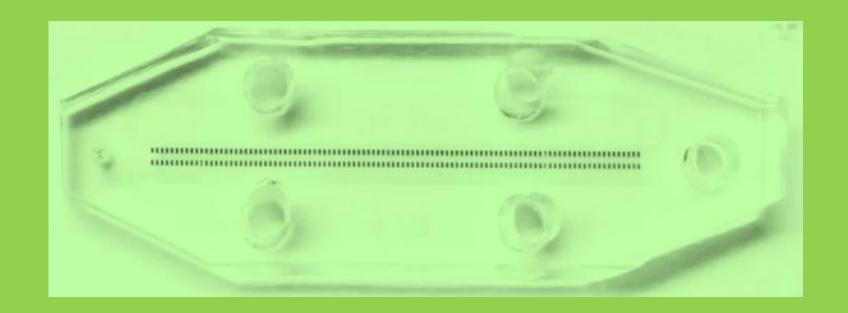
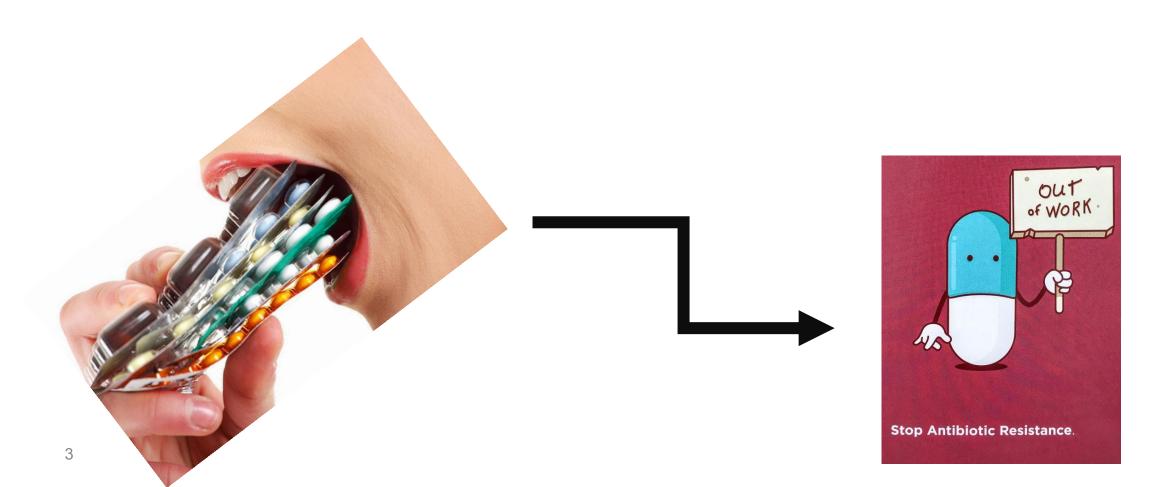


Rapid phenotypic antimicrobial susceptibility testing using nanoliter arrays

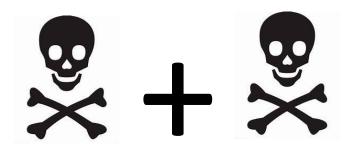


Antibiotic/Antimicrobia resistance (AMR)



Introduction:

infections with AMR were estimated to take the lives of over 700,000 people every year, and that number is expected to rise to million people by the year 2050



one that is estimated to cost the United States \$35 billion a year and is expected to cost the world \$100 trillion by the year 2050.



Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test methods



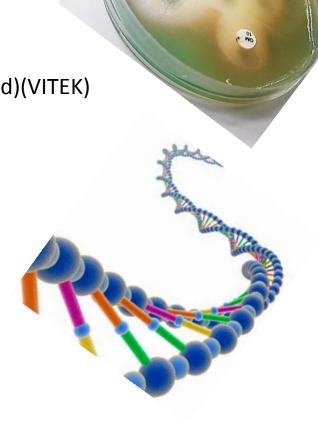
Antibiotics diffusing from paper disks (Kirby-Bauer (disk diffusion))

Diffusing antibiotic gradients from strips (e.g., E-test)

