Expanding Surveillance using Influenza Platform

Laboratory Implementation of Molecular Testing of Respiratory Viruses other than Influenza (ORV)

Teresa C. T. Peret, PhD

Respiratory Viruses Branch (proposed)
Division of Viral Diseases
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Severe Acute Respiratory Infections Network SARI)
Surveillance in the Americas (SARInet) Fourth Annual Meeting
Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)
Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)

Punta Cana, Dominican Republic May 23 – 25 2017



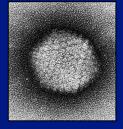
Outline

- Implementation of Molecular Diagnostic Testing for Respiratory Viruses other than Influenza (ORV)
- Real-time ORV RT-PCR Assays
- WHO RSV Initiative (Laboratory Components)



Other Respiratory Viruses Benefits of Expanded Laboratory Surveillance

- Complements influenza surveillance
- Establish seasonality (inform clinical practice and lab testing)



- Disease burden and risk data in anticipation of vaccines (RSV)
- Broaden capacity for outbreak investigations
- Help pinpoint outbreaks of unknown etiology
- Reference site for confirmatory testing and training



- Respiratory outbreak investigations
 - Understanding of the disease, risk groups and transmission
 - Improve threat response (e.g. SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV)



Other Respiratory Viruses CDC Real-time RT-PCR Assay Publications

- Dare RK, Fry AM, Chittaganpitch M, et al. Human coronavirus infections in rural Thailand: a comprehensive study using real-time reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction assays. J Infect Dis 2007;196:1321-28.
- Fry AM, Chittaganpitch M, Baggett HC, et al. The burden of hospitalized lower respiratory tract infection due to respiratory syncytial virus in rural Thailand. PLoS One 2010;5:e15098.
- Heim A, Ebnet C, Harste G, Pring-Akerblom P. Rapid and quantitative detection of human adenovirus DNA by real-time PCR. Med Virol 2003;70:228-39.
- Lu X, Holloway B, Dare RK, et al. Real-time reverse transcription-PCR assay for comprehensive detection of human rhinoviruses. J Clin Microbiol 2008;46:533-39.
- Lu X, Chittaganpitch M, Olsen SJ, et al. Real-time PCR assays for detection of bocavirus in human specimens. J Clin Microbiol 2006;44:3231-5.
- Morgan OW, Chittaganpitch M, Clague B, et al. Hospitalization due to human parainfluenza virus-associated lower respiratory tract illness in rural Thailand. Influenza Other Respi Viruses. 2012
 Jun 21. doi: 10.1111/j.1750-2659.2012.00393.x. [Epub ahead of print]



RSV Real-time RT-PCR Assay CDC RSV Publications

- Fowlkes A, Giorgi A, Erdman D, et al. Viruses associated with acute respiratory infections and influenza-like illness among outpatients from the Influenza Incidence Surveillance Project, 2010-2011. J Infect Dis. 2014;209:1715-25.
- Fry AM, Chittaganpitch M, , Peret, TCP et al. The burden of hospitalized lower respiratory tract infection due to respiratory syncytial virus in rural Thailand. PLoS One 2010;5:e15098.
- Haynes AK, Manangan AP, Iwane MK, et al. Respiratory syncytial virus circulation in seven countries with Global Disease Detection Regional Centers. Infect Dis. 2013;208
 Suppl 3:S246-54. doi: 10.1093/infdis/jit515.
- Jain S, Williams DJ, Arnold SR, Ampofo K, et al. Community-acquired pneumonia requiring hospitalization among U.S. children. N Engl J Med. 2015;372:835-45.
- Jain S, Self WH, Wunderink RG, Fakhran S, Balk R, Bramley AM, et al. Communityacquired pneumonia requiring hospitalization among U.S. adults. N Engl J Med. 2015; 373:415-427.



