

# Laboratory Diagnostics of Nail Fungal Disease: Old versus New (PCR) Techniques

Curtis T. Thompson, M.D.

CTA Pathology

and

Clinical (Affiliate) Professor of Dermatology and Pathology

Oregon Health and Sciences University

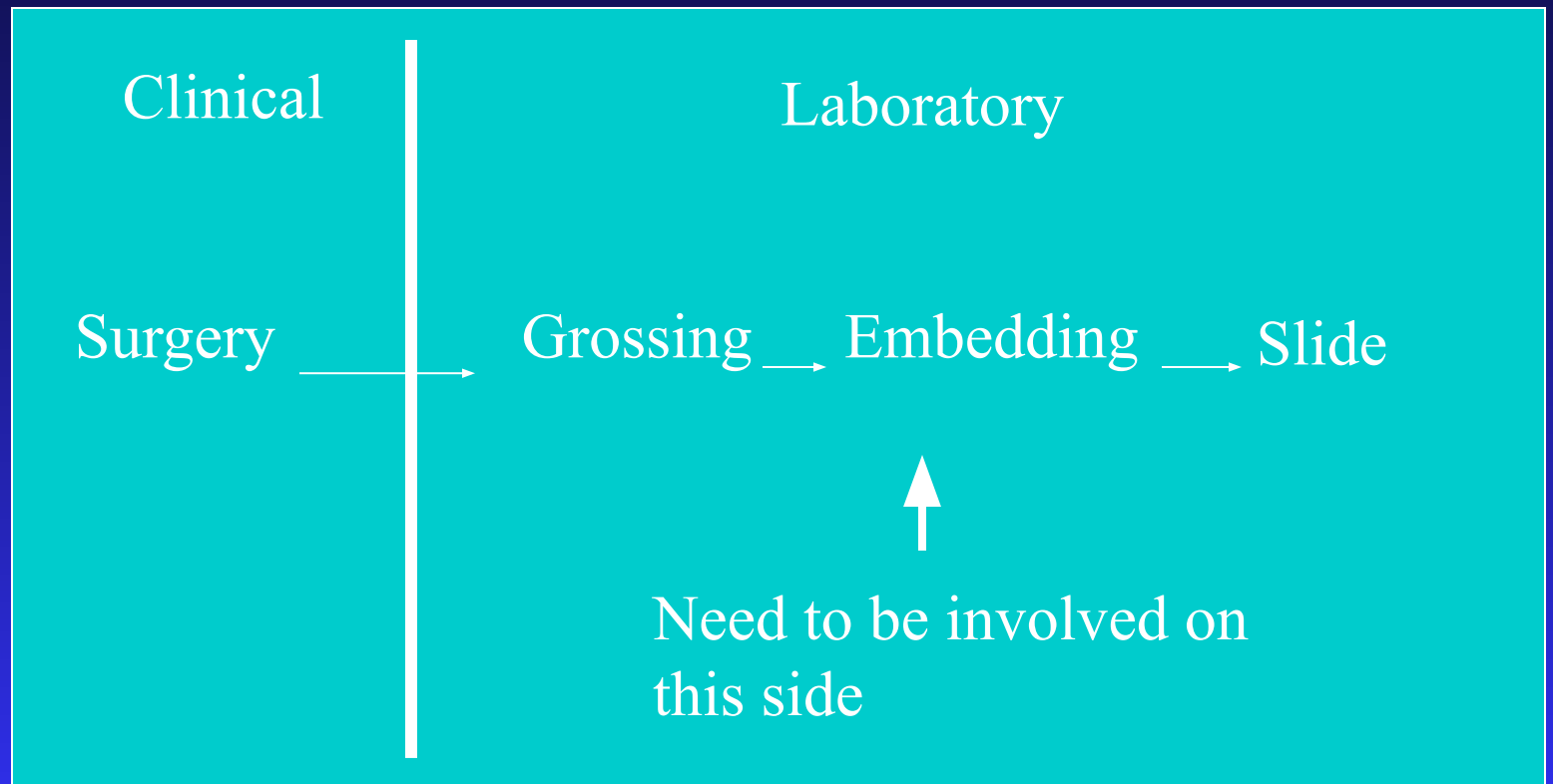
Portland, Oregon

# Objectives

- How/where to biopsy
- How to submit to laboratory
- Laboratory processing
- Special stain utility
- Fungal diagnostics

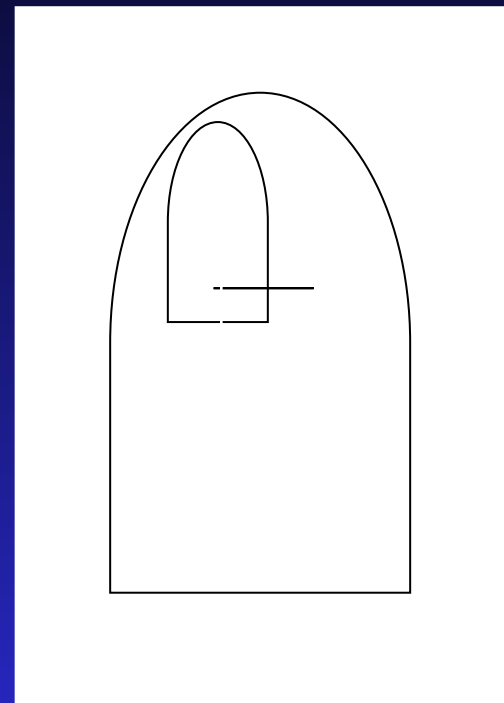
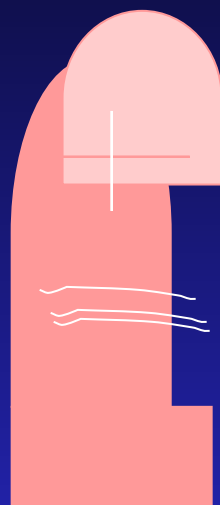
What can the nail surgeon do to submit a bed/matrix specimen for appropriate interpretation?

# Need to be involved in lab prep



# Need concise and clear guidelines for specimen submission:

- Orientation of tissue
- Clear information to histotechnicians
- Reproducible among different laboratories





