

**P1580 Detection by real-time PCR of *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* and *Chlamydophila pneumoniae* during four years (2014-2017) at the teaching hospital of Toulouse, France**

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**Background:**

*Mycoplasma pneumoniae* (MP) and *Chlamydophila pneumoniae* (CP) are commonly responsible of mild infections of the respiratory system known as Atypical pneumonia or walking pneumonia.

However in some cases, they can be associated with extrapulmonary complications such as rash and mucositis (erythema multiforme).

The aim of this study is to evaluate the presence of these bacteria at the teaching hospital of Toulouse (South of France).

**Materials/methods:**

During four years between 2014 and 2017, 1474 patients (1426 children and 48 adults) were screened for MP and CP. Specimens were mostly nasopharyngeal (NPS) or oropharyngeal (OPS) swab (n=1083), non identified (n=254), sputum (32), bronchial lavage (BAL) fluid (39), nasopharyngeal or tracheal aspirate (n=8), cerebrospinal fluid (n=36), pleural fluid (n=13).

Specimens were extracted using High Pure PCR Template Preparation Kit (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.) and detection was performed on LC480 (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.) with the Dia-MCpn-050 kit (Diagenode®).

**Results:**

	<b>Total</b> <b>(2014-2016)</b>	<b>2014</b> <b>(n = 299)</b>	<b>2015</b> <b>(n = 314)</b>	<b>2016</b> <b>(n = 439)</b>	<b>2017</b> <b>(n = 422)</b>
MP positive	68 (4.61%)	14 (4.7%)	18 (5.7%)	24 (5.46%)	12 (2.84%)
CP positive	2 (0.14%)	0	0	2 (0.46%)	0

All adults were negative. There does not seem to be any seasonal variation but rather community outbreaks. For example, in our study, 2017 was a poor year.

**Conclusions:**

*M.pneumoniae* is more present than *C.pneumoniae* but prevalences are low. NPS and OPS or sputums are the specimens to prefer comparare to BAL.

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