

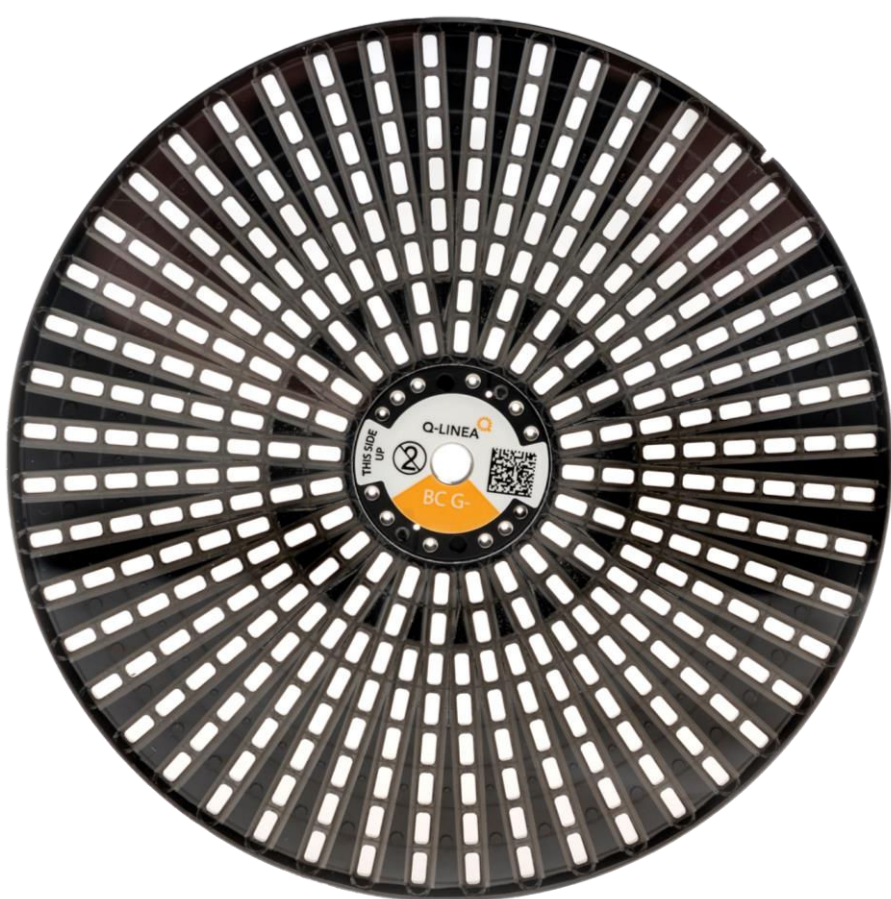
Introduction

Bloodstream infections (BSIs) are a major cause of mortality. Longer time to effective antibiotic therapy is associated with lower survival rates. Timely antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) is critical to improve outcomes in BSIs and sepsis (1,2). However, traditional AST methods require overnight culturing, delaying results by several days. The rise of antibiotic resistance further complicates treatment. While broad-spectrum antibiotics offer initial coverage, their overuse risks selecting for resistant strains. Rapid phenotypic AST systems may shorten the time to AST results, guiding targeted therapy, minimizing resistance, and improving patient outcomes (3).

Q-linea ASTar is a rapid antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) system that provides MIC results and susceptible/intermediate/resistant interpretation from positive blood cultures within 7 hours (h), compared to days using Standard of Care (SoC) methods (4). This study evaluated the technical performance of the Q-linea ASTar.

