Microscopic Analysis and Quality Assessment of Induced Sputum From Children With Pneumonia in the PERCH Study


1Department of Pathology, University of Otago, and 2Microbiology Unit, Canterbury Health Laboratories, Christchurch, New Zealand; 3Kenya Medical Research Institute—Wellcome Trust Research Programme, Kilifi, 4Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom; 5Microbiology Laboratory, Mlimani Hospital, Counties Manukau District Health Board, Auckland, New Zealand; 6Department of International Health, International Vaccine Access Center, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, and 7Emmes Corporation, Rockville, Maryland; 8Global Disease Detection Center, Thailand Ministry of Public Health—US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Collaboration, North Bangkok; 9Division of Global Health Protection, Center for Global Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia; 10Department of International Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland; 11International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddrb), Dhaka and Matlab; 12Division of Viral Diseases, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia; 13Division of Infectious Disease and Tropical Pediatrics, Department of Pediatrics, Center for Vaccine Development, Institute of Global Health, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, 14Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, Washington; 15Medical Research Council, Respiratory and Meningeal Pathogens Research Unit and 16Department of Science and Technology/National Research Foundation, Vaccine Preventable Diseases Unit, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa; 17Center for Global Health and Development, Boston University School of Public Health, Massachusetts; 18Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland; 19Medical Research Council Unit, Basie, The Gambia; 20Department of International Health, Center for Immunization Research, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland; 21Department of Biomedical Sciences, School of Health Sciences, University of Zambia, and 22Zambia Center for Applied Health Research and Development, Lusaka; 23Department of Paediatrics and Child Health, Chris Hani Baragwanath Academic Hospital and University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa; 24Department of Pathology and Microbiology, University Teaching Hospital, Lusaka, Zambia; 25Department of Medicine, for Vaccine Development, Institute of Global Health, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland; 26Milken Institute School of Public Health, Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, George Washington University, District of Columbia; 27Medical Microbiology Department, Lagos University Teaching Hospital, Nigeria; 28Centre for the Development des Vaccins (CVD-Mali), Bamako; 29Department of Biostatistics, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland; 30Department of Paediatrics, University of Auckland, and 31Centre for International Health, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

Background. It is standard practice for laboratories to assess the cellular quality of expectorated sputum specimens to check that they originated from the lower respiratory tract. The presence of low numbers of squamous epithelial cells (SECs) and high numbers of polymorphonuclear (PMN) cells are regarded as indicative of a lower respiratory tract specimen. However, these quality ratings have never been evaluated for induced sputum specimens from children with suspected pneumonia.

Methods. We evaluated induced sputum Gram stain smears and cultures from hospitalized children aged 1–59 months enrolled in a large study of community-acquired pneumonia. We hypothesized that a specimen representative of the lower respiratory tract will contain smaller quantities of oropharyngeal flora and be more likely to have a predominance of potential pathogens compared to a specimen containing mainly saliva. The prevalence of potential pathogens cultured from induced sputum specimens and quantity of oropharyngeal flora were compared for different quantities of SECs and PMNs.

Results. Of 3772 induced sputum specimens, 2608 (69%) had <10 SECs per low-power field (LPF) and 2350 (62%) had >25 PMNs per LPF, measures traditionally associated with specimens from the lower respiratory tract in adults. Using isolation of low numbers of oropharyngeal flora and higher prevalence of potential pathogens as markers of higher quality, <10 SECs per LPF (but not >25 PMNs per LPF) was the microscopic variable most associated with high quality of induced sputum.

Conclusions. Quantity of SECs may be a useful quality measure of induced sputum from young children with pneumonia.