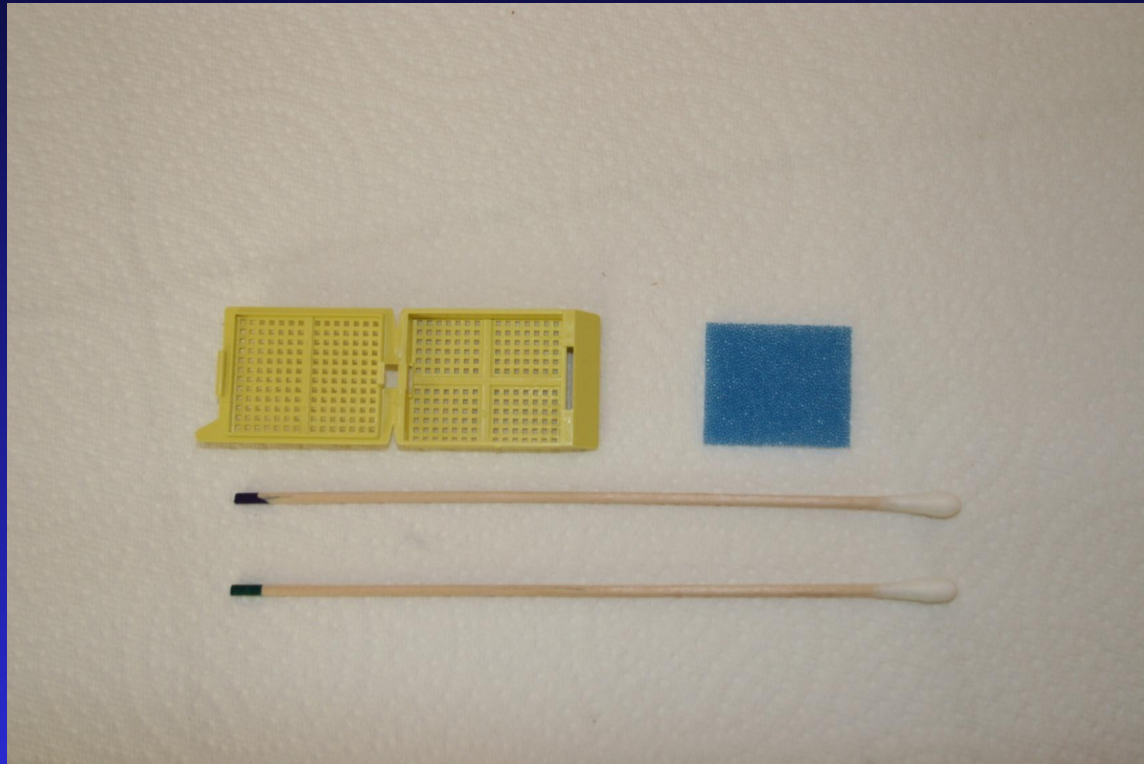


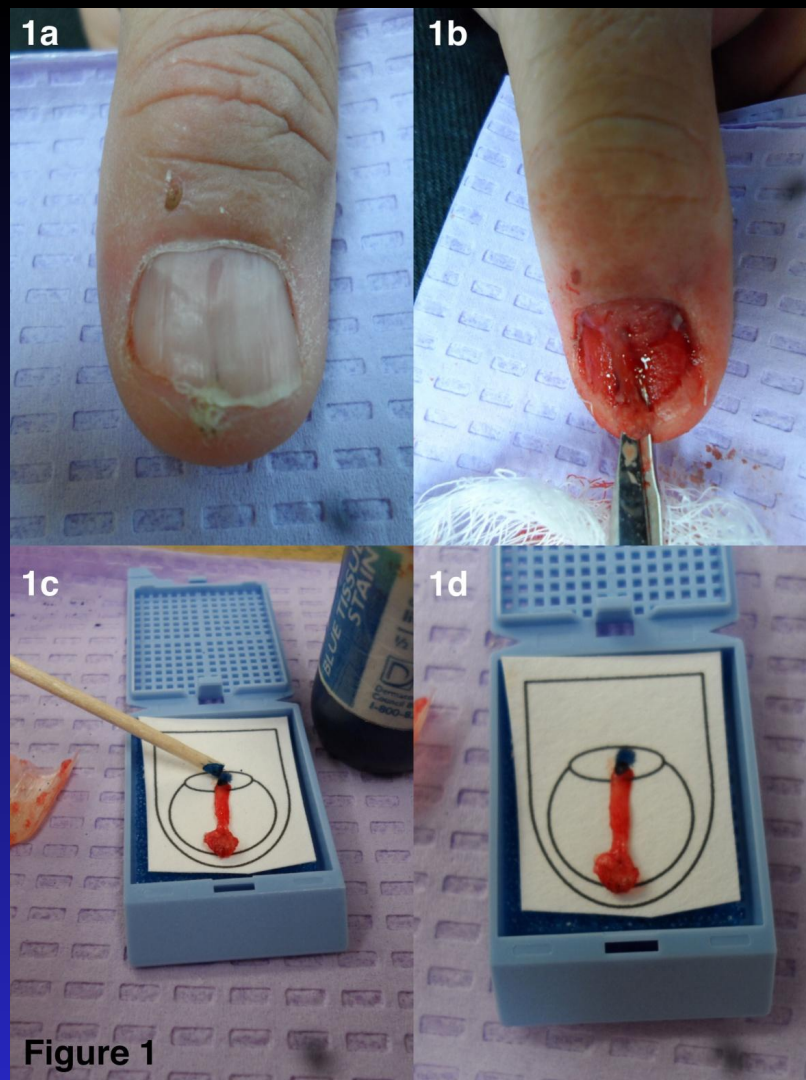


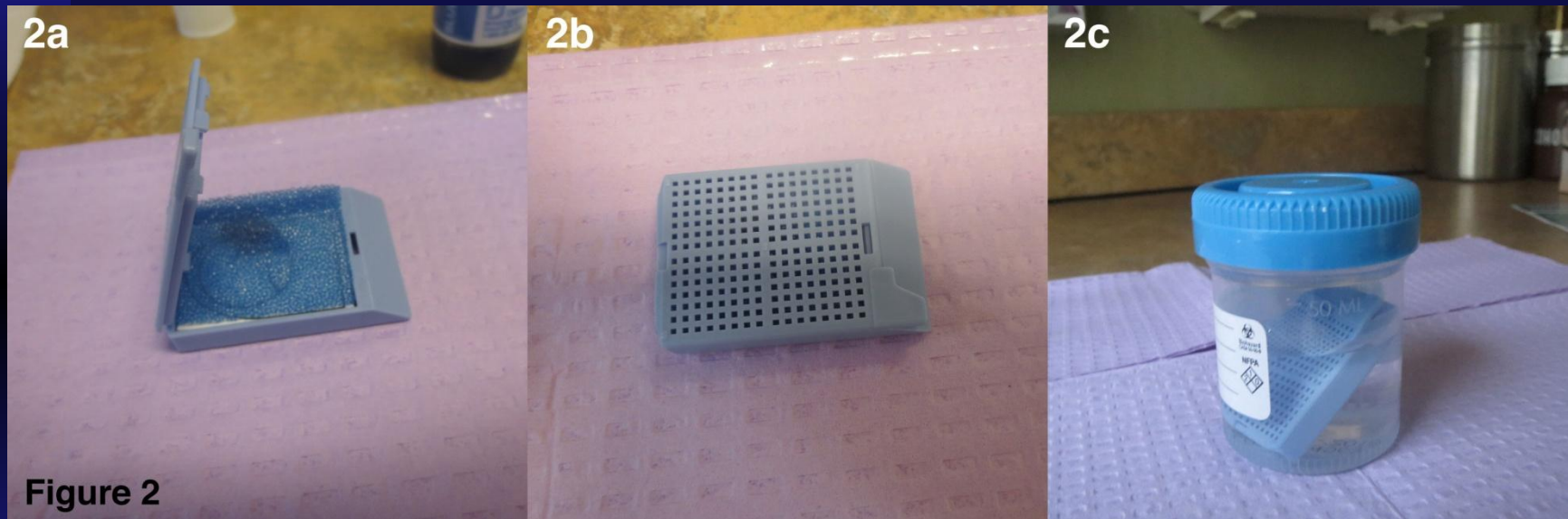
Print template at [www.ctapathology.com](http://www.ctapathology.com)

