

A laser-based method to diagnose bacterial meningitis

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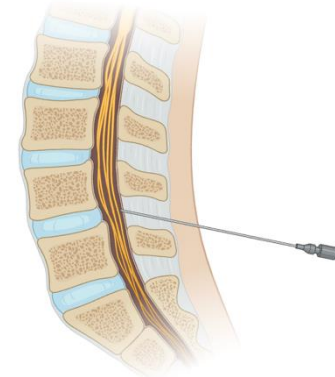
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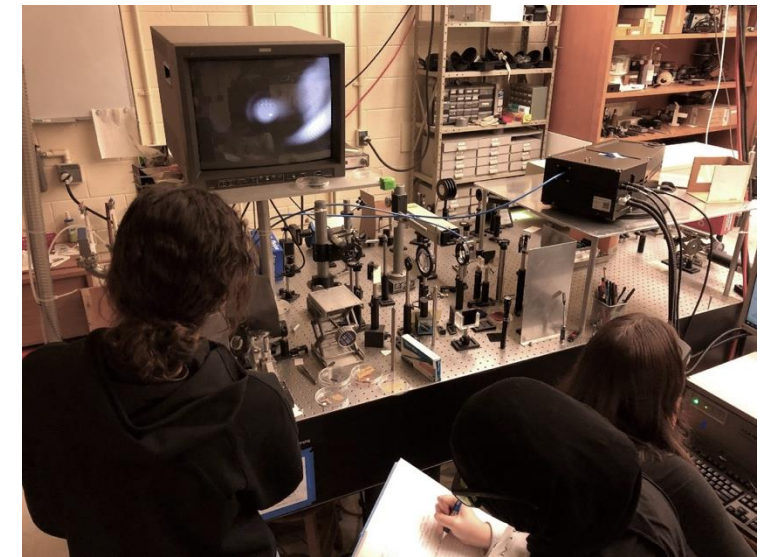
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Introduction

- Bacterial meningitis
 - Infection of meninges
 - Delaying treatment ↑ risks by **30%** per hour¹
 - Test cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) from lumbar puncture or “spinal tap”
- **Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS)**
 - ↓ diagnostic time, *days* → *minutes*
 - No culturing or genetic amplification



Lumbar Puncture / “Spinal Tap”

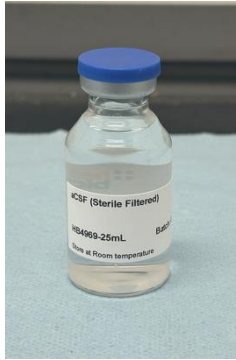


LIBS Laser Apparatus



Methods

1. Preparation



- artificial Cerebrospinal Fluid (aCSF)



