

Zika Virus:

DCLS – Public Health Lab Perspective



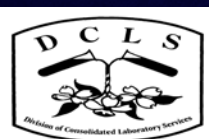
LaToya A. Griffin-Thomas, Ph.D.

Lead Scientist

Bioterrorism/Special Pathogens Response Coordinator

Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services

May 24, 2017



OBJECTIVES

1. Recap of Zika virus testing in 2016:
 - Testing prior to implementation at DCLS.
 - DCLS implementation of Zika virus testing.
 - Volume of testing performed.
2. Discuss Zika virus testing availability:
 - Testing algorithm at DCLS.
 - Testing performed at the CDC.
3. Discuss Zika response challenges.
4. Discuss testing at public health lab vs. commercial lab.
5. Review new initiatives for 2017.

ARBOVIRUS TESTING AT DCLS (PRE-ZIKA)

Virus	Test Method	Humans	Mosquitoes	Chickens
Chikungunya	Serology / PCR*	Yes	No	No
Dengue	PCR*	Yes	No	No
Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE)	Serology	Yes	No**	Yes
LaCrosse (LAC)	Serology	Yes	No	No
St. Louis Encephalitis (SLE)	Serology	Yes	No	No
West Nile Virus (WNV)	Serology	Yes	No**	Yes

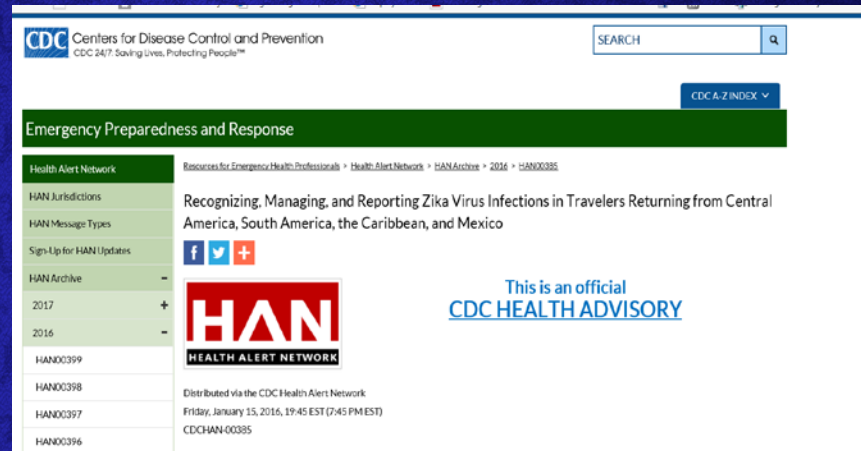
***Real-time PCR testing using individual CDC lab-developed assays for each virus fully validated at DCLS late January 2016.**

**** EEE and WNV real-time PCR testing in mosquito pools was performed previously from 2000-2009.**

HOW DID THIS DYNAMIC RESPONSE BEGIN?



ZIKA VIRUS RESPONSE TIMELINE



Nov
(2015)

Dec
(2015)

Jan
(2016)

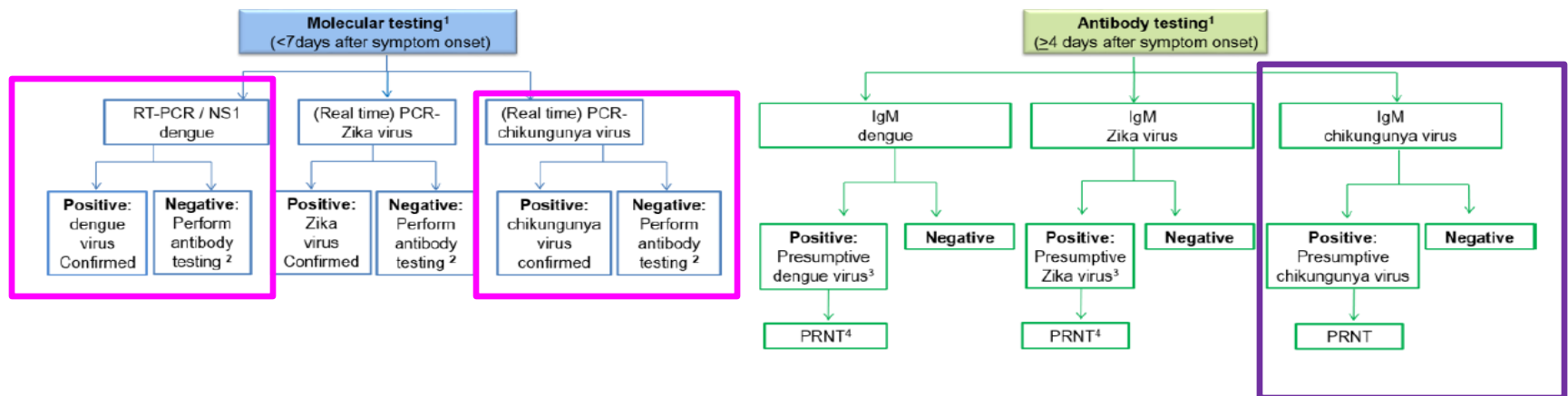
DENV and CHIKV real-time PCR validation testing.

January 15, 2016:

- CDC releases testing guidance to SPHLs for Zika virus testing.
- DCLS requests Zika virus real-time PCR and IgM ELISA assay protocols from CDC.

INITIAL ZIKA VIRUS TESTING ALGORITHM

Tiered algorithm for arbovirus detection for suspected cases of chikungunya, dengue, or Zika
(Testing only performed if travel history indicates travel to affected area.)



- ¹ Due to extensive cross-reactivity in flavivirus serological assays, for samples collected <7 days post illness onset, molecular detection should be performed first.
- ² Perform if sample ≥4 days after symptom onset
- ³ Extensive cross-reactivity would be expected in samples from DENV/ZIKV circulation areas. A positive IgM assay with either antigen should be confirmed by using PRNT against both ZIKV and DENV as well as any other flavivirus (eg. SLEV, ZIKV, WNV, etc.) that might be found in that geographic area (including travel areas).
- ⁴ PRNT should include any flavivirus (eg. SLEV, ZIKV, WNV, etc.) that might be found in that geographic area (including travel areas).

■ **January 28, 2016:** Version 1 of DCLS Zika, Dengue and Chikungunya Testing instructions were released.


