

Susceptibility Provision Enhances Effective De-escalation (SPEED): utilizing rapid phenotypic susceptibility testing in Gram-negative bloodstream infections and its potential clinical impact

Jack G. Schneider^{1*}, James B. Wood¹, Bryan H. Schmitt², Christopher L. Emery²,
Thomas E. Davis², Nathan W. Smith³, Sarah Blevins⁴, Jon Hiles⁴, Armisha Desai⁴, Justin Wrin⁴,
Brittany Bocian⁴ and John J. Manaloor¹

¹Ryan White Center for Pediatric Infectious Diseases and Global Health, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, USA;

²Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, USA; ³Accelerate Diagnostics, Inc., Tucson, AZ, USA; ⁴Indiana University Health, Methodist and University Hospitals, Indianapolis, IN, USA

*Corresponding author. Emerson Hall, Suite 421, 545 Barnhill Drive, Indianapolis, IN 46202, USA. Tel: +1-317-274-7936; Fax: +1-317-274-1587; E-mail: jgschnei@iu.edu

Objectives: We evaluated the performance and time to result for pathogen identification (ID) and antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) of the Accelerate Pheno™ system (AXDX) compared with standard of care (SOC) methods. We also assessed the hypothetical improvement in antibiotic utilization if AXDX had been implemented.

Methods: Clinical samples from patients with monomicrobial Gram-negative bacteraemia were tested and compared between AXDX and the SOC methods of the VERIGENE® and Bruker MALDI Biotyper® systems for ID and the VITEK® 2 system for AST. Additionally, charts were reviewed to calculate theoretical times to antibiotic de-escalation, escalation and active and optimal therapy

Results: ID mean time was 21 h for MALDI-TOF MS, 4.4 h for VERIGENE® and 3.7 h for AXDX. AST mean time was 35 h for VITEK® 2 and 9.0 h for AXDX. For ID, positive percentage agreement was 95.9% and negative percentage agreement was 99.9%. For AST, essential agreement was 94.5% and categorical agreement was 93.5%. If AXDX results had been available to inform patient care, 25% of patients could have been put on active therapy sooner, while 78% of patients who had therapy optimized during hospitalization could have had therapy optimized sooner. Additionally, AXDX could have reduced time to de-escalation (16 versus 31 h) and escalation (19 versus 31 h) compared with SOC.

Conclusions: By providing fast and reliable ID and AST results, AXDX has the potential to improve antimicrobial utilization and enhance antimicrobial stewardship.

Introduction

Given that mortality increases with each hour of delayed treatment, early recognition of sepsis and initiation of targeted antibiotic therapy for patients with Gram-negative rod (GNR) bacteraemia is crucial for optimal outcomes.^{1,2} Moreover, antimicrobial resistance in GNRs is known to be complex.³ This results in limited therapeutic options, which further increases the risk of morbidity and prolonged hospitalization, as well as mortality.^{1,4}

Thus, there is a critical need for rapid and reliable diagnostics that facilitate the timely selection of appropriate antimicrobials. Integrating results from rapid laboratory methods for organism identification (ID) and antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST), together with support from an antimicrobial stewardship

programme, permits clinicians to streamline therapy decisions.^{3,5–7} This allows timely provision of life-saving treatment, along with de-escalation from broad-spectrum therapy,⁷ which can lead to decreased length of hospital stay, reduced hospital costs and improved patient outcomes.^{1,4,8–12}

The Accelerate Pheno™ system (AXDX) is a new technology that quickly identifies the most common organisms in bloodstream infections (BSIs) using fluorescence *in situ* hybridization and morphokinetic cellular analysis to provide fast AST results.¹³ This technology has proven to be a useful tool to provide rapid and reliable ID and AST results,^{14–22} but questions remain regarding its potential clinical impact. Unlike other rapid diagnostics, AXDX provides phenotypic AST results including MICs, a format familiar to

