

Synovasure® Comprehensive Infection Panel

Laboratory Testing for Joint Infection



IMPACT OF PERIPROSTHETIC JOINT INFECTION

Periprosthetic Joint Infection (PJI) is one of the most common complications following total joint arthroplasty. Over 50% of early (<2 years) total knee arthroplasty revisions are caused by infection.¹ Additionally, the management costs of a septic revision are nearly double that of an aseptic revision.² Therefore, a comprehensive diagnosis of PJI is crucial.



MANAGEMENT COSTS NEARLY FOR SEPTIC VS ASEPTIC REVISION²

SEPTIC REVISION ASEPTIC REVISION

Diagnosing PJI is Challenging

There is currently no single test to diagnose PJI, which can make diagnosing an infection difficult. However, there are a few industry-developed criteria used to support PJI diagnosis including:

- Musculoskeletal Infection Society (MSIS)
- International Consensus Meeting (ICM)
- European Bone & Joint Infection Society (EBJIS)

2018 ICM PJI DIAGNOSIS CRITERIA3:

Major Criteria includes:	Decision	
Two positive periprosthetic cultures with phenotypically identical organisms	Intected	
A sinus tract communicating with the joint		

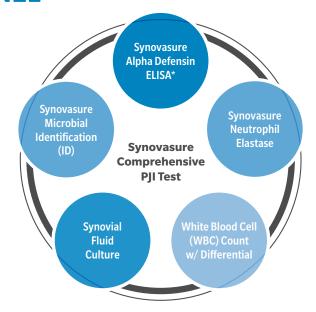
Test	Threshold		Coore	Decision
lest	Acute*	Chronic	Score	
Serum CRP (mg/L) OR	100	10	2	
D-Dimer (µg/L)	Unknown	860	۷	
Elevated Serum ESR (mm/hr)	No role	30	1	Combined preoperative
Elevated Synovial WBC (cells/μL) OR	10,000	3,000		and postoperative score: ≥ 6 = Infected
Leukocyte Esterase OR	++	++	3	
Positive Alpha Defensin (signal/cutoff)	1.0	1.0		4-5 = Inconclusive** < 3 = Not Infected
Elevated Synovial PMN (%)	90	70	2	- ≤ 3 = Not Infected -
Single Positive Culture			2	
Positive Histology			3	
Positive Intraoperative Purulence***			3	

Proceed with caution in: Adverse local tissue reaction, crystal deposition disease and slow growing organisms. *Further studies needed to validate a specific threshold. **Consider further molecular diagnostics such as next-generation sequencing. ***Has no role in patients with suspected adverse local tissue reaction

SYNOVASURE COMPREHENSIVE PJI TEST PANEL

A SINGLE SOURCE FOR JOINT INFECTION DIAGNOSIS

The Synovasure Comprehensive PJI Test Panel combines common standard of care (SoC) tests with proprietary tests only offered by Zimmer Biomet, through its subsidiary CD Laboratories.



*Includes alpha defensin and C-reactive protein (CRP)

Proprietary Testing Included

Synovasure Alpha Defensin ELISA, Synovasure Microbial Identification, Synovasure Neutrophil Elastase testing are included as part of the panel.

Integrity Assessments on All Specimens

Approximately 8% of specimens are affected by specimen integrity, impacting the accuracy of tests. ⁴ As part of the panel, every specimen is tested for Absorbance at 280nm (A280) and Red Blood Cell Count to ensure the specimen is not diluted by added fluid or blood.

Fulfills Industry-Developed Criteria

Panel includes tests that fulfill MSIS, ICM and EBIIS criterias.

Easy-to-Read Results Report in 24 Hours

Providers receive an easy-to-read report typically within 24-hours of receipt at CD Laboratories, except culture. Cultures are held for 7 days (14 for shoulder specimens).

ABOUT CD LABORATORIES

CD Laboratories, located in Baltimore, MD, is a CLIA-certified clinical laboratory specialized in synovial fluid testing for joint pain and inflammation, including infection. Since 2013, we have processed over 180,000 synovial fluid specimens from across the United States and leverage this expertise to provide accurate and timely results to aid physicians and patients in their treatment journey.

SYNOVASURE ALPHA DEFENSIN ELISA TEST

Alpha defensin is an antimicrobial peptide released by neutrophils in response to pathogens and has been well published as a biomarker to aid in PJI diagnosis. 5-14 The Synovasure Alpha Defensin ELISA Test is a laboratorybased test that detects elevated levels of the alpha defensin biomarker in synovial fluid. The results for alpha defensin levels are combined with synovial fluid CRP and lactate for PJI and Native Septic Arthritis (NSA), respectively. The Synovasure Alpha Defensin ELISA Test can be ordered individually or as part of the Synovasure Comprehensive PJI Test Panel

First and Only Test Specifically Designed and Validated to Aid in the Diagnosis of PJI

