OW CYTOMETRY OF URINARY WHITE BLOOD CELLS IS A HIGHLY SENSITIVE SCREENING TEST **TRACT INFECTION IN CHILDREN: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY**

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1. Objectives:

- Investigate the diagnostic performance of automated flow cytometer WBC count, and dipstick urinalysis for nitrites and LE, as screening test for urinary tract infection (UTI) in febrile children.
- Determine the urinary WBC count cut-off that is optimal to detect UTI.



2. Methods:

- Cross sectional study between July 2006 and July 2008.
- Inclusion criteria: Unwell children with fever $\geq 38^{\circ}$ C
 - Two of the following criteria: $CRP \ge 4.0 \text{ mg/dl}$; Leukocytosis ≥15,000/m; Signs of systemic infection
- Dipstick urinalysis for nitrites and LE
- Quantitative assessment of RBC, WBC and bacteria in fresh



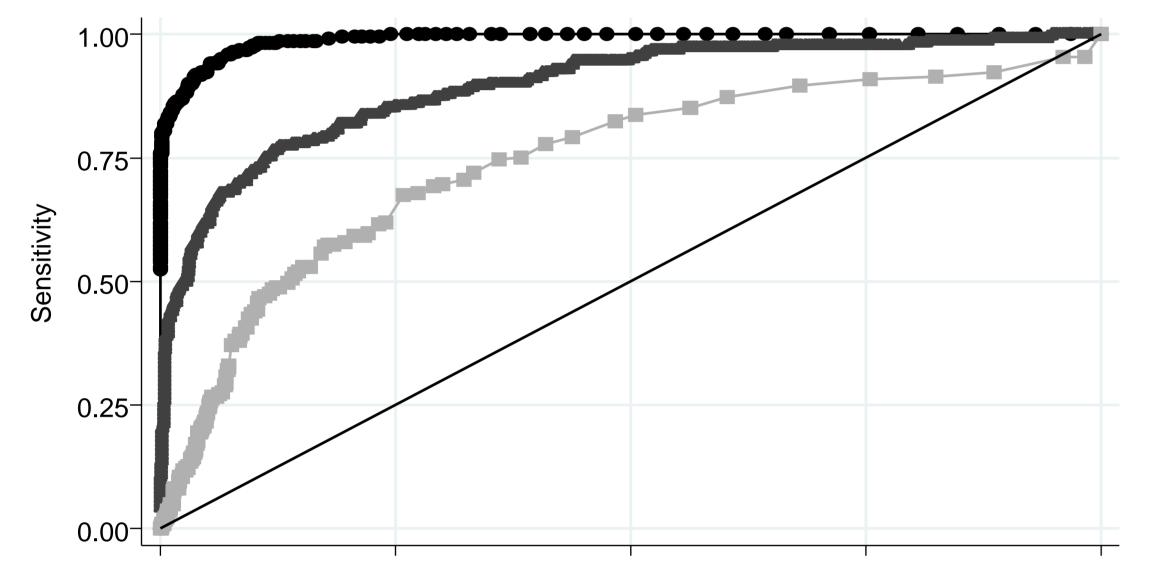
Model the positive and negative predictive values for pediatric populations with different prevalence of UTI.

3. Results:

- A total of 1224 febrile children (1247 episodes).
- UTI was diagnosed in 198 patients (221 episodes). The prevalence of UTI was of 17.7 % (95%CI :15.6 to 19.8%)

3.1. Flow cytometer WBC count has superior diagnostic performance as compared to RBC and bacteria

3.2. The \geq 35 WBC/µL positivity cut-off provides the best compromise of very high sensitivity with good specificity as screening test for UTI infection in children



		Other				Correctly
WBC/µL	UTI	infection	Total	Sensitivity ¹	Specificity	¹ Classified ¹
(0-9)	0	366	366	100.00%	0.00%	17.72%
(10-34)	1	461	462	100.00%	35.67%	47.07%
(35-99)	23	169	192	99.55%	80.60%	83.96%
(100-499)	52	30	82	89.14%	97.08%	95.67%
(500-999)	41	0	41	65.61%	100.00%	93.91%
(1000-4999)	78	0	78	47.06%	100.00%	90.62%
(5000-9999)	13	0	13	11.76%	100.00%	84.36%

uncentrifugated urine with automated flow cytometer (Sysmex UF-100)

Gold standard diagnosis of UTI: \geq 100.000 CFU of a single pathogen in the urine culture

0.00	0.25	0.50 1-Specific	city	0.75	1.00
		Vhite Blood Cells ed blood cells		Bacteria Reference	

(≥10000)	13	0	13	5.88%	100.00%	83.32%
Total	221	1026	1247			

¹ Sensitivity, specificity, and correctly classified are calculated for leucocyte counts equal or above the lower border of the indicated range.