ZIKA VIRUS RESPONSE TIMELINE

This is an official
CDC HEALTH ADVISORY

Distributed via the CDC Health Alert Network
February 23, 2016, 14:15 EST (2:15 PM EST)
CDCHAN-00388

**Update: Interim Guidelines for Prevention of Sexual Transmission of
Zika Virus — United States, 2016**

- **14 cases of sexual transmission reported**
- **Recommendation to test asymptomatic pregnant women with sexual exposure**




Feb
(2016)



February 29, 2016:
**LRN releases FDA Emergency Use
Authorization (EUA) protocol for
Zika IgM MAC ELISA**

Mar
(2016)



March 18, 2016:
**LRN releases FDA Emergency Use
Authorization (EUA) protocol for
Trioplex real-time PCR assay**

ZIKA VIRUS RESPONSE TIMELINE

April 7, 2016:

DCLS receives LRN approval to commence Zika IgM MAC ELISA testing.

April 20, 2016:

DCLS receives LRN approval to commence Trioplex real-time PCR testing.

Apr
(2016)



Detection of Zika virus IgM neutralizing antibodies.

Simultaneous detection of Zika, Chikungunya and Dengue virus RNA in a single PCR reaction.

ZIKA VIRUS RESPONSE TIMELINE

Validation testing of Zika virus real-time PCR testing in mosquito pools



Jun
(2016)

July 4, 2016:

Implementation of Zika virus real-time PCR testing in mosquito pools!



Jul
(2016)



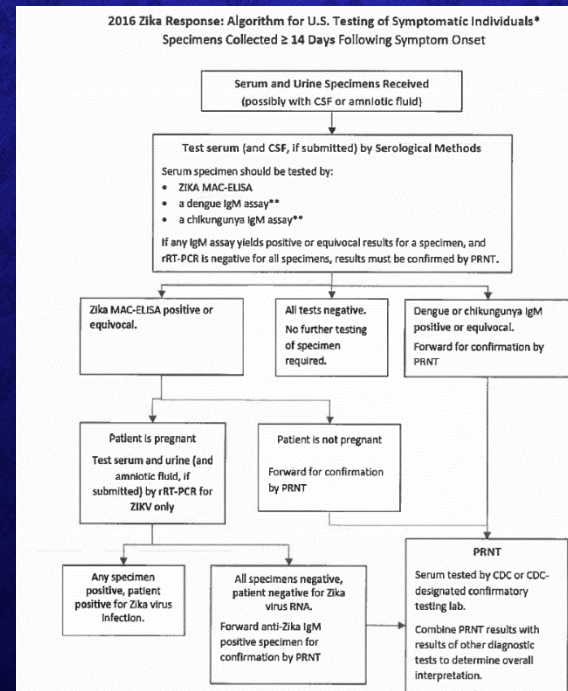
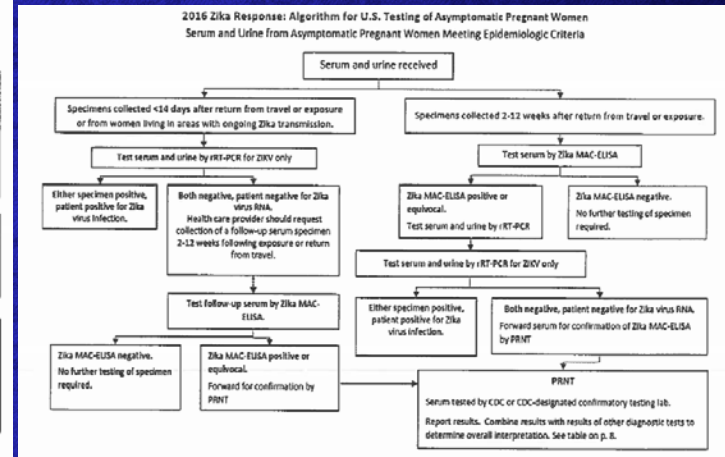
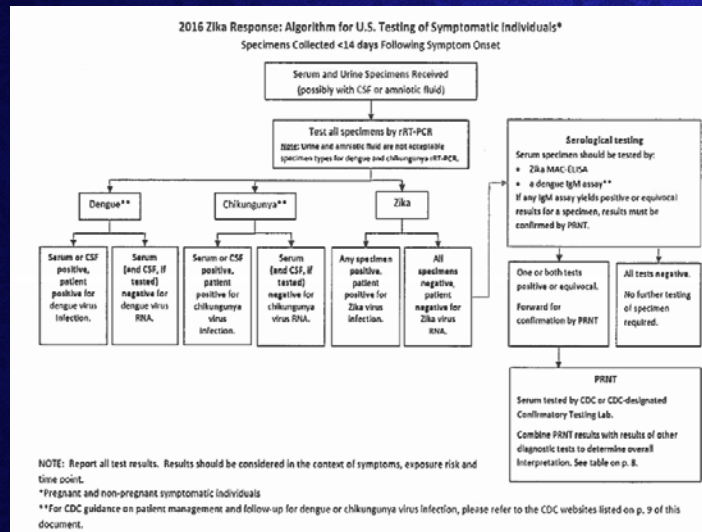
July 25, 2016:

CDC Releases Updated Testing Guidance for Symptomatic and asymptomatic pregnant and non-pregnant persons

Updated algorithm = 3 multi-tier flow charts!



