Evaluation of enzyme linked immunosorbent assay for screening urinary tract infection in elderly people

J R Michie, B Thakker, A Bowman, A C McCartney

Abstract

Aims: To evaluate the Uristat test, an indirect enzyme linked immunosorbent assay for the qualitative detection of antibodies in urine, as a screening, and in the diagnosis of urinary tract infection in the elderly.

Methods: Semiquantitative culture was compared with conventional microscopy, dipstick analysis and the ELISA. In the ELISA, 371 urine samples were examined for antibodies to an antigen mixture of six common urinary pathogens.

Results: The sensitivity was 91% and the specificity 25% for the ELISA. The negative predictive value was 81% and the positive predictive value was 43%.

Conclusions: In its present form the Uristat test has no clear advantages over conventional bacteriological techniques for screening urine samples for infection in an elderly population.

A considerable number of the specimens examined in a routine diagnostic microbiology laboratory are urine (in our laboratory 31%). The diagnosis of urinary tract infection is usually based on the semiquantitative culture of urine samples.1,2 After overnight incubation on solid culture medium a growth in pure culture of a bacterium at a concentration of

\[ \text{organisms/ml} \]

is the accepted criterion for urinary tract infection.3 In most laboratories, however, only a small proportion of the urine samples tested are infected4; consequently many screening methods have been developed in an attempt to eliminate rapidly the negative specimen.5

The Uristat test (Shield Diagnostic Ltd, Dundee, Scotland) is a recently introduced indirect enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for the qualitative detection of antibodies in urine. The antigens used in the assay represent six common urinary pathogens: Escherichia coli, Proteus mirabilis, Klebsiella aerogenes, Staphylococcus saprophyticus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Citrobacter freundii. We evaluated this test as a screening aid in the diagnosis of urinary tract infection in elderly patients.

Methods

Mid-stream or catheter specimens of urine were collected from 371 patients, all over the age of 65. There were 123 men and 248 women with an age range of 65–99 years (mean 78 years). Samples were obtained from routine admissions and therefore at random from asymptomatic and symptomatic patients. The urine specimens were collected in Boricon containers (Medical Wire and Equipment, Corsham, Wiltshire, England). Microscopy, culture, dipstick testing and tests for antimicrobial activity were performed on all specimens on the day of collection. Thereafter, samples were stored at 4°C for up to five days before being analysed using the Uristat ELISA test.

Microscopy was performed by examination of a wet film of the uncentrifuged specimen at a magnification of x400. The presence of epithelial cells, white cells, red blood cells and bacteria per high power field was noted and recorded semiquantitatively on a scale + to

\[ ++ + + ; + + = \text{less than 5 white blood cells per} \]

high power field, \[ + + + = 5-10, \text{and} + + + + = \text{more than 10.} \]

The urine samples were cultured semiquantitatively on 10% (v/v) horse blood agar and cysteine lactose electrolyte deficient (CLED) agar and a pure growth of > 107 organisms per ml taken as an indicator of significant bacteriuria.

Each sample was tested with a multiple reagent strip (Ames Division, Miles Laboratories, Stoke Poges) for haemoglobin, nitrite, and leucocyte esterase. The results were read visually and the presence of one or more positive tests was regarded as a potential indicator of infection.

One hundred microlitres of urine was dispensed by Finn pipette on to an isosensitest (Oxoid) plate seeded with a strain of E coli (NCTC 10418) sensitive to all the usual urinary antimicrobial agents. Zones of growth inhibition were observed after 24 hours' incubation.

The Uristat indirect enzyme immunoassay (Shield Diagnostics) is designed to detect urinary antibodies specific for antigens representing the most common bacterial pathogens that cause urinary tract infection. The wells of the commercially prepared Uristat microtitre plates are coated with a mixture of antigens prepared from strains of Escherichia coli, Proteus mirabilis, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Staphylococcus saprophyticus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Citrobacter freundii. One hundred microlitres of each undiluted urine sample was pipetted in duplicate into two individual wells and incubated at room tem-
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The wells were washed three times with 200 µl bovine serum albumin (1% w/v) sodium azide. In the second incubation stage of 15 minutes 100 µl of a conjugate of alkaline phosphatase–labelled monoclonal antibodies to human IgG, IgA, and IgM was added to each well. After three further washes with bovine serum albumin bound antibodies were traced by incubation with 100 µl of a stop solution consisting of phenolphthalein monophosphate containing Mg²⁺ as an enzyme cofactor. The addition of 100 µl of a solution of sodium hydroxide and EDTA as a chelating agent in carbonate buffer (pH > 10) terminated the reaction and provided the appropriate pH for the colour development. The manufacturer supplied both high and low controls which were included in each plate assay.

