



RESEARCH ARTICLE

SERUM PROCALCITONIN: ITS ROLE IN DIFFERENTIATING GRAM NEGATIVE FROM GRAM POSITIVE AND FUNGAL SEPSIS

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Abstract

Background: Serum procalcitonin (PCT) levels differ in patients with bacterial or fungal infections and are high in patients with Gram-negative sepsis. We evaluated the diagnostic accuracy of serum procalcitonin to discriminate sepsis caused by different pathogens.

Materials and Methods: We included 308 episodes of bacteremia from 282 patients with sepsis and 26 patients with suspected sepsis in this study. Medical records of patients who had bacteremia caused by Gram-negative bacteria (Gram-negative), Gram-positive bacteria (Gram-positive) or fungi were reviewed, and information about PCT was recorded. The diagnostic performance of serum procalcitonin was calculated via receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves.

Results: Serum PCT levels in Gram-negative, Gram-positive, and fungal sepsis were 7.47 (interquartile range [IQR]: 1.09–41.26) ng/mL, 0.48 (IQR: 0.15–2.16) ng/mL, and 0.60 (IQR: 0.14–2.06) ng/mL, respectively ($P < 0.001$). ROC analysis revealed an optimal cut-off value of 2.44 ng/mL for PCT in discriminating Gram-negative sepsis from Gram-positive sepsis, which yielded a sensitivity of 68.4% and a specificity of 77.1%. An optimal cut-off value of 3.11 ng/mL for PCT in discriminating Gram-negative sepsis from fungal sepsis, led to a sensitivity of 63.9% and specificity of 93.3%. PCT could not be used to distinguish between Gram-positive and fungal sepsis.

Conclusion: Serum PCT levels were significantly higher in patients with Gram-negative sepsis than in those with Gram-positive or fungal sepsis. PCT is a potential sensitive biomarker for distinguishing Gram-negative sepsis from Gram-positive and fungal sepsis.

Keywords: Fungi, Gram-negative bacteria, procalcitonin, sepsis

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1 | INTRODUCTION

Sepsis is defined as a systemic inflammatory response to confirmed or suspected infection.¹ Sepsis is the major cause of morbidity and mortality in critically ill patients. Epidemiological data indicate that mortality is higher than 25–30% in patients with sepsis and 40–50% in patients with septic shock.² Delayed diagnosis and inadequate antimicrobial therapy are associated with excess mortality.^{3,4} Choosing optimized antimicrobial therapy according to the causative pathogen of sepsis can drive significant improvements in the prognosis of sepsis.⁵ Therefore, identifying the causative pathogen is critical for the successful antimicrobial treatment of sepsis.

Microbiological examinations represent the current gold standard to identify causative pathogens. However, bacteremia is confirmed via microbiological examinations in only about 30% of patients with sepsis.³ Systemic inflammatory markers, such as C-reactive protein (CRP) and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), have poor sensitivity and specificity in diagnosing bacterial infections. Hence, a biomarker to rapidly and accurately identify causative agents is warranted for use in the clinical setting. Procalcitonin (PCT), the protein precursor of calcitonin, is synthesized and released by C-cells in the thyroid gland. Serum PCT levels have been found to increase within 4 h, reach peak levels within 6 h and maintain a plateau through 24 h after healthy volunteers are injected with Gram-negative bacterial endotoxin.⁶ PCT appears to have higher sensitivity and specificity for predicting bacterial infection than other markers.^{7,8} Whereas, PCT levels are normal in patients without infection.⁹ Furthermore, serum PCT levels correlate with the severity of the systemic inflammatory response.^{10,11} Hence, PCT is a useful biomarker to predict systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS), bacteremia, and even sepsis.³

Serum PCT levels differ in patients with bacterial or fungal infections and are significantly elevated in patients with Gram-negative bacteremia.^{12,13} PCT levels have been shown to be able to distinguish Gram-negative bacterial (Gram-negative) sepsis from Gram-positive bacterial (Gram-positive)

and fungal sepsis.^{10,14–16} Here, we evaluated the diagnostic accuracy of different inflammatory markers to discriminate sepsis caused by different pathogens within a large patient population.