CDC UPDATED ZIKA TESTING ALGORITHM



CONDENSED ZIKA TESTING ALGORITHM

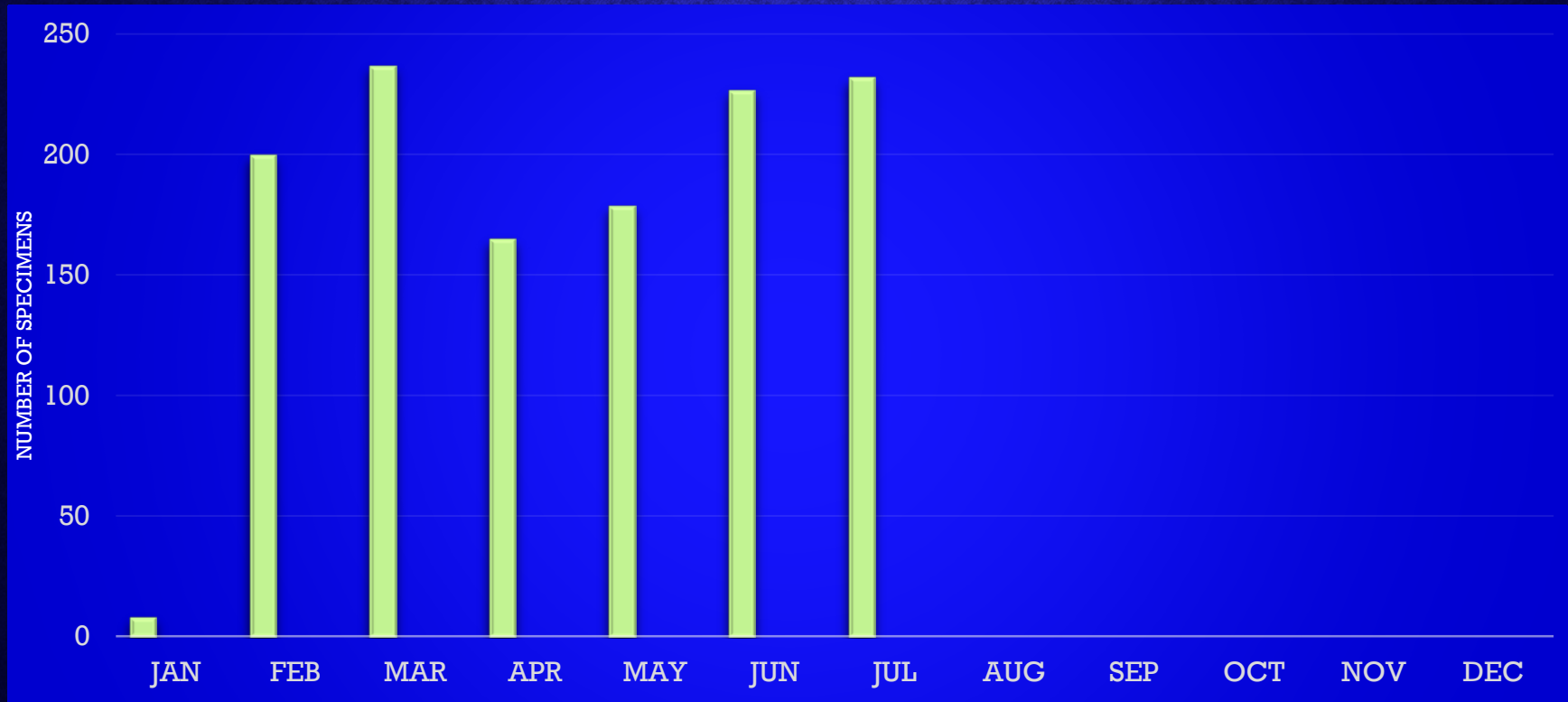
Commonwealth of Virginia
Department of General Services
Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services
Richmond, Virginia

Chikungunya, Dengue and Zika Virus Testing

Days between Onset & Specimen Collection OR Last Exposure	Initial Testing	Initial Testing Specimens	Reflex Testing?	Reflex Test	Reflex Testing Specimens	PRNT Confirmation?*
Symptomatic PREGNANT WOMEN						
< 14 days	Trioplex RT-PCR	serum & urine	YES - if both specimens are RT-PCR negative	Zika & Dengue IgM ELISA	serum	YES - if IgM positive or equivocal
2 - 12 weeks	Zika & Dengue IgM ELISA*	serum	YES - if Zika IgM positive or equivocal	Trioplex RT-PCR	serum & urine	YES - if both specimens RT- PCR negative
			NO - if Zika IgM negative	n/a	n/a	n/a
Asymptomatic PREGNANT WOMEN						
< 14 days	Trioplex RT-PCR	serum & urine	NO - collect convalescent (2 -12 weeks) specimen for Zika IgM testing	n/a	n/a	n/a
2 - 12 weeks	Zika IgM ELISA	serum	YES - if Zika IgM positive or equivocal	Trioplex RT-PCR	serum & urine	YES - if both specimens RT-PCR negative
			NO - if Zika IgM negative	n/a	n/a	n/a
Symptomatic Patients (NON-PREGNANT)						
< 14 days	Trioplex RT-PCR	serum & urine	YES - if both specimens are RT-PCR negative	Zika & Dengue IgM ELISA	serum	YES - if IgM positive or equivocal
≥ 14 days	Zika IgM ELISA	serum	n/a	n/a	n/a	YES - if IgM positive or equivocal
	Dengue & Chikungunya IgM ELISA		n/a	n/a	n/a	YES - if IgM positive or equivocal
Patients Diagnosed with Guillain-Barre Syndrome						
< 14 days of diagnosis	Trioplex RT-PCR	serum & urine	YES - if RT-PCR negative	Zika IgM ELISA	serum	YES - if IgM positive or equivocal
≥ 14 days	Zika IgM ELISA	serum	n/a	n/a	n/a	YES - if IgM positive or equivocal
Infants						
< 14 days from birth	Trioplex & Zika IgM ELISA	serum & urine	n/a	n/a	n/a	YES - if IgM positive or equivocal
≥ 14 days from birth	Zika IgM ELISA	serum	YES - if Zika IgM positive or equivocal	Trioplex RT-PCR	serum (urine optional)	YES - if RT-PCR negative only

Testing algorithm based on most current CDC guidance and recommendations. *Dengue IgM ELISA and PRNT confirmation are performed at the CDC currently.