Keywords. pneumonia; induced sputum; quality; children.
respiratory tract can be contaminated by upper respiratory secre- 
tions during the collection process, and some poorly collected 
specimens may be entirely composed of upper respiratory secre-
tions. Either situation can lead to the incorrect conclusion that 
an organism colonizing the upper airways is causing pneumo-
nia. Consequently, it has become standard practice for diagno-
tic laboratories to assess the quality of an expectorated sputum 
specimen using indicators that suggest it has been obtained from 
the lower respiratory tract. This involves assessing the number of 
squamous epithelial cells (SECs) and polymorphonuclear cells 
(PMNs) in a Gram-stained smear of the specimen [4, 5]. The 
presence of low numbers of SECs and high numbers of PMNs 
per low-power field (LPF) have been traditionally regarded as 
being indicative of a high-quality specimen [6]. Likewise, sput-
tum specimens with relatively low numbers of PMNs and high 
numbers of SECs are likely to represent oropharyngeal contami-
nation and are typically rejected for routine culture. These qual-
ity systems have been developed for expectorated sputum from 
adults, but have never been formally evaluated for induced spu-
tum samples from children with suspected pneumonia.

This is the first of 5 companion papers in this supplement on 
induced sputum analysis from the Pneumonia Etiology Research 
for Child Health (PERCH) study. This article is focused on the 
assessment of whether pediatric induced sputum specimens are 
representative of the lower respiratory tract and does not evaluate 
the utility of induced sputum for diagnostic testing. A specific objective was to identify a quality measure indicating a lower-respiratory tract source that could be applied to 
induced sputum specimens from children with pneumonia. 
Other articles in the supplement focus on the usefulness 
of induced sputum culture, the added value of testing induced 
sputum by polymerase chain reaction (PCR), safety of induced 
sputum collection, and utility of induced sputum for diagnosing 
tuberculosis [7–9].

METHODS

Participants
Participants were children aged 1–59 months who were hos-
pitalized with World Health Organization (WHO)–defined 
severe or very severe pneumonia as part of the PERCH study, a 
case-control study involving 9 sites in 7 countries from sub-Sa-
haran Africa and South Asia. Details of this study have been 
described elsewhere [10, 11]. As part of a comprehensive evalu-
ation, induced sputum was collected from cases, ideally before 
antibiotics were administered.

Specimen Collection
Induced sputum was obtained at enrollment by study staff fol-
lowing an established methodology [12, 13]. A β-2 agonist was 
given by a metered dose inhaler 5 minutes prior to nebuliza-
tion with sterile hypertonic saline (3%–5% sodium chloride) to 
minimize the risk of bronchospasm. Saline nebulization occurred 
for at least 10 minutes using a jet nebulizer with a facemask and 
mixed oxygen flow at a rate of 5–8 L/minute. Percussion of the 
chest wall was done in children <24 months of age during nebu-
lization, and in older children in the absence of cough. Each 
quadrant of the posterior aspect of the chest was tapped gently 
5–10 times to mobilize lower respiratory secretions and induce 
a cough in the child. A sterile mucus extracting catheter attached 
to a suction device was then inserted through the nose into the 
posterior nasopharynx and sputum was collected into a sterile 
trap. Suction was applied only once the catheter was in place and 
not applied during removal of the catheter to avoid aspirating 
the posterior nasal contents. The catheter was flushed with 5 mL ster-
ile normal saline at the end of the procedure, and the specimen 
was immediately sent to the laboratory for processing.

Laboratory Methods
Gram-stained smears were made from the most visually puru-
lent portion of each induced sputum specimen. The quality 
of sputum was assessed by determining the numbers of SECs 
and PMNs within the following categories: <10, 10–25, or >25 
cells per representative (×100) LPF. Microorganisms seen in the 
smear under high power (×1000) were described according to 
classic Gram stain morphotypes.

The most purulent portion of each specimen was inocu-
lated onto sheep or horse blood, chocolate, and MacConkey 
agar plates, streaked out using a standard 4-quadrant streaking 
method, and incubated at 35°C for 48 hours. Cultures were 
examined at 24 hours and 48 hours, and predominant organ-
isms were identified and quantified according to the furthest 
quadrant with visible colonies (first quadrant, scanty; se-
cond quadrant, 1+; third quadrant, 2+; fourth quadrant, 3+). 
Background mixed oropharyngeal flora (including viridans 
streptococci, commensal Neisseria, coagulase-negative staph-
ylococci, yeasts [except Cryptococcus], diphtheroids, and 
Capnocytophaga) were quantified as a group but not identi-
fied further.