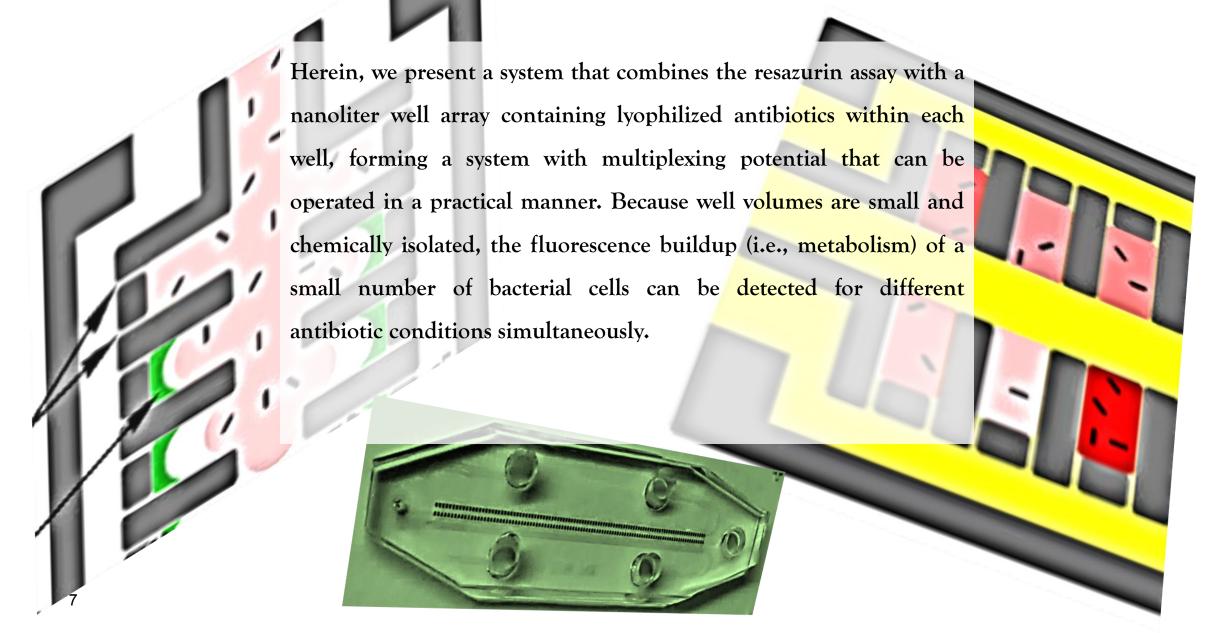
Liquid suspension-based methods (broth microdilution method)(VITEK)

Genotypic AST (Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing) (1-3h)

