

Rigor and reproducibility of *Clostridioides difficile* susceptibility testing

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BACKGROUND

- The Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) recommends minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) testing for C. difficile through agar dilution (AD) assay, which carries logistical and time burdens compared to broth microdilution (BMD) methods.
- Rigor and reproducibility (R&R) of these assays can lead to difficulty in comparing results between studies.
- Aim to assess the intra-and inter-laboratory reproducibility of MIC testing for C. difficile within our lab and colleagues.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Sample / Microbiology:

- Discard stool samples transported to our centralized lab
- Stool plated on selective cefoxitin-cycloserinefructose agar (CCFA) plates and anaerobically incubated for 48 – 72 hours **Comparison of MIC Assays:**
- Vancomycin MIC testing conducted via AD and BMD in accordance with CLSI guidance
- Reduced vancomycin susceptibility was defined by MIC > 2 mg/L

Intra-laboratory Reproducibility:

- Proficiency testing with 18 isolates was implemented across 2 multi-disciplinary labs
- Essential agreement (EA) and major and minor error rates were calculated

Cost Efficiency & Reproducibility Analysis

 Media reagents cost analysis and comparative AD MIC results

Automation Implementation:

- Integra Assist Plus[®] versus technician assay oxygen exposure time
- Integra Assist Plus[®] automated pipetting machine that has some of the capabilities of a Liquid Handler at a lower price
- A program was designed to reduce the possibility of human error and decrease the time needed to aliquot samples

RESULTS

Comparison of MIC Assays

• AD vs BMD methods with 30 isolates resulted in EA of 0% (Table 1)

Table 1.

Assay (n)	MIC (%			
	Range	MIC ₅₀	MIC ₉₀	Resistant	E
AD (30)	0.05 - >16	1	1	6.67%	
BMD (30)	0.0625 - 0.05	0.125	0.25	0.0%	

Major error: resistant results by the new method and susceptible results by the gold standard method; Very major error: susceptible result by the new method and a resistant result by the gold standard method; Essential agreement: MICs within ± 1 dilution

Intra-laboratory Reproducibility

- Intra-lab comparison of AD MICs yielded EA of 88.9% (16/18)
- Optimization between labs identified different drug manufacturer of vancomycin being used as well as one bottle being much older although not expired – EA of 100% after both labs used vancomycin from Sigma-Aldrich
- R&R was validated in a larger cohort between the two labs where EA of 93.9% (109/116) was found (Table 2)

Table 2.

	MIC (mg/L)					
Lab (n)	Range		MIC ₅₀			
Lab 1 (18)	2 - 8	1 - 4	4	2		
Lab 2 (18)	1 - 4		2			

*Lab 1 results from before (left) and after (right) rigor plan of action

Cost Efficiency and Reproducibility Analysis in Media Reagents

- 30 isolates were analyzed via AD methods using different brands of media
- Overall, there were no observed differences observed across the different media brands utilized in for MIC obtainment by AD methodology (Table 3)

Table 3.

Brand	BD [®]	Remel®	Criterion ®
Cost per bottle (500g)	\$346.80	\$280.80	\$105.98
Cost per preparation	\$29.82	\$24.15	\$9.11
Number of plates	25	25	25
Cost of testing 1 isolate at 1 concentration	\$0.019	\$0.015	\$0.006



RESULTS CONT.

Automation Implementation

- A total of 10'4" minutes were saved using automation (12'44" mean) versus a technician (24'40" mean)
- Supplemental handout / video available for automation program observance



Very

Major

Error (%)

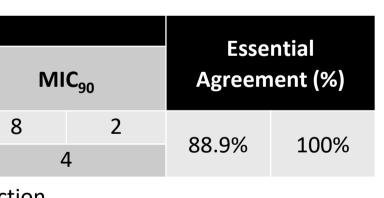
6.67%

Essential

Agreement

(%)

0.0%



CONCLUSION

- Here we present the process undertaken to ensure the rigor and reproducibility of C. *difficile* susceptibility testing.
- We developed a procedure with accurate results from two labs, minimized cost, and lowered time required.
- Future research will include validation with a larger sample and more academic partners.

REFERENCES & APPENDIX

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FUNDING

- NIAID, T32 AI141349
- SIDP Early Career Research Award (G0507861)

Major

rror (%)

0.0%