High percent of co-detections of viral versus bacterial gastrointestinal pathogens in stool samples calls for a different approach in analysis of molecular testing results

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ESCMID Global 2025, Vienna, Austria



Introduction

Multiplex PCR has emerged as an alternative to traditional testing methods for gastrointestinal (GI) pathogen detection due to higher sensitivity and faster turnaround times. Co-detections of multiple GI pathogens are common and can complicate results interpretation. We evaluated the prevalence of co-detections in stool samples positive for viral and bacterial pathogens, as well as analytical performance of TrueMark™ Enteric Panels.

Materials and methods

The panels assessed in this study included TrueMark™ Enteric Bacterial Select Panel I which was designed to detect and differentiate *Campylobacter* (*jejuni*, *coli* and *upsaliensis*), *Salmonella*, *Shigella*/EIEC and Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC) stx1/stx2 in a single PCR reaction; TrueMark™ Enteric Viral Select Panel - designed for detection and differentiation of rotavirus A, adenovirus F40/41 and astrovirus in a single reaction; and TrueMark™ Enteric Norovirus Select Panel designed for detection and differentiation of norovirus GI and GII in a single reaction. All 3 panels contain *Bacillus atrophaeus* as an internal process control. In this study, stool samples (n=315) were collected in Germany, France, and Ivory Coast. Following nucleic acids extraction with MagMAX™ Prime Viral/Pathogen NA Isolation Kit on KingFisher™ Flex, rotavirus, adenovirus, astrovirus, and norovirus were tested in 170 samples using TrueMark™ Enteric Viral Select Panel and TrueMark™ Enteric Norovirus Select Panel. In 145 samples TrueMark™ Enteric Bacterial Select Panel I was used to detect *Campylobacter*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*/EIEC, and STEC. Results from the 3 TrueMark™ Panels for research use only were compared with two other real-time PCR-based tests.

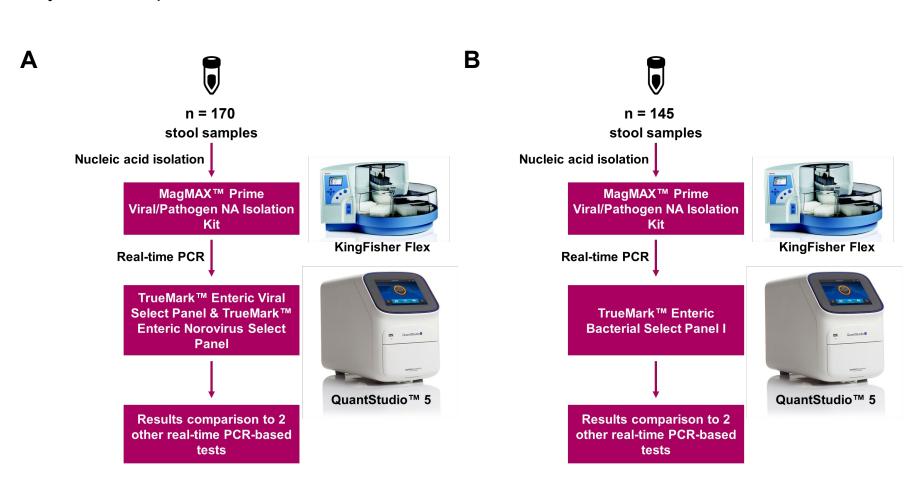


Figure 1. Study design for A) viral panels analysis and B) bacterial panel analysis

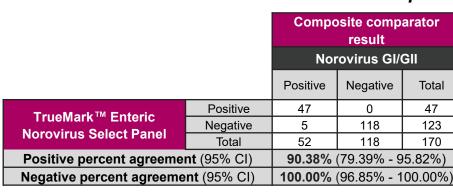
Results

TrueMark™ Viral Select panels identified 47 norovirus GI/GII, 52 astrovirus, 48 rotavirus A and 55 adenovirus F40/41 positive samples in 170 samples tested. Negative percent agreements (NPA) to the comparators were all >93.65%, while positive percent agreements (PPA) were all >90.57% (Tables 1, 2). Co-infections were detected in 32.2% (n=32) of positive samples, with similar distributions of different combinations of four viruses (Figures 2, 4). In contrast, analysis of 145 samples included in evaluation of bacterial pathogens revealed a low rate of coinfections with only 5 samples showing co-detections: *Campylobacter*-STEC (n=2), *ShigeIla*/EIEC-STEC (n=2) and *ShigeIla*/EIEC-*Campylobacter* (n=1). Examples of Ct value distribution of samples positive for single viruses – adenovirus and astrovirus or co-infections with other viral pathogens are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

Table 1. Concordance between TrueMark™ Enteric Viral Select Panel and composite comparator results for detection of astrovirus, adenovirus F40/41 and rotavirus A in stool samples