2 | MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design and participants: This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of PSG Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Coimbatore. Written informed consent was provided by each participant. Personal information of all subjects was destroyed after data collection was completed.

The researchers retrospectively analyzed medical records from January 2018 to December 2019 in PSG Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Coimbatore, and all patients with sepsis were included. Patients were diagnosed with sepsis if they met the following criteria.¹⁷ (1) Confirmation of infection based on microbiological evidence (positive blood culture results) and (2) a diagnosis of SIRS, which required the presence of at least two of the following clinical symptoms: Fever ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$) or hypothermia ($< 36^{\circ}\text{C}$), tachycardia (heart rate $\geq 90\text{bpm}$), tachypnea (frequency $\geq 20/\text{min}$) or hyperventilation ($\text{pCO}_2 \leq 4.3\text{ KPa}$ [33 mmHg]), and leukocytosis ($\geq 12 \times 10^9/\text{L}$) or leukopenia ($\leq 4 \times 10^9/\text{L}$). Patients were divided into three distinct groups according to the results of blood culture and Gram-staining tests: Gram-negative group, Gram-positive group, and fungi group. Patients with suspected sepsis whose blood cultures were negative for pathogen were considered the control group. Essential information, such as age, sex, and vital signs, was recorded. Mortality within the first 28 days in patients was also recorded.

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Laboratory examinations: Blood culture samples (aerobic and anaerobic) were collected by sterile venipuncture and processed using the BACTEC automated blood culture system. Bacteria were identified using the VITEK 2 Compact system. One episode of bacteremia was defined as the recovery of any bacterial or fungal species, other than coagulase-negative staphylococci (CoNS), in one or more blood cultures. CoNS were considered contaminants when isolated from only one sample of blood culture. If two blood samples from the same patient with at least 7 days of appropriate antibiotic treatment tested positive, two episodes were recorded.

Serum PCT levels were measured by a PCT kit using a VIDAS B.R.A.H.M.S automatic analyzer following manufacturer's instructions. The lower limit of detection was 0.05 ng/mL. Samples for PCT had been obtained with a 24-h window when patients were diagnosed with sepsis.

Statistical analysis: Statistical analysis was performed using the software SPSS 17.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Continuous variables were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation or median and interquartile range (IQR) unless otherwise stated. Kruskal–Wallis nonparametric analysis of variance was used for multi-group comparisons, and Bonferroni Mann–Whitney U-tests were used to detect differences between two groups. Categorical variables were compared using the Chi-square test. All tests were performed as two-tailed tests. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant, except when Bonferroni Mann–Whitney U-tests were used ($P < 0.01$).

The diagnostic accuracy of each inflammatory marker was described by the following parameters: Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), and negative predictive value (NPV). The area under the curve (AUC) was used to assess diagnostic accuracy. Youden's index (Youden's index = sensitivity + specificity – 1) was calculated to find the optimal cut-off value.

3 | RESULTS

Characteristics of the study population: Over 24 months, 386 cases of bacteremia and fungemia were

recorded. 20 cases of polymicrobial infection and 58 cases without sepsis were excluded. In all, 308 cases of bacteremia from 282 septic patients, and 26 patients with suspected sepsis whose blood culture was negative for pathogen were included in this study. Overall, 184 (60.7%) men and 124 (39.3%) women were included. The mean age of the patients was 63.7 ± 19.5 years. Within the first 28 days, 46 (29.1%), 26 (18.6%), 7 (23.3%), and 2 (6.5%) patients with Gram-negative sepsis, Gram-positive sepsis, fungal sepsis and suspected sepsis, respectively, died. The mortality of patients with Gram-negative sepsis was higher than that of other patients ($P = 0.021$). [Table 1].