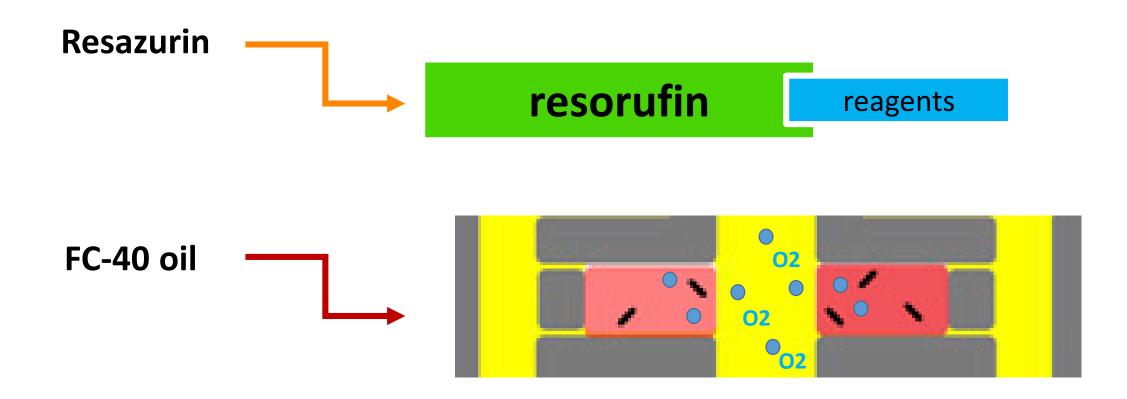




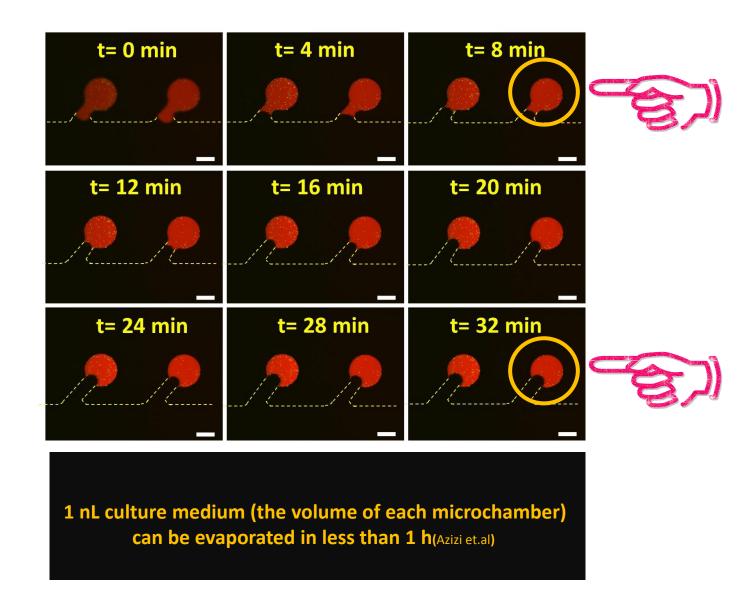
Stationary Nanoliter Droplet Array

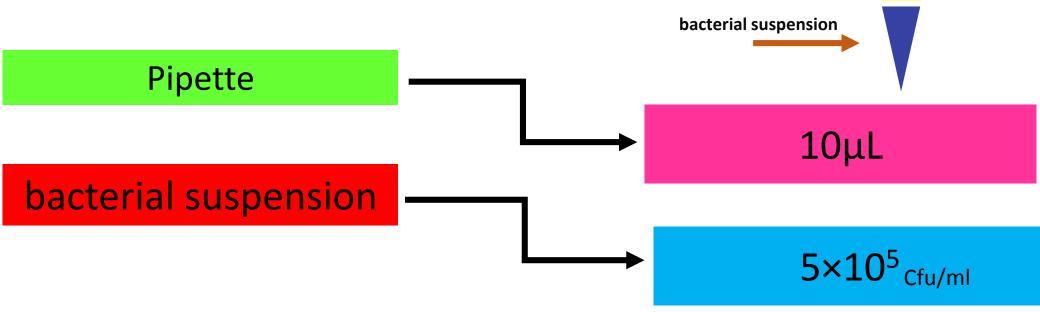


- Resazurin
- o FC-40 oil
- pipette
- bacterial suspension
- positive control
- negative control
- SNDA-AST Device (stationary nanoliter droplet array)
- Antibiotic
- inverted epifluorescent microscope