2016 SPECIMEN SUBMISSIONS (JAN – JUL)



ZIKA VIRUS RESPONSE TIMELINE

This is an official
CDC HEALTH ADVISORY

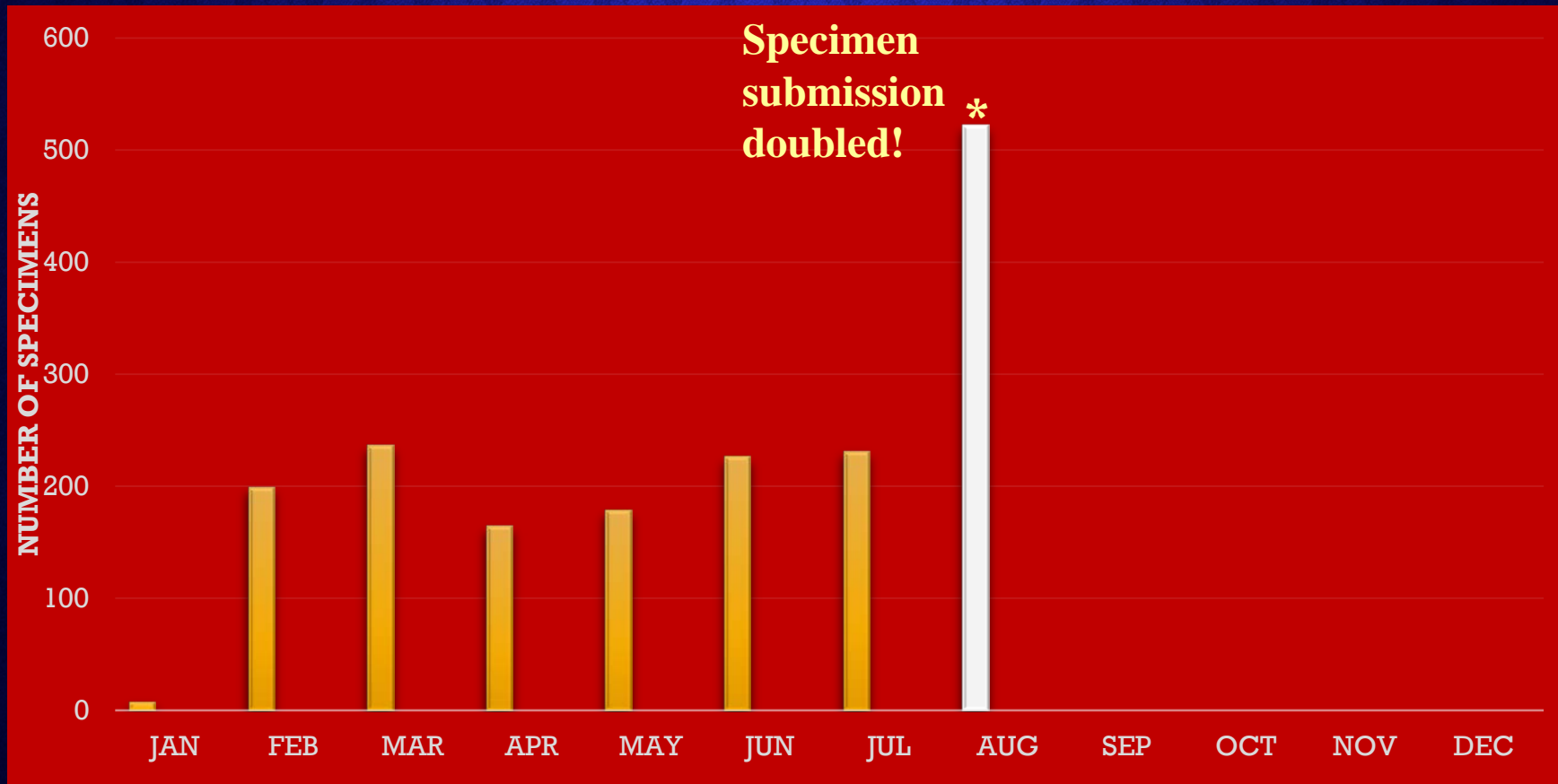
Distributed via the CDC Health Alert Network
August 19, 2016, 1515 ET (3:15 PM ET)
CDCHAN-00394

CDC Expands Guidance for Travel and Testing of Pregnant Women, Women of Reproductive Age, and Their Partners for Zika Virus Infection Related to Mosquito-borne Zika Virus Transmission in Miami-Dade, Florida

August (2016)

