



# Procalcitonin in acute infections: from the research laboratory to clinical impact—new perspectives of biomarker use

Pradeesh Sivapalan<sup>1,2</sup>, Jens-Ulrik Stæhr Jensen<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Respiratory Medicine Section, Department of Internal Medicine, Herlev-Gentofte Hospital, Hellerup, Denmark; <sup>2</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, Zealand University Hospital, Roskilde, Denmark; <sup>3</sup>PERSIMUNE, Department of Infectious Diseases, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark

**Contributions:** (I) Conception and design: JUS Jensen; (II) Administrative support: All authors; (III) Provision of study materials or patients: None; (IV) Collection and assembly of data: None; (V) Data analysis and interpretation: None; (VI) Manuscript writing: All authors; (VII) Final approval of manuscript: All authors.

**Correspondence to:** Jens-Ulrik Stæhr Jensen, MD PhD. Respiratory Medicine Section, Department of Internal Medicine, Herlev-Gentofte Hospital, Hellerup, Denmark. Email: jens.ulrik.jensen@regionh.dk.

**Abstract:** Procalcitonin (PCT) is a plasma polypeptide prohormone biomarker that helps distinguish bacterial infection from other causes of infection or inflammation. Several randomized controlled trials have investigated the role of PCT in acute infections. The aim of this review is to give an overview of the PCT biology, the background for using PCT as a biomarker and to summarize the current evidence for clinically applicable strategies for PCT-guided management in acute infections. We reviewed articles concerning PCT as a biomarker of acute infections, including this role in sepsis diagnosis, estimating the risk of bacteremia, treatment guidance in acute infections in critically ill patients and PCT for antibiotic reduction in acute respiratory infections and sepsis. PCT is effective for guidance of antibiotic discontinuation in acute infections. This is particularly well-documented (evidence level 1A) in acute respiratory infections and sepsis patients. PCT does not seem to help in diagnosing sepsis or when initiating antibiotics in critically ill patients. PCT is a thoroughly investigated biomarker that offers some so far unparalleled advantages in antibiotic reduction in acute infections, compared to other biomarkers, but this biomarker should probably not be used systematically for diagnostics.

**Keywords:** Procalcitonin (PCT); biomarker; antibiotic; infections; bacteraemia

Received: 26 August 2019; Accepted: 30 September 2019; Published: 09 October 2019.