Medical laboratory scientists processed the specimens at each 
site, and efforts were made to standardize these methods across 
all study sites through uniform standard operating procedures, 
on-site training, and internal and external quality checks [14] 
(including participation in the Royal College of Pathologists of 
Australasia’s Quality Assurance Programme).

Study Definitions
Sputum culture results were interpreted using the following 6 
increasingly more rigorous interpretive criteria for each organ-
ism identified:

1. Organism isolated in any quantity;
2. Organism isolated in any quantity and with compatible Gram 
   stain morphotype;
3. Organism isolated as the predominant organism;
4. Organism isolated as the predominant organism and with compatible Gram stain morphotype;
5. Organism isolated in quantities of 2+ or 3+;
6. Organism isolated in quantities of 2+ or 3+ and with compatible Gram stain morphotype.

Prior antimicrobial therapy was defined as (1) antibiotic activity in serum by bioassay, or (2) documented administration of antibiotics before induced sputum sample collection [15].

Chest radiographs from each child were read by a panel of radiologists and pediatricians trained in the standardized interpretation of pediatric chest radiographs [16]. Chest radiographs were classified as either consolidation, other infiltrate, both consolidation and other infiltrate, normal, or uninterpretable.

**Statistical Analysis**

As there are no suitable gold standards to assess sputum quality, we identified variables that were likely markers of sputum quality. We hypothesized that a specimen representative of the lower respiratory tract will contain smaller quantities of oropharyngeal flora and larger quantities of potential pathogens compared to a poor-quality specimen containing mainly saliva.

The prevalence of potential pathogens cultured from induced sputum specimens was compared across the 6 interpretive criteria and for different quantities of SECs and PMNs. The quantity of oropharyngeal flora was also compared for different quantities of SECs and PMNs.

To characterize potential correlates of poorer-quality specimens, we used logistic regression models of clinical characteristics (prior antimicrobial use, radiographic pneumonia, and human immunodeficiency virus infection), SEC quantity, and PMN quantity as predictors of higher oropharyngeal flora quantities. Associations between each clinical characteristic and oropharyngeal flora quantity were estimated by odds ratios (unadjusted and adjusted for all evaluated characteristics and PERCH site). Oropharyngeal flora quantity was evaluated as quantity greater or equal to 2+ or 3+ vs lower quantity or not present.

**Ethical Considerations**

The study protocol was approved by the institutional review board or ethics committee at each of the 7 institutions and at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health. Parents or guardians of participants provided written informed consent.

**RESULTS**

Induced sputum culture results were available for analysis from 3772 of 4232 (89.1%) children enrolled in PERCH; 2695 (71.4%) had severe pneumonia and 1077 (28.6%) very severe pneumonia: 518 from Bangladesh, 596 from The Gambia, 592 from Kenya, 544 from Mali, 824 from South Africa, 191 from Thailand, and 507 from Zambia. The median age of the children was 8 months (interquartile range, 3–16 months), and 1579 (41.9%) were female; 2833 (75.1%) had evidence of receipt of antimicrobials before collection of induced sputum.

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the induced sputum specimens by demographic and clinical variables. There was variability in the quality of specimens across study sites, with large numbers of SECs reported in a higher proportion of cases from South Africa. Detection of 4 major potential pathogens (Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae, Moraxella catarrhalis, Staphylococcus aureus) was greater in specimens from children without evidence of prior antibiotic use. Otherwise, there was little variation in sputum characteristics for most variables.

Over two-thirds of samples had <10 SECs per LPF and a similar proportion had >25 PMNs per LPF (Table 2), quantities traditionally associated with high-quality sputum samples among adult populations. A similar pattern was observed when the analysis was restricted to cases with chest radiographic changes (Supplementary Table 1A).