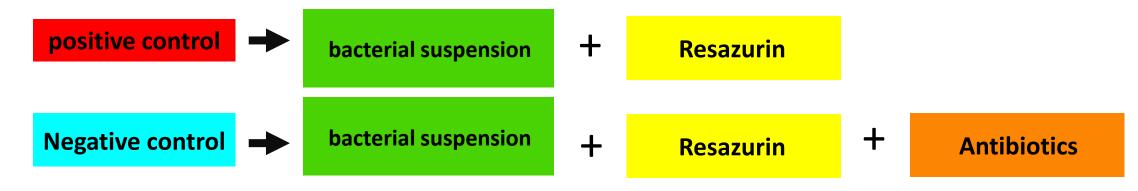


Evaporation



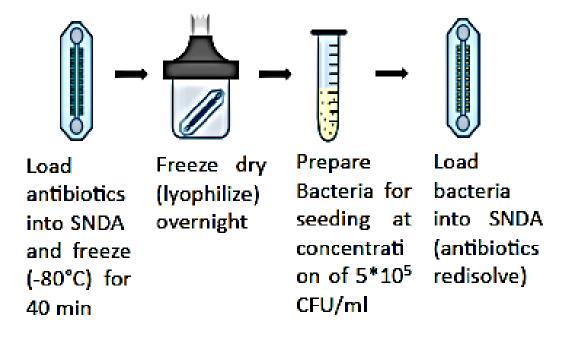


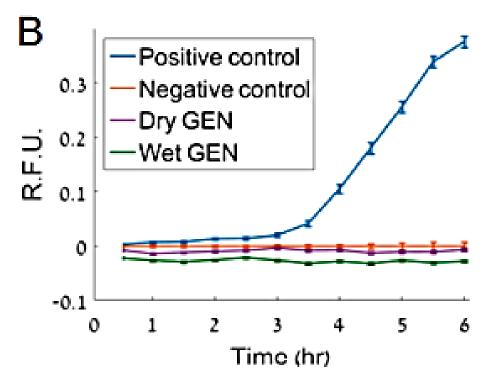
FC-40 oil



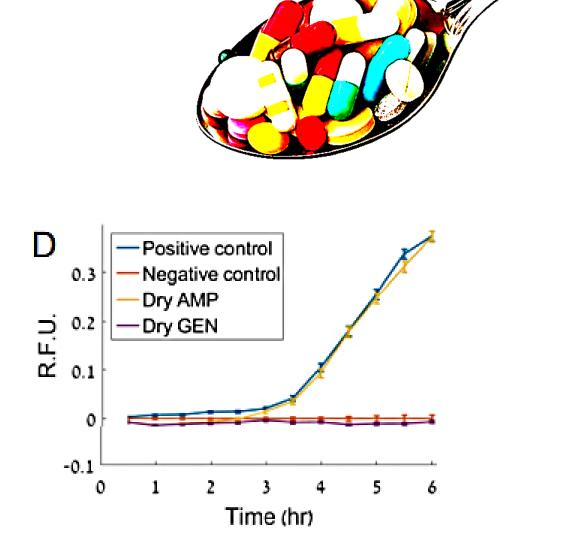
SNDA-AST Device(stationary nanoliter droplet array) 10 µL pipette oil plug bacteria with resazurin Step 2.——— 2. Monitor well Step 1 Oil plug follows and Inject bacteria suspension separates the wells with resazurin fluorescence restrictions' antibiotic ☐ Air ☐ Antibiotic ☐ Growth medium with resazurin ☐ Reduced resazurin ☐ FC-40 oil

Antibiotic (Lyophilizated)

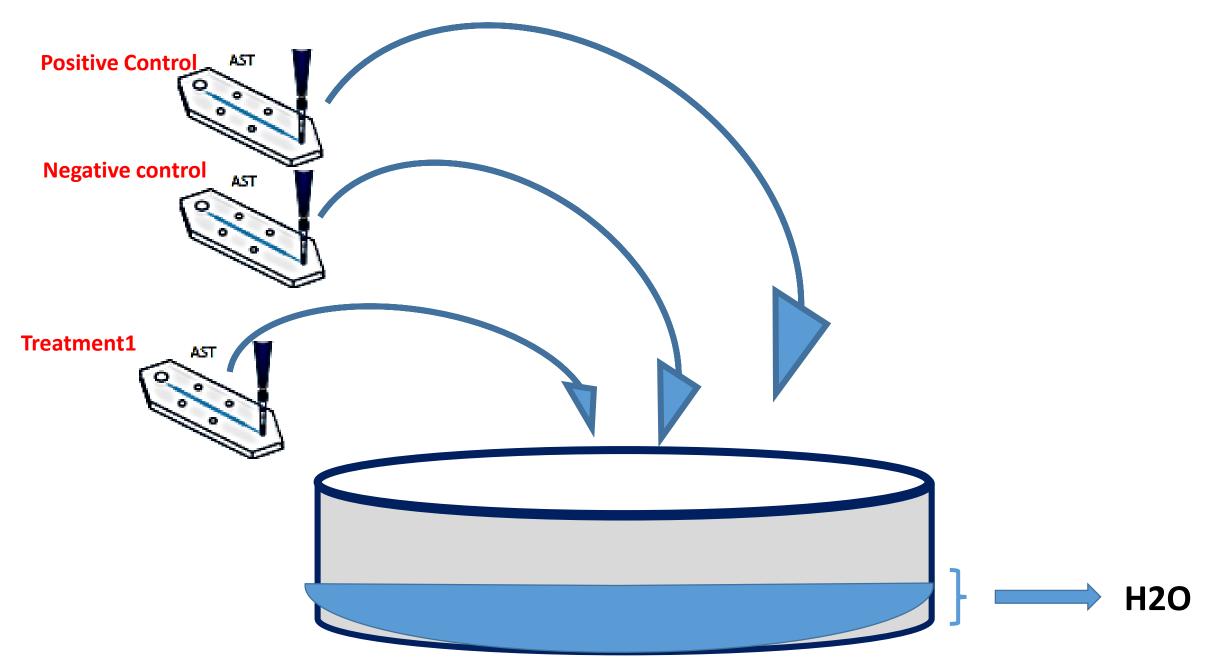




(B) Comparison of the standard "wet" and dried gentamicin at the breakpoint concentration using E. coli with 8 mg/L ampicillin showing that the dried antibiotic has efficacy similar to that of the standard "wet" counterpart.