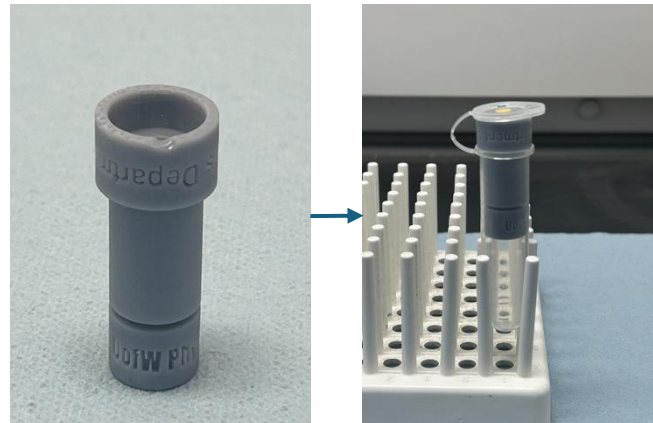
Bacteria

- *M. smegmatis*, *E. coli*, *S. aureus*

2. Deposition

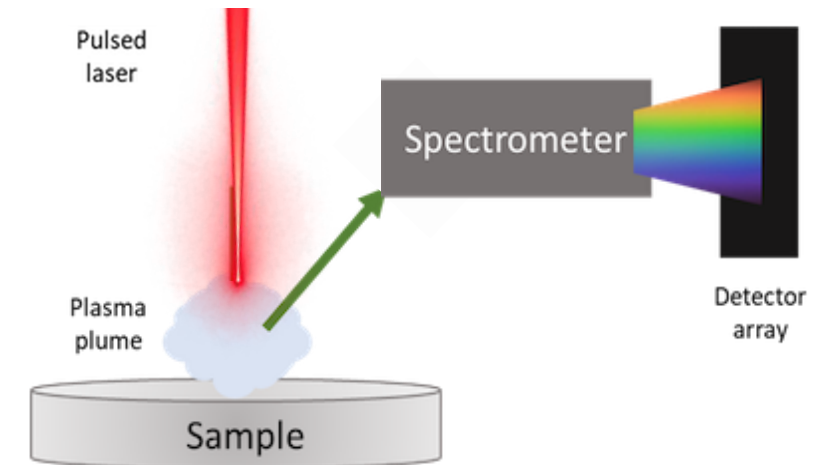


- Nitrocellulose filter, 0.45 μm pore size



- 3D-printed centrifuge tube insert
- centrifugation

3. Laser Ablation

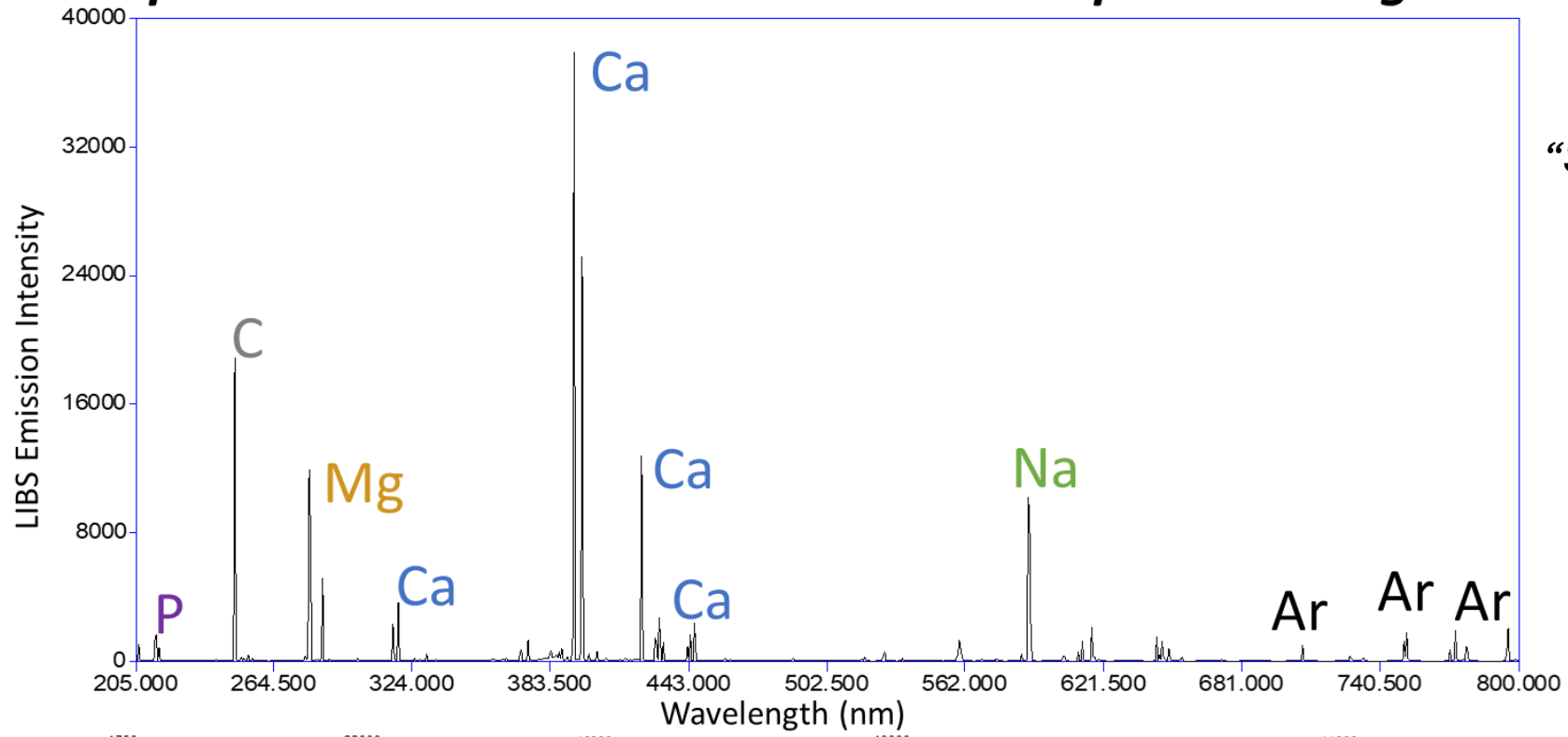


- Laser: 10 ns, 100 μm diameter
- can detect as low as 5000 cells per shot
- atomization and ionization

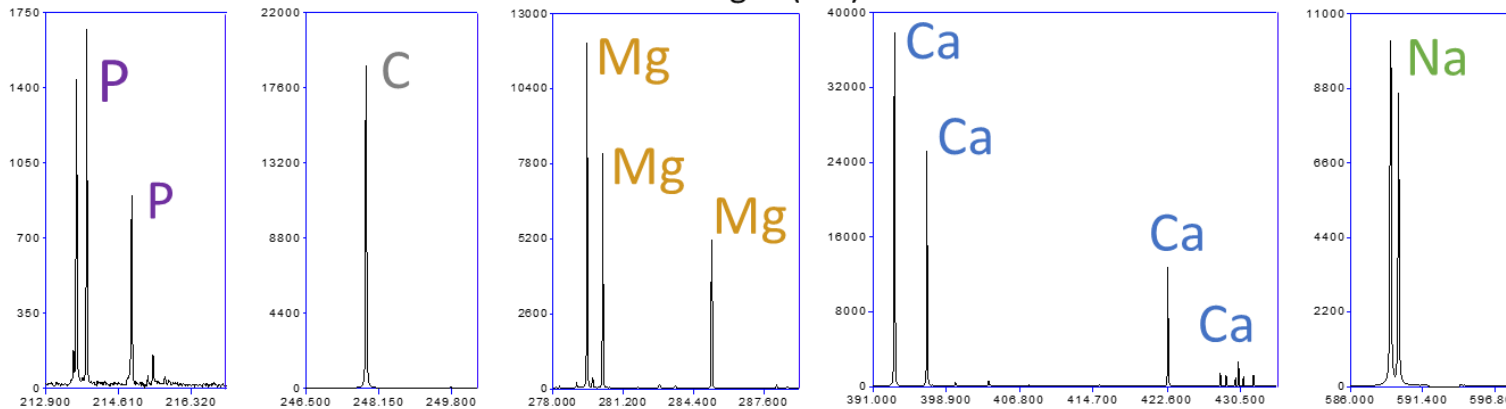
4. Analysis

- PLSDA
- PCA-ANN

Spectrum Obtained Inside Bacteria Deposition Region






“Spectral Fingerprint”



Analysis and Results

“Machine Learning”

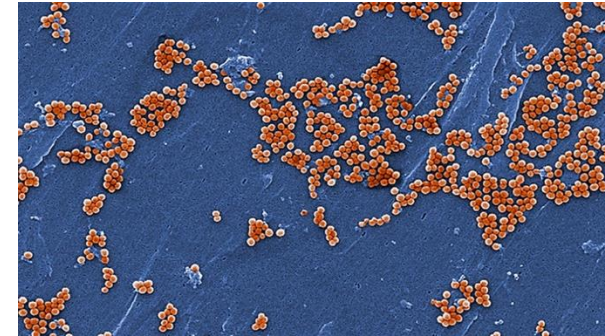
Test	PLSDA (Partial-Least Squares Discriminant Analysis)		PCA-ANN (Artificial Neural Network with Principal Component Analysis pre- processing)
	Two-class	Three-class	
	To distinguish between spiked and not spiked aCSF	To distinguish between bacterial species	
Results	Sensitivity: ~100% Specificity: ~100%	Average Sensitivity: <i>M. smegmatis</i> : 100% <i>E. coli</i> and <i>S. aureus</i> : ~59%	*Average Sensitivity: 81.7% *Average Specificity: 90.9%
Conclusion			