doi: 10.21037/jlpm.2019.09.05

**View this article at:** <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/jlpm.2019.09.05>

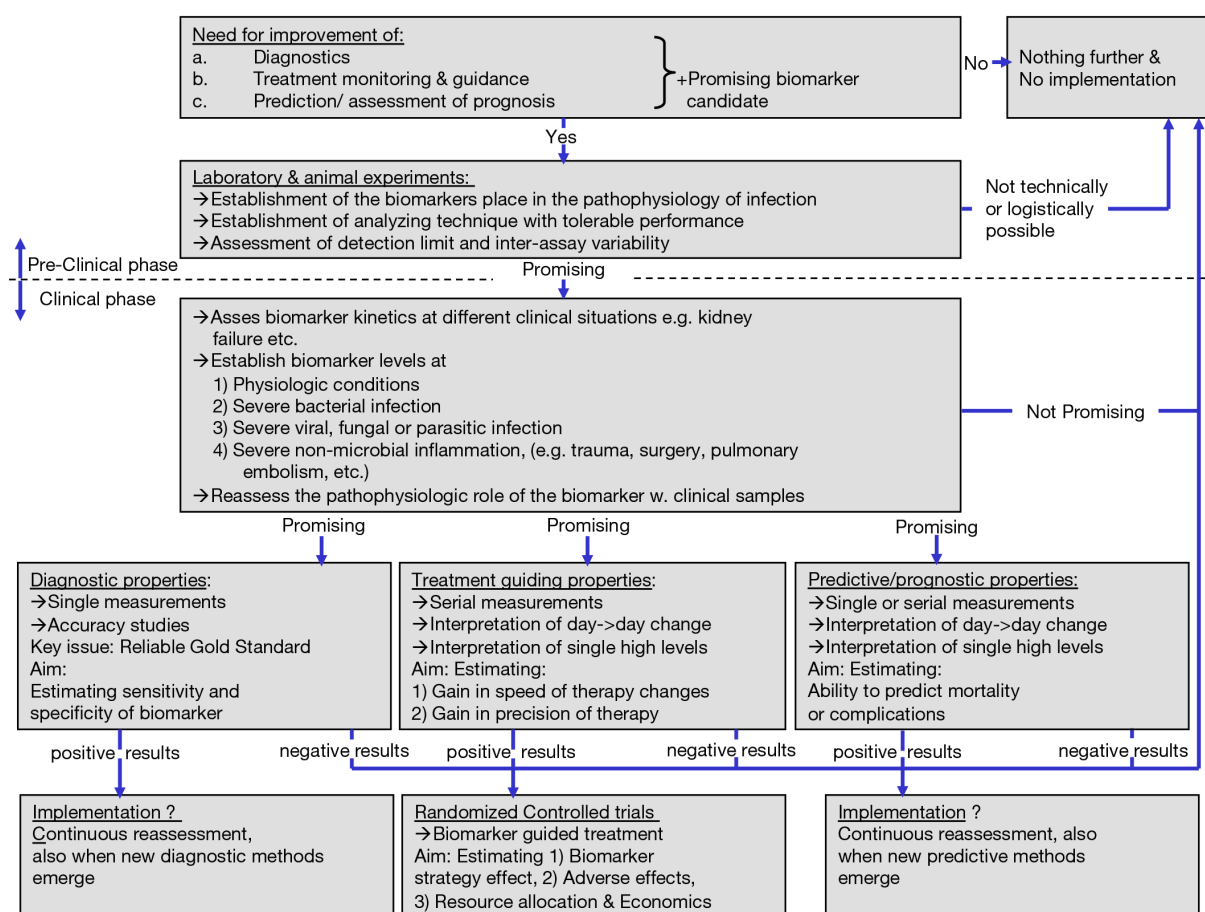
## Why do we need biomarkers of acute infections? If we should use procalcitonin (PCT) as such a biomarker, which is the best way to use it?

Biomarkers of acute infection can be used to assist in diagnosis, risk stratification/prediction, treatment surveillance and adjustment of targeted therapy. A large body of evidence is available regarding biomarkers of acute infections. A PubMed search of “infection” and “biomarkers” currently (14<sup>th</sup> August 2019) results in ~46,000 hits and “sepsis” and “biomarkers” gives ~8,000 hits. This review does not attempt to cover all this, since

the signal/noise ratio is not particularly high in this area. Rather, it aims to pinpoint some landmark findings, positive as well as negative, which have resulted in directly clinically applicable strategies for biomarker-guided management in acute infections.

Since the polypeptide, PCT is currently the most extensively studied biomarker of acute infections, and since multiple randomized controlled trials with PCT-guided therapy have been published, the evidence regarding this biomarker will be the main scope of this paper.

Many aspects of this biomarker have been uncovered during the past two decades. In the current review, we



**Figure 1** A proposed flowchart for investigating biomarkers of acute infections. Biomarkers of acute infection can be divided into: a. diagnostic; b. treatment monitoring & guidance; c. prediction/assessment of prognosis investigation.

focus on (I) background for using PCT as a biomarker of acute infections and PCT biology, (II) PCT in sepsis diagnosis and in estimating the risk of bacteremia, (III) PCT for treatment guidance in acute infections in critically ill patients, (IV) PCT for antibiotic reduction in acute respiratory infections.

Figure 1 shows a proposed model for investigating a biomarker of acute infections regarding diagnosis, treatment guidance and prognosis.

### PCT biology and background for using it as a marker of acute infection

PCT (size approx. 12.6 kDa) is a 114 amino acid polypeptide prohormone of the calcium homeostasis hormone, calcitonin (1). Calcitonin is produced in the C-cells of the thyroid, which embryologically derive from

the neural crest (2). PCT produced in the C-cells undergoes posttranslational processing, leading to release of the mature, bioactive calcitonin hormone of 32 amino acids. In 1983, a study group using a non-selective calcitonin assay, showed increased levels of immuno-reactive calcitonin in staphylococcal toxic shock syndrome, by gel-filtration demonstrating a large molecule, now known to be approximately the size of PCT (3).