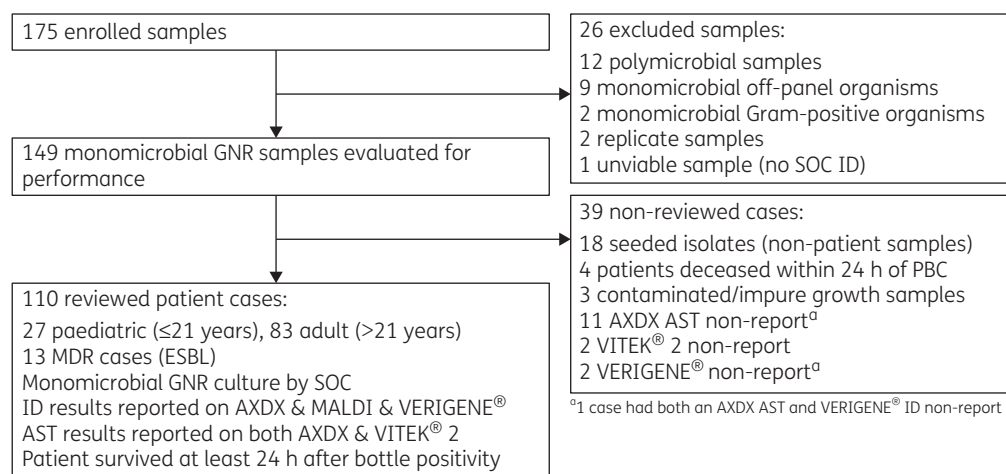


Figure 1. Flow diagram of study design and population inclusivity criteria.

clinicians,²³ potentially prompting antibiotic de-escalation ahead of an active stewardship intervention.

Our primary study objective was to compare the ID/AST performance and time to result (TTR) of AXDX with current laboratory standard of care (SOC) methods. Secondly, we assessed the relationship between TTR and the projected times to antibiotic escalation, de-escalation and active and optimal therapy when using AXDX results for patients with GNR bacteraemia.

Materials and methods

Study design and population

A prospective study evaluating ID/AST performance and TTR of AXDX compared with current SOC for samples of GNR bacteraemia was conducted at Indiana University Health Pathology Laboratory (Indianapolis, IN, USA). Additionally, an evaluation of whether the implementation of AXDX could theoretically lead to improvements in times to antibiotic escalation and de-escalation, as well as times to active and optimal therapy, was retrospectively assessed by clinical review. Patients seen at any of the Indiana University Health Hospitals, including Riley Hospital for Children, from September to December 2017 were eligible for inclusion if they had a monomicrobial GNR-positive blood culture (PBC). Exclusion criteria for the performance evaluation were polymicrobial samples, samples with off-panel organisms, or samples from patients with recurrent bacteraemia within 30 days. For the theoretical clinical review, exclusion criteria removed samples with an off-panel organism, contaminated/impure growth, presence of a concurrent infection site that showed at least one organism not isolated from blood, polymicrobial samples or samples from patients who died within 24 h of PBC (Figure 1).

Pathogen ID, AST and TTR

Patient blood samples were collected using aerobic, anaerobic or paediatric blood culture bottles and incubated in the BACTEC[®] FX blood culture monitoring system. Gram staining was performed after a blood culture bottle flagged positive, followed by sub-culturing to appropriate solid media based on Gram stain results. The AXDX system (Accelerate PhenoTest[™] BC kit and software version 1.3.1.15) was run in parallel with SOC methods for pathogen ID [VERIGENE[®] (Luminex Corporation, Northbrook, IL, USA) and MALDI-TOF MS using the MALDI Biotyper[®] system (Bruker Daltonics, Fremont, CA, USA)] and AST [VITEK[®] 2 system: GN73 cards (bioMérieux, Durham, NC, USA)]. All potential ESBL-producing isolates were initially

flagged on the VITEK[®] 2 system, followed by confirmatory testing using the CLSI ESBL disc diffusion test from isolated colonies.²⁴ VERIGENE[®] results were reviewed for each confirmed ESBL-producing isolate, specifically for the presence of the CTX-M resistance gene. Timing calculations included adjustments to account for delays in setup and reporting times between SOC and AXDX.

Theoretical clinical data and outcomes

Demographic and clinical data were collected on eligible patients (Figure 1). Charts were retrospectively reviewed by an infectious diseases clinician or pharmacist to assess potential timing of changes in antimicrobial interventions that could have been made if AXDX AST results had been available. These included escalating therapy when appropriate, starting active or optimal therapy, and de-escalating unnecessary therapy. The review included adjudicated ID and AST results from the performance evaluation portion of the study and was conducted under the assumption that testing with AXDX was completed and results were acted on by the antimicrobial stewardship team 24 h/day. One hour was added to the AXDX AST report time to account for technologist review and reporting time. Patients with antimicrobial intervention occurring after the theoretical AXDX AST report time were assumed to have had that intervention time reduced by the difference between the theoretical AXDX AST report time and the actual SOC AST report time. If an intervention time was eligible for a reduction due to earlier AXDX AST, the reduction was limited such that the intervention would not occur sooner than the theoretical AXDX AST report time for that patient. Cases that did not fall within evidence-based antimicrobial stewardship programme guidelines⁵ were adjudicated by an infectious diseases physician. Active therapy was defined as the first antimicrobial dose to which the organism was susceptible by conventional antimicrobial testing. Optimal therapy was defined as the earliest optimal ('institution preferred') dose of antimicrobial from time of blood culture positivity. Times to active and optimal therapy were compared with times when AXDX ID and AST results were available. Escalation therapy was conversion to an antimicrobial with a broader spectrum of activity while de-escalation was conversion to an antimicrobial with a narrower spectrum of activity.