*averages across all 3 bacterial species: *Mycobacterium smegmatis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*

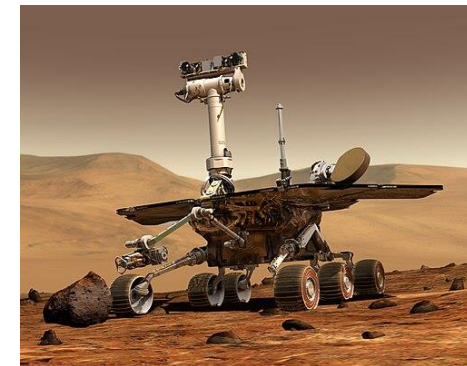


Conclusion

- Developed procedure
 - Rapid identification
 - Multiple-element analysis
 - Minimal sample prep
- Next steps
 - other bacterial species
 - lowest detectable concentration
- Impacts
 - LIBS: procedures & parameters
 - Healthcare: clinical device, ↑ diagnostic accuracy, ↓ wait times, ↓ antimicrobial resistance



Staphylococcus aureus



LIBS in hand-held devices and
Curiosity Rover on Mars

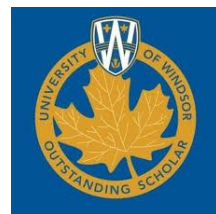
Credits

- Dr. Steven J. Rehse
- The Rehse Group
- University of Windsor Outstanding Scholars program