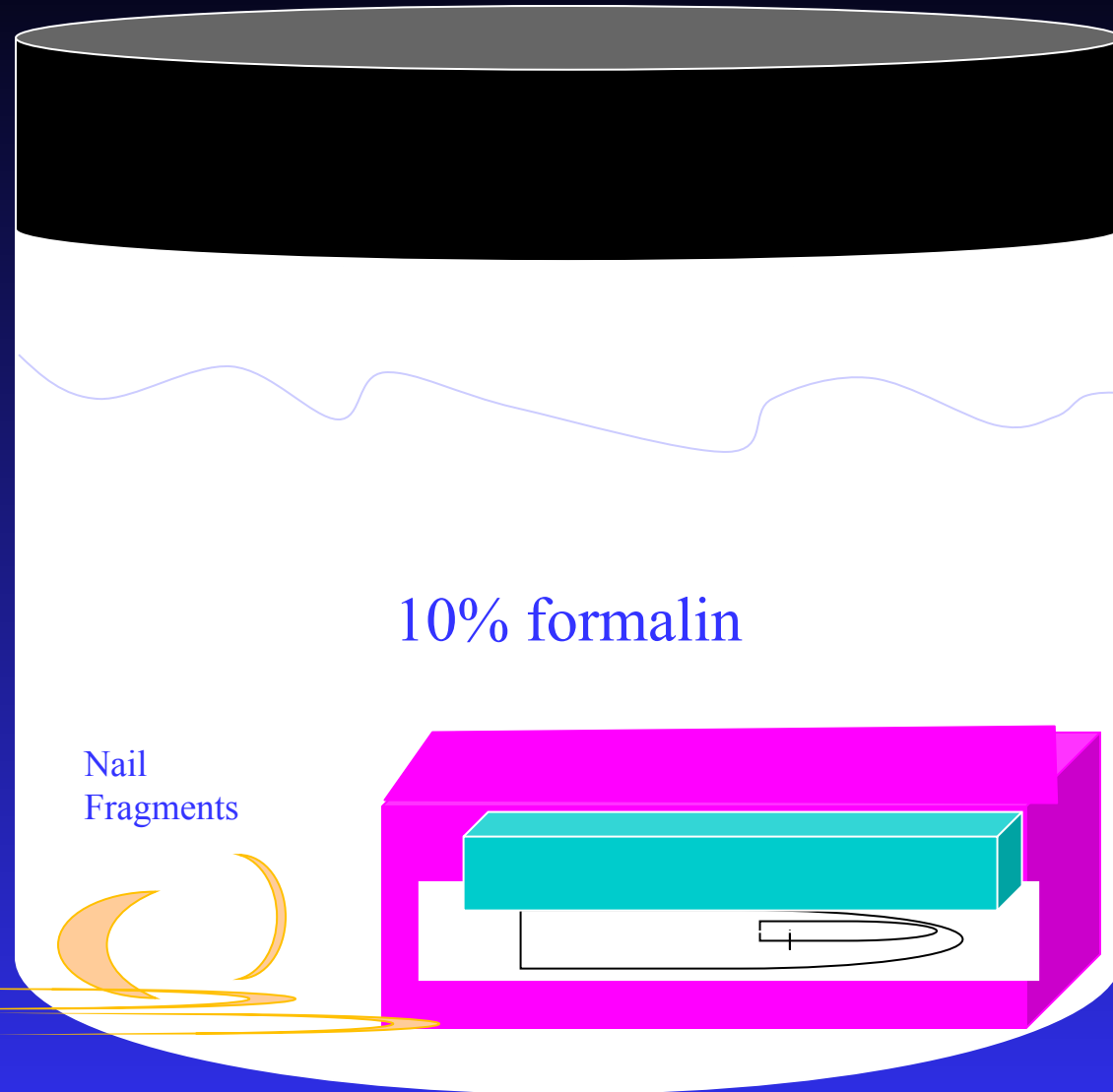


# Histology Materials









# Nail Fungus Diagnostics

- Sampling an issue

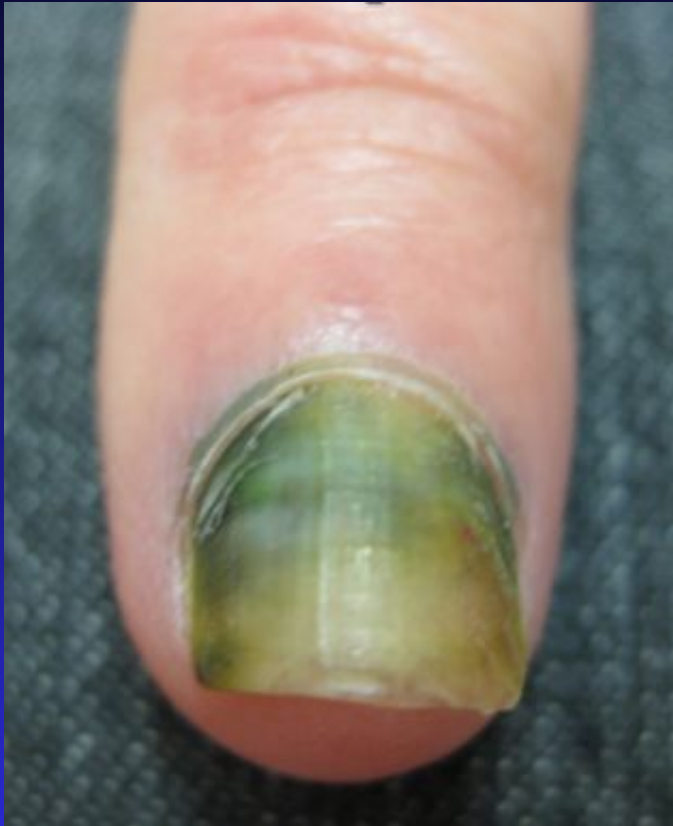




# Submit specimen dry in an envelope



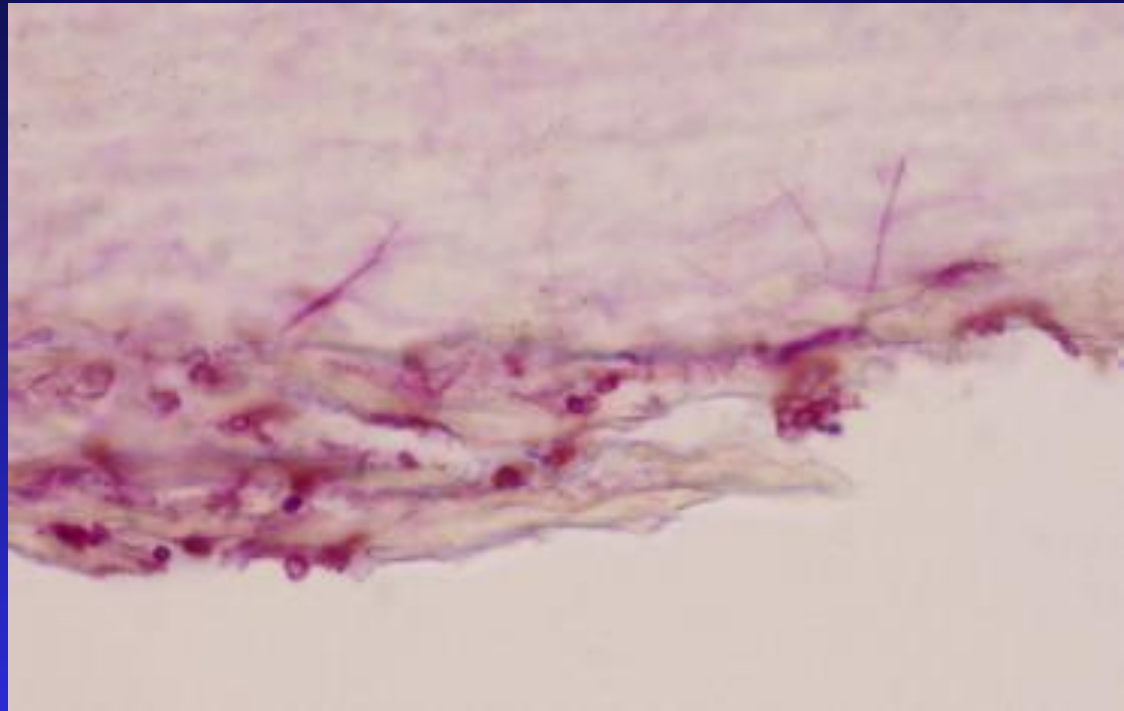
# Mold



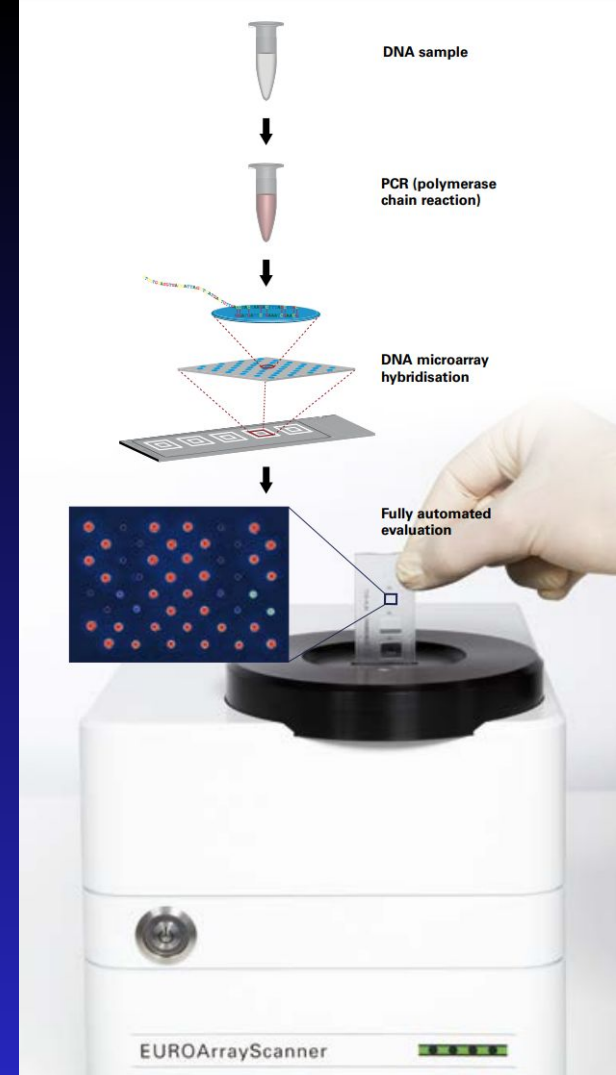


