2015APHL ANNUAL MEETING

and ninth government environmental laboratory conference





Race with CRE: Indiana State PHL Leads the Efforts to Develop Statewide CRE Surveillance System

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Help Request from Sentinel Lab

How are we going to identify CRE?



What Were Behind the Request?

- New Mandatory Reporting Requirement of Marion County Health Department
- Coexistence of different CRE AST breakpoints

M100-21 (New CLSI at that time)

M 100-20

M 100-19



Were We Ready to Respond?

 CRE infection was not a reportable condition by the Indiana Communicable Disease Rule

Did not perform any CRE related testing



Evolution Phases

- Assess the needs
- Built testing capabilities
- Provide testing and technical supports
- Expanded efforts beyond the Laboratory
- Established CRE surveillance guidelines



Accessing the Need

- Surveyed the sentinel labs in Indiana.
 - Systems used for calling CRE
 - -CLSI versions used
 - Awareness of CRE reporting
 - Major obstacles



What Were the Challenges?

Relied on automated systems to flag CRE

- Lack of training on non-automated alternative methods.
- Behind on the CLSI and CDC's CRE guidelines



Built CRE Testing Capabilities-ISDH Lab

- Outreach Team recruited sentinel labs for CRE project
 - IU Health
 - Parkview Health
 - Lutheran Health Network
- Applied the CDC/APHL MDRO project funding
- Validated CRE identification methods in house



Built CRE Testing Capabilities - Sentinel Labs

Provided workshops on CRE identification.

 Promptly Communicated the CDC's CRE guidelines to all sentinel labs.



Methods Brought Onboard

- 12 -disk diffusion method
 - To identify the mechanisms of resistance
- KPC and NDM1 Multiplex Real Time PCR
- Modified Hodge Test
- Metallo-beta-lactamase (MBL) Etest



Provided Testing and Technical Supports

 01. 2013 started CRE confirmation test service.

 Provided feedback to submitting labs on their test performance.

Encouraged submission of suspected CRE isolates



Calling the Submitters





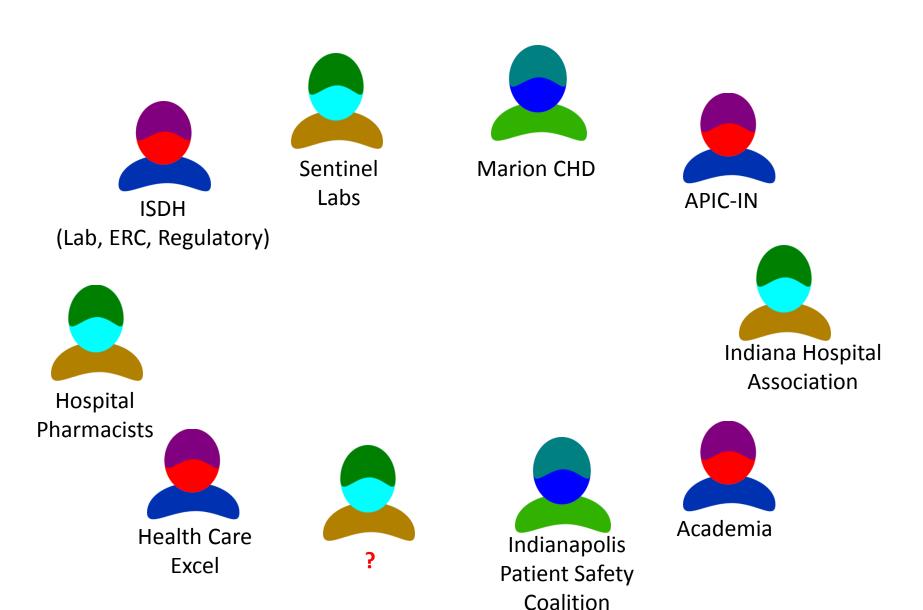
Expanded Efforts Beyond the Laboratories

Identify stake holders

 Formed the Indiana Antibiotic Resistance Advisory Committee



Who Are on the Table?



Established CRE Surveillance Guidelines

 Discusses progress made in each representative entities

Meets quarterly

Recommends best practices and guidelines



What Did We See in Indiana? (1.2013-4. 2015)

Total Number of Isolates: 476

KPC Marker Detected

E. coli 14

C. freundii 5

Enterobacter cloacae 2

Serratia marcescens 2

Citrobacter koseri



What Did We See in Indiana? (1.2013-4. 2015)

Other Markers Detected

OXA 48 1 K. pneumoniae

VIM 1 E. coli, 1 E. cloacae

NDM1 1 Proteus mirabilis



Look Ahead

- Expand carbapenemase genetic marker panel
 - -KPC, NDM1, VIM, IMP, OXA48
- Incorporate MALDI-TOF, Carb NP to the testing algorithm
- Web-based isolate submission/reporting



Look Ahead

The new Communicable Disease Rule

- Requires reporting CRE cases to ISDH
- Requires submitting CRE isolates to ISDH
 Lab
- Will be in effective late 2015 or early 2016



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Are We Staying in the Race?