3.3. Sensitivity, specificity, and predictive values of dipstick in predicting positive urine culture

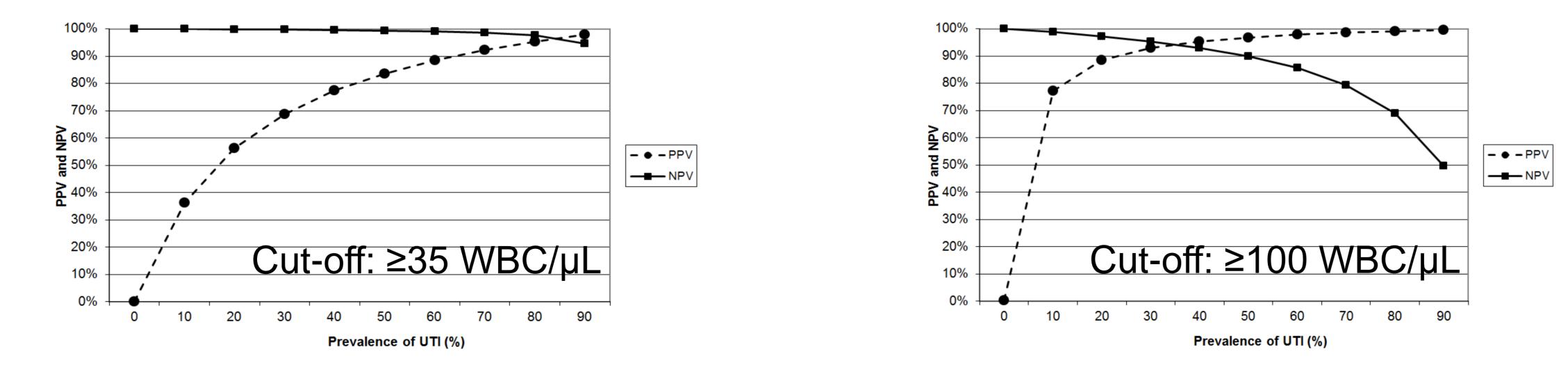
3.4. Urinary WBC count has superior diagnostic performance to detect UTI in febrile children as compared to urinary dipstick

Test		UTI	No UTI	Sens	Spec	PPV	NPV	Test	ROC AUC (95%CI)	P vs Cytometer
		(N)	(N)	%	%	%	%			
								Flow cytometer		
LE	+	197	102	89	90	66	97	WBC counts	0.99 (0.98 to 0.99)	Ref.
	-	24	924					Dipstick		
Nitrites	+	148	1	67	99.9	99	93	LE	0.92 (0.90 to 0.94)	<0.0001
	-	73	1025					Nitrites	0.83 (0.80 to 0.87)	<0.0001
LE and/or nitrites	+ -	205 16	103 923	93	90	67	98	LE and/or nitrites	0.91 (0.89 to 0.93)	< 0.0001
Total		221	1026							

3.5. Modelling of negative (NPV) and positive predictive value (PPV) of cytometer urinary WBC count as screening test in populations with different prevalence of UTI

Positive and negative predictive values

Positive and negative predictive values



4.Conclusions:

- Flow cytometer assessment of WBC in the urine is an excellent screening test to rule out UTI in febrile children. \bullet
- With a cut-off value of \geq 35 WBC/µL only one of 221 episodes of UTI was missed by urine WBC cytometry. \bullet
- Urine WBC cytometry has superior diagnostic performance as compared to Leucocyte Esterase and Nitrites dosage by dipstick.
- Diagnostic performance of urine WBC cytometry remains excellent over a wide range of prevalence of UTI.