Table 3 shows the distribution of organisms cultured from sputum samples using the 6 different interpretive criteria. Haemophilus influenzae, S. pneumoniae, and M. catarrhalis were the predominant organisms isolated. The prevalence of all organisms declined with progressively more rigorous interpretive criteria, as expected.

Figure 1 shows the prevalence of the 5 major organism groupings with differing culture interpretive criteria and with varying quantities of SECs and PMNs. The prevalence of H. influenzae, S. pneumoniae, and M. catarrhalis decreased with increasing numbers of SECs. The same relationship was not observed for other gram-negative bacteria or S. aureus, for which there was a slight increase in prevalence with increasing numbers of SECs. The prevalence of all organisms remained relatively unchanged with varying numbers of PMNs. These patterns were similar when the analysis was restricted to cases with chest radiographic changes (Supplementary Figure 1A). The findings were also similar when the analysis was stratified by prior antibiotic use, although organism prevalence was lower in cases with prior antibiotic use (Supplementary Figure 1B and 1C).

Quantity of oropharyngeal flora was recorded in 3677 (97%) sputum samples, of which 661 (18%) reported 3+ and 652 (18%) reported no oropharyngeal flora (Table 1). The quantity of oropharyngeal flora increased with the presence of greater numbers of SECs, but there was no clear association with numbers of PMNs (Figure 2). The findings were similar when restricted to radiographic pneumonia cases and when stratified by prior antibiotic use (Supplementary Figure 2A–C).

Table 4 shows the analysis of variables associated with high quantities of oropharyngeal flora. Sputum specimens with fewer SECs were associated with a lower odds of culturing larger quantities of oropharyngeal flora. PMNs >25 per LPF was also associated with an increased odds of culturing larger quantities of oropharyngeal
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Prior antibiotics</th>
<th>CXR positive</th>
<th>Any Potential Pathogen by Sputum Interpretive Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;6 mo</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>≤2 patterns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;23 mo</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>The Gambia</td>
<td>466 (16.4)</td>
<td>321 (20.9)</td>
<td>120 (25.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>118 (21.9)</td>
<td>330 (19)</td>
<td>100 (25.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>418 (17.7)</td>
<td>301 (19.8)</td>
<td>220 (25.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>118 (21.9)</td>
<td>466 (16.4)</td>
<td>120 (25.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CXR, chest radiograph; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; LPF, low-power field; PMNs, polymorphonuclear cells; SECs, squamous epithelial cells.

a Quantity of oropharyngeal flora was recorded in 367 (97%) sputum samples; no oropharyngeal flora was reported in 62 (17%) sputum samples.

b Number of children with any potential pathogen defined as *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, or *Moraxella catarrhalis* by sputum interpretive criteria: 1, organism present in any amount; 2, present in any amount with compatible Gram stain morphology; 3, present as the predominant organism; 4, present as the predominant organism with compatible Gram stain morphology; 5, present in quantities ≥2+, 6, present in quantities ≥2+ with compatible Gram stain morphology. Sputum interpretive criteria are not mutually exclusive and children will appear in multiple columns.

c Chest radiograph positive defined as radiographic evidence of pneumonia (consolidation and/or infiltrates).
Table 2. Comparison of PMN and SEC Quantity in Induced Sputum Samples From Children Aged 1–59 Months With World Health Organization–Defined Severe or Very Severe Pneumonia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of SECs per LPF</th>
<th>No. of PMNs per LPF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>1553 (41.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–25</td>
<td>478 (12.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;25</td>
<td>319 (8.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>2350 (62.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are presented as No. (%). Percentages represent percentage of total specimens among cases in whom induced sputum was collected and had available culture results (N = 3772). Abbreviations: LPF, low-power field; PMNs, polymorphonuclear cells; SECs, squamous epithelial cells.

flora, but the effect size was smaller and (unlike with SECs) there was not an increasing trend across PMN categories.

DISCUSSION

The key finding from this study is that <10 SECs per LPF was the best measure of induced sputum quality in young children with pneumonia, using high quantity of oropharyngeal flora and low prevalence of potential pathogens as markers of poorer quality. It was also notable that a large proportion (69.1%) of induced sputum samples met this criterion for good quality. If this criterion is an accurate marker of good quality, this finding implies that a large proportion of induced sputum specimens in this study were actually obtained from the lower respiratory tract.