# Mold vs Dermatophyte

- Invades vertical to nail plate.



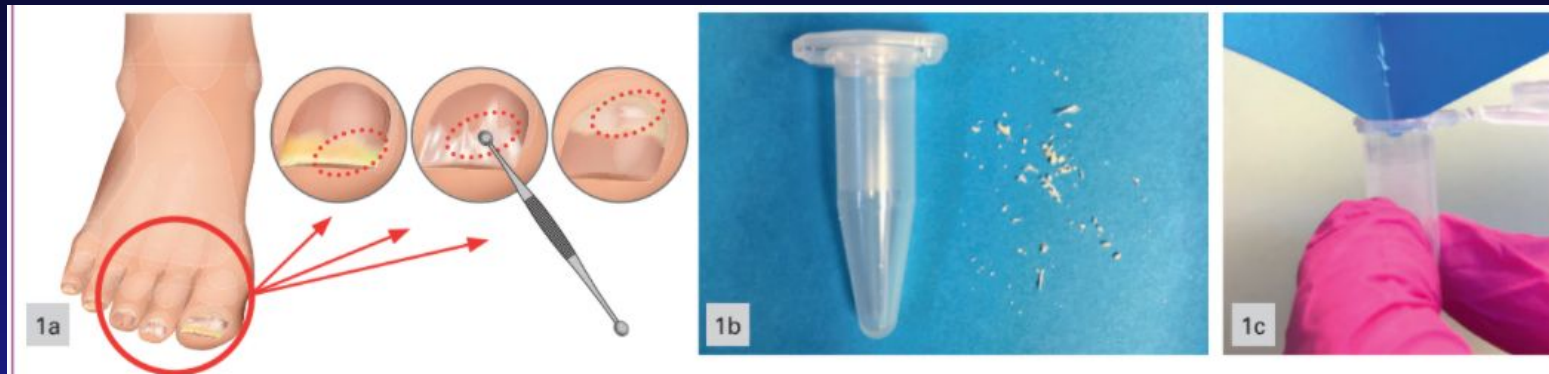
# PCR replacing culture



# PCR Sample collection

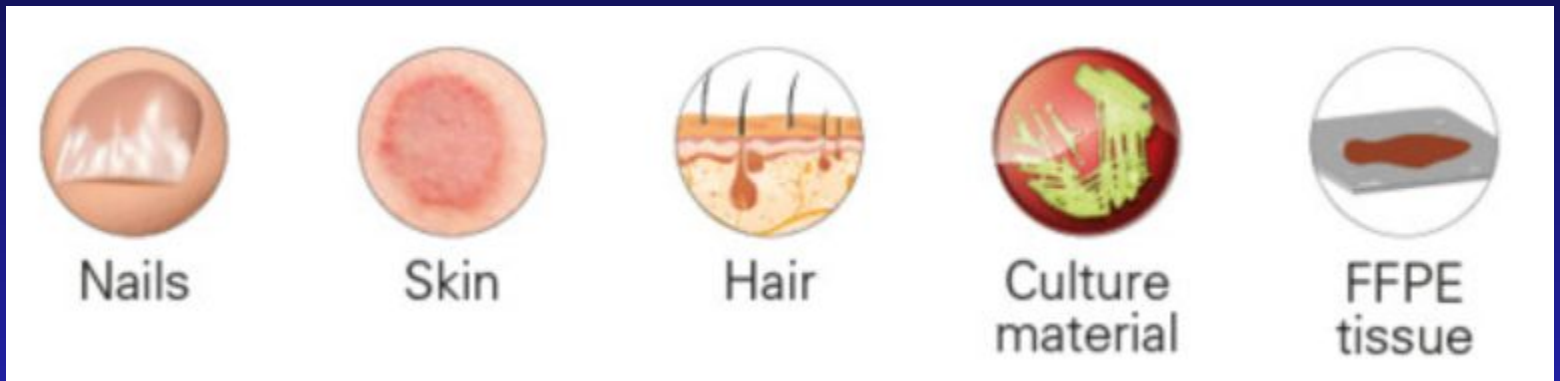
- Remove any nail varnish
- Clean area 70% ethanol and let dry briefly