Statistical analysis

Positive percentage agreement (PPA) and negative percentage agreement (NPA) between AXDX and SOC ID results were calculated for on-panel target organisms. Essential agreement (EA), categorical agreement (CA), major errors (ME) and very major errors (VMEs) were also calculated between AXDX and SOC AST results. CA was defined as susceptible, intermediate or

Table 1. ID performance of AXDX versus MALDI-TOF MS and VERIGENE[®] system

Microbe	PPA ^a	NPA ^b
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	64/64 (100%)	83/83 (100%)
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp.	32/32 (100%)	115/116 (99.1%)
<i>Enterobacter</i> spp.	16/19 (84.2%)	130/130 (100%)
<i>Proteus</i> spp.	4/5 (80%)	144/144 (100%)
<i>Citrobacter</i> spp.	4/5 (80%)	144/144 (100%)
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	2/2 (100%)	147/147 (100%)
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	4/4 (100%)	145/145 (100%)
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	16/17 (94.1%)	131/131 (100%)
Total	142/148 (95.9%)	1039/1040 (99.9%)

^aOne indeterminate result (*E. coli*) was excluded from PPA calculation.

^bThree indeterminate results (one each for *E. coli*, *Klebsiella* spp. and *P. aeruginosa*) were excluded from NPA calculation.

resistant results that matched between AXDX and SOC based on 2016 MIC breakpoints set by CLSI.²⁴ EA was defined as agreement of MICs within ± 1 doubling dilution between AXDX and SOC. A VME occurs when a sample is called resistant by SOC and susceptible by AXDX. An ME occurs when a sample is called susceptible by SOC and resistant by AXDX. Samples with VMEs or MEs were adjudicated by performing broth microdilution (BMD), which is the gold standard method for AST.

Statistical analyses were performed with SciPy,²⁵ using the Python programming language.²⁶ Statistical analyses comparing independent quantitative variables (e.g. TTR of patient results compared between AXDX and SOC methods) were performed using the two-sided Mann-Whitney *U*-test.²⁷ Computed probability less than the significance level (α) of 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Where relevant, mean (μ) and standard deviation (σ) are noted.

Results

AXDX performance evaluation

After excluding 26 samples, 149 samples, including 18 seeded isolates (non-patient samples), 32 fresh paediatric (age ≤ 21 years) samples and 99 fresh adult (age > 21 years) samples from patients with monomicrobial GNR bacteraemia, were available for performance evaluation (Figure 1). PPA was 95.9% and NPA was 99.9% for ID (Table 1). There were six false-negatives (three *Enterobacter* spp., one *Proteus* spp., one *Citrobacter* spp. and one *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*). The VERIGENE[®] system did not detect *Enterobacter gergoviae* or *Klebsiella variicola* in two different samples, which were detected by AXDX (identified as *Enterobacter* spp. and *Klebsiella* spp., respectively). Following discrepancy adjudication testing via BMD, EA was 94.5% and CA was 93.5%. SOC in AST was predominantly the VITEK[®] 2 system with confirmatory Etests for two cases (Table 2). Eleven percent (16/149) of samples were found to be ESBL producers. AXDX had an overall agreement rate of 93.7% for both EA and CA when comparing AST from the VITEK[®] 2 system with these specific isolates (data not shown).

Based on discrepancy adjudication via BMD, three initial AXDX VMEs were adjudicated to one VME against AXDX for piperacillin/tazobactam (Table 2), and one ME and one minor error against VITEK[®] 2 for ampicillin/sulbactam and cefepime, respectively. Sixteen initial AXDX MEs were adjudicated to six MEs against AXDX

(Table 2) and five VMEs against VITEK[®] 2 (including two for ceftazidime and two for cefepime with ESBL *Escherichia coli* and one for aztreonam). This indicates that AXDX tended to overcall resistance while the VITEK[®] 2 system tended to overcall susceptibility for the discrepancy-adjudicated combinations. The remaining five initial AXDX MEs were adjudicated to minor errors (two for ampicillin/sulbactam, two for cefepime and one for ceftazidime).

