Southampton

Diagnosing Urinary Tract Infections using laser-patterned paper-based tests

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Motivation....

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Enable detection bacterial (E-coli) infection (UTIs) at an early-stage

- **Home-testing for infections** low-cost, patient-friendly testing, rapid, if possible, deliverable, readable using mobile-phones
- **As they wait** to be seen by their GP or clinician post an operative surgery

Reduce the burden of the testing

- Free up the 'Clinician/GP time'

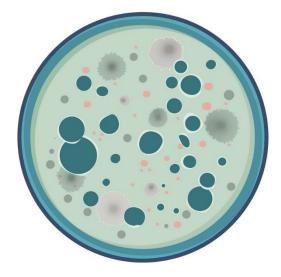
Tackle anti-microbial resistance

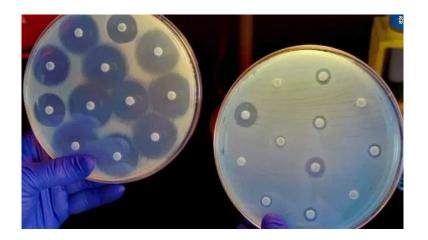


Current Bacterial Testing Pathway

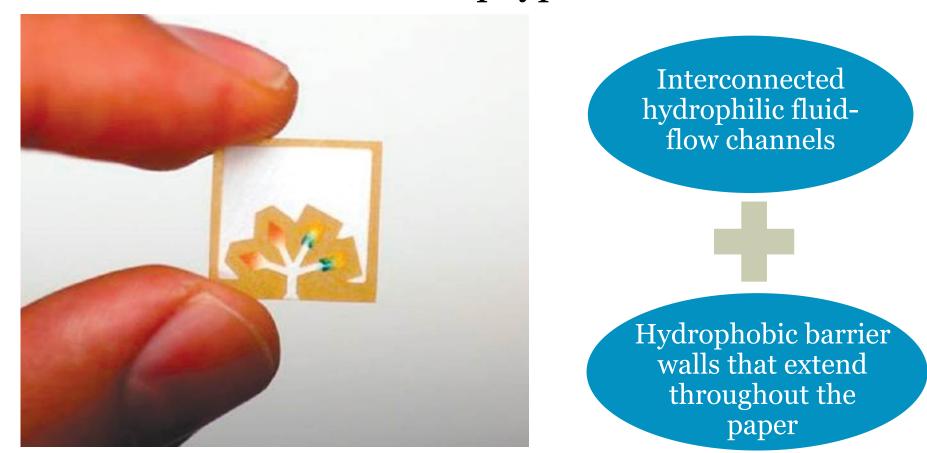
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- Conventional or routinely adopted approach
 - Agar-plate based bacterial culture in pathological labs
 - Results visualized by highly trained experts after a day
- Identification is then followed by susceptibility testing
 - Via measurement of Disc Diffusion zone diameter
- Turnaround time of 2-5 days





Paper-based fluidics –ASSURED criteria Southampton Southampton Such microfluidic lab-on-chip type devices consist of



<u>Requirements</u> –

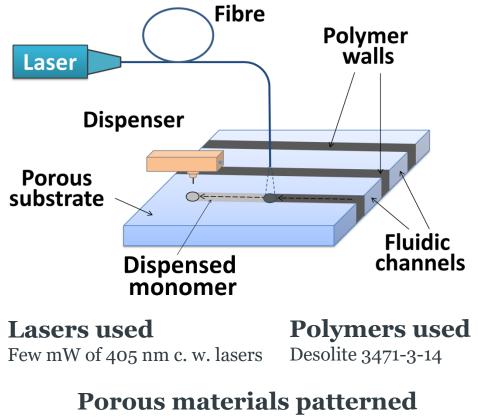
- Pattern paper to form the fluidic patterns
- Deposit biological materials for implementing the assay/test

LDW patterning approach

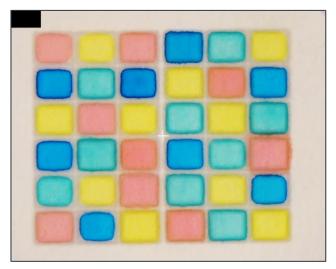
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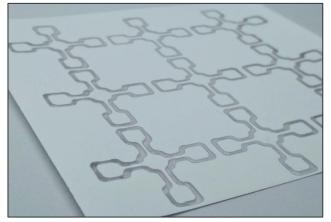
Technique that allows creation of μ -fluidic devices in porous materials

- 1. A local-deposition assisted laser-direct write procedure
- 2. Relies on the concept of light-induced polymerisation



Cellulose, Nitrocellulose membranes, glass-fibre filters, and fabrics

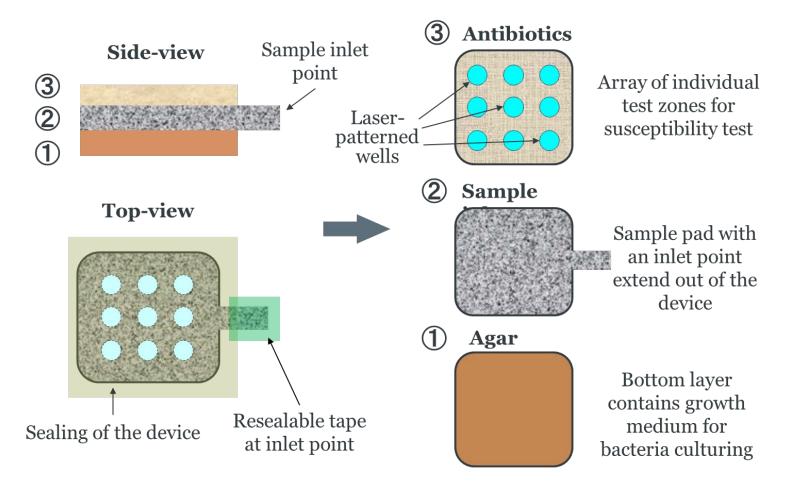




Integrated paper device -

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for Antimicrobial resistance testing