Methods

- Q-linea ASTar BC G- compared to Microscan WalkAway 96 NM56
- Results were analyzed using FDA 2021 breakpoints
- Inclusion criteria:
 - Positive blood cultures obtained as part of standard of care platforms
 - Gram stain: Gram-negative rods
 - FilmArray BCID2: Enterobacterales, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
 - Haemophilus influenzae* and *Acinetobacter baumannii* are also on-panel for ASTar but not recovered as part of this study
- 73 patient blood cultures enrolled
 - 6 excluded post analysis due to polymicrobial (3) or failed ASTar (3)
- 16 contrived blood cultures using clinical isolates
- Discrepant analysis for select isolates performed by 3rd party broth microdilution in triplicate
 - 24 data points across 9 isolates



Results

Table 1. Performance of Q-linea ASTar BC G-. Results were compared to Microscan Walkaway NM56 panel. Results were analyzed using Investigational Use Only (IUO) reporting as well as FDA In Vitro Diagnostic (IVD) cleared reporting. The FDA IVD reporting has limitations for certain antibiotic/bacterial species combinations including no reporting or reporting with a comment stating that a second method should be used to confirm the result prior to reporting. All results with such limitations were removed from analysis. Very major error (VME); major error (ME); minor error (mE); categorical agreement (CA)

Antimicrobial Agent	IUO								FDA IVD							
	N	S	I	R	CA	VME	ME	mE	N	S	I	R	CA	VME	ME	mE
Enterobacterales																
Amikacin	72	72	0	0	100%	0	0	0	37	37	0	0	100%	0	0	0
Ampicillin	39	22	0	17	100%	0	0	0	39	22	0	17	100%	0	0	0
Ampicillin/ Sulbactam	59	40	10	9	75%	0	2 (5%)	13 (22%)	59	40	10	9	75%	0	2 (5%)	13 (22%)
Aztreonam	72	56	2	14	97%	0	0	2 (3%)	71	56	2	13	97%	0	0	2 (3%)
Cefazolin	59	37	3	17	56%	0	5 (14%)	21 (36%)	20	12	0	8	55%	0	1 (8%)	8 (40%)
Cefepime	72	57	4	11	96%	0	0	3 (4%)	62	48	4	10	95%	0	0	3 (5%)
Cefotaxime	72	54	0	18	100%	0	0	0	Perform an alternative method prior to reporting							
Ceftazidime	72	57	0	15	97%	0	0	2 (3%)	35	28	0	7	94%	0	0	2 (6%)
Ceftazidime-avibactam	65	64	0	1	100%	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	100%	0	0	0
Ceftolozane-tazobactam	62	59	0	3	97%	0	0	2 (3%)	Perform an alternative method prior to reporting							
Ceftriaxone	72	55	1	16	100%	0	0	0	Not reported / Perform an alternative method prior to reporting							
Ciprofloxacin	72	52	3	17	94%	0	0	3 (4%)	71	52	3	16	96%	0	0	3 (4%)
Ertapenem	72	69	0	3	100%	0	0	0	Perform an alternative method prior to reporting							
Gentamicin	72	65	2	5	99%	0	0	1 (1%)	30	29	1	0	100%	0	0	0
Levofloxacin	72	56	2	14	93%	0	0	5 (69%)	72	56	2	14	93%	0	0	5 (7%)
Meropenem	72	69	1	2	99%	1 (50%)	0	0	44	42	0	2	98%	1 (50%)	0	0
Meropenem-vaborbactam	69	69	0	0	100%	0	0	0	69	69	0	0	100%	0	0	0
Piperacillin-tazobactam	72	65	3	4	94%	0	0	4 (6%)	53	49	1	3	100%	0	0	0
Tigecycline	67	67	0	0	100%	0	0	0	67	67	0	0	100%	0	0	0
Tobramycin	72	63	4	5	94%	0	1 (2%)	3 (4%)	66	57	4	5	94%	0	1 (2%)	3 (5%)
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	72	55	0	17	99%	0	1 (2%)	0	57	48	0	9	98%	0	1 (2%)	0
Total	1428	1203	35	188	95%	1 (0.5%)	9 (0.7%)	59 (0.4%)	867	727	27	113	95%	1 (0.9%)	5 (0.7%)	39 (4.5%)
Pseudomonas aeruginosa																
Amikacin	9	9	0	0	100%	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	100%	0	0	0
Aztreonam	11	5	1	5	72%	0	0	3 (27%)	Perform an alternative method prior to reporting							
Cefepime	11	6	2	3	82%	0	0	2 (18%)	11	6	2	3	82%	0	0	2 (18%)
Ceftazidime	11	6	0	5	100%	0	0	0	Perform an alternative method prior to reporting							
Ceftazidime-avibactam	11	10	0	1	100%	0	0	0	11	10	0	1	100%	0	0	0
Ceftolozane-tazobactam	11	11	0	0	91%	0	0	1 (9%)	Perform an alternative method prior to reporting							
Ciprofloxacin	11	7	2	2	72%	0	0	3 (27%)	11	7	2	2	72%	0	0	3 (27%)
Levofloxacin	11	5	3	3	72%	0	0	3 (27%)	11	5	3	3	72%	0	0	3 (27%)
Meropenem	11	6	0	5	100%	0	0	0	11	6	0	5	100%	0	0	0
Piperacillin-tazobactam	11	6	1	4	82%	0	0	2 (18%)	Not reported							
Tobramycin	11	11	0	0	100%	0	0	0	Perform an alternative method prior to reporting							
Total	121	82	9	28	88%	0	0	14 (12%)	64	43	7	14	88%	0	0	8 (13%)
All isolates																
Total	1547	1285	44	216	95%	1 (0.5%)	9 (0.7%)	73 (4.7%)	931	770	34	127	94%	1 (0.8%)	5 (0.6%)	47 (5%)