# PCR Sample collection



- ▶ Before collection, remove any traces of nail varnish.
- ▶ Take samples from nail areas with visible damage or staining (see Fig. 1a). Include any crumbly or soft material under the nail plate. If several nails are affected, take a pooled sample from all of them.
- ▶ Plane off sample material from the nail surface down to the deeper layers using a sterile, blunt (if required) scalpel, a sharp spoon, a ring curette or a milling tool. Retrieve any soft/crumbly material from under the nail using a small hook.
- ▶ Preferably, collect nail shavings or small pieces of the nail, not entire nails (see Fig. 1b).

# PCR Sample collection



# PCR replacing culture

Patient ID :

CT20-27456

Protocol :

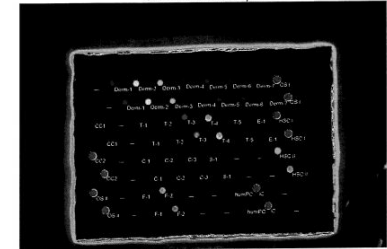
1/6/21 AL

Page :

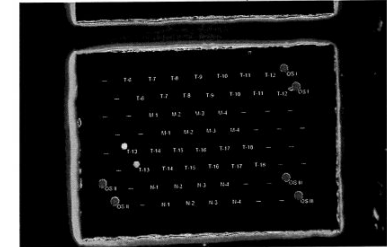
1

Partial result	Result
Cross contamination control	valid
Internal Control	valid
DNA positive control	not detected
Hybridisation specificity control	valid
Dermatophyte (universal)	DETECTED
Trichophyton equinum	not detected
Trichophyton tonsurans	not detected
Trichophyton interdigitale	DETECTED
Trichophyton mentagrophytes	not detected
T. interdigitale/mentagrophytes	not detected
Trichophyton quinckeanum	not detected
Trichophyton schoenleinii	not detected
Trichophyton simii	not detected
T. quinckeanum/schoenleinii/simii	DETECTED
Trichophyton benhamiae(white/afr.)	not detected
Trichophyton benhamiae (yellow)	not detected
T. bulbosum/benhamiae (afr.)	not detected
T. concentricum/erinacei	not detected
Trichophyton erinacei	not detected
T. verrucosum/eriotrephon	not detected
Trichophyton rubrum	DETECTED
Trichophyton violaceum	not detected
Epidermophyton floccosum	not detected
Nannizzia fulva	not detected
Nannizzia gypsea	not detected
Nannizzia incurvata	not detected
Nannizzia persicolor	not detected
Microsporum canis	not detected
Microsporum ferrugineum	not detected
Microsporum audouinii	not detected
M. canis/audouinii	not detected
Candida parapsilosis	not detected
Candida guilliermondii	not detected
Candida albicans	not detected
Fusarium solani	DETECTED
Fusarium oxysporum	not detected
Scopulariopsis brevicaulis	not detected

Slide 1 Field B Chip 1



Slide 1 Field B Chip 2



# PCR replacing culture

Patient ID : CT20-27456

Test result	Result
Dermatophyte	Multiple infection
Yeast/Mould	Fusarium solani

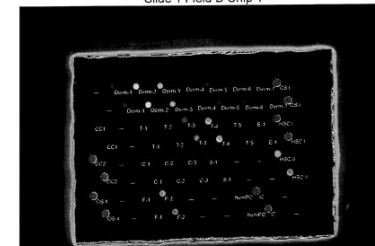
Patient ID : CT20-27456

Protocol : 1/6/21 AL

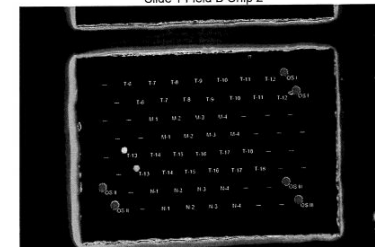
Page : 1

Partial result	Result
Cross contamination control	valid
Internal Control	valid
DNA positive control	not detected
Hybridisation specificity control	valid
Dermatophyte (universal)	DETECTED
Trichophyton equinum	not detected
Trichophyton tonsurans	not detected
Trichophyton interdigitale	DETECTED
Trichophyton mentagrophytes	not detected
T. interdigitale/mentagrophytes	not detected
Trichophyton quinckeanum	not detected
Trichophyton schoenleinii	not detected
Trichophyton simii	not detected
T. quinckeanum/schoenleinii/simii	DETECTED
Trichophyton benhamiae(white/afr.)	not detected
Trichophyton benhamiae (yellow)	not detected
T. bulbosum/benhamiae (afr.)	not detected
T. concentricum/erinacei	not detected
Trichophyton erinacei	not detected
T. verrucosum/eriotrephon	not detected
Trichophyton rubrum	DETECTED
Trichophyton violaceum	not detected
Epidermophyton floccosum	not detected
Nannizzia fulva	not detected
Nannizzia gypsea	not detected
Nannizzia incurvata	not detected
Nannizzia persicolor	not detected
Microsporium canis	not detected
Microsporium ferrugineum	not detected
Microsporium audouinii	not detected
M. canis/audouinii	not detected
Candida parapsilosis	not detected
Candida guilliermondii	not detected
Candida albicans	not detected
Fusarium solani	DETECTED
Fusarium oxysporum	not detected
Scopulariopsis brevicaulis	not detected

Slide 1 Field B Chip 1



Slide 1 Field B Chip 2





# Reimbursement for PCR testing

87481-1 87798-13

# PCR Experience to date

- Works well after PAS (formalin fixed)
- Correlates with PAS but some PAS negative are positive with PCR
- Co-infection common
- Insurances cover test

# Study at CTA Pathology—PAS versus PCR



- Eight-two (82) samples were tested with both PCR and PAS.
  - PCR molecular test identified 73% of samples as positive,
  - PAS only identified 59%.
- Two (12) samples were negative by traditional PAS but positive for PCR.
- One (1) sample was positive by PAS and negative with PCR.



- **Conclusion**

- Sensitivity (true positive rate) for PCR molecular analysis that is ~15% superior to a PAS only stain.
- The results justify stopping the use of PAS based on this sensitivity difference alone.
- Since PCR identifies an array of different dermatophyte, yeast and mold species on the initial test, thereby ensuring that initial treatment is specific and appropriate.
- Traditional culture, which is insensitive and slow, is no longer needed.
- The cost and time savings of not performing a culture is significant.