Timing/workflow results

Despite highly variable organism growth time from collection to positive culture (Figure S1, available as Supplementary data at JAC Online), AXDX had a mean instrument run time of 1.3 h for ID from time of set-up, which was consistent among runs ($\sigma=0.01$ h), compared with 2.0 h for the VERIGENE[®] system, which was also consistent among runs ($\sigma=0.4$ h) (Table 3). Mean time for MALDI-TOF MS confirmatory testing was 21 h from time of positivity and was variable ($\sigma=7.2$ h). AXDX required a mean time of 6.6 h from time of set-up and 9.0 h from time of positivity for AST, compared with 9.2 and 35 h, respectively, for the VITEK[®] 2 system. (Table 3). AXDX instrument run time for AST was also consistent ($\sigma=0.05$ h) compared with the VITEK[®] 2 system ($\sigma=1.4$ h). AXDX decreased the initial time required to prepare PBCs with GNRs from up to 30 min to nearly 3 min, with the potential to save ~ 45 min in total technologist time required for SOC methods.

Microbiology results

A total of 149 pathogens were isolated, with *E. coli* and *Klebsiella* spp. being the most frequently isolated GNRs. As indicated earlier, 11% (16/149) of the isolates were ESBL producers. Of these 16, 1 (6.3%) did not carry the CTX-M resistance gene marker. Nine organisms not present on the VERIGENE[®] and AXDX ID panels made up 5.5% of total monomicrobial GNR cultures tested (prior to their exclusion in the analysed dataset) and included one each of the following organisms: *Bacteroides fragilis*, *Salmonella* spp., *Shewanella* spp., *Dialister* spp., *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron*, *Burkholderia gladioli*, *Pantoea calida*, *Achromobacter xylosoxidans* and *Aeromonas* spp.

Patient characteristics

Following exclusions, 110 monomicrobial GNR patient samples, including 27 fresh paediatric (age ≤ 21 years) and 83 fresh adult (age > 21 years) samples, were available for chart review (Figure 1). Demographic and other characteristics for these patients are summarized in Table 4. The sources of bacteraemia were most commonly genitourinary (38.2%), intra-abdominal (25.5%) and central vascular catheters (14.5%), followed by skin/soft tissue (3.6%), respiratory (2.7%), bone/joint (1.8%), cardiac (1.8%) and other sources (0.9%). Additionally, 10.9% of sources were unidentified.

Theoretical clinical data

AXDX-derived AST results (minimum of 9.0 h after positivity) for all cases showed a theoretical mean time to de-escalation from time of positive culture of 0.66 days (16 h) compared with 1.3 days (31 h) for current SOC ($P < 0.001$) (Figure 2d). For cases involving ESBL isolates, theoretical mean time to de-escalation was 0.91 days (22 h) using AXDX results compared with 1.7 days (41 h)

Table 2. AST performance of AXDX compared with standard methods^a, following adjudication

Antibiotic	EA	CA	VME	ME	S	I	R
Ampicillin/sulbactam	84/93 (90.3%)	74/93 (79.6%)	0	1	47	14	32
Piperacillin/tazobactam	94/103 (91.3%)	97/103 (94.2%)	1	0	86	2	15
Cefepime	122/134 (91.0%)	117/134 (87.3%)	0	1	105	7	22
Ceftazidime	113/132 (85.6%)	111/132 (84.1%)	0	2	97	3	32
Ceftriaxone	115/115 (100%)	113/115 (98.3%)	0	0	81	1	33
Meropenem	123/128 (96.1%)	123/128 (96.1%)	0	2	114	0	14
Amikacin	125/127 (98.4%)	126/127 (99.2%)	0	0	121	1	5
Gentamicin	125/131 (95.4%)	130/131 (99.2%)	0	0	111	1	19
Tobramycin	126/131 (96.2%)	125/131 (95.4%)	0	0	108	7	16
Ciprofloxacin	131/132 (99.2%)	130/132 (98.5%)	0	0	93	1	38
Aztreonam	1/1 (100%)	1/1 (100%)	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1159/1227 (94.5%)	1147/1227 (93.5%)	1	6	963	37	227

^aVITEK[®] 2 (n=147) and Etest (n=2).

Table 3. Mean time to assay result by method (n=110)

Assay	Method	Instrument run time (h) ^a	Time from positivity (h) ^a
ID	VERIGENE [®]	2.0±0.4	4.4±1.7
	MALDI-TOF MS	NA	21±7.2
	AXDX	1.3±0.01	3.7±1.7
AST	VITEK [®] 2	9.2±1.4	35±7.7
	AXDX	6.6±0.05	9.0±1.7

NA, not applicable.