### Calcitonin precursors in extra-thyroid tissue

In animal studies, PCT and other precursors of calcitonin have been isolated in the following tissues: Adrenal gland, spleen, spinal cord, brain, liver, pancreas, colon, lung, fat tissue, testes, and stomach (4). In bacterial sepsis, the mRNA of the calcitonin (CALC)-1 gene is up-regulated more uniformly than the mRNA of other inflammatory cytokines,

such as tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ), interleukin-1- $\beta$  (IL-1 $\beta$ ) and Interleukin-6 (IL-6) as summarized by Becker *et al.* (5). The level of mature calcitonin does not increase significantly during sepsis. The explanation for this has been proposed as a 'shift of pathway', from a 'specific pathway' (where calcitonin precursors are released in secretory granules with enzyme activity to process the precursors to mature calcitonin hormone) to a more 'generalized pathway' (where calcitonin precursors are 'bulk released' without secretory granules and thus without enzymatic activity to process peptides (5). Other calcitonin precursors are also up-regulated during bacterial infections; of these the mid-region, pro-adrenomedullin, has been established as a severity marker in sepsis (6).

In 1993, Assicot and colleagues described, that "serum concentrations of a substance immunologically identical to PCT, increase at the onset of infections" in a population of 79 children (7). This was the first systematic report of the possible qualities of PCT for infection diagnosis and severity assessment. Numerous clinical investigations regarding PCT have been published since then.

On this basis, PCT has been proposed to be a promising marker for diagnosis and monitoring of infections in critically ill patients (8).

### **PCT for diagnosis of sepsis and for excluding bacteraemia**

Many studies have so far explored the diagnostic accuracy of PCT to diagnose sepsis in different populations and special attention has been drawn to critically ill patients. In summary, the results are very diverging, both regarding diagnostic sensitivity-specificity characteristics and regarding the optimal cut off. Prominent examples of such divergence are the studies by Ugarte *et al.* (9) and by Müller *et al.* (10). Both these studies describe critically ill patients suspected of sepsis and used the contemporary sepsis definition and PCT analysis. In the first, the diagnostic accuracy for the diagnosis of sepsis was barely better than tossing the coin (sensitivity: 68% and specificity of 72%) and the optimal cut off was 0.6 ng/mL. In the latter the performance was excellent (sensitivity: 89% and specificity of 94%) at a cut off of 1.0 ng/mL. Several meta-analyses of these accuracy studies have been performed (11,12). Among these, the study by Tang *et al.* deserves special attention (11). In this study, severe publication bias was detected using Funnel plots, and the authors found an interesting association: for every 40 patients decrease in

sample size, the diagnostic odds ratio of PCT for sepsis diagnosis increased by 1.8. Not to go into much more details, the main conclusion regarding PCT for sepsis diagnosis, is that this is generally not a good idea. Many explanations for this lack of performance can be mentioned. The lack of a robust gold standard for the sepsis diagnosis, and along this line, a profound lack of general consensus on sepsis diagnoses (13) are probably important, but also issues like insufficient blinding of PCT values to the clinical assessors and different pre-analytical and analytical issues can be contributing.

Only few clinical PCT studies have used a microbiological standard of serious infection, i.e., positive blood culture. The results from these studies, however, have been interesting. Among 165 febrile, hospitalized adult non-ICU patients admitted from the community, blood culture samples and PCT samples were drawn simultaneously (14). Single blood culture samples with typical contaminants were counted as "not positive". Incubation was done in an automated and validated system (either "Bactec 9240" or "Vital", Becton Dickinson). Using this method, a negative predictive value for of 98.8% was found for PCT measurements in predicting bacteraemia, using a cut off of 0.4 ng/mL. The corresponding sensitivities and specificities for bacteraemia at this cut off were 95.7% and 57.4%. The authors conclude that in community acquired infections when patients are febrile; PCT single values seem to be a secure way to rule out bacteraemia and possibly to optimize blood-culturing strategies. In another study of PCT and bacteraemia, Gaïni *et al.* (15) investigated 185 emergency department patients and found median PCT levels of 0.6 ng/mL in non-bacteremic patients and 14.1 ng/mL in bacteremic patients,  $P < 0.0001$ . Interestingly, in an *in vitro* model with human adipocytes, where IL-1 $\beta$  was added with or without interferon  $\gamma$  evidence was found, that the pronounced and rapid IL-1 $\beta$ -initiated PCT response was blocked when interferon  $\gamma$  was added, as in viral infections (16). Thus, low PCT levels (below 0.4 ng/mL) seem to rule out current bacteraemia, and PCT levels seem to be substantially higher in an acutely admitted patient in the emergency department, who eventually has a positive blood culture. The clinical potential of this has been explored in large randomized trials (RCT), testing the clinical effect on one side, of initiating and escalating antibiotics in critically ill patients, and on the other side, in RCT's testing the effects and safety of de-escalating and discontinuing antibiotics in patients from different settings.