# Classical Dermatophyte Diagnostics



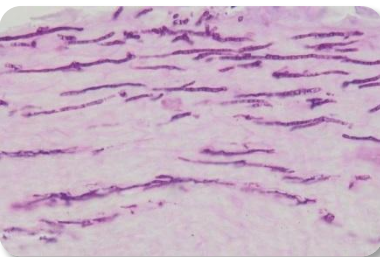
## Culture

- Species identification possible
- **Diagnosis within 2 - 6 weeks**
- Sensitivity only 50 - 80 %
- Very experienced staff required / subjective analysis
- False-negative results possible, since some fungal species don't grow



## Native microscopy

- Diagnosis <1h
- **No species identification possible**
- Subjective analysis
- False-positive results possible due to contamination/artifacts
- False-negative results possible, not each sample contains fungi particles



## Histology

- Higher sensitivity than culture/native preparation
- Diagnosis within some days
- **No species identification possible**

# NEW: EUROArray Dermatomycosis



## Test principle:

- ▶ **Multiplex-PCR** amplification of target sequences plus subsequent **microarray hybridization** for detection of PCR products

## Detection range:

- ▶ **23 dermatophytes + 3 yeast + 3 molds**
- ▶ **Universal dermatophyte detection covering in total 50 species**
- ▶ **Integrated control reactions**

Dermatophyte species		
<b>Anthropophilic</b>	M. audouinii	T. verrucosum
T. tonsurans	<b>Zoophilic</b>	T. eriotrephon
T. interdigitale	T. equinum	M. canis
T. schoenleinii	T. mentagrophytes* (T. interdigitale)	N. persicolor* (M. persicolor)
T. concentricum	T. simii	<b>Geophilic</b>
T. rubrum	T. quinckeanum* (T. mentagrophytes)	N. fulva* (M. fulvum)
T. violaceum	T. erinacei	N. gypsea* (M. gypseum)
E. floccosum	T. bulbosum	N. incurvata* (M. incurvatum)
M. ferrugineum	T. benhamiae* (A. benhamiae)	
* New nomenclature (Hoog et al, Mycopathologia: 2017 Feb; 182(1-2):5-31)		
Yeast/Moulds		
C. parapsilosis	C. guilliermondii	F. oxysporum
C. albicans	F. solani	Sc. brevicaulis

# NEW: EUROArray Dermatomycosis



## Advantages:

### Quick results:

- < 24 h for results
- Early pathogen-specific treatment possible due to species identification
- Quick identification of human and animal carriers (avoiding epidemic spread)

### Higher sensitivity:

- Species identification also possible after therapy start (no vital cells necessary)
- Less false-negative results at multiple infections
- Less false-negative results for nail material
- Identification of multiple infections possible

### Standardized and easy workflow and evaluation:

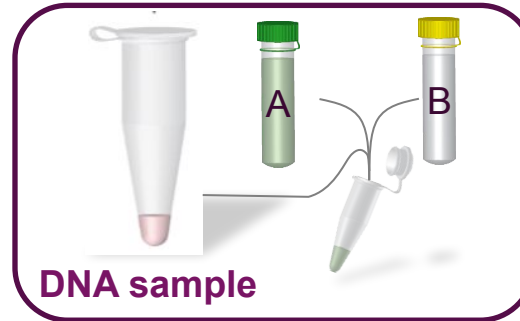
- Fully automated data evaluation and archiving of the results
- No highly experienced staff necessary



