

Clinical Outcomes with Implementation of Accelerate Pheno™ Blood Culture Detection System for Gram Negative Bacteremia



Shu Xian Lee, MD; Benita Y. Wu, MD; Kurt Suter, MD; Matthew S. Lokant, MD; Andrew Ward, PharmD; Amy Spigelmyer, PharmD, BCIDP; Lauren Freeman, PharmD; Jesse M. Thompson, PhD, MS; Ryan Demkowicz, MD; Catessa Howard, PharmD; P. Rocco LaSala, MD; Rebecca Reece, MD

Background

- Delayed treatment for bacteremia increases patient morbidity, mortality, and healthcare costs.^{1,2}
- Accelerate Pheno™ (AXDX) is a novel diagnostic technology for rapid identification (ID) and susceptibility (AST) testing of organisms causing bacteremia.³

Objectives

- Examine the impact of AXDX on clinical outcomes: length of stay (LOS), readmission rates, *Clostridioides difficile* infection (CDI) rates

Methods

- Retrospective study at an academic medical center with 213 adult hospitalized with gram negative bacteremia
- Pre- AXDX group with 109 patients in 2019 and post-AXDX group with 104 patients in 2021
- Standard reporting with laboratory call within 2 hours of positive cultures to on-call clinician and daily pharmacy evaluation for de-escalation

Results

- Both cohorts had similar demographics, clinical factors, causative organism & infectious etiology, however post- AXDX cohort had statistically more patients with mild liver disease, altered mental status (AMS) and higher Charlson Co-morbidity Index (CCI)

Table 1 Patient Outcomes

Patient Outcomes	Pre- AXDX; n=109	Post- AXDX; n=104	p-value
30- day mortality	23 (21.10%)	18 (17.48%)	0.62132
In hospital mortality	16 (14.68%)	15 (14.42%)	1
Relapse of organism	3 (3.03%)	4 (3.85%)	1
C difficile infection	9 (8.33%)	3 (2.88%)	0.1559
Length of stay	21 days	15 days	0.12237
Re-admissions related to bacteremia	24%	16%	0.1118
Mean time to de-escalation/ escalation to appropriate therapy	74 ± 45 hours	44 ± 30 hours	<0.01
Time to susceptibility after culture collection	71.9 ± 29.6 hours	23.7 ± 9.6 hours	< 0.01