Highly Sensitive and Specific Based on 2013 MSIS Criteria for PJI⁵⁻¹¹

- 95% Sensitivity
- 97% Specificity

Performance Unaffected by:

- Prior antibiotic administration ^{6,12}
- Comorbidities related to inflammation 6,13
- Type and/or virulence of organism 6,14

Study	N	Sensitivity	Specificity
Rothman Institute ⁶	149	97% (36/37)	96% (107/112)
Mayo Clinic ⁷	61	100% (19/19)	95% (40/42)
Cleveland Clinic ⁸	78	100% (24/24)	98% (53/54)
Endo Klinik ⁹	156	97% (28/29)	97% (123/127)
Cleveland Florida ¹⁰	70	97% (34/35)	97% (34/35)
Charite – Universitatsmedizin Berlin ⁵	71	85% (11/13)*	98% (57/58)
Multi-center Study 11**	369	93% (113/122)	98% (241/247)
Combined	954	95% (265/279)	97% (655/675)

^{*}Includes patients with a draining sinus

If results are needed in less than 24 hours, the Synovasure Alpha Defensin Lateral Flow Test offers comparable performance with results in 10 minutes.11

^{**}Mayo Clinic, Cleveland Clinic – Florida, Sinai Hospital of Baltimore

SYNOVASURE MICROBIAL IDENTIFICATION (MID)

The Synovasure Microbial ID Test is a test that utilizes a novel bead-based for early detection (typically within 24 hours) of microbial antigen in synovial fluid by binding genera-specific antibodies to a corresponding antigen. The Synovasure ID Identification Test can be ordered individually or as part of the Synovasure Comprehensive PJI Test Panel.

Validated Test Panel for Common Species

Designed to identify the organisms in synovial fluid responsible for more than 70% of PJIs^{15,16} including:

- Staphylococcus species
- Enterococcus species
- Candida species
- Cutibacterium acnes (formerly P. acnes)

Performance Backed by Data

Highly sensitive and specific compared to synovial fluid culture techniques

Organism genus	Sensitivity ¹⁵	Specificity ¹⁵
Staphylococcus species	94%	99%
Enterococcus species	97%	99%
Candida species	90%	99%

Note: Due to difficult nature of culturing C. acnes, sensitivity and specificity data is unavailable

Performance in Culture-negative Specimens

Identifies more than 54% of culture-negative PJI specimens¹⁷

SYNOVASURE NEUTROPHIL ELASTASE

The Synovasure Neutrophil Elastase ELISA Test measures the elastase enzyme released by neutrophils in synovial fluid.

Designed Specifically for Synovial Fluid

- Proxy for neutrophil count in synovial fluid
- Not prone to high invalid rate due to blood contamination compared to LE test strip¹⁸

Performance Backed by Data¹⁹

- Compared to against LE test strip, demonstrated a 95.5% sensitivity and 88.5% specificity
- Compared against PMN count demonstrated a 100% sensitivity and 91.8% specificity

STANDARD OF CARE TESTING

In addition to the proprietary tests offered only through Zimmer Biomet, the Synovasure Comprehensive PJI Test Panel also includes standard of care (SoC) tests:

Synovial Fluid Culture

Aerobic and anaerobic culture is performed on synovial specimens to determine identity and susceptibility of organisms. Cultures are held for seven (7) days on all samples and 14 days for shoulder specimens.

White Blood Cell Count w/ Differential

An automated, high-performance cell count that provides overall number of white blood cells, as well as the percentage breakdown of white blood cell type in synovial fluid. There is evidence that an automated WBC count can be affected by the presence of a total joint arthroplasty, leading to higher rates of false-positive results¹⁸, therefore elevated white blood cells (>3000 cells/uL) are confirmed by a manual count as part of the PII comprehensive panel testing.

Crystal Analysis

Specimens are tested with polarized microscopy to detect monosodium urate (MSU) and calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate (CPPD) crystals to aid in identifying the presence of gout and pseudogout/CPPD disease.

SYNOVASURE COMPREHENSIVE NSA TEST PANEL

Similar to PJI, infection can affect native joints in the form of septic arthritis. In these cases, CD Laboratories and Zimmer Biomet offer a comprehensive test panel similar to PJI but fine-tuned for the nuances associated with a native joint by testing for lactate (vs CRP) as part of the Alpha Defensin ELISA and the inclusion of crystal analysis.

A STREAMLINED PROCESS

Submitting synovial specimens to CD Laboratories uses a simple, streamlined process following aspiration to result reporting.



ASPIRATE JOINT



TRANSFER FLUID TO PROVIDED TUBES



PACKAGE TUBES AND REOUISITION IN SHIPPER



OVERNIGHT SHIPMENT TO CD **LABORATORIES**



TESTS PERFORMED AND RESULTS SENT TO PROVIDER



TRUSTED PARTNER IN REVISION

From diagnostics to patient-specific re-implantation, we unite customizable services and solutions to address each unique episode of care. We are your trusted partner in delivering optimal clinical and economic outcomes in revision arthroplasties.