^aTimes presented are mean (μ)±standard deviation (σ). n=110 for all results, $P<0.001$ between timing results for all listed methods in each assay group.

for SOC ($P=0.53$) (Figure 3d). With respect to theoretical escalation events from time of blood culture positivity, patients could have been escalated on average by 0.81 days (19 h) using AXDX results compared with 1.3 days (31 h) for SOC ($P=0.11$) (Figure 2c). For ESBL cases, mean AXDX escalation was 0.28 days (6.7 h) compared with 0.47 days (11 h) for SOC methods ($P=0.16$) (Figure 3c).

Despite current SOC reporting (call to clinician after Gram stain), 25% (28/110) of the patients were not on active therapy at the time AXDX AST results were theoretically available (minimum 9.0 h after positivity), and therefore could have theoretically been acted upon sooner. Overall, mean time to active therapy with current SOC was 0.04 days (1 h), where AXDX could have been 0.19 days (4.6 h, $P=0.58$) (Figure 2a). Theoretical mean time to active therapy for ESBL isolates was 0.26 days (6 h) using AXDX results compared with 0.61 days (15 h) for SOC ($P=0.14$) (Figure 3a).

Fifty-nine percent of reviewed cases (65/110) had therapy optimized during hospitalization, and of these 78% (51/65) could have theoretically been put on optimal therapy sooner with AXDX AST results. Mean time to optimize therapy with current SOC was 1.6 days (38 h), where AXDX could have been 0.85 days (20 h, $P=0.001$) (Figure 2b). For ESBL isolates, theoretical mean time to optimization was 0.32 days (7.7 h) using AXDX results compared with 0.7 days (17 h) for SOC ($P=0.10$) (Figure 3b).

To evaluate potential clinical benefits of rapid AST results, a preliminary simple linear regression analysis was performed in the paediatric and adult populations to determine whether faster optimization of antimicrobial therapy (within 3 days of PBC) could lead to an overall decrease in total days of therapy. In the paediatric population, each day of reduction in the time to optimal patient therapy could correlate to a 2.0 day reduction in hospital-administered therapy time across all paediatric patients, and a 3.4 day reduction for patients on a general ward (Figure S2a). The adult population showed substantial variation in time to therapy optimization, ranging from ~1 day prior to 7 days after PBC. The same linear regression across this population showed a limited effect of therapy optimization, with only a 0.7 day reduction across all adult patients. When focusing on adult patients with lower Charlson comorbidity index (CCI) scores, however, simple regression showed a 1.9 day reduction in total therapy for CCI ≤ 2 in this population (Figure S2b).

Discussion

The major findings of this study are that AXDX has the potential to significantly reduce time to pathogen ID and AST results for monomicrobial BSIs compared with SOC, and improve times to antibiotic de-escalation and active and optimal therapy.

Multiple studies have verified the accuracy and timing by which AXDX provides pathogen ID and AST;^{14–22} however, there are few data on the potential impact this novel assay has on clinical outcomes. Thus, our findings in this earliest cohort of investigations demonstrate the hypothetical impact of AXDX results on time to active and optimal therapy. Additionally, our results show the potential utility of AXDX to enhance antimicrobial stewardship by promoting faster antimicrobial de-escalation, which has been associated with improved clinical outcomes.^{28,29}

Given the antimicrobial resistance crisis, there is a critical need for rapid and reliable diagnostics that permit the timely selection of antimicrobial therapy and enhanced antibiotic stewardship. During the empirical treatment period, studies show that many patients with both community- and healthcare-acquired bacteraemia often receive incorrect, inadequate or excessively broad-

Table 4. Characteristics of case-reviewed patient populations

Category	Description	Total cases (n = 110)	Paediatric cases (n = 27)	Adult cases (n = 83)
Pathogen	<i>E. coli</i>	56 (51%)	8 (30%)	48 (58%)
	<i>Klebsiella</i> spp.	26 (24%)	10 (37%)	16 (19%)
	<i>Enterobacter</i> spp.	11 (10%)	6 (22%)	5 (6%)
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	9 (8%)	3 (11%)	6 (7%)
	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	3 (3%)	-	3 (4%)
	<i>Citrobacter</i> spp.	3 (3%)	-	3 (4%)
	<i>Proteus</i> spp.	2 (2%)	-	2 (2%)
Gender	female	50 (45%)	13 (48%)	37 (45%)
	male	60 (55%)	14 (52%)	46 (55%)
Age	1 month <1 year	5 (5%)	5 (19%)	-
	≥1 year ≤18 years	19 (17%)	19 (70%)	-
	>18 years ≤21 years	3 (3%)	3 (11%)	-
	>21 years <50 years	14 (13%)	-	14 (17%)
	≥50 years <60 years	21 (19%)	-	21 (25%)
	≥60 years <70 years	20 (18%)	-	20 (24%)
	≥70 years <80 years	18 (16%)	-	18 (22%)
Admission service	haematology/oncology	13 (12%)	8 (30%)	5 (6%)
	critical care	10 (9%)	2 (7%)	8 (10%)
	transplant	14 (13%)	5 (19%)	9 (11%)
	general wards	73 (66%)	12 (44%)	61 (73%)
Intensive care	ICU visit during therapy	36 (33%)	7 (26%)	29 (35%)
	no ICU visit	74 (67%)	20 (74%)	54 (65%)