(C) Schematic of parallel SNDA-AST device used for multiplexing. A bacterial sample can be loaded into the device and tested against two different types of antibiotics simultaneously.

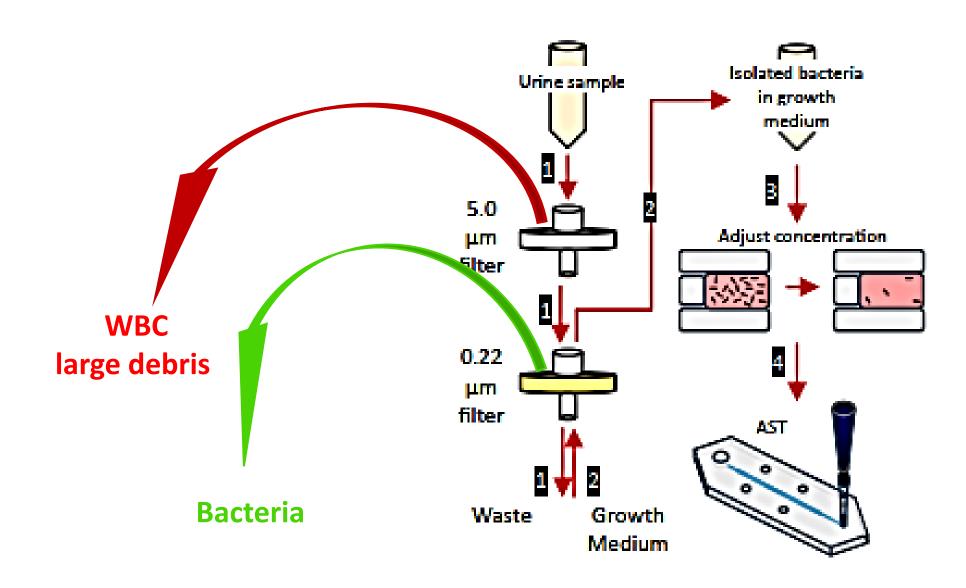




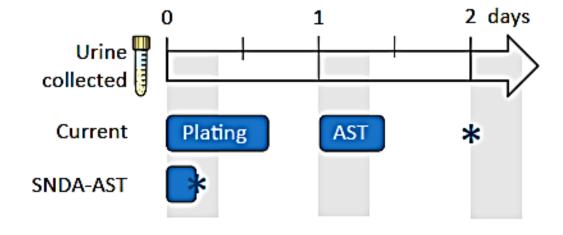
Bacteria	Isolate	Source	SNDA-AST determination (time)	VITEK 2 (laboratory) determination (time)
E. coli	Clinical	Urine	AMP 8 mg/L - S (5.00 h) CIP 0.5 mg/L - R (4.00 h)	AMP – S CIP – R (9.75 h)
K. pneumoniae	Clinical	Urine	AMP 8 mg/L - R (4.50 h) GEN 2 mg/L - S (2.00 h)	AMP – R GEN – S (8.75 h)
Staphylococcus aureus	Clinical	BAL	PEN 0.125 mg/L - R (2.50 h) CIP 1 mg/L - S (4.00 h)	PEN – R CIP – S (9.75 h)
Staphylococcus haemolyticus	Clinical	Urine	CIP 1 mg/L - S(5.35 h) ERY 1 mg/L - S (3.85 h)	CIP – S ERY – S (9.75 h)
Acinetobacter baumannii	Clinical	Burn	CIP 1 mg/L - S (4.25 h) CST 2 mg/L - S (2.25 h)	CIP – SCST – S (9.25 h)
Citrobacter freundii	Clinical	Urine	CIP 1 mg/L – S (4.50 h) GEN 1 mg/L – S (4.50 h)	CIP - S GEN - S (9.50 h)