Criteria used by diagnostic laboratories to identify microscopically high-quality sputum specimens from adults were derived from expert opinion, supported by limited data using surrogate markers of quality such as the quantity of oropharyngeal flora [4, 5]. Sputum with <10 SECs and >25 PMNs per LPF have long been regarded as ideal [17], although the requirement for large numbers of PMNs has been questioned given that some pneumonias are not necessarily associated with production of purulent sputum [18]. Indeed, the sentinel study by Murray and Washington indicated that <10 SECs was the key quality measure, and that the presence of leukocytes did not influence the quality interpretation when substantial numbers of SECs were present [5]. Our findings support the application of <10 SECs as a quality measure for induced sputum specimens from children as well. The reason for the association between >25 PMNs and increased amounts of oropharyngeal flora is unclear, although the effect size was small.

Table 3. Prevalence of Bacteria by Sputum Culture Interpretive Criteria in Induced Sputum Samples From Children Aged 1–59 Months With World Health Organization–Defined Severe or Very Severe Pneumonia (N = 3772)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sputum Culture Interpretive Criteria</th>
<th>Spn</th>
<th>Saur</th>
<th>Oth Str</th>
<th>Hinf</th>
<th>Mcat</th>
<th>Entrb</th>
<th>Mgnr</th>
<th>Ognr</th>
<th>Paer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organism present in any amount</td>
<td>1095</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1429</td>
<td>1025</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present in any amount with</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1029</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compatible Gram stain morphotype</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1138</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present as the predominant</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organism with compatible Gram stain morphotype</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present in quantities ≥2+</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present in quantities ≥2+ with</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compatible Gram stain morphotype</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: Entrb, Enterobacteriaceae; Hinf, Haemophilus influenzae; Mcat, Moraxella catarrhalis; Mgnr, mixed gram-negative rods; Ognr, other nonfermentative gram-negative rods; Oth Str, other streptococci and enterococci; Paer, Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Saur, Staphylococcus aureus; Spn, Streptococcus pneumoniae.

* Sputum culture interpretive criteria are not mutually exclusive; children may appear in multiple criteria.
* All percentages are based on total number of induced sputum specimens (N = 3772).
* Other streptococci and enterococci includes streptococci (other than S. pneumoniae) and enterococci species.

Induced Sputum Quality Assessment • CID 2017:64 (Suppl 3) • S275
Figure 1. A–E, Prevalence of organisms by induced sputum culture interpretive criteria and induced sputum quality variables in children aged 1–59 months with World Health Organization–defined severe or very severe pneumonia. Sputum interpretive criteria: 1, organism present in any amount; 2, present in any amount with compatible Gram stain morphotype; 3, present as the predominant organism; 4, present as the predominant organism with compatible Gram stain morphotype; 5, present in quantities ≥2+; 6, present in quantities ≥2+ with compatible Gram stain morphotype. Sputum interpretive criteria are not mutually exclusive and children will appear in multiple columns. Other nonfermentative gram-negative rods include Acinetobacter species and Pseudomonas species. Abbreviations: PMNs, polymorphonuclear cells; SECs, squamous epithelial cells.
A large amount of cellular material was obtained from most induced sputum samples in this study. More than two-thirds of specimens had <10 SECs per LPF and a similar proportion had >25 PMNs per LPF (40% had both <10 SECs and >25 PMNs per LPF). These findings are similar to those from other childhood pneumonia studies that collected induced sputa [19, 20], and are similar to that reported for expectorated sputum from adults with pneumonia [21, 22]. Our initial concern that the use of the saline flush in the induced sputum collection process may dilute the specimen is likely unwarranted, and probably mitigated by the use of the most purulent portion of the specimen for making the Gram stain smear.