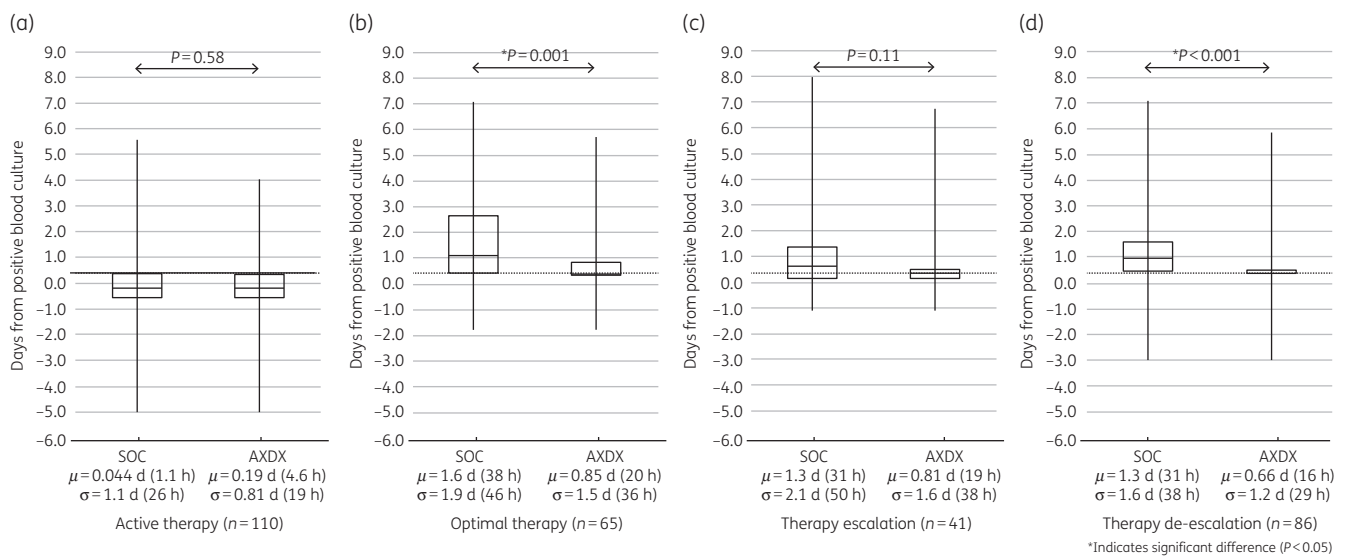


Figure 2. All-patient therapy intervention times. SOC compared with theoretical AXDX for (a) active therapy, (b) optimal therapy when possible, (c) first escalation of therapy when required and (d) first de-escalation of therapy when possible. Box plots display median and IQR with tails indicating the minimum and maximum of observed values, and the notes below show the mean (μ) and standard deviation (σ). The grey dotted line represents mean AXDX AST time (9.0 h) for reference.

spectrum therapy.^{11,30-32} Inappropriate and widespread use of broad-spectrum antimicrobials not only contributes to patients enduring drug toxicity, increased lengths of stay, secondary infections and additional costs, but also increases the frequency of antimicrobial-resistant organisms.^{1,31,33} Poorly targeted therapy

for a BSI may also increase a patient's risk of developing sepsis after the primary hospitalization.³⁴

Our results showed that AXDX has the potential to enhance the capacity for antimicrobial de-escalation, compared with current standard methods (16 compared with 31 h, $P < 0.001$). However,