## PCT for initiating antibiotics in critically ill patients

The time to administration of adequate antibiotic treatment is a strong predictor of mortality in septic patients (17-19). In the intensive care unit (ICU), the measures to inform of whether the patient is improving clinically may be imprecise. Biomarkers like C-reactive protein (CRP) and white blood cells (WBC) are by many clinicians considered not sufficient to guide timely decision-making. Classical microbiological work-up is often of limited help because of low sensitivity and a considerable delay on final results. Thus, new biomarker methods are needed to improve the timing of initial antibiotics and of changes in antibiotics.

Observational studies have not answered the question of whether PCT-guided antibiotic initiation and escalation could improve the survival in septic critically ill patients. In the Procalcitonin And Survival Study (PASS), the objective was to find out whether PCT-guided initiation or escalation of antibiotics and other antimicrobial measures could improve survival by substantially reducing the time until adequate antibiotics were administered (20). The study was a 1,200-patient randomized controlled trial conducted in 9 ICUs across Denmark. In the active treatment group, an increasing PCT level led to empiric broadening of antibiotics according to a specified algorithm and prompted additional culture samples and radiological imaging of suspected infected foci (21). Although the adherence to the antimicrobial intervention algorithm was high (82%), the study intervention did not lead to a survival benefit. A possible reason for such a result is a “neutralizing” effect (harm from antibiotics and benefit from better antibiotic timing). Some important harm effects have been documented from the “high-intensive” antibiotic strategy in the PCT-guided arm of the study: a piperacillin-mediated increased risk of renal failure (22), a ciprofloxacin-associated increased risk of invasive fungal infection (23) and hematological side effects (24). Additionally, patients judged by clinicians as in high risk (severe sepsis or septic shock) in most cases were already covered with broad-spectrum antibiotics, and the potential to expand the spectrum was thus low and could not be expected to alter the prognosis. Thus, increasing PCT, in a critically ill sepsis population, should not, by itself, lead to antimicrobial escalation.

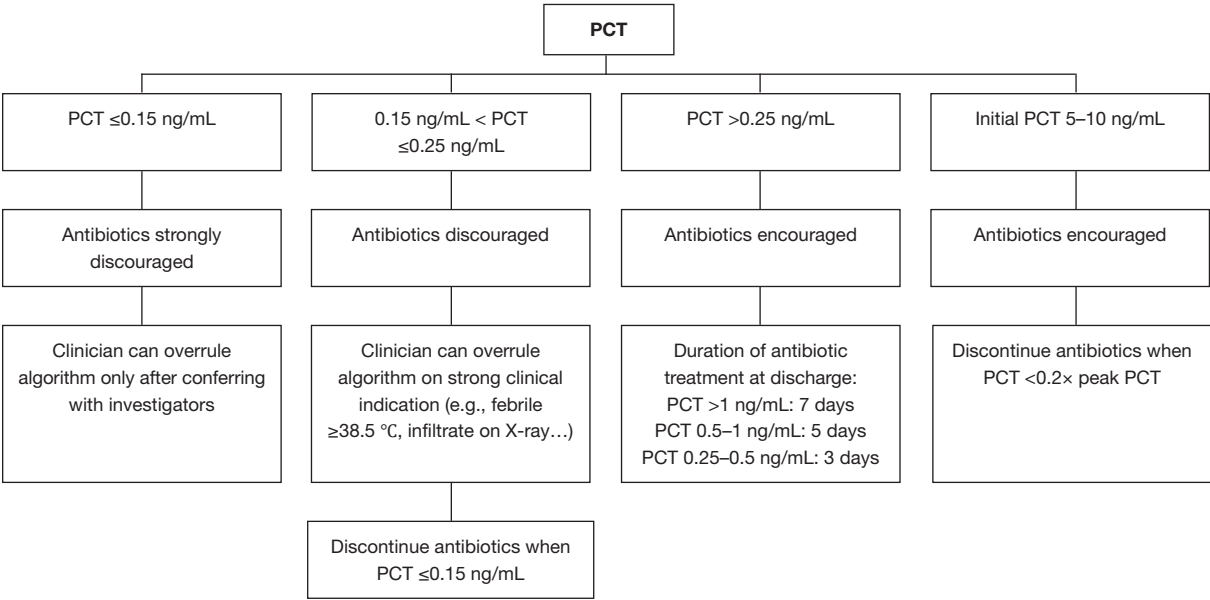
## PCT for antibiotic reduction in acute respiratory infections