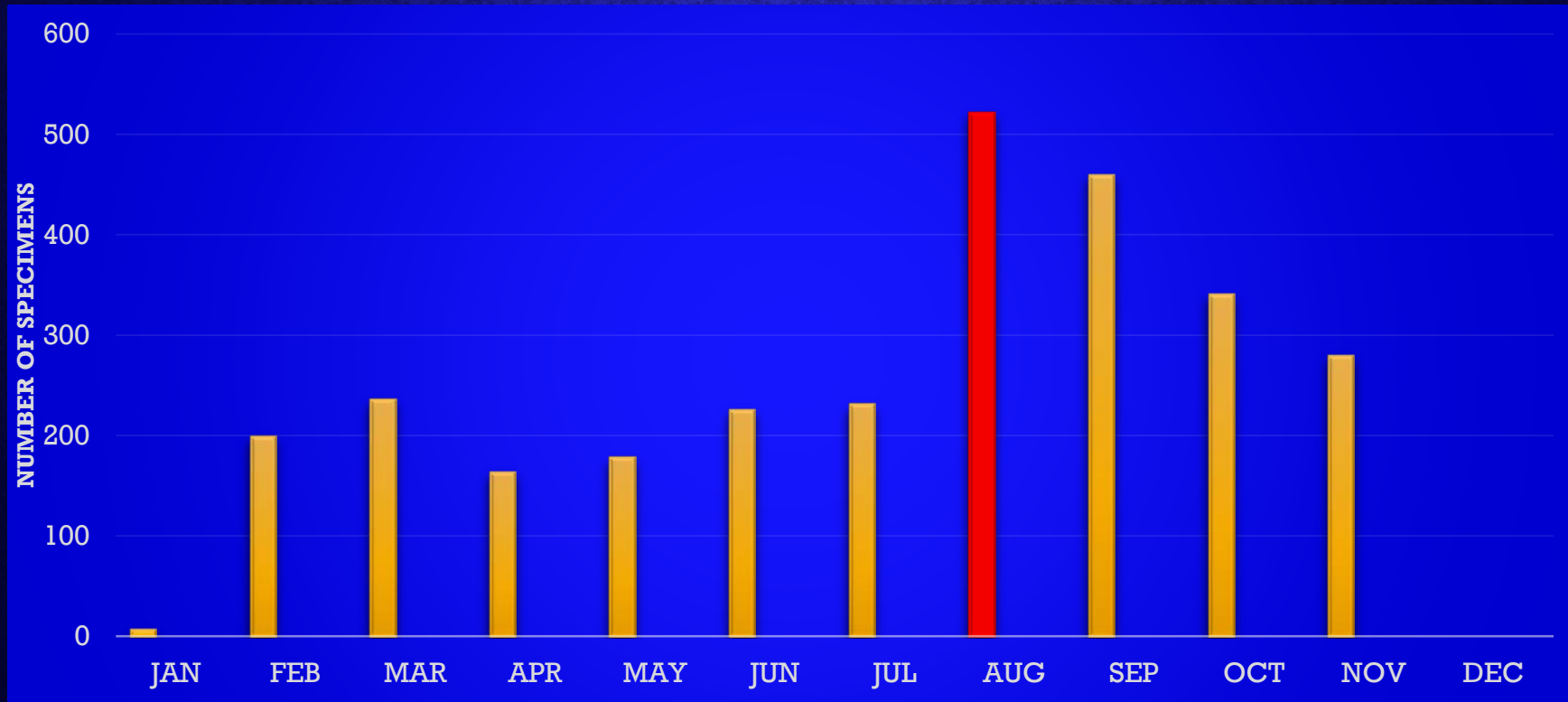


2016 SPECIMEN SUBMISSIONS (JAN – AUG)



* Specimen submissions doubled upon notification of local transmission in Miami-Dade, FL.

2016 SPECIMEN SUBMISSIONS (JAN – NOV)



ZIKA VIRUS RESPONSE TIMELINE

CDC Guidance for Travel and Testing of Pregnant Women and Women of Reproductive Age for Zika Virus Infection Related to the Investigation for Local Mosquito-borne Zika Virus Transmission in Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas



Language:



Distributed via the CDC Health Alert Network
December 14, 2016, 16:15 ET (4:15 PM ET)
CDCHAN-00399

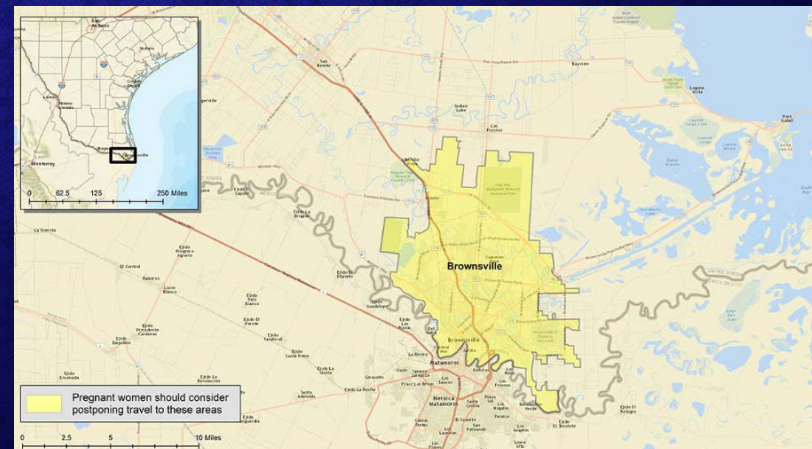


Summary

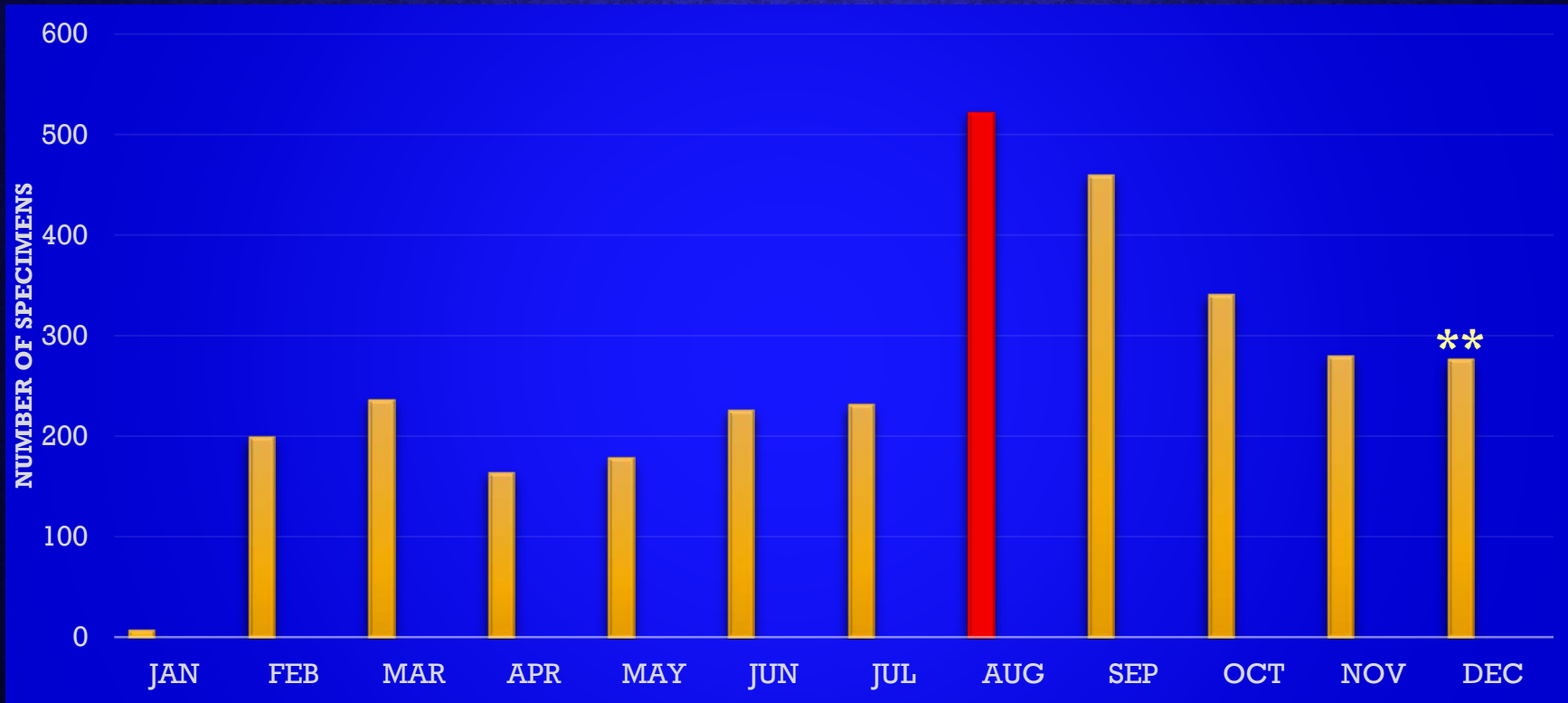
On November 28, 2016, the Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) reported the first case of locally acquired mosquito-borne Zika virus infection in the city of Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas. On December 9, 2016, four additional cases in people living in proximity to the first case were reported. TDSHS continues to investigate Zika virus transmission in Brownsville.



