Next-Generation Sequencing Platforms in Clinical Practice: A Survey of Infectious Disease Providers



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Introduction

- Next-generation sequencing (NGS) is a novel diagnostic tool in infectious diseases practice
- Strengths: High sensitivity; unbiased testing; ability to detect fastidious organisms
- Limitations: High cost; lack of standardized methods; results of unclear significance
- No guidelines or consensus to date regarding appropriate clinical use of this tool

Objective

 To assess perceived utility of NGS among infectious diseases providers in one regional cohort

Methods

- Participants: 26 infectious diseases attendings and fellows in Southern California
- Survey: Four clinical scenarios followed by decisionmaking queries:
- 1. Immunocompetent patient without localizing signs
- 2. Immunocompromised patient with localizing signs
- 3. Immunocompetent patient < with joint infection
- 4. Immunocompromised patient with lung lesion

Questions about likelihood of sending NGS

Questions about interpretation of

NGS results

Conclusions

- Providers with >5 years experience are more likely to send NGS, citing:
 - Avoidance of painful or risky procedures
 - Possibility of diagnosis not otherwise considered
- Providers are more likely to send NGS for immunocompromised patients, citing:
 - Results more helpful
 - Testing more cost-effective
- Providers given NGS data often seek further (including invasive) diagnostic testing
- Further study is needed to guide evidence-based NGS use

Results

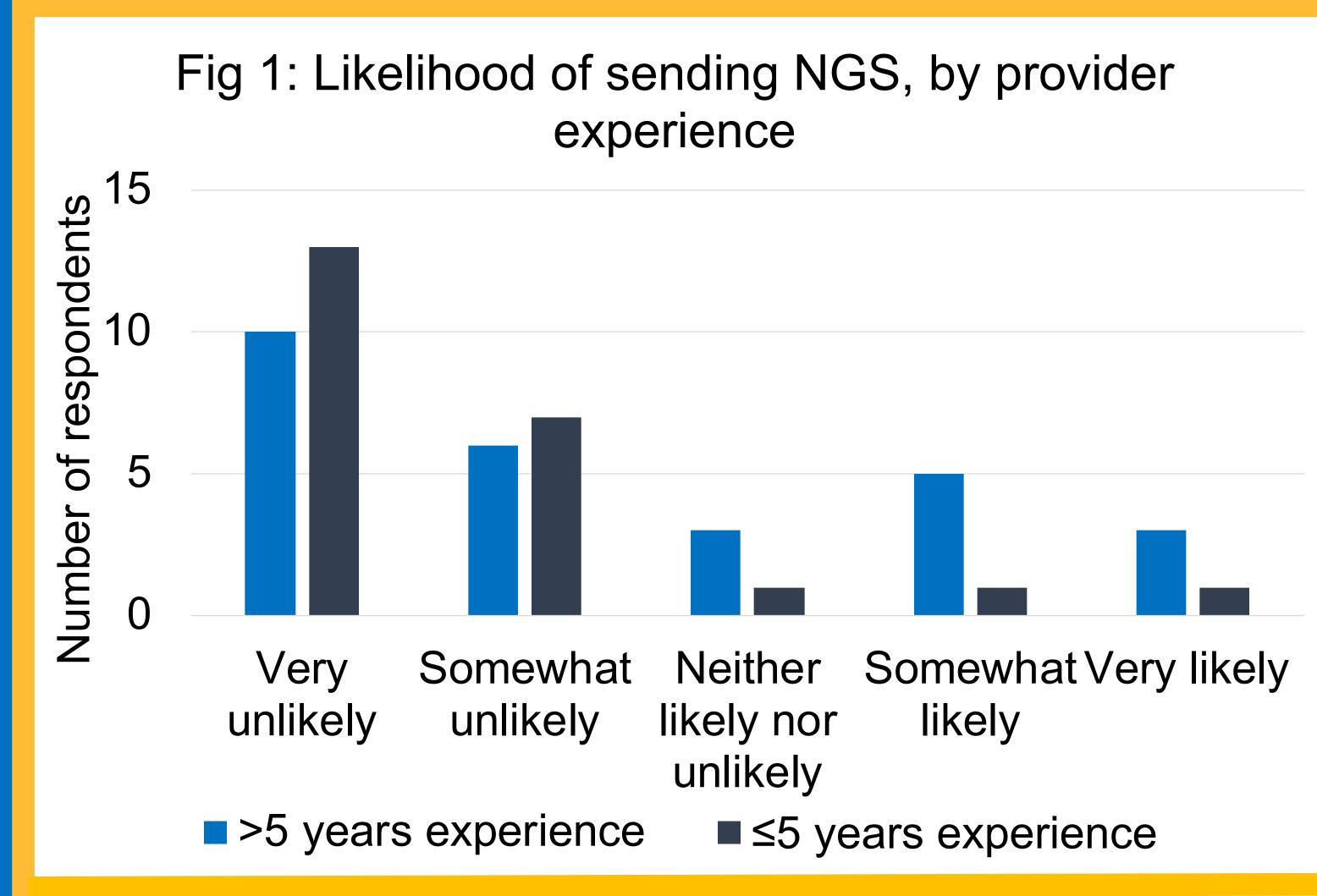


Fig 2. Likelihood of sending NGS, by clinical scenario dents 0 Somewhat Neither SomewhatVery likely likely nor unlikely unlikely likely unlikely Immunocompromised patient Immunocompetent patient