The World Health Organization (WHO) has stated

that: “antibiotic resistance is one of the biggest threats to global health, food security, and development today” and “antibiotic resistance occurs naturally, but misuse of antibiotics in humans and animals is accelerating the process”. Thus, internationally, many initiatives have been made to reduce unnecessary antibiotic use and resistance.

PCT has been tested as a tool to discontinue antibiotics among patients with acute respiratory tract infections in settings and severities as different as primary care (25), emergency care (26,27), in patients with bacteremia (28) and intensive care (29,30). Through all these settings, it has been proved that the duration of antibiotic treatment can be reduced substantially when the adherence to the protocolized intervention is reasonable, and when serial measurements are performed. These studies, and other alike, have been summarized in a systematic review, in which the power was sufficient to explore mortality and antibiotic side effects (31). In this study, it was found that the defined side effects of antibiotics, were reduced from 22% to 16%, and surprisingly, mortality was reduced among the PCT-guided patients. Opposite, no obvious benefit regarding antibiotic reduction was found in a recent trial in patients recruited before admission to hospital for acute respiratory tract infection. PCT was used to assist in the decision to admit to hospital and, for those who were admitted (49.7% of patients), to guide the length of treatment. The reasons for this result can possibly be found in the mechanics of the trial: only half of the patients had serial measurements (those who got admitted), and even more importantly, the adherence to the protocol was as low as 30-45% among patients with low PCT (i.e., prompting antibiotic discontinuation)—in other words: if PCT-measurements are not followed by an adequate reaction, the strategy may prove less effective.

In conclusion regarding biomarker-assisted management of acute respiratory tract infections, PCT is an evidence-based and documented safe method of substantially reducing unnecessary use of antibiotics among hospitalized patients with acute respiratory tract infections. A large body of evidence supports this in patients admitted with community-acquired pneumonia and COPD exacerbations as well as in septic critically ill patients. Such a strategy seems particularly successful, if PCT measurements are done at admission and for every approx; 24–48 hours, but only if there is a relevant degree of adherence to the PCT algorithm. An example of such a discontinuation algorithm is displayed in *Figure 2*.



**Figure 2** A proposed algorithm for PCT-guided antibiotic discontinuation in patients with acute respiratory infections. Adapted from several randomized controlled trial protocols. PCT, procalcitonin.

**Table 1** Key messages

PCT is a plasma polypeptide prohormone biomarker of acute infection which increases in bacterial infections
PCT should not routinely be used for diagnosis of “sepsis”
Low PCT levels (<0.4 ng/mL) can be used to exclude bacteremia
PCT-guided escalation of antibiotic spectrum does not improve survival in critically ill patients and can lead to harm
PCT-guided antibiotic de-escalation and discontinuation is safe and effective in acute infections: it reduces the use of antibiotics by 20-80% and at the same time, survival is improved
PCT, procalcitonin.