The optical density of each well was measured at 550 nm in a standard ELISA plate reader. The high control was a strong positive. Urine samples with an optical density greater than or equal to the low control were considered positive for specific antibodies to the antigen mixture coated on the wells of the plate.

The results were analysed in the statistical computing package MINITAB. The Uristat readings were expressed as a ratio of the observed value to the low control. The distribution of these values exhibited a very high degree of skewness and a log transformation was therefore applied to the ratios. Analysis of covariance was used to assess the effect of age on the Uristat results.

Results

The gold standard of semiquantitative culture was compared with each of the three screening methods individually, urine microscopy, dipstick analysis, and the Uristat test. Results were expressed in terms of sensitivity, specificity, and positive and negative predictive values. These were calculated as follows:

\[
\text{Sensitivity} (\%) = \frac{\text{True positives}}{\text{True positives} + \text{false negatives}} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{Specificity} (\%) = \frac{\text{True negatives}}{\text{True negatives} + \text{false positives}} \times 100
\]

The results are detailed in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Sensitivity (%)</th>
<th>Specificity (%)</th>
<th>Positive predictive value (%)</th>
<th>Negative predictive value (%)</th>
<th>False positive (%)</th>
<th>False negative (%)</th>
<th>Variables detected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microscopy</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>One or more of: White cells, Red blood cells, Bacteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipstick</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>One or more of: Leucocyte esterase, Haemoglobin, Nitrite, Antibodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uristat Elisa test</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results of urine samples analysed. Results are plotted as log ratio of OD result of Uristat to OD result of cut off value. Urine samples with results on the left-hand side of zero were considered as non-infected by the Uristat criteria, whereas urines lying on the right hand side of zero were considered infected. Results of urine samples which were cultured negative are shown in histogram A and those which were culture positive are shown in histogram B.

Discussion

The results of various techniques for detecting antibody in urine samples have been disappointing, despite the fact that immunoglobulins of all classes can be detected in urinary tract infections. McKenzie and Young, however, developed a method based on a simple coliform antigen mixture which would bind urinary antibody of a wide range of specificities. They were able to detect antibody in 90% of urine samples from patients with symptoms of urinary tract infection. This antibody test is the basis of the Uristat assay.

Uristat was promoted as a useful urinary tract infection screening test by the manufacturers. In our study, where the test was used to screen urines from an elderly population, it had a low specificity of 25% which was reflected in the high false positive rate of 57%. In practice this means that a large number of urine samples would have to be cultured.

The Uristat test failed to detect antibody in 13 urine samples which were culture positive. In all but one urine sample the bacteria cultured were present in the antigenic mixture included in the wells of the Uristat microtitre plate. Although E. coli is in this mixture, the Uristat failed to detect antibody in ten urine samples from which E. coli was cultured. It is well known that E. coli is the commonest organism found in infected urine and it has 150 serotypes of which 1, 2, 4, 6, 18 and 75 are responsible for most urinary tract infections.

Rigid adherence to the Kass criteria of >10^4 organisms/ml or more as diagnostic of urinary tract infection has been questioned. The presence of pyuria as an indication of host response is often used to confirm infection. If pyuria alone was used to define urinary tract infection, however, the specificity of the Uristat test was 29% with a sensitivity of 88%. These values were not dissimilar to those in the table.

In the original study by McKenzie and Young patients were diagnosed as having a urinary tract infection on the basis of the presence of urinary antibody and symptoms. It is impractical to take symptoms of urinary tract infection into account in any screening test. Furthermore, it is particularly difficult to assess symptoms in a geriatric population where asymptomatic bacteriuria is common. Perhaps the Uristat test would be more reliable if symptoms could be scored with confidence.

The ideal screening test for urinary tract infection should be rapid, inexpensive, easy to perform and have relatively high values of sensitivity and specificity. We obtained results for urinalysis by dipstick and microscopy which were comparable with those of other studies. The Uristat assay requires an expensive ELISA reader but that apart, due to the cost of Uristat kits, each test is priced at £1.30. The dipstick has no capital costs and although microscopy requires a suitable microscope this is available in all microbiology laboratories. In our study microscopy had the most favourable values in all the categories selected to express performance of screening tests for urines.

Recently MacGowan et al reported an ELISA technique to measure urinary lipopolysaccharide antibodies. They concluded that further development was required before the ELISA could be used for routine screening of urinary tract infection. This is supported by our findings.

In conclusion, we have not found any evidence to suggest that the Uristat test, in its present form, has any clear advantages over conventional bacteriological techniques for screening urine samples in an elderly population.

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