Expanding Laboratory Capacity Other Respiratory Viruses (ORV)

Laboratory Implementation of rRT-PCR assays for ORV

- Pre-survey questionnaire
- Laboratory assessment / training
- Protocols
- Qualified reagents (primers & probes)
- Distribution of reagents
- PT panels (+/- and Limit of Detection LOD)
- Archival samples
- Conference calls/troubleshooting
- Sharing data/results
- Reporting
 - ✓ US NREVSS >> FluView
 - ✓ MoH > PAHO / WHO



Laboratory Implementation RSV rRT-PCR assay WHO RSV Initiative (GISRS)

- Pre-survey questionnaire
- Protocols
 - ✓ Troubleshooting / translation
- Qualified reagents >> primers & probes, positive control
- Commercial invoices and Import permits
- RSV Proficiency panels (+/- and detection range)
 - ✓ CDC real-time PCR assay.
 - ✓ Commercial and Laboratory Developed Test (LDT)
- Distribution of real-time reagents and RSV proficiency panel
- Country Report Proficiency panel to CDC
- Troubleshooting
- Country and WHO communications
- Reporting: NICs > MoH > PAHO > FluNet



CDC Real-time RT-PCR Assay Protocols

Real-Time RT-PCR Assays for Non-Influenza Respiratory Viruses

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Instructions for Use

Real-Time RT-PCR Assay for Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Instructions for Use







Respiratory Syncytial Virus rRT-PCR Assay Instructions for Use - ver.003.2016





RSV Real-time RT-PCR Assay Collection of Clinical Specimens CDC Real-time RT-PCR Assay for Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)

- Respiratory samples: nasopharyngeal swab or oropharyngeal swabs
- nasopharyngeal aspirates or washes
- Tracheal aspirate and bronchoalveolar lavage
- Sputum

WHO Laboratory Testing Collection of Clinical Specimens

- Infants and young children:
 nasopharyngeal swab or nasal swab
 >> mid-turbinate of the nose, high
 recovery of respiratory viruses
- Young children: nasopharyngeal aspirates
- Older children, adolescents, adults: combined nasal and throat swabs
- Lower respiratory specimens: tracheal aspirate and bronchoalveolar lavage
- Sputum: older adults and elderly



RSV Real-time RT-PCR Assay Nucleic Acid Extraction, Real-time Platforms and Enzyme Kits

Extraction

- QIAamp® MinElute® Virus Spin (QIAGEN)
- NucliSENS® EasyMag® and miniMag® (bioMérieux)
- MagNA Pure Compact System (Roche Applied Science)

Real-time PCR Platforms

- 7500 Standard or Fast Dx Real-Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems)
- Mx3000P QPCR System (Agilent Technologies)
- iCycler IQ5, CFX96
 (Bio-Rad Laboratories)

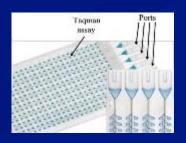
qRT-PCR Enzyme Kits

- SuperScript III Platinum One-Step qRT-PCR System (Life Technologies)
- Quanta qScript™ One-step qRT-PCR Low Rox (Quantabio / QuantaBioSciences)

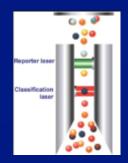


RSV RT-PCR Assays

Singleplex Assays (discrete reactions)



- Multiple Singleplex Assay Arrays (e.g. TaqMan Array Card)
- Multiplex Assays (combined reactions)



- highly multiplexed (e.g. x-TAG)
- limited multiplexed (e.g., rt-PCR)





Commercial Multiplex Respiratory Pathogen Assays

eSensor Respiratory Viral Panel

http://www.genmarkdx.com

RT-PCR and hybridization

FilmArray Respiratory Panel (v.1 & V.2)

www.biofiredx.com www.filmarray.com

Biofilm array (pouch)

Prodesse ProAssay

www.gen-probe.com

Multiplex and singleplex RT-PCR melting curve analysis

Verigene Respiratory Virus Plus

www.nanosphere.us

Multiplexed nucleic acid test gold nano-particle technology

x-TAG RVP & RVP Fast

www.luminexcorp.com

Multiplex RT-PCR microsphere suspension array

FTD Respiratory 21

www.fast-trackdiagnostics.com

Multiplex real-time PCR

Respiratory Multi Well System MWS r-gene® range

http://www.biomerieux-diagnostics.com

duplex amplification - real-time PCR Taqman technology

Respiratory-V Cassette

www.icubate.com

Amplicon rescued multiplex RT-PCR

TaqMan Array Cards (TAC)

https://www.lifetechnologies.com

Low density real-time PCR

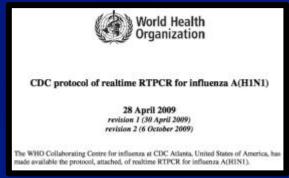


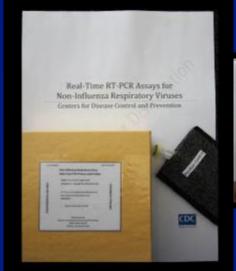
CDC Real-time RT-PCR Assays

Primer/probe/+ control kits

- Pre-produced and packaged
- Quality assessment
- Respiratory Viruses *
 - RSV
 - Human metapneumovirus
 - Parainfluenza 1-3
 - Adenovirus
 - Rhinovirus
 - RNase P