The study has several limitations. Most importantly, we lacked a gold standard for good-quality sputum obtained from the lower respiratory tract and, instead, relied on surrogate markers such as quantity of background oropharyngeal flora. While specimens from the oropharynx are more likely to contain large amounts of oropharyngeal flora, true lower respiratory specimens will also contain normal commensals from the upper airways through contamination in the collection process. The exact relationship between quantities of oropharyngeal flora in upper and lower airways is unknown. Second, as expected, we found evidence that antibiotic use before specimen collection affects culture findings. We accounted for the influence of antibiotics in the analyses, although our imperfect definition of prior antibiotic use may have failed to identify cases who had received antibiotics [15]. Third, despite efforts to standardize methods across sites through training, uniform standard operating procedures, and internal and external quality checks, there may still be variations in the reporting of sputum cultures and Gram stain

### Table 4: Associations of Clinical and Induced Sputum Characteristics With 2+/3+ Oropharyngeal Flora in Children Aged 1–59 Months With World Health Organization–Defined Severe or Very Severe Pneumonia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Induced Sputum Characteristic</th>
<th>Unadjusted OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Adjusted OR (AOR) (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SECs per LPF</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;25 (reference)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–25</td>
<td>0.57 (0.40–0.65)</td>
<td>0.62 (0.46–0.84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>0.23 (0.19–0.29)</td>
<td>0.31 (0.23–0.41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PMNs per LPF</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10 (reference)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–25</td>
<td>1.05 (0.84–1.31)</td>
<td>1.04 (0.78–1.38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;25</td>
<td>1.60 (1.34–1.91)</td>
<td>1.52 (1.21–1.92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prior antibiotic use</strong></td>
<td>0.58 (0.50–0.68)</td>
<td>0.72 (0.57–0.93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CXR positive</strong></td>
<td>0.94 (0.79–1.13)</td>
<td>0.97 (0.82–1.15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIV positive</strong></td>
<td>1.19 (0.89–1.58)</td>
<td>1.51 (1.02–2.23)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: AOR, adjusted odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; CXR, chest radiograph; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; LPF, low-power field; OR, odds ratio; OROF, oropharyngeal flora; PMNs, polymorphonuclear cells; SECs, squamous epithelial cells.

aAdjusted for all other characteristics included in the model and Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health (PERCH) site.

bPrior antibiotic use defined as serum bioassay positive, antibiotics received at referral hospital, or administered before induced sputum specimen collection.

cCXR positive defined as any abnormal CXR result (consolidation and/or other infiltrate).
smears between scientists and between sites. There was variability in findings between sites (Table 1), and it is uncertain the degree to which this reflects true differences in the patient populations and whether there is a contribution from interobserver variability.

Despite these limitations, the results of this study indicate that good-quality sputum specimens can be collected from children with pneumonia through saline nebulization induction, and that analysis should be restricted to specimens with <10 SECs per LPF on Gram stain smear. Although our analysis relied on culture results, this restriction identifies characteristics of sputum specimens most likely to be derived from the lower airways and, therefore, the same criterion could also apply to other testing methods such as PCR. Subsequent analyses will further explore the utility of induced sputum in diagnosing pneumonia etiology [9, 23].

Supplementary Data
Supplementary materials are available at Clinical Infectious Diseases online. Consisting of data provided by the author to benefit the reader, the posted materials are not copyedited and are the sole responsibility of the author, so questions or comments should be addressed to the corresponding author.

Notes


Acknowledgements. We are grateful to the members of the original study teams for running the studies and collecting data. We would also like to acknowledge members of the following group who contributed to the study design, conduct, and analysis phases of PERCH (see Supplementary Materials for full list of names): Pneumonia Methods Working Group, PERCH Expert Group, PERCH Contributors, and the PERCH Chest Radiograph Reading Panel. We offer sincere thanks to the patients and families who participated in this study.