Conclusions

PCT-guided antibiotic therapy has been shown to safely reduce unnecessary administration of antibiotic treatment among hospitalized patients with acute respiratory infections. Also, PCT single values seem to be a secure way to rule out bacteremia and possibly to optimize blood-culturing strategies. However, increasing PCT should not lead to antimicrobial escalation and the use of PCT to assist in sepsis diagnosis cannot be routinely recommended. Table 1 summarizes key messages.

Acknowledgments

Funding: None.

Footnote

*Provenance and Peer Review:* This article was commissioned by the Guest Editors (Mario Plebani and Giuseppe Lippi) for the series “2019 International Conference on Laboratory Medicine: From Bench to Diagnostic - Therapeutic Pathways” published in *Journal of Laboratory and Precision Medicine*. The article has undergone external peer review.

*Conflicts of Interest:* Both authors have completed the ICMJE uniform disclosure form (available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/jlpm.2019.09.05>). The series “2019 International Conference on Laboratory Medicine: From Bench to Diagnostic - Therapeutic Pathways” was



commissioned by the editorial office without any funding or sponsorship. The authors have no other conflicts of interest to declare.

**Ethical Statement:** The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

**Open Access Statement:** This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0), which permits the non-commercial replication and distribution of the article with the strict proviso that no changes or edits are made and the original work is properly cited (including links to both the formal publication through the relevant DOI and the license). See: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>.

## References

1. Weglohner W, Struck J, Fischer-Schulz C, et al. Isolation and characterization of serum procalcitonin from patients with sepsis. *Peptides* 2001;22:2099-103.
2. Birnbaum RS, Mahoney WC, Burns DM, et al. Identification of procalcitonin in a rat medullary thyroid carcinoma cell line. *J Biol Chem* 1984;259:2870-4.
3. Chesney RW, McCarron DM, Haddad JG, et al. Pathogenic mechanisms of the hypocalcemia of the staphylococcal toxic-shock syndrome. *J Lab Clin Med* 1983;101:576-85.
4. Muller B, White JC, Nylen ES, et al. Ubiquitous expression of the calcitonin-i gene in multiple tissues in response to sepsis. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2001;86:396-404.
5. Becker KL, Nylen ES, White JC, et al. Clinical review 167: Procalcitonin and the calcitonin gene family of peptides in inflammation, infection, and sepsis: a journey from calcitonin back to its precursors. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2004;89:1512-25.
6. Christ-Crain M, Morgenthaler NG, Struck J, et al. Mid-regional pro-adrenomedullin as a prognostic marker in sepsis: an observational study. *Crit Care* 2005;9:R816-24.
7. Assicot M, Gendrel D, Carsin H, et al. High serum procalcitonin concentrations in patients with sepsis and infection. *Lancet* 1993;341:515-8.
8. Ventetuolo CE, Levy MM. Biomarkers: diagnosis and risk assessment in sepsis. *Clin Chest Med* 2008;29:591-603, vii.
9. Ugarte H, Silva E, Mercan D, et al. Procalcitonin used as a marker of infection in the intensive care unit. *Crit Care Med* 1999;27:498-504.
10. Müller B, Becker KL, Schachinger H, et al. Calcitonin precursors are reliable markers of sepsis in a medical intensive care unit. *Crit Care Med* 2000;28:977-83.
11. Tang BM, Eslick GD, Craig JC, et al. Accuracy of procalcitonin for sepsis diagnosis in critically ill patients: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2007;7:210-7.
12. Simon L, Gauvin F, Amre DK, et al. Serum procalcitonin and C-reactive protein levels as markers of bacterial infection: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Clin Infect Dis* 2004;39:206-17.
13. Poeze M, Ramsay G, Gerlach H, et al. An international sepsis survey: a study of doctors' knowledge and perception about sepsis. *Crit Care* 2004;8:R409-13.
14. Chirouze C, Schuhmacher H, Rabaud C, et al. Low serum procalcitonin level accurately predicts the absence of bacteremia in adult patients with acute fever. *Clin Infect Dis* 2002;35:156-61.
15. Gaiini S, Koldkjaer OG, Moller HJ, et al. A comparison of high-mobility group-box 1 protein, lipopolysaccharide-binding protein and procalcitonin in severe community-acquired infections and bacteraemia: a prospective study. *Crit Care* 2007;11:R76.
16. Linscheid P, Seboek D, Nylen ES, et al. In vitro and in vivo calcitonin I gene expression in parenchymal cells: a novel product of human adipose tissue. *Endocrinology* 2003;144:5578-84.
17. Adrie C, Garrouste-Orgeas M, Ibn Essaïed W, et al. Attributable mortality of ICU-acquired bloodstream infections: Impact of the source, causative micro-organism, resistance profile and antimicrobial therapy. *J Infect* 2017;74:131-41.
18. Kumar A, Roberts D, Wood KE, et al. Duration of hypotension before initiation of effective antimicrobial therapy is the critical determinant of survival in human septic shock. *Crit Care Med* 2006;34:1589-96.
19. Kollef MH, Sherman G, Ward S, et al. Inadequate antimicrobial treatment of infections: a risk factor for hospital mortality among critically ill patients. *Chest* 1999;115:462-74.
20. Jensen JU, Lundgren B, Hein L, et al. The Procalcitonin And Survival Study (PASS) - a randomised multi-center investigator-initiated trial to investigate whether daily measurements biomarker Procalcitonin and pro-active diagnostic and therapeutic responses to abnormal Procalcitonin levels, can improve survival in intensive care