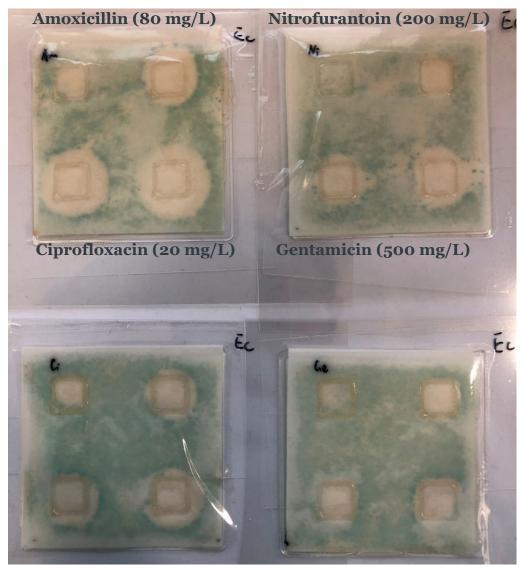


Turnaround time for both identification and resistance testing of 12-15 hours

Integrated paper device -

Тор

for Antimicrobial resistance testing



Volume of antibiotic in each well



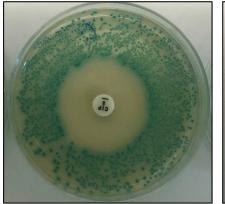
Agar: **CHROMagar E-coli**; CHROMagar, Microbiology, France

E.coli: Clinical Strain BM02

Amoxicillin (**A8523**), Ciprofloxacin (**11850**), Gentamicin (**G1397**) and Nitrofurantoin (**N7878**) from Sigma Aldrich, UK.

Normalization of paper device Southampton to conventional disk diffusion test

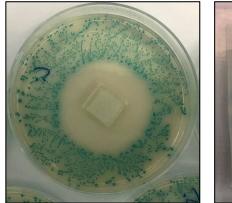
Disc on Agar



Disc on paper device



Paper disc on Agar



Paper disc on paper device



Ciprofloxacin	Avg. Dia. (mm) n=5
Disc (CT0425B, ThermoFisher) on Agar plate	28.3
Disc (CT0425B, ThermoFisher) on paper device	25.3
Paper square on Agar plate	28.8
Paper square on Agar-impregnated paper	25.4

Conclusion:

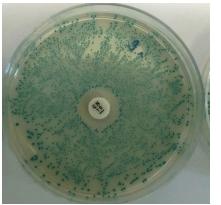
- Our current strain is sensitive to ciprofloxacin
- Antibiotic susceptibility testing on paper-based devices produce results similar to conventional agar plate testing

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* EUCAS Zone diameter breakpoint (mm): S>26 R<24

Normalization of paper device Southampton to conventional disk diffusion test

Disc on Agar

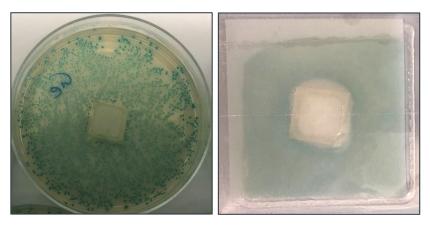


Disc on paper device



Paper disc on Agar

Paper disc on paper device



Gentamicin	Avg. Dia. (mm) n=5
Disc (CT0024B, ThermoFisher) on Agar plate	11.3
Disc (CT0024B, ThermoFisher) on paper device	11.7
Paper square on Agar plate	11
Paper square on Agar-impregnated paper	11

* EUCAS Zone diameter breakpoint (mm): S>17 R<14

Conclusion:

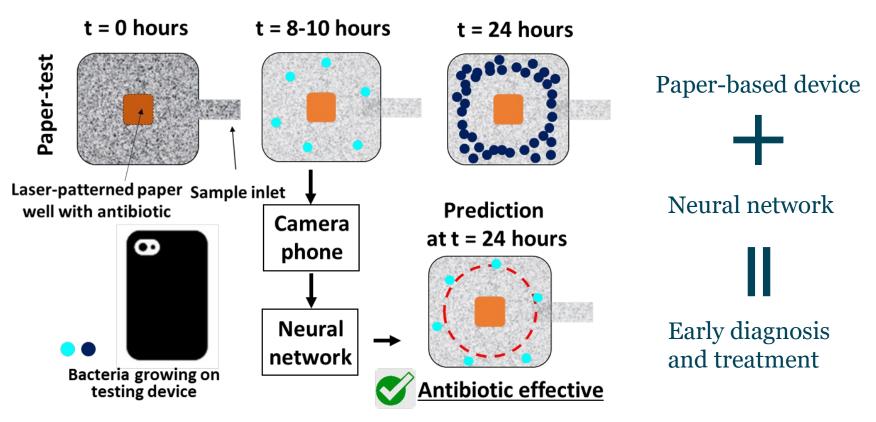
- Our current strain is resistant to Gentamicin
- Antibiotic susceptibility testing on paper-based devices produce results similar to conventional agar plate testing

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AI-assisted paper device -

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for Antimicrobial resistance testing



Paper-based bacterial testing, in combination with the predictive capabilities of neural networks (a machine learning technique), offer the potential for considerable reductions in this testing timescale.

We anticipate a reduction from 2-5 days to 8-10 hours and are confident that our unique bacterial testing pathway will facilitate early diagnosis and treatment necessary for effective disease-management and improved patient-outcomes



Thank you!

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University of Southampton

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Project partners