Dec
(2016)



2016 SPECIMEN SUBMISSIONS (JAN – DEC)



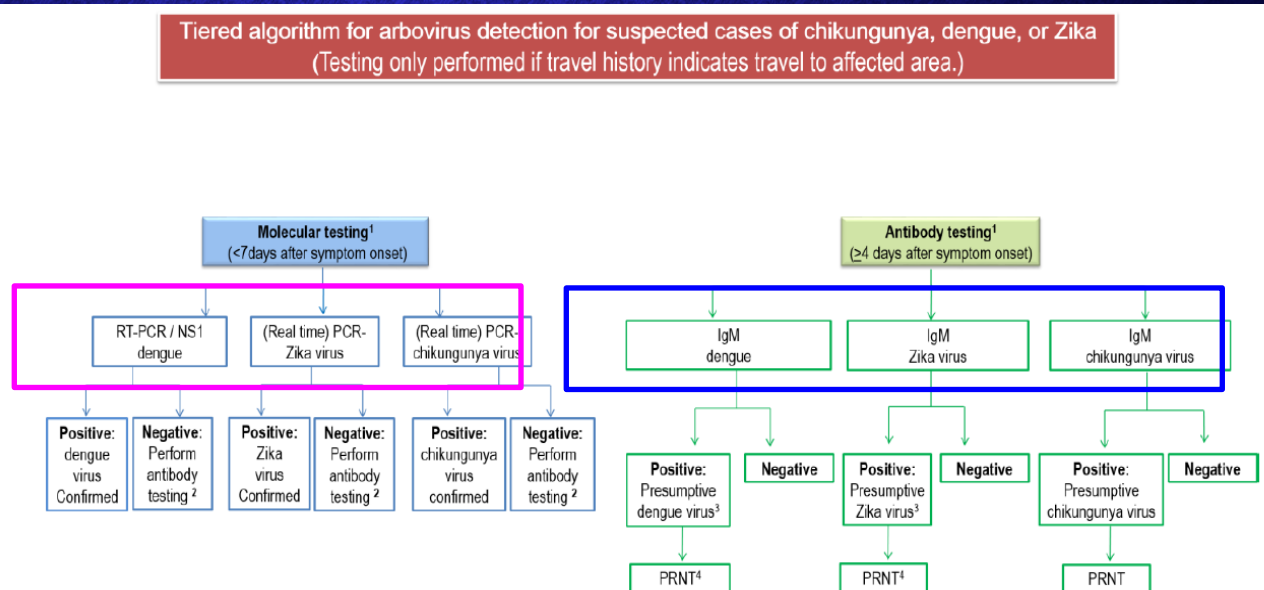
**** Only 1 patient with travel to Brownsville, TX approved for testing at DCLS.**

ENHANCED TESTING CAPACITY: 2017

January 27, 2017:
DCLS implements Dengue
virus IgM ELISA testing
(InBios Dengue ELISA kit)



Jan
(2017)



- ¹ Due to extensive cross-reactivity in flavivirus serological assays, for samples collected <7 days post illness onset, molecular detection should be performed first.
- ² Perform if sample ≥4 days after symptom onset
- ³ Extensive cross-reactivity would be expected in samples from DENV/ZIKV circulation areas. A positive IgM assay with either antigen should be confirmed by using PRNT against both ZIKV and DENV as well as any other flavivirus (eg. SLEV, ZIKV, WNV, etc.) that might be found in that geographic area (including travel areas).
- ⁴ PRNT should include any flavivirus (eg. SLEV, ZIKV, WNV, etc.) that might be found in that geographic area (including travel areas).

ZIKA TESTING ALGORITHM - V2

Commonwealth of Virginia
Department of General Services
Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services
Richmond, Virginia

Chikungunya, Dengue and Zika Virus Testing

Days between Onset & Specimen Collection OR Last Exposure	Initial Testing	Initial Testing Specimens	Reflex Testing?	Reflex Test	Reflex Testing Specimens	PRNT Confirmation?***
Symptomatic PREGNANT WOMEN and Non-Pregnant Individuals						
< 14 days	Trioplex RT-PCR*	serum & urine	YES - if both specimens are RT-PCR negative	Zika, & Dengue IgM ELISA	serum	YES - if IgM positive or equivocal
2 - 12 weeks	Zika & Dengue IgM ELISA	serum	YES - if IgM positive or equivocal	Trioplex RT-PCR	serum & urine	YES - if both specimens RT-PCR negative
	Chikungunya IgM ELISA (2 nd tier if applicable)		NO - if IgM negative	n/a	n/a	n/a
Asymptomatic PREGNANT WOMEN and/or Sexual Partners who traveled to a ZAA**						
< 14 days	Trioplex RT-PCR*	serum & urine	NO - collect convalescent (2 - 12 weeks) specimen for Zika IgM testing if RT-PCR negative	n/a	n/a	n/a
2 - 12 weeks	Zika IgM ELISA	serum	YES - if Zika IgM positive or equivocal	Trioplex RT-PCR	serum & urine	YES - if both specimens RT-PCR negative
			NO - if Zika IgM negative	n/a	n/a	n/a
Patients Diagnosed with Guillain-Barre Syndrome						
< 14 days of diagnosis	Trioplex RT-PCR*	serum & urine	YES - if RT-PCR negative	Zika IgM ELISA	serum	YES - if IgM positive or equivocal
≥ 14 days	Zika IgM ELISA	serum	n/a	n/a	n/a	YES - if IgM positive or equivocal
Infants (Suspected congenital infection and/or born to mothers with Zika infection)						
< 3 days from birth (recommended)	Trioplex RT-PCR* & Zika IgM ELISA	serum & urine	n/a	n/a	n/a	YES - if IgM positive or equivocal

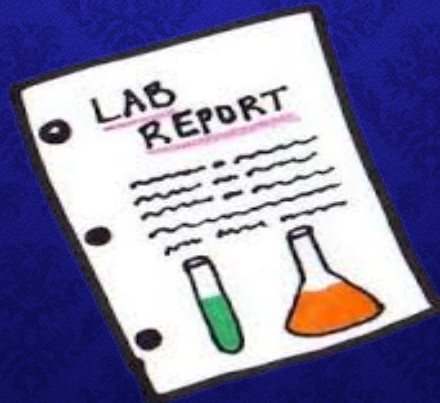
* RT-PCR positive = confirmed

** ZAA = Zika Affected Area

*** PRNT confirmation is performed at the CDC.

Note: Testing algorithm based on most current CDC guidance and recommendations.

