

POSTER ABSTRACTS

238. Comparative Evaluation of Diatherix Target Enriched Multiplex Polymerase Chain Reaction and BioFire FilmArray in the Detection of Viral and Bacterial Respiratory Pathogens

Wei-Ju Chen, PhD¹; John Arnold, MD²; Mary Fairchok, MD^{1,3}; Erin Hansen, BS⁴; Leslie Malone, MS, MB(ASCP)CM⁵; Elena Grigorenko, PhD⁵; Donald Stalons, PhD, D (ABMM), MPH⁵; Jacqueline Owens Milzman, MS¹; Michelande Ridore, MS^{1,6}; Christian Coles, PhD¹; Timothy Burgess, MD¹; Eugene Millar, PhD¹; ¹Infectious Disease Clinical Research Program, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Maryland; ²Naval Medical Center San Diego, San Diego, California; ³Madigan Army Medical Center, Tacoma, Washington; ⁴Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, California; ⁵Diatherix Laboratories, LLC, Huntsville, Alabama; ⁶Children's National Medical Center, Washington, District of Columbia

Session: 52. Diagnostics: Virology

Thursday, October 27, 2016: 12:30 PM

Background. The speed and efficiency of etiologic determination of influenza-like illness (ILI) has been greatly improved with multiplex diagnostic assays. We conducted a comparative evaluation of 2 multiplex assays with coverage of viral and bacterial respiratory pathogens.

Methods. Specimens ($n = 403$) were derived from an observational study of febrile ILI among otherwise healthy subjects at 5 US military hospitals from 2009 to 2014. Specimens were first tested by single-plex polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for influenza. Specimens were then tested by 2 assays: (1) target-enriched multiplex PCR (TEM-PCR; Diatherix Laboratories, Inc, Huntsville, AL) and (2) BioFire FilmArray Respiratory Panel (FilmArray; BioFire Diagnostics, Salt Lake City, UT). The panels have 8 viral (human rhinovirus/enterovirus [HRV/EV], influenza A, influenza B, coronavirus, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), parainfluenza, human metapneumovirus [hMPV], adenovirus [ADV]) and 3 bacterial (*Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, *Bordetella pertussis*, and *Chlamydophila pneumoniae*) pathogens in common. Specimens were selected based on availability, and tests were performed in separate laboratories. Kappa (κ) coefficients and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were computed.

Results. The multiplex evaluation of influenza-PCR-positive specimens ($n = 34$) was incomplete and thus excluded from analysis. Of the 308 specimens with complete results, TEM-PCR and FilmArray detected at least 1 viral pathogen among 197 (64.0%) and 198 (64.3%) specimens, respectively. The frequency of viral codetection (i.e. 2 or more viral pathogens in a specimen) was 7.1% for TEM-PCR and 6.5% for BioFire FilmArray ($p = 0.67$; McNemar's test). Only 1 (0.3%) specimen was positive for *C pneumoniae* by FilmArray, and neither assay detected *B pertussis*. Pathogen-specific agreement between the panels was as follows: HRV/EV ($\kappa = 0.75$; 95% CI, 0.66–0.84), coronavirus ($\kappa = 0.91$; 95% CI, 0.86–0.97), RSV ($\kappa = 0.85$; 95% CI, 0.77–0.94), parainfluenza ($\kappa = 0.97$; 95% CI, 0.91–1), hMPV ($\kappa = 0.85$; 95% CI, 0.74–0.96), ADV ($\kappa = 0.21$; 95% CI, -0.15 to 0.58), and *M pneumoniae* ($\kappa = 0.72$; 95% CI, 0.42–1).

Conclusion. These results reveal a high degree of concordance between Diatherix Laboratories TEM-PCR and BioFire FilmArray in the detection of viral respiratory pathogens.

Disclosures. L. Malone, Diatherix Laboratories, LLC: Employee, Salary; E. Grigorenko, Diatherix Laboratories, LLC: Employee, Salary; D. Stalons, Diatherix Laboratories, LLC: Employee, Salary

Some abstract images in the OFID IDWeek 2016 Abstract Supplement may be unclear. In those instances, it is recommended that you use the IDWeek Interactive Program Planner to view the abstract and images. The Program Planner can be found here: <https://idsa.confex.com/idsa/2016/webprogram/start.html>.

Open Forum Infectious Diseases 2016;1(S1):S1–285

© The Author 2016. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Infectious Diseases Society of America. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>), which permits non-commercial reproduction and distribution of the work, in any medium, provided the original work is not altered or transformed in any way, and that the work is properly cited. For commercial re-use, please contact journals.permissions@oup.com.

DOI: 10.1093/ofid/ofw172