Antibiotic	Organism	BMD	M	Q	Error vs M	Error vs BMD
Ampicillin/sulbactam	<i>E. coli</i>	S	S	I	mE	mE
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	S	S	R	ME	ME
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	R	I	R	mE	No error
Aztreonam	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	R	I	R	mE	No error
	<i>P. mirabilis</i>	I	S	R	ME	mE
Cefepime	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	SDD	SDD	R	mE	mE
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	SDD	SDD	R	mE	mE
Ceftazidime/avibactam	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	R	S	R	ME	No error
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	R	S	R	ME	No error
Ceftriaxone	<i>P. mirabilis</i>	S	R	S	VME	No error
Ciprofloxacin	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	I	S	R	ME	mE
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	R	I	R	mE	No error
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	S	S	I	mE	mE
Gentamicin	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	S	I	S	mE	No error
Levofloxacin	<i>E. coli</i>	I	I	R	mE	mE
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	S	S	I	mE	mE
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	I	S	I	mE	No error
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	I	I	R	mE	mE
Meropenem	<i>C. freundii</i>	R	R	S	VME	VME
Piperacillin/tazobactam	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	I	S	R	ME	mE
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	R	R	I	mE	mE
Tobramycin	<i>E. coli</i>	S	S	R	ME	ME
	<i>P. mirabilis</i>	S	S	R	ME	ME
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	S	R	S	VME	No error