www.uwindsor.ca/people/rehse/



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**NSERC
CRSNG**



Ontario
Research Fund

INNOVATION

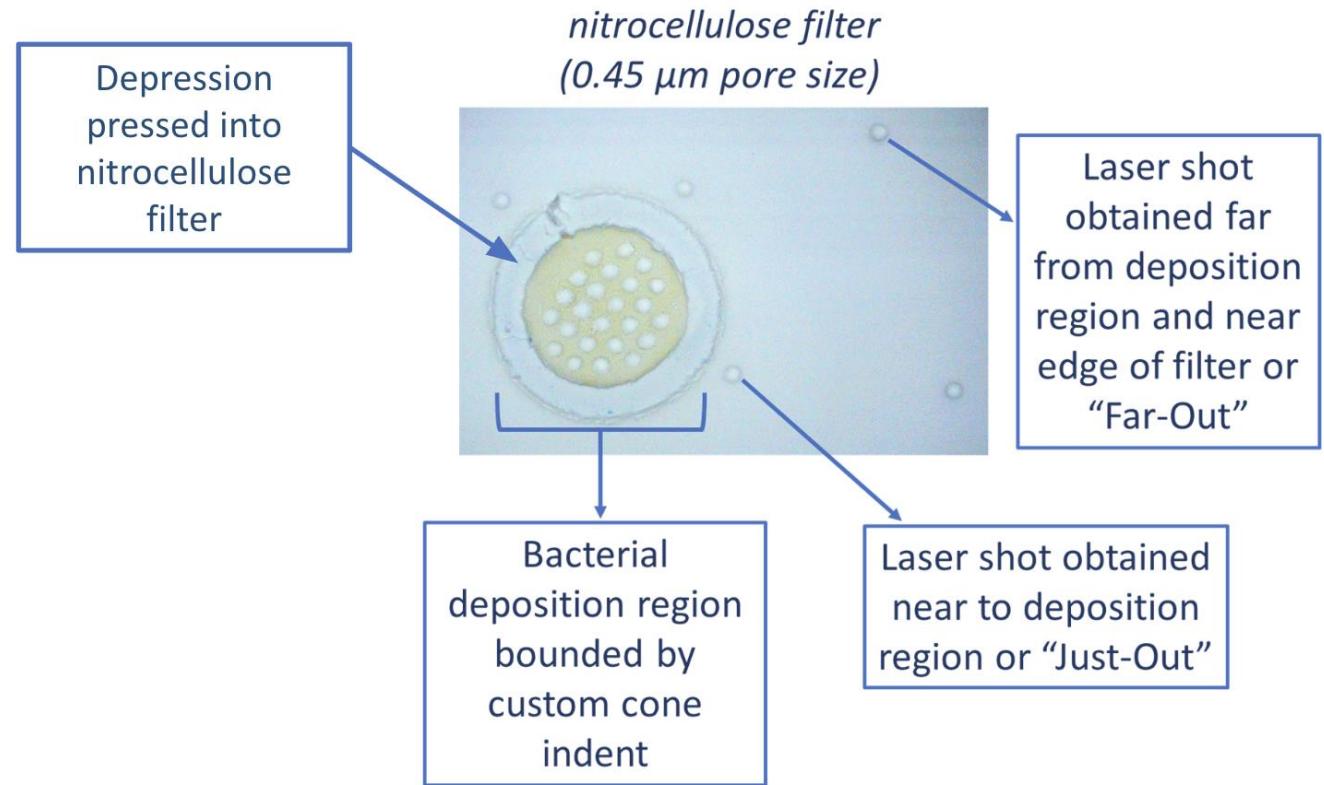
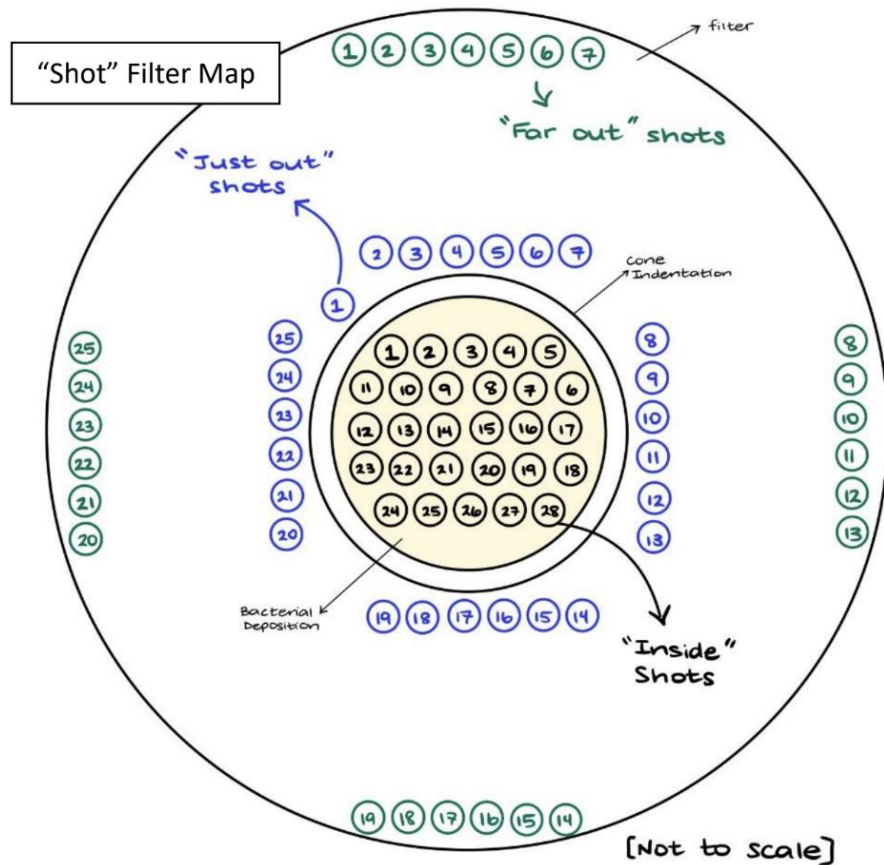
Canada Foundation
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Extra Material