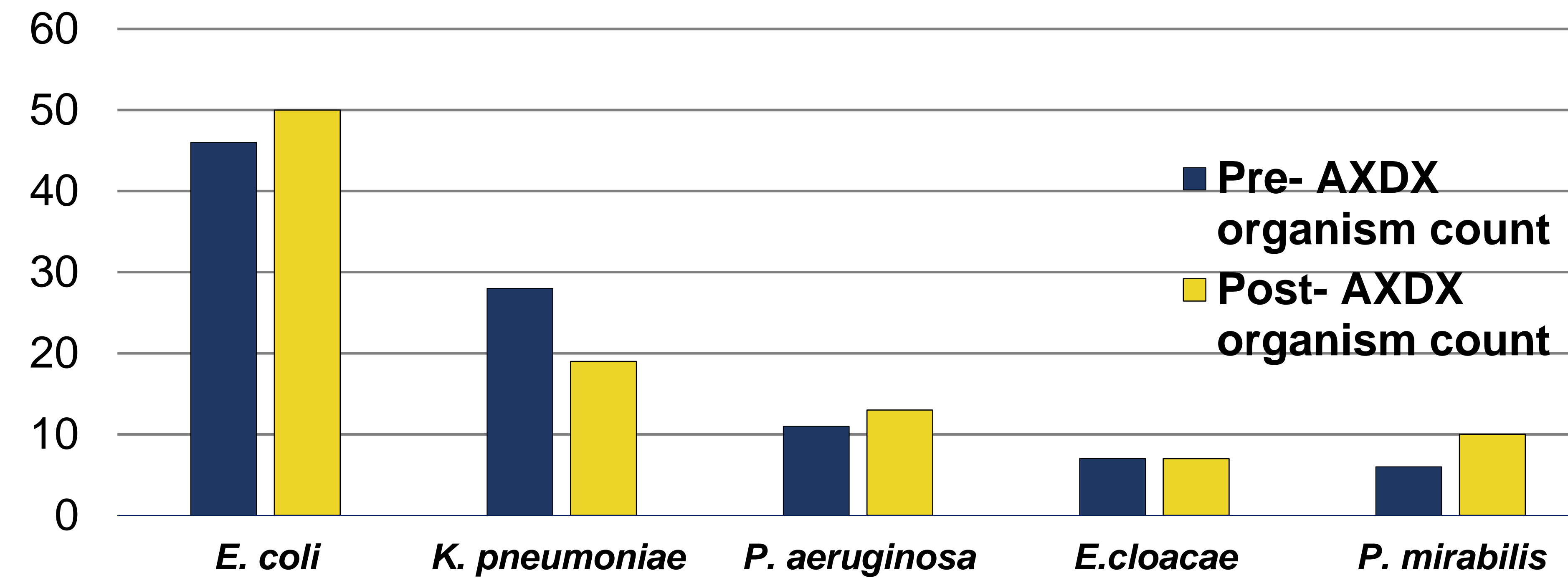


Figure 1: Causative Organisms

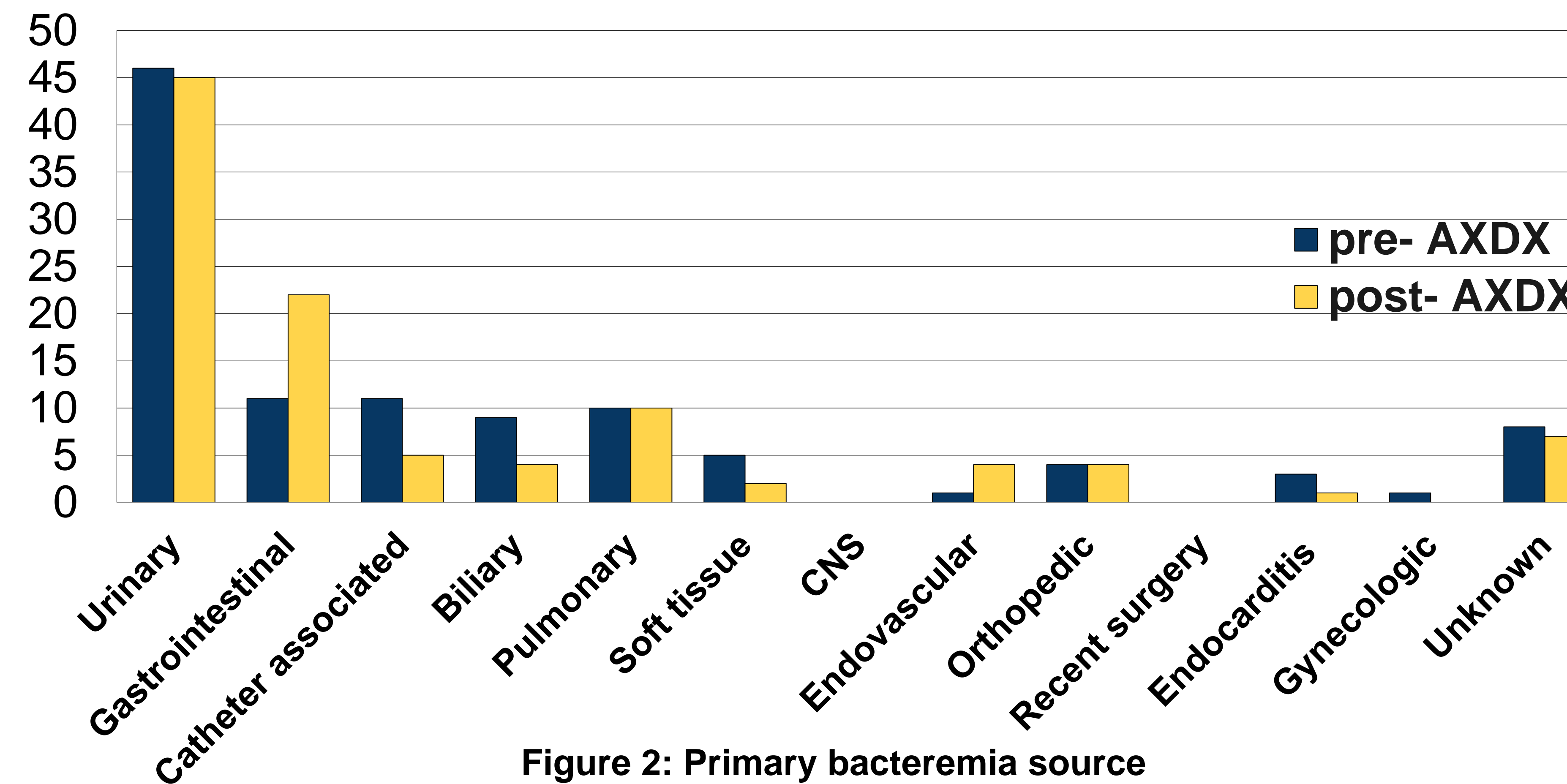


Figure 2: Primary bacteremia source

Table 2: Comparison of ID and AST with time to de-escalation of antibiotics based on top causative organisms

Pre- AXDX organisms	Pre- AXDX organism count	Pre- AXDX mean ID/AST time (hrs)	Pre- AXDX mean time to antibiotic de-escalation (hrs)	Post- AXDX organisms	Post- AXDX organism count	Post- AXDX mean ID/AST time (hrs)	Post- AXDX mean time to antibiotic de-escalation (hrs)
<i>E. coli</i>	46	69.5	66.9	<i>E. coli</i>	50	21.2	38.6
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	28	73.3	79.1	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	19	19.8	19.8
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	11	72	96.1	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	13	41.6	28.1
<i>E. cloacae complex</i>	7	88.8	79.7	<i>E. cloacae complex</i>	7	62	32.2
<i>P. mirabilis</i>	6	65.7	64.9	<i>S. marcescens</i>	10	41	21.2

Discussion

- Differences in liver disease, AMS, and CCI could be due to factors related to COVID-19 pandemic
- Clinical improvements were not statistically significant with AXDX, but there were improvements in de-escalation of antimicrobial therapy
- Patients may benefit more with AXDX use; however, this determination will require future prospective studies with larger sample sizes

Conclusion

- Our results further support prior studies evaluating AXDX and confirms faster ID and AST compared to conventional methods
- Study limitations include retrospective approach, suboptimal cohort matching and lack of power to detect a statistical difference in analyzed measures
- Future areas to explore are ways to further reduce time to de-escalation.

References

- Kilgore, M., & Brossette, S. (2008). Cost of bloodstream infections. *American Journal of Infection Control*, 36(10), S172.e1-S172.e3. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajic.2008.10.004>
- Xnicole, X., Bonine, G., Xphd, X., Berger, X., Xmph, X., Altincatal, X., Xms, X., Wang, X., Xbs, X., Bhagnani, X., Gillard, X. X., Xpharmd, X., & Lodise, X. (2018). *Impact of Delayed Appropriate Antibiotic Therapy on Patient Outcomes by Antibiotic Resistance Status From Serious Gram-negative Bacterial Infections*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjms.2018.11.009>
2. Accelerate Pheno® system. (n.d.). Retrieved May 21, 2022, from <https://acceleratediagnostics.com/products/accelerate-pheno-system/#features>