PERCH Study Group. Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland: Katherine L. O’Brien (principal investigator [PI]), Orin S. Levine (Former PI, current affiliation Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, Washington), Maria Deloria Knoll (co-PI), Daniel R. Feikin (joint affiliation with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], Atlanta, Georgia), Andrea N. DeLuca, Amanda J. Driscoll, Nicholas Fancourt, Wei Fu, Laura L. Hammad, Melissa M. Higdon, E. Wangechi Kagucia, Ruth A. Karron, Mengying Li, Daniel E. Park, Christine Prosperi, Zhenke Wu, Scott L. Zeger; Emmes Corporation, Rockville, Maryland: Nora L. Watson; Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Oxford, United Kingdom: Jane Crawley; University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand: David R. Murdoch; icddr,b, Dhaka, Bangladesh: W. Abdullah Brooks (site PI), Hubert P. Endtz, Khalequ Zaman, Doli Goswami, Lokman Hossain, Misnur Jahan, Hasan Ashraf; Medical Research Council, Base, The Gambia: Stephen R. C. Howie (site PI), Bernard E. Ebruke, Martin Antonio, Jessica McLellan, Eunice Machuka, Arifin Shamsul, Syed M.A. Zaman, Grant Mackenzie; Kenya Medical Research Institute–Wellcome Trust Research Programme, Kilifi: J. Anthony G. Scott (site PI and PERCH co-PI), Juliet O. Awori, Susan C. Morpeth, Alice Kamau, Sidi Kazungu, Micah Silab Ominde; Division of Infectious Disease and Tropical Pediatrics, Department of Pediatrics, Center for Vaccine Development, Institute of Global Health, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, and Centre pour le Développement des Vaccins (CVD-Mali), Bamako, Mali: Karen L. Kotloff (site PI), Milagritos D. Tapia, Samba O. Sow, Mamadou Sylla, Boubou Tamboura, Uma Onwuchekwa, Nana Kourouma, Aliou Toure; Respiratory and Meningeal Pathogens Research Unit, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa: Shabir A. Madhi (site PI), David P. Moore, Peter V. Adrian, Vicky L. Baillie, Locadiah Kuwanda, Azwifariw Mudau, Michelle J. Groome, Nasreen Mahomed; Thailand Ministry of Public Health–US CDC Collaboration, Nonthaburi: Henry C. Baggett (site PI), Somisak Thamthiwatt, Susan A. Maloney (former site PI), Charitdao Bunthi, Julia Rhodes, Pangpong Sawatwong, Pasakorn Akarasewi (site co-PI, Ministry of Public Health); Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts and University Teaching Hospital, Lusaka, Zambia: Donald M. Thea (site PI), Lawrence Mwanyanyama, James Chipeta, Phil Seidenberg, James Mwansa, Somwe wa Somwe, Geoffrey Kwenda; Canterbury Health Laboratory, Christchurch, New Zealand: Trevor P. Anderson, Joanne Mitchell.

Disclaimer. The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services, or the US government. This article is published with the permission of the Director of the Kenya Medical Research Institute.

Financial support. PERCH was supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (grant number 48968 to the International Vaccine Access Center, Department of International Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health). J. A. G. S. was supported by a clinical fellowship from The Wellcome Trust of Great Britain (award number 098532).

Supplement sponsorship. This article appears as part of the supplement “Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health (PERCH): Foundational Basis for the Primary Etiology Results,” sponsored by a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to the PERCH study of Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland.

Potential conflicts of interest. M. D. K. has received funding for consultancies from Merck, Pfizer, and Novartis, and grant funding from Merck. L. L. H. has received grant funding from Pfizer and GlaxoSmithKline. K. K. L. has received grant funding from Merck Sharp & Dohme. S. A. M. has received honoraria for advisory board membership from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Pfizer, Medimmune, and Novartis; has received institutional grants from GSK, Novartis, Pfizer, Minerva, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; and has served on speaker’s bureaus for Sanofi Pasteur and GSK. K. L. O. has received grant funding from GSK and Pfizer and participates on technical advisory boards for Merck, Sanofi Pasteur, PATH, Affinivax, and ClearPath. All other authors report no potential conflicts. All authors have submitted the ICMJE Form for Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest. Conflicts that the editors consider relevant to the content of the manuscript have been disclosed.

References