL of positive FecalSwab™ media spiked with stools contaminated with *Klebsiella pneumoniae* KPC resistant and *E.coli* OXA 48 clinical strains) and 3) the time to perform dual plate streaking plus eNAT® inoculation.



Workflow Results

For baseline, a total of **252 steps** from samples to results were identified: **152 manual SP, 8 IS, 82 IL, 7 EA** and **3 DA**. The total HOT was 23 mins with **17** points of error risks while the total laboratory lead time was 3 h and 10 min. After the integration of WASP® liquid handling module a total of **320 steps** were identified with a total HOT of 20 mins. The major simplification was observed in the primary tube **selection and preparation** phase: **28 steps** versus **152 steps**, with a reduction of **81,6% of manual handling (Figure 2).**



Performance Results

Regarding the performance of **WASP®** liquid handling module: no cross contamination between positive and negative alternating samples has been detected. The ∆Ct value of the samples inoculated with the same bacterial load was between 1 and 1,5. The total time to perform one run of 12 FecalSwab™ with a protocol of dual plate streaking (10µL) and eNAT® inoculation was 23 mins and 44 sec (Fig. 3).

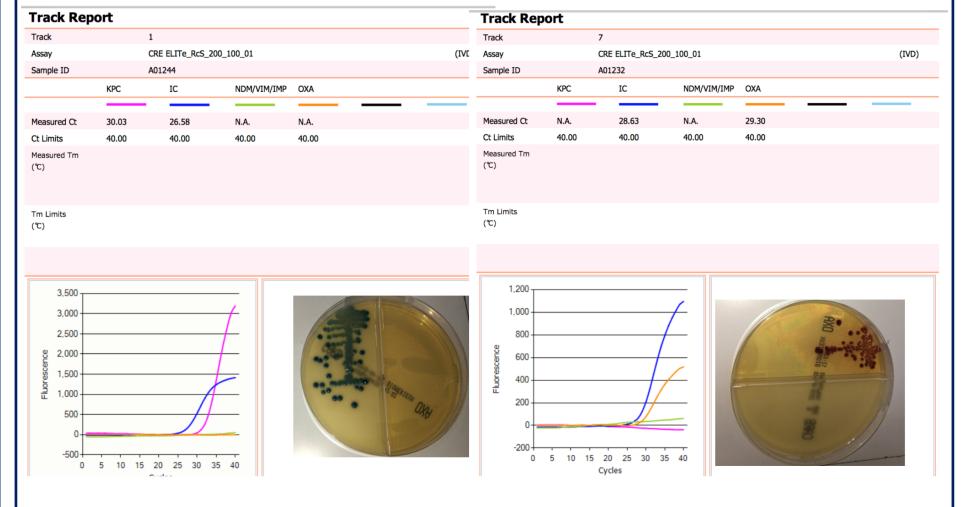


Figure 3 WASP® liquid handling performance

Conclusions

COPAN WASP® liquid handling module and ELITe InGenius® sample-to-result systems provide an innovative solution to integrate molecular diagnostics and automated bacteriology processing for CRE Screening and allow to improve standardization, traceability and reduce sample-hands on time (HOT) to support clinical decisions and patient management.

1 CDC Laboratory Protocol for Detection of Carbapenem-Resistant or Carbapenemase-Producing, Klebsiella spp. and E. coli from Rectal Swabs.