HOW ARE TEST RESULTS REPORTED?



REPORTING LANGUAGE: TRIOPLEX ASSAY

Trioplex positive results = CONFIRMATORY

Zika virus RNA **detected** OR **not detected** by real-time PCR.

Dengue virus RNA **detected** OR **not detected** by real-time PCR.

Chikungunya virus RNA **detected** OR **not detected** by real-time PCR.

Inconclusive: Trioplex RT-PCR results for the presence of Zika, Chikungunya and Dengue virus RNA were inconclusive, which may occur in the case of inadequate specimen.

These results should not be considered negative, as results for the specimen quality control were not able to be obtained. Please recollect and submit another sample for further testing.

REPORTING LANGUAGE: ZIKA MAC ELISA ASSAY

IgM positive results = PRESUMPTIVE POSITIVE

Presumptive Positive: Serological evidence of possible recent Zika virus infection identified by Zika MAC-ELISA. Additional testing is required. Sample will be forwarded to CDC.

Equivocal: Zika MAC-ELISA results were equivocal for the presence of anti-Zika virus antibodies. This result should not be considered negative or presumptive positive. Additional testing is required. Sample will be forwarded to CDC.

Negative: No evidence of recent Zika virus infection detected by Zika MAC-ELISA. No additional testing is required.

Negative: No evidence of recent Zika virus infection detected by Zika MAC-ELISA. This result reflects testing performed during the acute phase of illness. Please submit a convalescent sample collected more than 14 days post symptom onset for additional testing.

Inconclusive: Attributes of the specimen interfered with the Zika MAC-ELISA and prevent a conclusive result interpretation. Please submit a sample collected more than 14 days post symptom onset for additional testing.

REPORTING LANGUAGE: DENGUE ELISA ASSAY

IgM positive results = PRESUMPTIVE POSITIVE

Dengue IgM ELISA Negative: No detectable Dengue virus IgM antibody. This result does not rule out Dengue virus (DENV) infection. An additional sample collected within 7-14 days after the previous sample draw date should be submitted if an early infection is suspected.

Dengue IgM ELISA Equivocal: Dengue Virus IgM antibody cannot be determined. Additional testing is required. Sample will be forwarded to the CDC.

Dengue IgM ELISA Positive: The presence of detectable Dengue virus IgM antibody indicates presumptive infection with Dengue virus (DENV). This result must be confirmed by an alternate method. Sample will be forwarded to the CDC. A positive IgM result may not indicate a recent infection as IgM may persist several months after infection.

REPORTING LANGUAGE: CHIKUNGUNYA ELISA ASSAY

IgM positive results = PRESUMPTIVE POSITIVE

Chikungunya IgM Positive: IgM antibodies specific to Chikungunya virus detected by MAC ELISA assay.

Chikungunya IgM Negative (<8 days): IgM antibodies specific to Chikungunya virus not detected by MAC ELISA assay. Please submit a convalescent specimen.

Chikungunya IgM Negative (>8 days): IgM antibodies specific to Chikungunya virus not detected by MAC ELISA assay. No additional testing required.

Nonspecific: Nonspecific reactivity was noted in the MAC ELISA assay that detects IgM specific to Chikungunya virus, thus the result is uninterpretable.

ZIKA VIRUS TESTING SUMMARY - 2016

- ❑ Total specimens received at DCLS = **3,030** (**2,021** patients).
 - ❑ 1562 pregnant women (77%)
 - ❑ 86 infants (4%)
 - ❑ 183 men (9%)
- ❑ Total specimens tested at DCLS:
 - Zika IgM ELISA = **1,524**
 - 47 presumptive positive
 - 16 equivocal
 - 5 inconclusive
 - Chikungunya IgM ELISA = **673**
 - 16 presumptive positive
 - 43 equivocal
 - 6 non-specific reactivity
 - Trioplex real-time PCR = **856**
 - 59 specimens (44 patients) = Zika virus RNA detected
 - 1 specimen (1 patient) = Dengue virus RNA detected
 - 1 specimen (1 patient) = Chikungunya virus RNA detected
- ❑ Total number of mosquito pools tested = **~840** (**~34,000** mosquitoes).
- ❑ Total number of specimens tested for other states (n = 2) = **595**.

CHALLENGES

1. Evolving testing algorithms and approval criteria.

- ❑ Threshold for acute vs. post-acute?
- ❑ Revision to algorithm coming soon??

2. Complex testing algorithm.

- ❑ Reflex testing vs no reflex testing?
- ❑ When to perform Dengue and Chikungunya IgM testing?

3. Extended TAT for confirmatory results from the CDC (2-3 months).

4. IgM ELISA testing cross-reactivity.

- ❑ Flavivirus infection vs. Dengue virus infection vs. Zika virus infection

5. Additional validation studies following LRN testing modifications.



CHALLENGES



6. Submission errors:

- Missing date of onset and/or date of specimen collection.
- Missing travel location and return dates.
- Missing complete submitter information.
- Mom's submission forms submitted with infant's specimens.
- Identifying fetal tissue as fixed or fresh.
- Infant name discrepancies between specimen and forms (hospital name identifier vs. legal name given by parents)