- unit patients. Calculated sample size (target population): 1000 patients. *BMC Infect Dis* 2008;8:91.
21. Jensen JU, Hein L, Lundgren B, et al. Procalcitonin-guided interventions against infections to increase early appropriate antibiotics and improve survival in the intensive care unit: a randomized trial. *Crit Care Med* 2011;39:2048-58.
  22. Jensen JU, Hein L, Lundgren B, et al. Kidney failure related to broad-spectrum antibiotics in critically ill patients: secondary end point results from a 1200 patient randomised trial. *BMJ Open* 2012;2:e000635.
  23. Jensen JU, Hein L, Lundgren B, et al. Invasive *Candida* infections and the harm from antibacterial drugs in critically ill patients: data from a randomized, controlled trial to determine the role of ciprofloxacin, piperacillin-tazobactam, meropenem, and cefuroxime. *Crit Care Med* 2015;43:594-602.
  24. Johansen ME, Jensen JU, Bestle MH, et al. The potential of antimicrobials to induce thrombocytopenia in critically ill patients: data from a randomized controlled trial. *PLoS One* 2013;8:e81477.
  25. Briel M, Schuetz P, Mueller B, et al. Procalcitonin-guided antibiotic use vs a standard approach for acute respiratory tract infections in primary care. *Arch Intern Med* 2008;168:2000-7; discussion 2007-8.
  26. Schuetz P, Christ-Crain M, Thomann R, et al. Effect of procalcitonin-based guidelines vs standard guidelines on antibiotic use in lower respiratory tract infections: the ProHOSP randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2009;302:1059-66.
  27. Corti C, Fally M, Fabricius-Bjerre A, et al. Point-of-care procalcitonin test to reduce antibiotic exposure in patients hospitalized with acute exacerbation of COPD. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis* 2016;11:1381-9.
  28. Meier MA, Branche A, Neeser OL, et al. Procalcitonin-guided antibiotic treatment in patients with positive blood cultures: A patient-level meta-analysis of randomized trials. *Clin Infect Dis* 2018. [Epub ahead of print].
  29. Bouadma L, Luyt CE, Tubach F, et al. Use of procalcitonin to reduce patients' exposure to antibiotics in intensive care units (PRORATA trial): a multicentre randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2010;375:463-74.
  30. de Jong E, van Oers JA, Beishuizen A, et al. Efficacy and safety of procalcitonin guidance in reducing the duration of antibiotic treatment in critically ill patients: a randomised, controlled, open-label trial. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2016;16:819-27.
  31. Schuetz P, Wirz Y, Sager R, et al. Effect of procalcitonin-guided antibiotic treatment on mortality in acute respiratory infections: a patient level meta-analysis. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2018;18:95-107.

doi: 10.21037/jlpm.2019.09.05

**Cite this article as:** Sivapalan P, Jensen JU. Procalcitonin in acute infections: from the research laboratory to clinical impact—new perspectives of biomarker use. *J Lab Precis Med* 2019;4:36.