Results

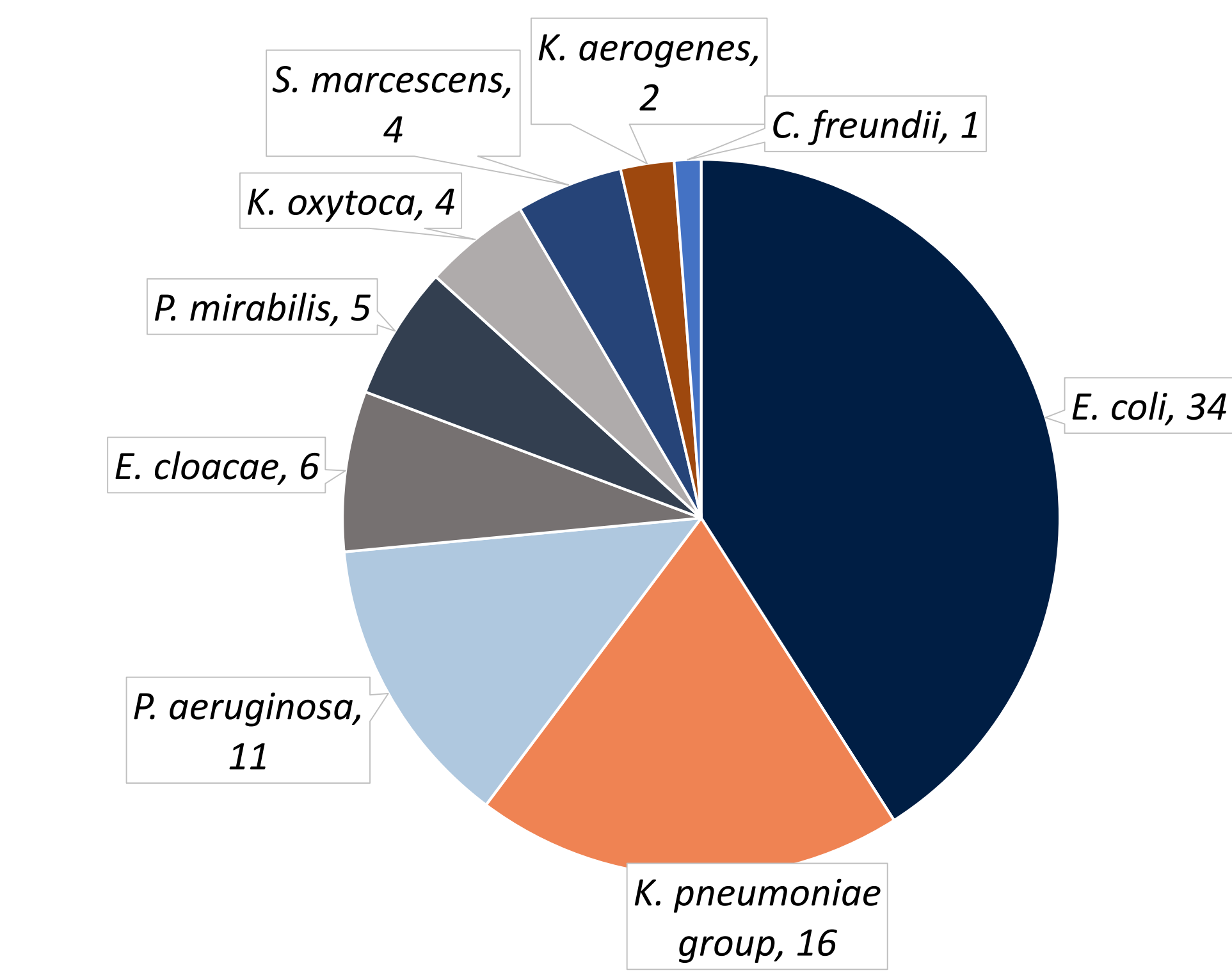


Figure 1. Isolates included in the study.

Discussion

- Overall categorical agreement between Q-linea ASTar and the comparator was 95%, with <1% VME and ME using IUO reporting
- Several antibiotics did not reach >90% CA
 - Enterobacterales: ampicillin/sulbactam, cefazolin
 - P. aeruginosa*: aztreonam, cefepime
- Application of FDA cleared reporting did not significantly affect performance but did limit reportable results.

References

- Kang et al. Bloodstream infections caused by antibiotic-resistant gram-negative bacilli: risk factors for mortality and impact of inappropriate initial antimicrobial therapy on outcome. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2005;49(2):760-766.
- Kumar et al. Duration of hypotension before initiation of effective antimicrobial therapy is the critical determinant of survival in human septic shock. Crit Care Med. 2006;34(6):1589-1596.
- Bassetti M, Kanj SS, Kiratisin P, et al. Early appropriate diagnostics and treatment of MDR Gram-negative infections. JAC Antimicrob Resist. 2022;4(5):dlac089.
- Göransson et al. Performance of a System for Rapid Phenotypic Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing of Gram-Negative Bacteria Directly from Positive Blood Culture Bottles. J Clin Microbiol. 2023 Mar 23;61(3):e0152522.
- Esse et al. Rapid phenotypic antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Gram-negative rods directly from positive blood cultures using the novel Q-linea ASTar system. J Clin Microbiol. 2023 Nov 21;61(11):e0054923.

Acknowledgments

Thank you to Q-linea for supporting this study.