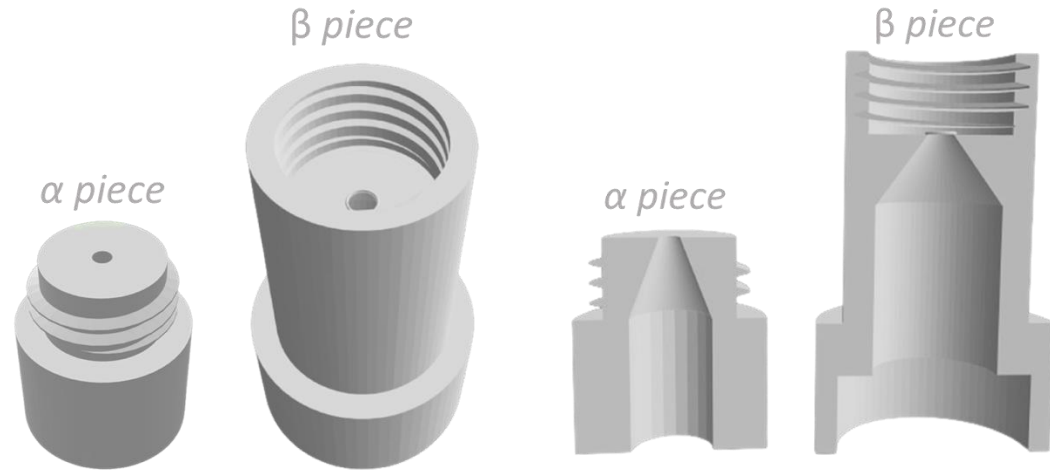


aCSF

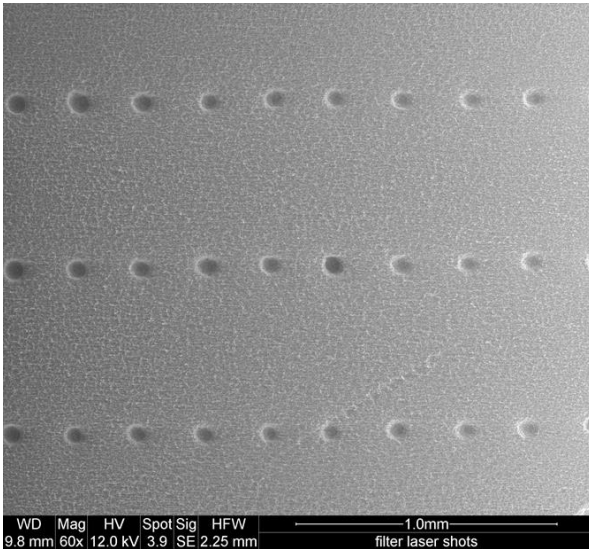
Ion	Concentrations (mM)
Na ⁺	150
K ⁺	3.0
Ca ²⁺	1.4
Mg ²⁺	0.8
p ³⁻	1.0
Cl ⁻	155



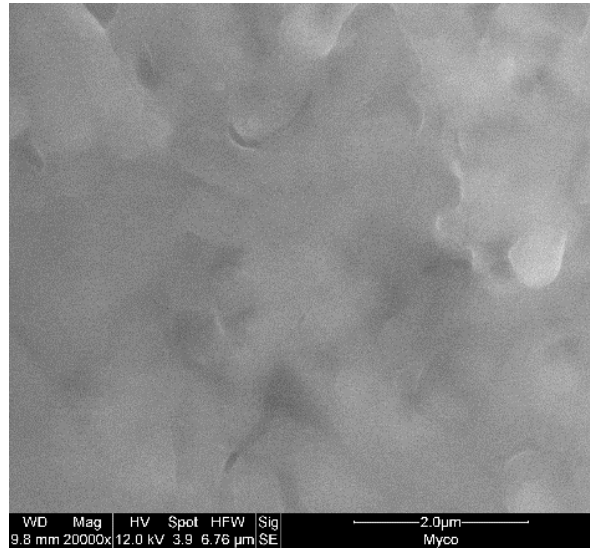
3D-printed centrifuge insert, "cone"



