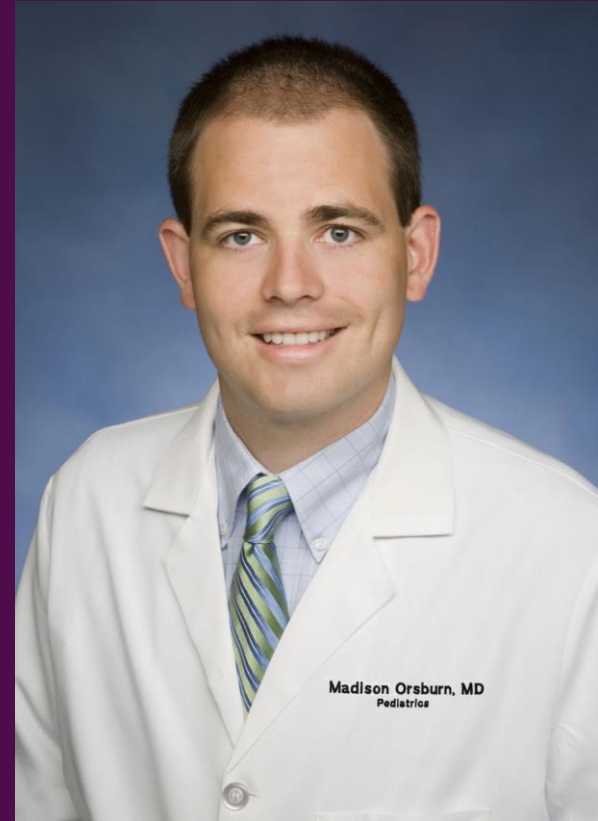


# The Role of PCR testing in the Diagnosis of Post-Pandemic Respiratory Infections

Dr. Madison Orsburn, MD



- Compare the similarities and differences in the way influenza, RSV, and covid-19 present clinically
- Briefly review IDSA guidelines for diagnosis of influenza
- Describe how rapid molecular testing can help clinicians efficiently manage the logistical challenges of the upcoming busy respiratory season
- Discuss the future role we play in surveillance of community spread at the individual clinician level

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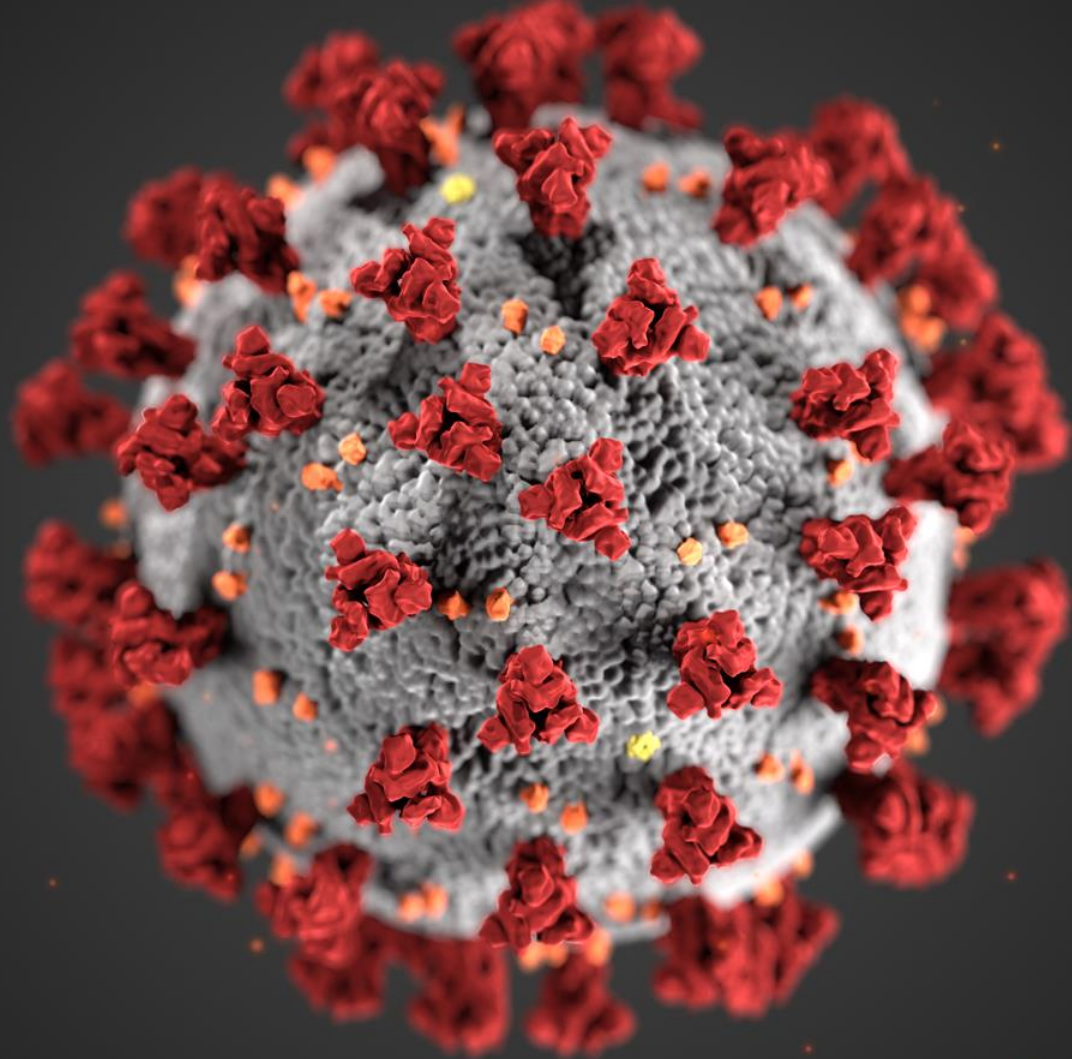
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**Why it matters:**

