



# Clinical Impact of the BIOFIRE® Blood Culture Identification 2 (BCID2) Panel



**PIONEERING DIAGNOSTICS** 

# **BIOFIRE®** Syndromic Testing The right test, the first time

BIOFIRE syndromic testing allows rapid identification of infectious agents that produce similar symptoms in patients.

# Streamline workflow and provide fast, actionable results



# Early Bloodstream Infection (BSI) Pathogen Identification is Essential

For every hour of delay in initiation of effective antimicrobial treatment following onset of hypotension in patients with septic shock, patient survival declines 7.6%.<sup>2</sup>



In about an hour, the BIOFIRE® Blood Culture Identification 2 (BCID2) Panel identifies pathogens in more than 9 out of 10 positive blood cultures.<sup>3</sup>



# **Who Should Get Tested**

Positive blood cultures from adult and pediatric patients with monomicrobial or polymicrobial bloodstream infections.





Children and adults



High-risk patients: immuno-compromised or with co-morbidities



Critically ill patients

# Timely, Accurate Diagnosis Leads to Better BSI Outcomes

In combination with appropriate antimicrobial stewardship, the BIOFIRE® FILMARRAY® Blood Culture Identification (BCID) Panel:





Reduces hospital costs,<sup>6</sup> including by reducing repeat blood cultures and length of stay.<sup>7</sup>



Lessens unnecessary antibiotic use.<sup>4,6,7,8,10</sup>



# Rapid Identification Improves Antimicrobial Stewardship



Rapid organism identification



Local antibiogram



Treatment guidelines



Appropriate treatment decisions

# Recommendations Result In Appropriate Therapy

The rapid results provided by BIOFIRE BCID2 Panel have a substantial impact on decision making:

"Antimicrobial treatment could have been changed in nearly half (23/51, 45.1%) of the cases, leading either to the introduction of a broader-range antibiotic (7/51, 13.7%) to improve therapy or the use of antibiotic with a narrower spectrum of activity, supporting good antimicrobial stewardship practice."<sup>11</sup>





Antimicrobial treatment could have been changed





Could have introduced targeted narrowspectrum therapy BIOFIRE® BLOOD CULTURE IDENTIFICATION 2 (BCID2) PANEL

#### 1 Test. 43 Targets. ~1 Hour.

#### **GRAM-NEGATIVE BACTERIA**

Acinetobacter calcoaceticusbaumannii complex Bacteroides fragilis Enterobacterales Enterobacter cloacae complex Escherichia coli Klebsiella aerogenes Klebsiella oxvtoca Klebsiella pneumoniae group Proteus spp. Salmonella spp. Serratia marcescens Haemophilus influenzae Neisseria meningitidis Pseudomonas aeruginosa Stenotrophomonas maltophilia

#### **GRAM-POSITIVE BACTERIA**

Enterococcus faecalis Enterococcus faecium Listeria monocytogenes Staphylococcus spp. Staphylococcus aureus Staphylococcus epidermidis Staphylococcus lugdunensis Streptococcus spp. Streptococcus agalactiae Streptococcus pneumoniae Streptococcus pyogenes

#### YEAST

Candida albicans Candida auris Candida glabrata Candida krusei Candida parapsilosis Candida tropicalis Cryptococcus (C. neoformans/ C. gattii)

#### ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE GENES

Carbapenemases IMP KPC OXA-48-like NDM VIM

Colistin Resistance mcr-1

ESBL CTX-M

Methicillin Resistance mecA/C mecA/C and MREJ (MRSA)

Vancomycin Resistance vanA/B

US FDA-cleared | C E<sub>2797</sub>

Product availability varies by country. Consult your bioMérieux representative.

# **Contact Us**

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# Guidelines

- Evans, L. et al. Surviving sepsis campaign: international guidelines for management of sepsis and septic shock 2021. Intensive Care Med. 2021; 47:1181-1247.
- Barlam, T et al. Implementing an Antibiotic Stewardship Program: Guidelines by the Infectious Disease Society of America and the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America. Clin Infect Dis. 2016; 62(10)e51-77.

Additional guidelines can be found on the Surviving Sepsis Campaign website: https://www.sccm.org/ survivingsepsiscampaign/guidelines

# References

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- 2. Kumar A, et al. Crit Care Med. 2006; 34(6):1589-96.
- 3. Lu, et al., ID Week 2019, https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6811262/
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- 7. Hughes J and Barone S. Hosp Pediatr. 2021;11(5): 472-477.
- Banerjee R, et al. Clin Infect Dis (2015) 61 (7):1071-1080.
  Kim J, et al. Poster presented at: American Society of Microbiology; May 30–June 2,
- 2015; New Orleans, LA. Poster 1071. 10. Messacar K., *et al.* (2016). J Pediatric Infect Dis Soc: pp1-9.
- 11. Sparks R, *et al.* Pathology. 2021; 53(7): 889-895.
- 12. Overall performance is the aggregate of the prospective, archived, and seeded data from the clinical studies. Data on file, BioFire Diagnostics.

### **Performance** 99.0% sensitivity and 99.8% specificity<sup>12</sup>

# **Panel Specifications**

Sample Type: positive blood culture

Sample Volume: 0.2 mL