# A blood culture system adapted to field laboratories in Ebola Virus Disease outbreaks: Design and pilot testing in the Democratic Republic of the Congo





Jocelyne Kalema <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>, Birgit De Smet <sup>4</sup>, Anja De Weggheleire <sup>5</sup>, Fabrice Mambu <sup>2</sup>, Daniel Mukadi <sup>2</sup>, Liselotte Hardy <sup>4</sup>, Steve Ahuka <sup>6, 2</sup>, Octavie Lunguya <sup>1, 2</sup>, Jan Jacobs <sup>4, 3</sup>

1. Department of Microbiology, Institut National de Recherche Biomédicale - Kinshasa (Congo, the Democratic Republic of the), 2.Department of Clinical Biology, Cliniques universitaires - Kinshasa (Congo, the Democratic Republic of the), 3.Department of Microbiology, Immunology and Transplantation, KU Leuven - Leuven (Belgium), 4.Department of Clinical Sciences, Institute of Tropical Medicine - Antwerp (Belgium), 6.Department of Virology, Institut National de Recherche Biomédicale - Kinshasa (Congo, the Democratic Republic of the)

## INTRODUCTION

- Patients with Ebola virus disease (EVD) may suffer from bloodstream infections
- There is limited experience about implementing blood cultures within EVD care.
- Main challenges are biosafety aspects and microbiological work-flow adaptations to glovebox containment of EVD diagnostic laboratories



Figure 1. Microbiological work-up in the glovebox

## **AIM**

Design and pilot testing of a bacterial blood culture (BC) laboratory work-up system tailored to conditions and biosafety requirements of EVD field laboratories

## **METHOD**

## 1. Preparation

Literature review
Target product profile
Field visit

- 2. Design and assembly in a reference setting (ITM)
- 3. Pilot validation: it was pilot tested during the 2019 2020 EVD outbreak in Beni, North Kivu, DR Congo.

## **RESULTS**

## 1. Preparation

**Literature review:** Lack of concrete guidelines

## **Target product profile**

- · Provide on-site growth detection, identification, and antibiotic susceptibility testing
- Offer the maximum biosafety level (Sharp-free)
- Fit to the glovebox and infrastructure of EVD laboratories capacities
- Be adapted to the end user

# Field visit for prospection, planning and partnering

## 2. Design and assembly in a reference setting (ITM)



Figure 3. Subculture in the glovebox

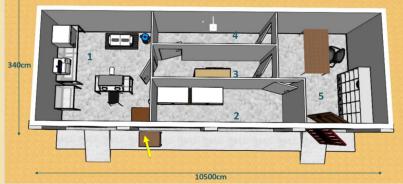
- Selection of equipment and consumables
- Set-up of test laboratory and try out with spiked BC
- Development of bench aids, worksheets and training materials



Figure 2. Building used as bacteriology laboratory in Beni



3. Pilot validation



igure 5. Map of bacteriology laboratory

#### Infrastructure

- Ordinary building
- 1=Red zone, 2=Cold Chain, 3=Dressing area, 4=Undressing area,5= office
- Reception of samples:

#### Equipment

- Negative pressure Glovebox 83 X 53X 46 cm
- BacTALERT 3D 60 automate
- Incubator
- Autoclave

#### **Consumables**

- Autoclavable polycarbonate blood culture bottles
- Safe subculture unit
- Sealable cassette with 4 types of pre-poured agar medium
- Pre-identification :aminopeptidase spot, catalase, oxidase
- Immunochromatographic test for *Streptococcus* pneumoniae
- Dehydrated 96-well plates for identification and susceptibility testing

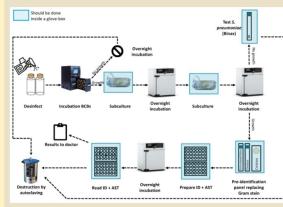


Figure 6. Sample flow

## CONCLUSION

Our pilot study demonstrated practicability of blood culture work-up in EVD field laboratories

# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This research project is funded by Elrha's Research for Health in Humanitarian Crisis (R2HC) Programme, which aims to improve health outcomes by strengthening the evidence base for public health interventions in humanitarian crises. R2HC is funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), Wellcome, and the UK National Institute for Health Research (NIHR).

## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

Jocelyne Kalema
Jocelynekalema.jk@gmail.com