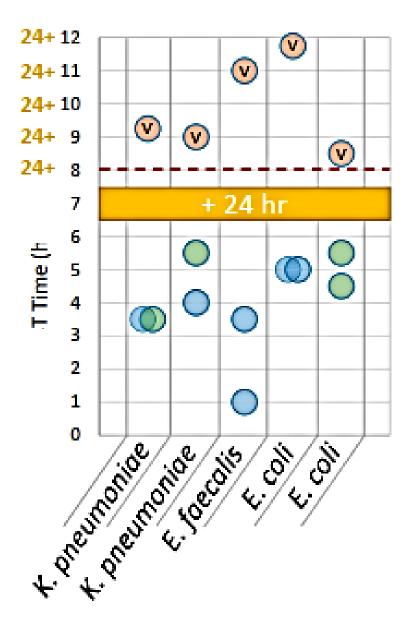


Same-Day Detection and AST for UTIs



Same-Day Detection and AST for UTIs

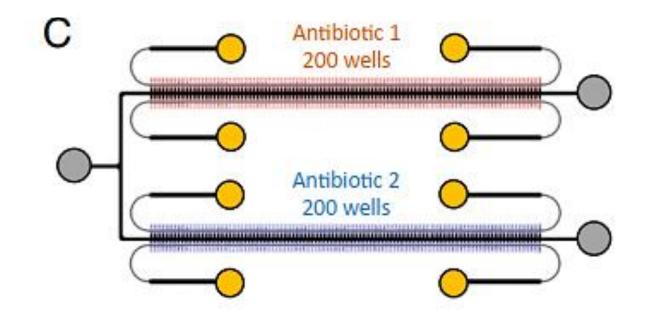


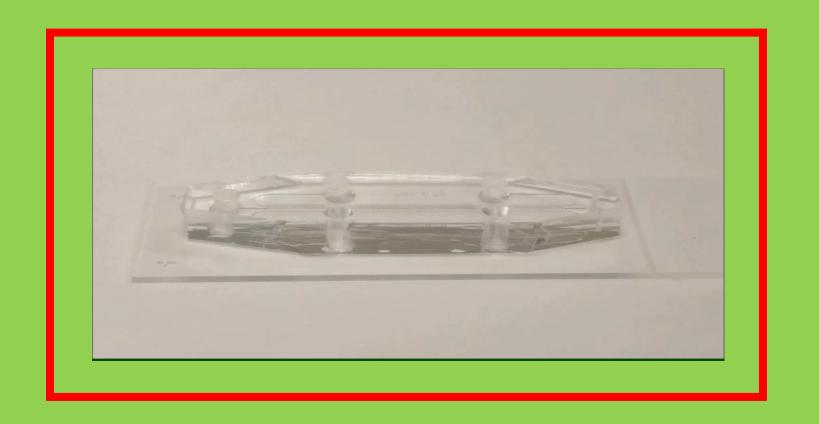


Experiments used to estimate the time to S/R determination of the SNDA-AST device

Exp.	Organism	SNDA-AST determination (time)	VITEK 2 (laboratory) determination (time)
1	K. pneumoniae	AMP 8 mg/L - R (3.5 h) CIP 0.5 mg/L S (3.5 h) AMP 8 mg/L - R (5.5 h) CIP 1 mg/L S (0.0 h)	AMP – R CIP (9.25 h)
2	K. pneumoniae	AMP 8 mg/L – R (5.5 h) CIP 1 mg/L $(-(S))$.0 h)	AMP – R CIP((R)).0 h)
3	Enterococcus faecalis	AMP 8 mg/L (3.5 h) CIP 4 mg/L (3.5 h)	AMP S – Ci (11.0 h)
4	E.coli	AMP 8 mg/L (S) 0 h) CIP 0.5 mg/L – S (5.0 h)	(R) AMP S – CIP (11.75 h)
5	E. coli	AMP 8 mg/L S 0.0 h) CIP 0.5 mg/L - S (5.0 h) AMP 8 mg/L - K (4.5 h) CIP 0.5 mg/L - R (5.5 h)	R AMP S – CIP (11.75 h) R – AMP R – CIP (8.5 h)

Schematic of parallel SNDA-AST device used for multiplexing







Discussion

- Same-day AST results are possible using the SNDA-AST system
- The use of resazurin as a reporter/optical density-based systems
- > the low reagent consumption of the system, <1 μL per test treatment
- Urine filtration method / plating

Discussion

> obtain results without high-magnification imaging



Rapid phenotypic antimicrobial susceptibility testing using nanoliter arrays



Jonathan Avesar^a, Dekel Rosenfeld^a, Marianna Truman-Rosentsvit^b, Tom Ben-Arye^{a,c}, Yuval Geffen^d, Moran Bercovici^b, and Shulamit Levenberg^{a,c,1}



Search text, DOI, authors, etc.

Nanoliter-Sized Microchamber/Microarray Microfluidic Platform for Antibiotic Susceptibility Testing



Morteza Azizi, Meisam Zaferani, Belgin Dogan, Shiying Zhang, Kenneth W. Simpson and Alireza Abbaspourrad*