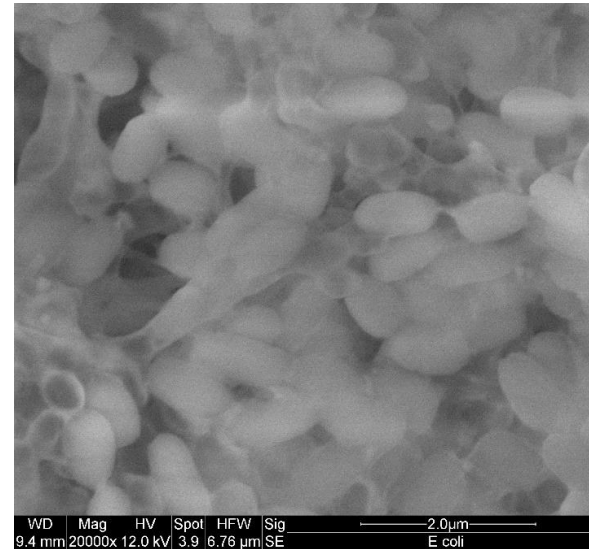
Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)



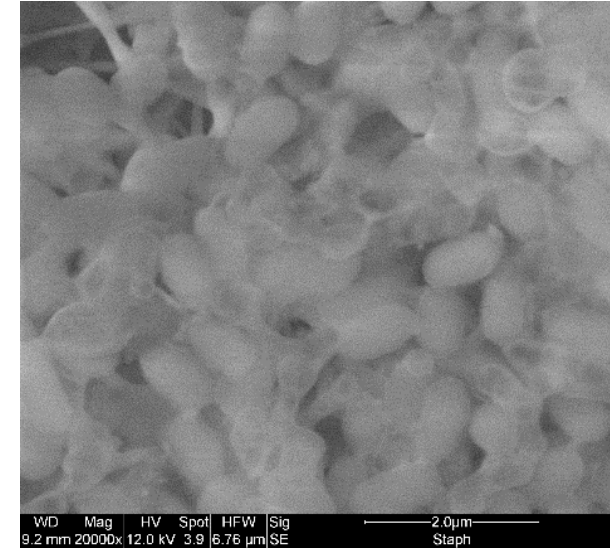
Nitrocellulose filter,
no bacteria



M. smegmatis



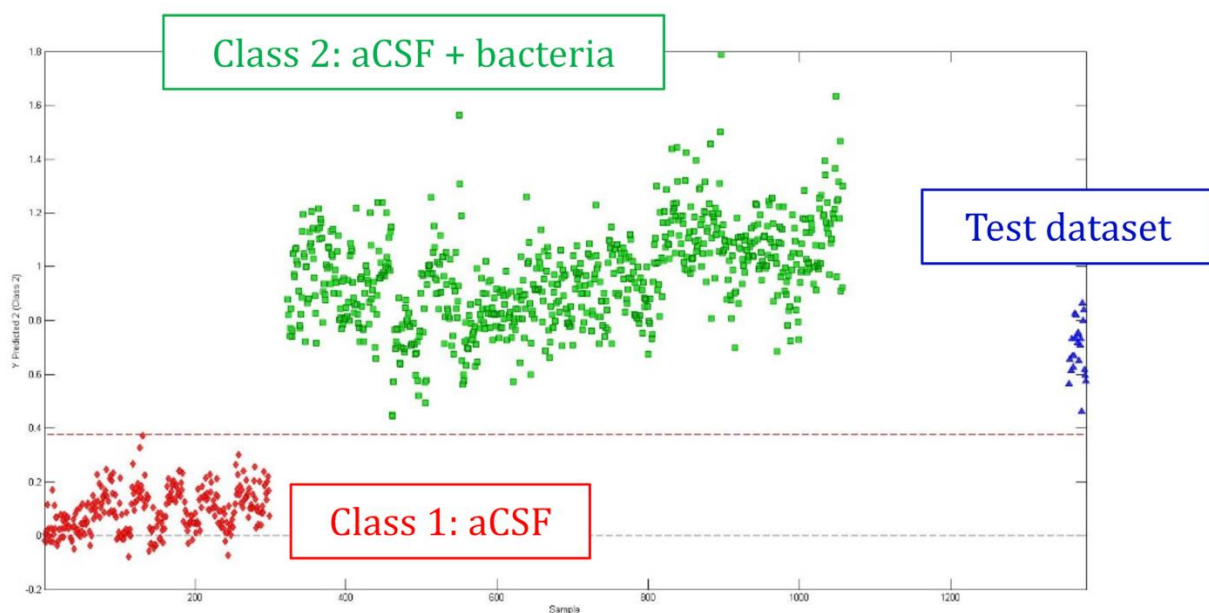
E. coli



S. aureus

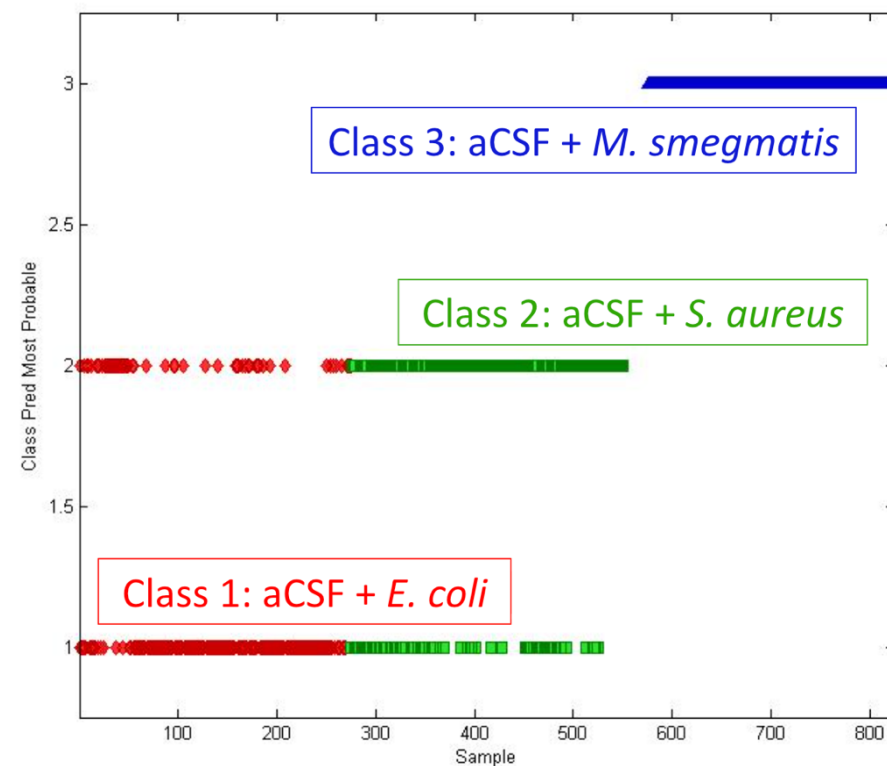
Two-class PLSDA

Sample	Average Sensitivity
Excluding aCSF	100%
Excluding aCSF + <i>E. coli</i>	99.27%
Excluding aCSF + <i>S. aureus</i>	100%
Excluding aCSF + <i>M. smegmatis</i>	100%



Three-class PLSDA

Sample	Average Sensitivity
Excluding aCSF + <i>E. coli</i>	58.91 %
Excluding aCSF + <i>S. aureus</i>	58.55 %
Excluding aCSF + <i>M. smegmatis</i>	100 %



PCA-ANN with Full-Spectrum Analysis

Internal cross-validation (80:20 split) randomly selects 20% of the dataset to be tested against remaining 80% of spectra.

80:20 Cross-Validation Test Results				
	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>M. smegmatis</i>	Average
Sensitivity	95.8 %	96.0 %	100.0 %	97.2 %
Specificity	98.2 %	98.0 %	99.7 %	98.6 %
Classification Accuracy	97.4 %	97.3 %	99.8 %	98.2 %

External validation tests individually compare one filter (25 spectra) against left over spectra.

External Validation Test Results				
	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>M. smegmatis</i>	Average
Sensitivity	74.6 %	71.1 %	99.5 %	81.7 %
Specificity	87.6 %	87.9 %	97.0 %	90.9 %
Classification Accuracy	83.3 %	82.3 %	97.9 %	87.8 %

Just-Out and Far-Out LIBS Spectra Overlaid