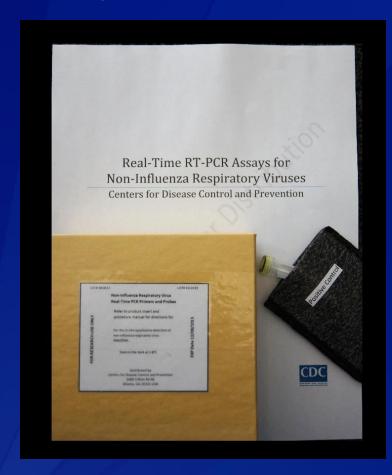




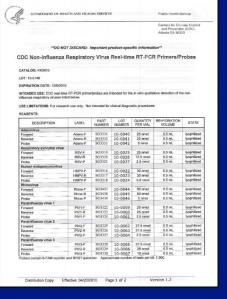
* Other pathogens available for special studies

RSV Real-time RT-PCR Assay

Primer/Probes & Positive Control Kits









RSV Real-time RT-PCR Assay CDC EQA Proficiency Testing Programs

DO NOT DISCARD: Important Product-Specific Information

DESCRIPTION: Proficiency Panel for SARS-CoV Real-time RT-PCR

CDC/LRN CATALOG NO.: KT0056

LOT: 03-0411

EXPIRATION DATE: 04/01/2016

INTENDED USE: Evaluation of LRN SARS-CoV real-time RT-PCR assay. Do not reuse. Do not redistribute.

DO NOT DISCARD: Important Product-Specific Information

DESCRIPTION: Proficiency Test Panel for Respiratory Virus Real-time PCR Assays

LOT: 101306, 12/26/2006

INTENDED USE: Evaluation of respiratory virus real-time PCR assays. Do not reuse. Do not

redistribute.

REAGENTS: Each panel consists of 10 human plasma samples spiked with cell cultured respiratory viruses (200 µl per sample). All samples have been gamma irradiated, however, processing of samples for PCR should be performed using BSL-2 safety procedures.

INSTRUCTIONS/STORAGE: Samples should arrive packed on dry ice. Samples should be immediately transferred to a -70°C freezer and held there until ready to test.

PROCEDURE: On day of test, rapidly thaw samples in 37°C water bath. Before opening, briefly spin down any fluid in the vial cap. Nucleic acid extractions should be performed immediately and in numerical order. Remove 200 µl of each sample for extraction; if your extraction protocol requires <200 µl of sample, please indicate volume used on the report form. Perform extraction procedure following manufacturer's instructions. Extracts should be tested immediately by PCR following the CDC procedure. To determine accurate Ct values for the test samples, analyze each target separately. Analyze the amplification plots in the log view instead of the linear view and set the threshold in the middle of the exponential phase of the curve (see Figure). If there are multiple curves, set the threshold at the average midway point through all curves.

- Matrix spiked with inactivated viruses
- Challenge/assessment of nucleic acid
- extraction and amplification
- Lyophilization /freeze-drying
- Reduced shipping cost
- Any suitable courier

Twenty samples:

- "proxy" assay testing
- 2 historical RSV strains (A and B)
- 2 recent RSV strains (A and B)
- Results:

Positive/negative, reproducibility, contamination, other RSV assays



Other Respiratory Viruses Challenges/Questions of Expanded Molecular Testing

- Who should test (NICs only? Regional laboratories? Testing Decentralization?)
- What to test for (viral targets to be included)
- Testing algorithm (all specimens; all specimens negative for influenza; selected specimens)
- Test methodology (CDC; commercial; laboratory-developed test)
- Costs (instrument; reagent/consumables; time)
- Test quality (qualified reagents; updated sequences)
- Certification/external proficiency testing
- Reporting results (established platforms)