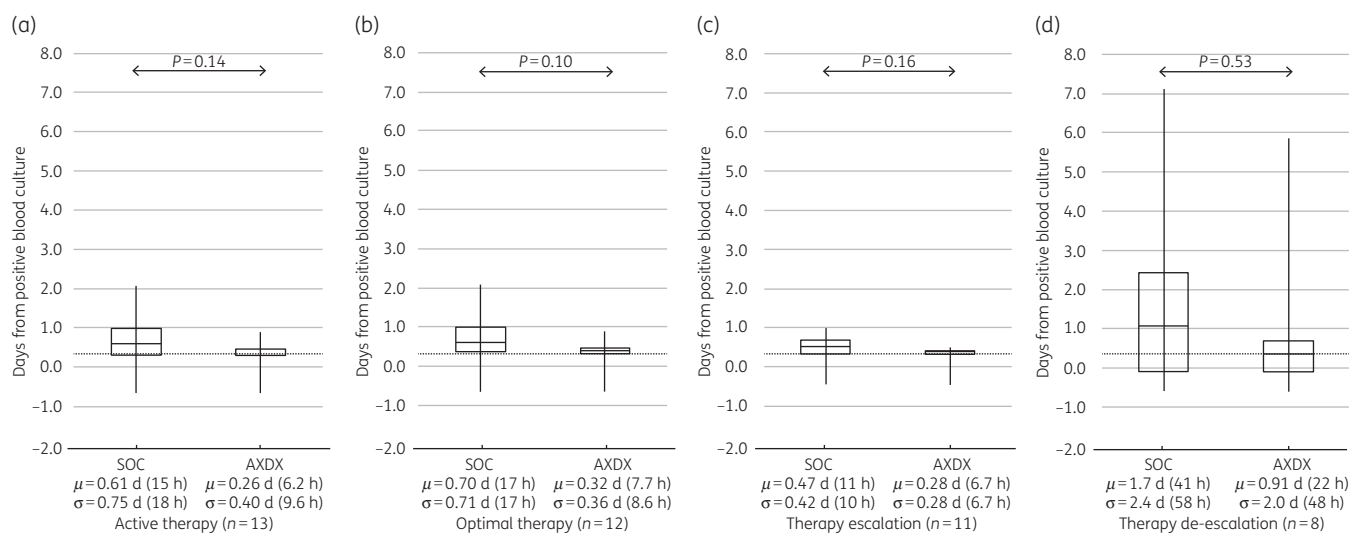


Figure 3. ESBL-patient therapy intervention times. SOC compared with theoretical AXDX for (a) active therapy, (b) optimal therapy when possible, (c) first escalation of therapy when required and (d) first de-escalation of therapy when possible. Box plots display median and IQR with tails indicating the minimum and maximum of observed values, and the notes below show the mean (μ) and standard deviation (σ). The grey dotted line represents mean AXDX AST time (9.0 h) for reference.

for more complex cases involving confirmed ESBL isolates, this effect did not reach significance (22 compared with 41 h, $P=0.53$). These findings may be explained by the low sample size ($n=8$), or by the fact that more-resistant organisms generally require escalation, coupled with the assumption that physicians may be more hesitant to de-escalate until clinical improvement is observed. Conversely, rapid AST was less likely to affect an escalation event across the general patient population than for patients with an ESBL-producing organism.

At the time of PBC detection, our study showed that 25% of patients could have been put on active therapy sooner had the AXDX AST results been made available. Interestingly, rapid AST did not have a statistically significant effect on active therapy across all patients ($P=0.58$). But for more resistant cases (i.e. ESBLs), there was a notable increase in the average time to active therapy (1.1 h for all patients compared with 15 h for ESBLs). Additionally, there was a notable decrease in variability of the AXDX results: $\sigma=19$ h for all patients compared with 9.6 h for ESBLs. While these results are based on a low sample size, the increased average time suggests that empirical therapy is less likely to be active against resistant organisms, and the reduced AXDX variability implies that rapid and consistently timed AST results such as those produced by AXDX would be useful when selecting an appropriate active treatment for resistant organisms.

For cases of non-ESBL and ESBL isolates, rapid AST would significantly improve time to optimal therapy. Our clinical review revealed that 78% of patients who received optimized therapy could have had therapy optimized earlier had AXDX AST results been available. Additionally, we found that each day required to optimize patient therapy in the paediatric population could correlate to a reduction of 2.0 and 3.4 days in hospital-administered therapy across all paediatric patients and in general ward paediatric patients, respectively. For adults, the effect of optimization and reduction in total days of antimicrobial therapy was only shown in less critically ill patients ($CCI \leq 2$). Future prospective studies on

more detailed populations are needed to develop more sophisticated models of antibiotic therapy versus CCI and/or paediatric severity of illness metrics. Overall, however, these data illustrate the potential of AXDX to enable treating physicians and stewards to optimize therapy for patients with microbial infections (including MDR organisms) sooner, to promote reduction in hospital-administered therapy and to reduce patient risk.