Life threatening: Pneumonia/ARDS, exacerbation of chronic illness, myocarditis, MIS-C

Quality of life: time off from work/school, long covid

Diagnosis: therapeutic options, prevention of spread

# RSV

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**Why it matters:**

Life threatening: 2<sup>nd</sup> most common cause of death worldwide under age 1 year

High risk: infants/elderly/asthmatics, secondary infections are common

Diagnosis: Prevention of spread to high risk individuals, monitoring reactive airway

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**Why it matters:**

Life threatening: Pneumonia/dehydration, high risk in pregnancy/prematurity/elderly

Quality of life: time off from work/school, strain on schools/hospitals

Diagnosis: Therapeutic options/prophylaxis, prevention of spread

# IDSA Guidelines Flu: Who needs a test?

## *Outpatients*

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**During periods of low flu activity:** test before assuming it's the flu

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### **During periods of low influenza activity:**

- Look like flu and have a link to someone with flu or have traveled where flu is spreading
- Acute febrile respiratory tract illness especially children and adults who are immunocompromised or at high risk of complications

# **IDSA Guidelines: What kind of test?**



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-Outpatient and inpatient clinicians should use rapid molecular assays (ie, nucleic acid amplification tests) over rapid influenza diagnostic tests (RIDTs) to improve detection of influenza virus infection

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-Outpatient and inpatient clinicians should use rapid molecular assays (ie, nucleic acid amplification tests) over rapid influenza diagnostic tests (RIDTs) to improve detection of influenza virus infection

-If RIDTs are used, then you should back up negatives with PCR

<https://www.idsociety.org/practice-guideline/influenza/>

# Benefits of PCR Testing?

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- Sensitivity
- Improving turnaround times & cost
- Panel options
- Role of surveillance

# Benefits of PCR Testing

## Sensitivity:

Influenza: Sensitivities of RIDTs are generally approximately 50-70% compared to 95-100% for PCR testing

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Covid-19: “Typically, the sensitivity of a single antigen test is 30% to 40% lower than for RT-PCR, depending on whether tested subjects were symptomatic or asymptomatic”

*<https://www.idsociety.org/covid-19-real-time-learning-network/diagnostics/rapid-testing/>*

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## Real world benefit of increased sensitivity?

- In 2017-2018 our satellite clinics used RIDT for flu and backed up all negatives with PCR for flu/rsv

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- We had a 10% false negative rate for flu
- Discovered an additional 8% were RSV+

<https://p.widencdn.net/fhd4k4/Cepheid-Millard-Henry-Clinic-Case-Study-US-IVD-0716-English>

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## Real world benefit of increased sensitivity?

- **Confidence in results**
  - *Decreased patient anxiety*
  - *Less antimicrobial use*
  - *Guides additional testing?*

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- Our typical turnaround time is 45 minutes from swab to discussion with patient

- Reimbursement has improved



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- **Panel Options**

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Real world benefit of **panel options**?

- Fewer swabs
- Patient Satisfaction
- Sometimes I am wrong...

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- Sensitivity
- Improving turnaround times
- Panel options
- **Role of surveillance?**

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Role of PCR panels in **surveillance**?

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- 2021 Summer RSV



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- 2021 Summer RSV
- Post omicron mini flu season[Spring 2022]

# Benefits of PCR Testing

Role of PCR panels in **surveillance**?

- 2021 Summer RSV
- Post omicron mini flu season[Spring 2022]
- What does the future hold?