7. LIMS upgrade delayed; manual reports for all results for the first 6 months.

8. Results reporting: DCLS reporting policy to provide results to submitter on DCLS test request form only.

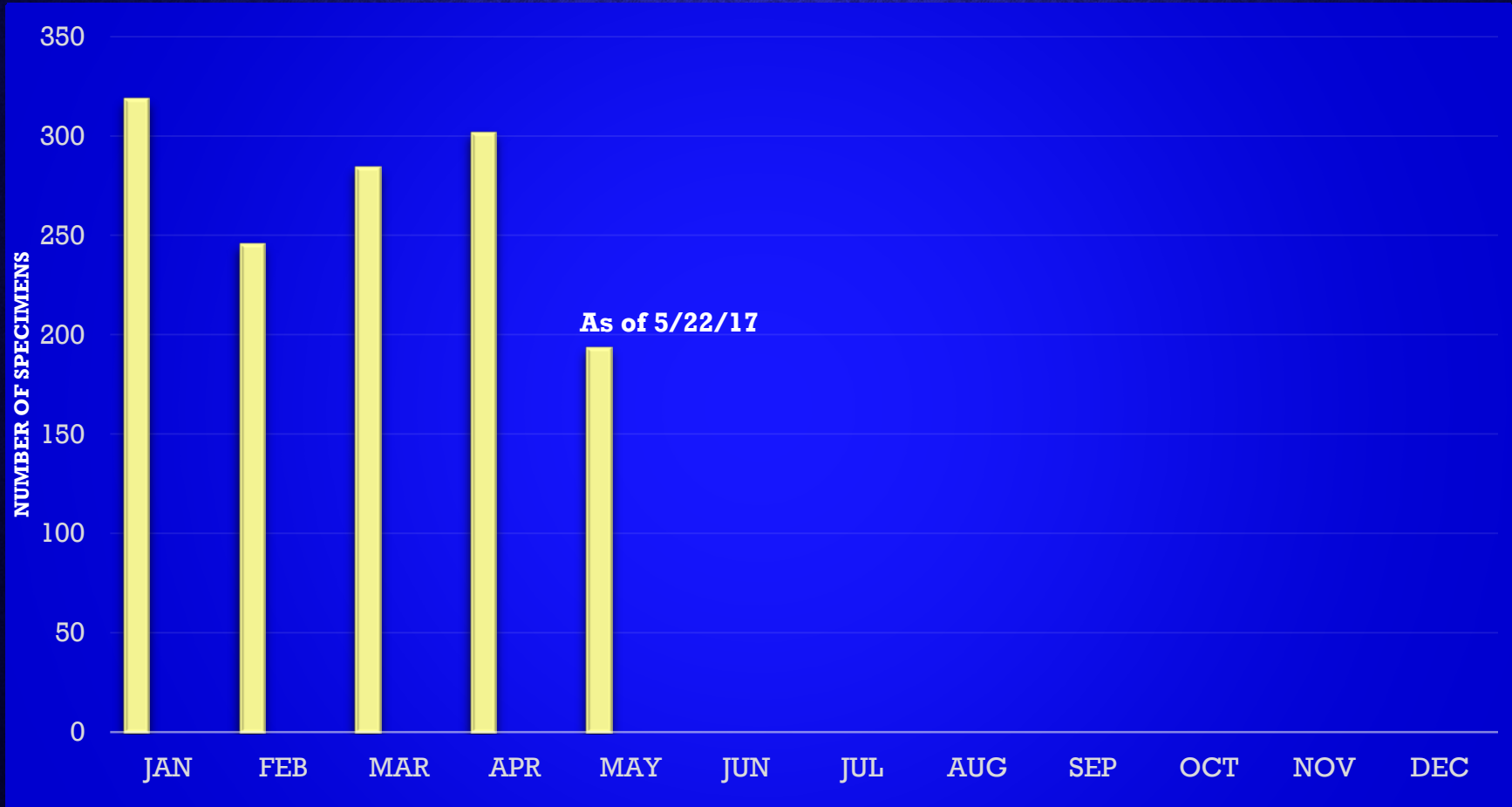
- What if physician is not listed as the submitter?

9. Specimen storage – lots and lots of serum and urine specimens.

AND

10. Daily high volume submission of specimens **CONTINUES!**

2017 SPECIMEN SUBMISSIONS



CDC ZIKA TESTING

CDC – Fort Collins, CO: Division of Vector Borne Diseases

- Arbovirus testing:
 - WNV, EEE, Powassan, Zika, Chikungunya, Dengue, SLE, EEE, Yellow Fever, Japanese Encephalitis
- Test methods:
 - Real-time PCR
 - IgM ELISA
 - Plaque Reduction Neutralization Test (PRNT)
- Acceptable specimen types (no pre-approval):
 - Serum
 - Urine*
 - CSF*
 - Fresh/frozen tissue*
 - Amniotic fluid*
 - Other specimen types*

CDC – Atlanta, GA: Infectious Disease Pathology Branch

- Arbovirus testing:
 - Zika
- Test methods:
 - Real-time PCR
- Acceptable specimen types (pre-approval required):
 - Fixed fetal tissue
- Mom and infant metadata:
 - Mom's exposure/travel history
 - Illness onset
 - Mom and child test results
 - EDD
 - Pregnancy outcome / gestational age
 - Ultrasound results
 - birth anthropometric measurements / physical findings
 - Additional infant test results

ZIKA VIRUS TESTING AT PUBLIC HEALTH VS COMMERCIAL LAB: PHL PERSPECTIVE

- **Benefits:**

- Surge support testing resource.
- Capacity for high-throughput serological testing.
- Routine testing of non-priority individuals (pre-pregnancy screening, non-pregnant w/exposure or travel, etc.).

- **Challenges:**

- **Reproducibility of commercial lab test results:**
 - Technical error?
 - sample degradation (freeze thaw, transport)?
 - LOD?
 - Reagent/kit variability (e.g. serological testing reagents)?
- Submission errors when referring samples to PHL.
- Communication

WHAT'S NEW IN 2017?

- **Changes to the CDC testing algorithm – coming soon?!!!**
- **Validations:**
 - **CSF, whole blood and amniotic fluid specifor real-time PCR testing.**
 - **Automated nucleic acid extraction platforms.**
 - **Quant Studio Dx real-time PCR platform.**
- **Verification of single-plex assays using Trioplex reagents.**
- **Yellow Fever preparedness.**
 - **APHL plans to work with CDC to distribute protocols on a national level.**
- **Real-time PCR testing of WNV and EEE in mosquito pools.**

DCLS ZIKA RESPONSE TEAMS

Sample Receipt/Accessioning (SSS)



Triplex Testing - MDC



Mosquito Testing - MDC



Serological Testing – I/V