Sensitivity: > 98 %  
Time: 3 - 4 h



# EUROArray Dermatomycosis - Workflow

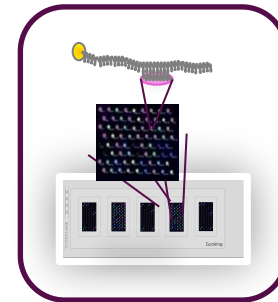


Ready to use  
PCR Master Mix  
solutions A & B

DNA isolation  
& PCR setup



Hybridization

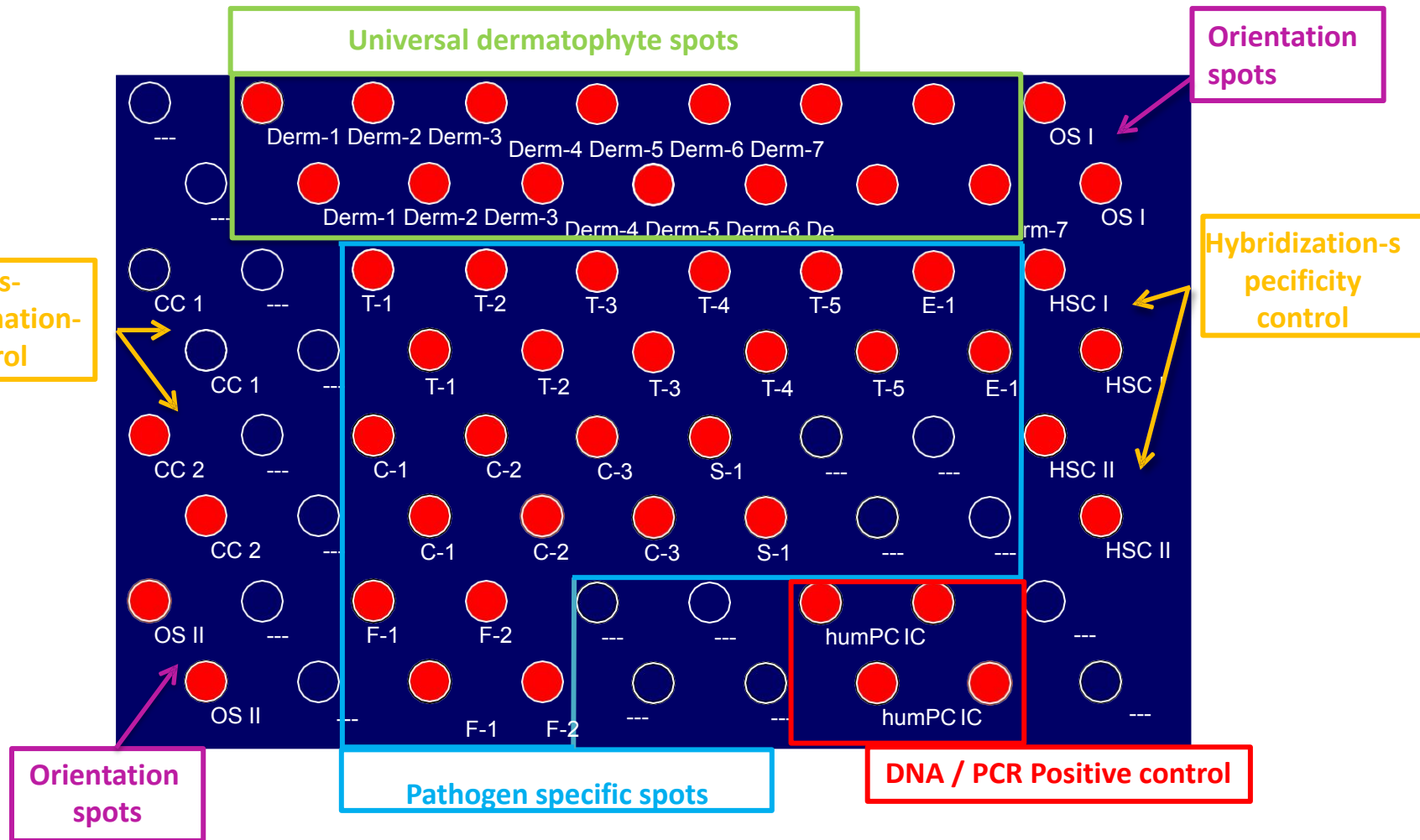


Result  
reporting



# EUROArray Dermatophytosis

## BIOCHIP 1



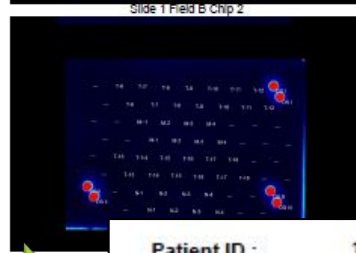
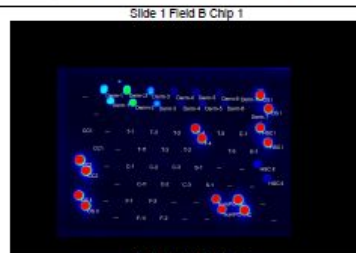
# EUROArray Dermatomycosis – Report



**Patient ID :** 1  
**Result from :** 31.08.2017  
**Print date :** 14.03.2018 07:42:48  
**Patient name :** 1

**Test :** Dermatomycosis  
**Protocol :** Demo EUROArray Dermatomycosis  
**Scan date :** 29.08.2017 14:40:50  
**Page :** 1

EUROIMMUN Medizinische Labordiagnostika AG	
Automatic evaluation with the EUROArrayScan software	
Partial result	Result
Cross contamination control	valid
Internal Control	valid
DNA positive control	DETECTED
Hybridisation specificity control	valid
Dermatophyt (universell)	DETECTED
Trichophyton equinum	not detected
Trichophyton tonsurans	not detected
T. interdigitale/mentagrophytes	not detected
Trichophyton interdigitale	not detected
Trichophyton mentagrophytes	not detected
T. quinckeanum/schoenleinii/simii	not detected
Trichophyton quinckeanum	not detected
Trichophyton schoenleinii	not detected
Trichophyton simii	not detected
Trichophyton benhamiae(white/afr.)	not detected
Trichophyton benhamiae(yellow)	not detected
Trichophyton concentricum	not detected
T. bulbosum/T. benhamiae(afr.)	not detected
Trichophyton erinacei	not detected
T. verrucosum/eriophoron	not detected
Trichophyton rubrum	DETECTED
Trichophyton violaceum	not detected
Epidermophyton floccosum	not detected
Nannizzia fulva	not detected
Nannizzia gypsea	not detected
Nannizzia incurvata	not detected
Nannizzia persicolor	not detected
M. canis/audouinii	not detected
Microsporium canis	not detected
Microsporium ferrugineum	not detected
Microsporium audouinii	not detected
Candida parapsilosis	not detected
Candida guilliermondii	not detected
Candida albicans	not detected
Fusarium solani	not detected
Fusarium oxysporum	not detected
Scopulariopsis brevicaulis	not detected



The EUROArray system provides an automated evaluation report

Reports may be printed with or without EUROArray images

**Patient ID :** 1  
**Protocol :** Demo EUROArray Dermatomycosis  
**Page :** 2

Test result	Result
Dermatophyte	Trichophyton rubrum
Yeast/Mold	not detected

**Signature :** \_\_\_\_\_



## Advantages:



### **Fast**

Much faster identification of fungal species than in culture:  
Less than 20 h from sample to result instead of 2-5 weeks



### **Simple**

In contrast to classical methods no expert needed:  
Easy to perform procedure and automated evaluation



### **Reliable**

Higher sensitivity (>98 %) than with culture:  
Reliable detection after therapy start & of multiple infections



### **Specific**

Precise identification of closely related species:  
No reliable differentiation with culture or other MDx-tests



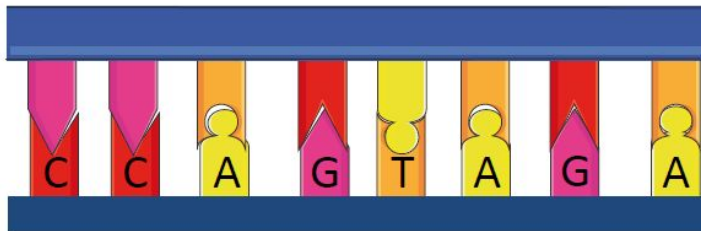
### **Extensive**

Worldwide broadest PCR-based test for dermatophytes:

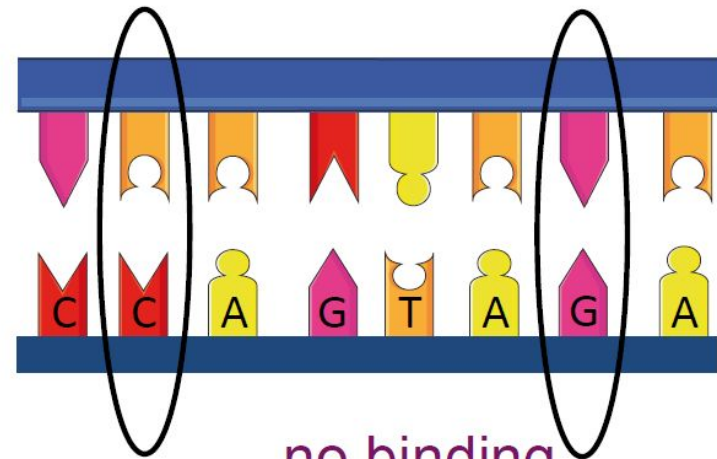
# Detection of PCR products by hybridization



- EUROArray spots: short single stranded DNA probes
- Bases pair highly specific by the formation of hydrogen bonds (AT&GC)
- In case of a perfect matching of probe and sample DNA, a strong binding is achieved
- Already one mismatch will either reduce the pairing strength of two DNA molecules or prevent it completely