Learn more on our Revision Solutions on www.zimmerbiomet.com/revision

References

- Postler A., et al. Analysis of Total Knee Arthroplasty Revision Causes. BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders. 19:55, 2018.
- Kasch R., et al. Comparative Analysis of Direct Hospital Care Costs between Aseptic and Two-Stage Septic Knee Revision. PLoS One.12(1), 2017.
- Bauer T., et al. Hip and Knee Section, Diagnosis, Laboratory Tests: Proceedings of International Consensus on Orthopedic Infections. Journal of Arthroplasty. Feb;34(2S):S351-S359, 2019.
- Deirmengian C., et al. Synovial Fluid Aspirates Diluted with Saline or Blood Reduce the Sensitivity of Traditional and Contemporary Synovial Fluid Biomarkers. Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research. DOI 10.1097/CORR.00000000000 01188, 2020.
- Sigmund I., et al. Is the Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay More Accurate Than the Lateral Flow Alpha Defensin Test for Diagnosing Periprosthetic Joint Infection? Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research. 476:1645-1654, 2018.
- 6. Deirmengian C., et al. Combined Measurement of Synovial Fluid a-Defensin and C-Reactive Protein Levels: Highly Accurate for Diagnosing Periprosthetic Joint Infection. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery. 96(17):1439-45, 2014.
- Bingham J., et al. The alpha Defensin-1 Biomarker Assay can be Used to Evaluate the Potentially Infected Total Joint Arthroplasty. Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research. DOI 10.1007/s11999-014-3900-7.
- Frangiamore S., et al. a-Defensin Accuracy to Diagnose Periprosthetic Joint Infection – Best Available Test? Journal of Arthroplasty. 312:456-60, 2016.
- Bonanzinga T., et al. How Reliable Is the Alpha-defensin Immunoassay Test for Diagnosing Periprosthetic Joint Infection? A Prospective Study. Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research. DOI 10.1007/s11999-016-4906-0.

All content herein is protected by copyright, trademarks and other intellectual property rights, as applicable, owned by or licensed to Zimmer Biomet or its affiliates unless otherwise indicated, and must not be redistributed, duplicated or disclosed, in whole or in part, without the express written consent of Zimmer Biomet.

This material is intended for health care professionals. Distribution to any other recipient is prohibited.

For indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, potential adverse effects and patient counselling information, see the package insert or contact your local representative; visit www.zimmerbiomet.com for additional product information.

Zimmer Biomet does not practice medicine. Each physician should exercise his or her own independent judgment in the diagnosis and treatment of an individual patient, and this information does not purport to replace the comprehensive training physicians have received.

This test has been developed for use with synovial fluid only. The use of this test kit with any other specimen type may lead to inaccurate test results.

© 2021 Zimmer Biomet

- Kanwar S., et al. What is the optimal criteria to use for detecting periprosthetic joint infections before total joint arthroplasty? Journal of Arthroplasty. 33:S201e4, 2018.
- CDD-CLI-001: Clinical Validation of CD Diagnostics Synovasure PJI ELISA Test and Synovasure PJI Lateral Flow Test for Detection of Periprosthetic Joint Infection (PJI) in Synovial Fluid.
- Shahi A., et al. The Alpha-Defensin Test for Periprosthetic Joint Infection is Not Affected by Prior Antibiotic Administration. Clinical Orthopedics and Related Research. 474(7):1610-5, 2016.
- Miyamae Y., et al. Diagnostic Accuracy of the Alpha-Defensin Test for Periprosthetic Joint Infection in Patients with Inflammatory Diseases. Journal of Arthroplasty. 34(8):1767-1771, 2019
- Deirmengian C., et al. The C-reactive Protein May Not Detect Infections Cause by Less-Virulent Organisms. Journal of Arthroplasty. 31(9 Suppl):152-5, 2016.
- M40022B Synovasure Microbial Identification Instructions for Use (IFU), 2019.
- Data on File at CD Diagnostics: Prevalence of Microorganisms in Orthopedic Patients - CDL 2013-2018.
- Deirmengian C., et al. Diagnostic Performance of the Synovasure MID Test [abstract]. In: Proceedings of the MSIS Annual Meeting; 2019 Aug 2-3; New York, NY, USA.
- Deirmengian C., et al. The Leukocyte Esterase Test Strip is a Poor Rule-Out Test for Periprosthetic Joint Infection. Journal of Arthroplasty. 33(8):2571-2574, 2018.
- M40016B Synovasure Neutrophil Elastase ELISA Instructions for Use (IFU), 2017.
- 20. Deirmengian C., et al. False-Positive Automated Synovial Fluid White Blood Cell Counting is a Concern for Both Hip and Knee Arthroplasty Aspirations. *Journal of Arthroplasty*. 35(6S):S304-S307, 2020.