Clinical microbiology laboratories have utilized various rapid diagnostics for BSIs with GNRs, including VERIGENE[®], BioFire, the FilmArray[®] Blood Culture Identification (BCID) Panel and MALDI-TOF MS. These diagnostic modalities have been shown to decrease mortality and shorten hospital stays, even more so if they are used in conjunction with a robust stewardship programme.¹⁰ Because these modalities are unable to completely replace traditional microbiology techniques, the complexity of laboratory workflow must increase to fully glean these clinical benefits. Furthermore, data supporting de-escalation are much less robust with molecular AST detection, reflecting the lack of confidence and understanding physicians have for molecular results.^{5,35,36}

Similar to other studies,^{14–22} this study shows that AXDX provides reliable results for ID and AST that are comparable to other standard testing, such as molecular, proteomics-based and conventional phenotypic methods. There were, however, instances in which SOC methods for routine ID and AST were recommended by AXDX (11% of the time). This included AST non-reportable results ($n=11$, 7.3%) and ‘off-panel’ organisms not identified by AXDX ($n=9$, 5.5%). Consequently, like other rapid diagnostics, AXDX will not be able to replace traditional modalities for all ID and AST combinations, particularly for off-panel or polymicrobial cultures.^{16,18,23} However, upon evaluation of our workflow, AXDX substantially reduced overall ‘hands-on’ time for laboratory technologists, improving our workflow (decreasing setup and processing time 10-fold, from nearly 30 min for SOC to ~ 3 min for AXDX), with the potential to save ~ 45 min in total technologist time required for SOC methods.

This study has several limitations. First, the study site is a quaternary referral centre, with multiple state-wide satellite hospitals, caring for a varied patient mix including immunocompromised patients and a broad spread of resistance patterns, making these findings less generalizable to all healthcare settings. These findings will have the greatest impact in locales with similar practices and resources to our study site. Second, our study population was limited to GNR BSIs and did not address Gram-positive or yeast BSIs. While this does limit our study population, GNR BSIs have been shown to have increasing complexity of antimicrobial resistance,^{1,3-5,23} along with infectious disease physicians ranking this type of infection as one of the most unmet needs in pathogen diagnostics.³⁷ Third, polymicrobial samples as indicated by Gram stain (~10% of all PBCs) were excluded due to limitations on AXDX producing AST for all pathogens in these samples.^{16,19} Consequently, for this select subset, not all aspects of patient care that could have influenced clinical outcomes were captured. Furthermore, the lack of polymicrobial infections being tested (in addition to excluding Gram-positive and yeast BSIs) may have increased the performance of AXDX with respect to other studies. It should be noted that AXDX's potential for clinical impact with Gram-positive bacteraemia has been shown in recent publications.^{16,18-20} Fourth, several assumptions (described in the Materials and methods section) regarding the potential clinical impact of decreased TTR, including how the theoretical data used were derived from retrospective chart review, limit our ability to infer the true result times and clinical impact. Fifth, optimal or 'institution preferred' therapy varies among different institutions, which may lead to these results being less generalizable to other healthcare settings. Sixth, the overall cost of implementing the AXDX technology was not assessed. Although AXDX can function as a standalone test for a large percentage of clinical isolates, it cannot remove the need for subculture of PBCs to ensure detection of other off-panel organisms (~5.5%, not including polymicrobial samples).^{16,18,23} Finally, TTR and percentage agreement values were only compared with SOC modalities at the test site. Clinical studies comparing AXDX with rapid diagnostic tests implemented at other laboratories, specifically those that include molecular AST, are needed to evaluate the true impact of AXDX's phenotypic AST results.

Conclusions

AXDX significantly reduces ID/AST TTR for PBC specimens, and thus can potentially aid in effective antimicrobial stewardship. Our findings highlight the potential clinical benefits of utilizing rapid phenotypic susceptibility testing to allow earlier modification of empirical therapy. Given the nature of this study, the true clinical significance of these time differences is unknown. However, given the strong evidence that each hour of delayed treatment in patients with GNR bacteraemia increases mortality,^{1,2} it stands to reason that these time differences could have a significant clinical impact.

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Transparency declarations

N. W. S. has stock options and is an employee of Accelerate Diagnostics, Inc. and was involved in data management, figure design, and manuscript preparation. J. G. S. has received research grant support from Accelerate Diagnostics, Inc. All other authors: none to declare. This article forms part of a Supplement sponsored by Accelerate Diagnostics, Inc.

Supplementary data

Figures S1 and S2 are available as [Supplementary data](#) at JAC Online.

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