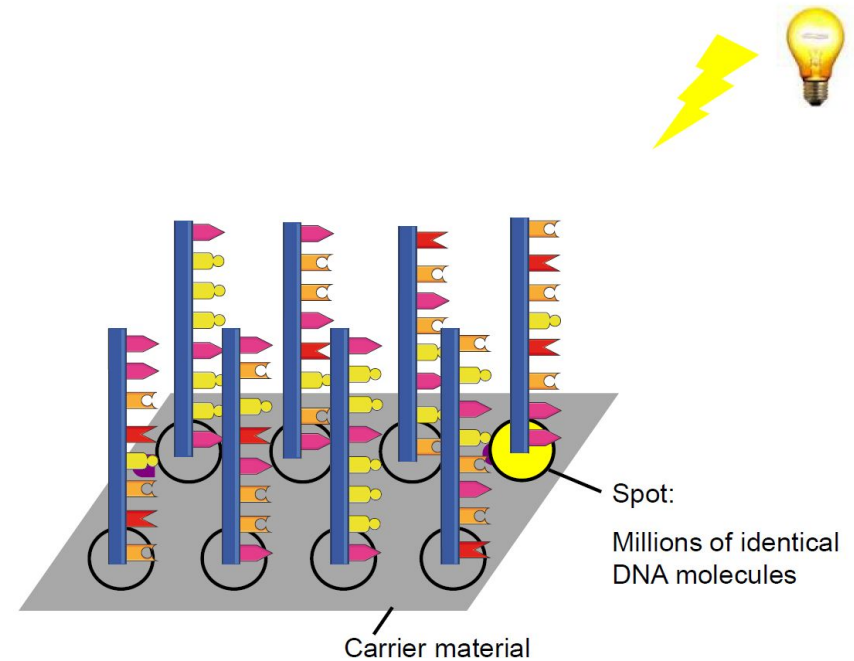
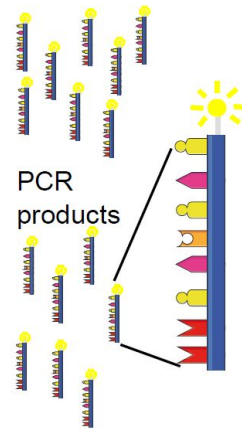
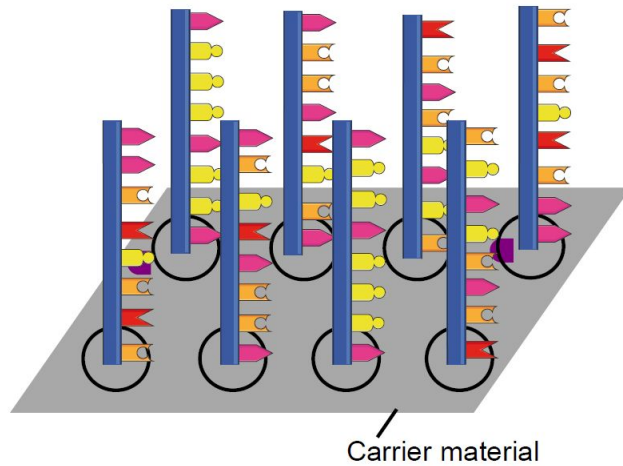


stable binding



no binding

# Detection of PCR products on an array





# EUROArray dermatomycosis results from software



Slide	Field	Chip	Patient ID	Parameter	Result type	Result
1	A	1	0	DNA positive control	Partial result	DETECTED
1	A	1	0	Hybridisation specificity control	Partial result	valid
1	A	1	0	Dermatophyte (universal)	Partial result	<b>DETECTED</b>
1	A	1	0	Trichophyton equinum	Partial result	not detected
1	A	1	0	Trichophyton tonsurans	Partial result	not detected
1	A	1	0	T. interdigitale/mentagrophytes	Partial result	<b>DETECTED</b>
1	A	1	0	Trichophyton interdigitale	Partial result	<b>DETECTED</b>

<b>7</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Negative control</b>	<b>Test result</b>	<b>valid</b>
7	A	1	30	Cross contamination control	Partial result	valid
7	A	1	30	Internal Control	Partial result	valid
7	A	1	30	Hybridisation specificity control	Partial result	valid

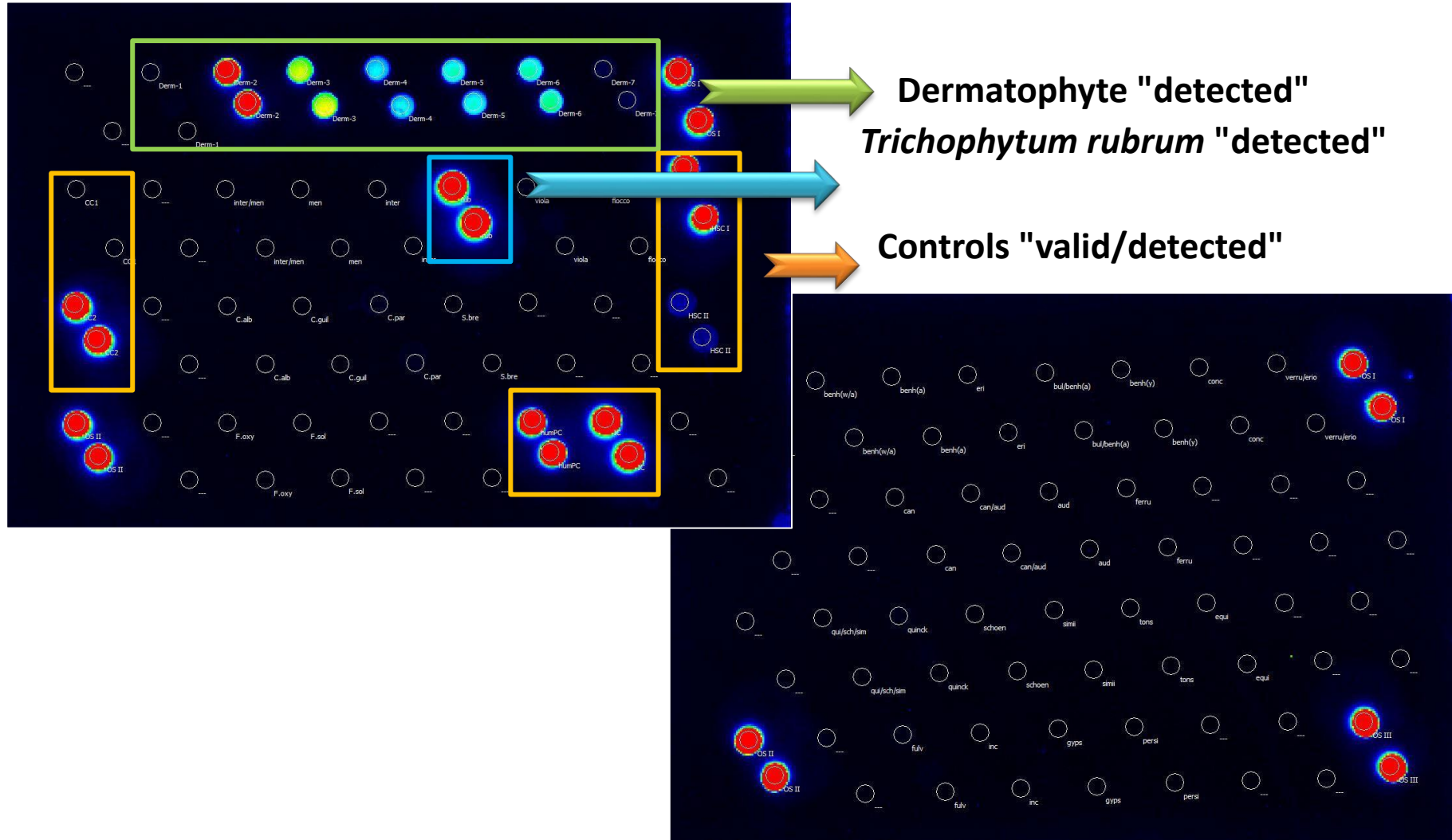
**\*\*Without a negative control the assay is automatically invalid\*\***

**Assay would need to be repeated if:**

- 1. End-user forgets to include negative control**
- 2. Negative control result is “invalid”**



# Positive Result for *Trichophyton rubrum*



# Thanks!

[curtisinportland@gmail.com](mailto:curtisinportland@gmail.com)

