

# EVALUATION OF THE BIO-RAD DX REAL-TIME SYSTEM IN COMBINATION WITH THE MAGNA PURE PLATFORM (ROCHE) FOR THE DETECTION OF MYCOPLASMA GENITALIUM IN UROGENITAL SPECIMENS



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Dicht bij het leven

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## Background and Objectives

- *Mycoplasma genitalium* (MG) can cause urogenital infection in both men and women. As most infections are asymptomatic there is a need to screen patients with high-risk sexual behaviour with a sensitive and accurate test.
- The goal of this study is to compare the performance of the Bio-Rad CT/NG/MG Dx Assay for the detection of MG with that of a validated reference in-house method<sup>[1]</sup>, because the DNA extraction method suggested by the company differs from the one of the in-house method (lysis versus automated extraction).

## Methods

- DNA from patient samples/external quality controls was extracted using the MagNA Pure platform (Roche DNA I High Performance protocol): 200 µl sample was used for extraction.
- 10 µl of internal (extraction and inhibition) control from the kit was added to every sample.
- DNA was eluted in 110 µl elutionbuffer.
- 5 µl DNA was used for qPCR.
- The assay was checked for analytical sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, linearity and precision following the Belgian guidelines<sup>[2]</sup>.



Fig.1: Workflow from sample to result

## Results

### Analytical sensitivity:

- A negative PreservCyt specimen was spiked with an AmpliRun® M. genitalium DNA control (Vircell) to determine the limit of detection (LOD with a 95% hit rate). The LOD was found to be 5000 copies/ml (correlating with 45 copies/PCR) which was about 10 times higher than stated in the package insert (urine samples). This can be explained by the fact that urine samples should be concentrated by centrifugation before lysis. No further purification process is needed afterwards.
- The LOD of the in-house test is about 4000 copies/ml.

### Specificity:

- The specificity was sufficiently documented by the manufacturer, and was not tested again.

### Accuracy:

- 73 specimens (66 patients and 7 external quality controls) were tested. Five out of 37 were missed by the Dx Real-Time System. All these specimens had a high Cq value with the in-house method. The total agreement with the in-house method was 93%.

### Linearity:

- The AmpliRun® M. genitalium DNA control was diluted serially. Each of the five dilutions was repeated in two replicates. The slope was -3,47 and the efficiency of the reaction was 98,7%. This met our criteria.

### Precision:

- One positive (mean Cq 33,3) and one weak positive (mean Cq 36,6) sample were extracted in triplicate on 3 different days. All 9 results were positive. The standard deviation (SD) and the coefficient of variation (CV%) for the positive sample were similar as described in the package insert (0,4 SD; 1,3 CV% respectively).

## Conclusion

The Bio-Rad Dx CT/NG/MG Assay is less sensitive than our in-house method; however, it is an easy method with few hands on time which can detect 3 pathogens simultaneously in one reaction (*Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and *Mycoplasma genitalium*). As the lysis step proposed in the instructions for use is time consuming, the MagNA Pure platform offers a good alternative by performing automatic DNA extraction.

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References: [1] Jensen et al., Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2004 [2] Raymaekers et al., Acta Clinica Belgica, 2011.