		Composite comparator result									
		Astrovirus			Ade	novirus F4	0/41	Rotavirus A			
		Positive	Negative	Total	Positive	Negative	Total	Positive	Negative	Total	
TrueMark™ Enteric Viral Select Panel	Positive	44	8	52	48	7	55	45	3	48	
	Negative	0	118	118	5	110	115	2	120	122	
	Total	44	126	170	53	117	170	47	123	170	
Positive percent agreement (95% CI)		100.00% (91.97% - 100.00%)			90.57% (79.75% - 95.90%)			95.74% (85.75% - 98.83%)			
Negative percent agreement (95% CI)		93.65% (87.97% - 96.75%)			94.02% (88.16% - 97.07%)			97.56% (93.07% - 99.17%)			

Table 2. Concordance between TrueMark™ Enteric Norovirus Select Panel and composite comparator results for detection of norovirus in stool samples



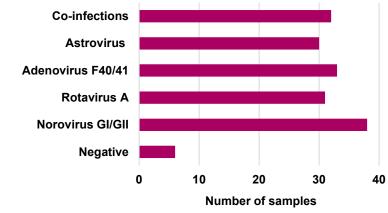


Figure 2. Detection of single viruses or coinfections in the analyzed sample cohort

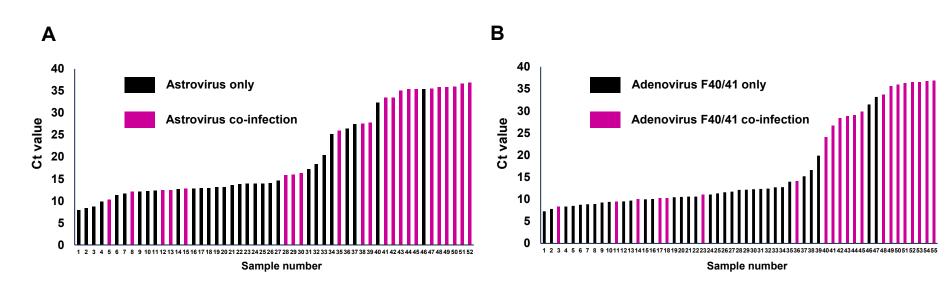


Figure 3. TrueMark™ Enteric Viral Select Panel Ct-value distribution of A) Astrovirus and B) Adenovirus F40/41 positive samples

Results (contd.)

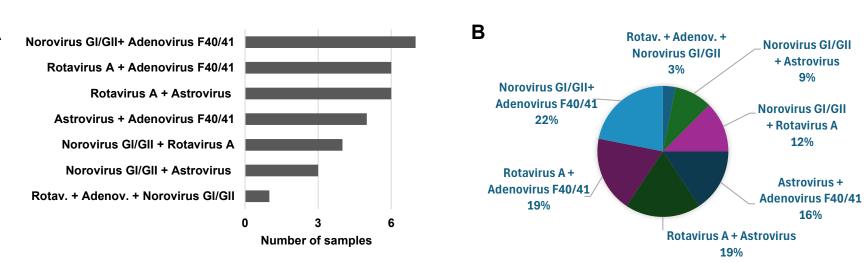


Figure 4. Number (A) and relative prevalence (B) of co-infections detected with TrueMark™ Enteric Panels in the sample cohort analyzed for viral enteric pathogens

TrueMark™ Enteric Bacterial Select Panel I demonstrated high concordance with comparators: 100% PPA for *Salmonella* and *Shigella*/EIEC, 97.4% for *Campylobacter*, and NPA >95.3% for all targets.(Table 3). The PPA for STEC was 70%, but the limitation was the small sample size and inclusion of only 10 positive samples. The 3 discordant STEC samples had Ct>31.8 on comparator test indicating that they are likely at the limit of detection.

Table 3. Concordance between TrueMark™ Enteric Bacterial Select Panel I and composite comparator results for detection of Salmonella, Shigella/EIEC, Campylobacter and STEC in stool samples

		Composite comparator result											
		Salmonella			Shigella/EIEC			Campylobacter			STEC		
		Positive	Negative	Total	Positive	Negative	Total	Positive	Negative	Total	Positive	Negative	Total
TrueMark™ Enteric Bacterial Select Panel I	Positive	38	5	43	28	2	30	37	2	39	7	0	7
	Negative	0	102	102	0	115	115	1	105	106	3	135	138
	Total	38	107	145	28	117	145	38	107	145	10	135	145
Positive percent agreement (95% CI)		100.00% (90.82% - 100.00%)			100.00% (87.54% - 100.00%)			97.37% (86.50% - 99.53%)			70.00% (39.68% - 89.22%)		
Negative percent agreement (95% CI)		95.33% (89.52% - 97.99%)			98.29% (93.98% - 99.53%)			98.13% (93.44% - 99.49%)			100.00% (97.23% - 100.00%)		

Conclusions

- ➤ TrueMark™ Enteric Panels offer a reliable tool for identification of infections and co-infections of viral and bacterial pathogens for GI pathogen research.
- > Use of molecular testing can provide rapid results, which is important for timely surveillance.
- High rate of co-infections with viral GI pathogens warrants further research into use of Ct values for pathogen prioritization and improved results interpretation.