Distribution of causative pathogens: Among 308 cases of sepsis, 148 (48.2%) were caused by Gram-negative bacteria, 130 (42.7%) by Gram-positive bacteria, and 30 (9.1%) by fungi. The most frequent causative bacterial species were CoNS ($n = 70$), *Escherichia coli* ($n = 52$), and *Staphylococcus aureus* ($n = 39$). *Candida parapsilosis* ($n = 8$) and *Candida albicans* ($n = 8$) were the most frequent causative fungal species [Table 2].

Measurement of Serum Procalcitonin: Serum PCT concentrations in patients with Gram-negative sepsis were significantly greater than in patients with Gram-positive, fungal or suspected sepsis (7.47 ng/mL [IQR: 1.09–41.26], 0.48 ng/mL [IQR: 0.15–2.16], 0.60 ng/mL [IQR: 0.14–2.06] and 0.20 ng/mL [IQR: 0.05–0.58], respectively, $P < 0.001$). Furthermore, serum PCT levels in patients with *E. coli* sepsis and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* sepsis were 12.74 ng/mL (IQR: 1.73–58.88 ng/mL) and 15.46 ng/mL (IQR: 5.21–144.48), respectively [Figure 1a-c].

Diagnostic accuracy of Serum Procalcitonin: Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was performed to reveal the diagnostic accuracy of using PCT levels to distinguish Gram-negative sepsis from Gram-positive sepsis. An optimal PCT cut-off value of 2.44 ng/mL resulted in an AUC value of 0.793 (95% confidence interval [CI], 0.743–0.843, $P < 0.001$), sensitivity of 77.1%, specificity of 68.4%, PPV of 74.0%, and NPV of 65.1%. [Figure 1d and Table 3].

In addition, an optimal PCT cut-off value of 2.32 ng/mL could be used to distinguish *E. coli*

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sepsis from other bacterial (including Gram-negative/Gram-positive bacteria) sepsis with a sensitivity of 76.2%, specificity of 65.4%, PPV of 36.6%, and NPV of 91.5%. An optimal PCT cut-off value of 2.81 ng/mL could be used to distinguish *K. pneumoniae* sepsis from other bacterial sepsis with a sensitivity of 89.3%, specificity of 69.4%, PPV of 25.5%, NPV of 98.3%, and AUC of 0.859 (95% CI, 0.800–0.917, $P < 0.001$) [Table 4].

The diagnostic accuracy of using PCT to distinguish Gram-negative sepsis from fungal sepsis was assessed by ROC analysis. An optimal PCT cut-off value of 3.11 ng/mL resulted in sensitivity, specificity, PPV, and NPV of 63.9%, 93.3%, 98.1%, and 30.1%, respectively. Serum PCT could not be used to distinguish Gram-positive sepsis from fungal sepsis.

4 | DISCUSSION

Despite improvements in antimicrobial therapies and supportive treatments,¹⁸ mortality in critically ill patients remains high. Here, we observed 24.1% mortality in sepsis patients, which, increased with the severity of sepsis, with the mortality in patients with septic shock being 55.2%. Empirical antimicrobial therapy is crucial for the prognosis of patients with sepsis, and inappropriate or inadequate antimicrobial therapy reduces the probability of survival.^{5,19} Therefore, the identification of causative pathogens of sepsis is critical for physicians to choose the appropriate antimicrobial therapy. PCT levels might be used as a surrogate marker to distinguish Gram-negative sepsis from Gram-positive or fungal sepsis. Serum PCT levels were significantly higher in patients with Gram-negative sepsis than in patients with Gram-positive or fungal sepsis. A PCT cut-off value of 2.41 ng/mL yielded a sensitivity and specificity of 68.4% and 93.5%, respectively, for distinguishing Gram-negative sepsis from suspected sepsis with an AUC of 0.870 (95% CI 0.804–0.936, $P < 0.001$, data not shown). Moreover, a cut-off value of >2.44 ng/mL for PCT could distinguish Gram-negative sepsis from Gram-positive sepsis with a sensitivity, specificity, PPV, and NPV of 77.1%, 68.4%, 74.0%, and 65.1%, respectively. Hence, significantly higher PCT levels can serve as a marker

to diagnose Gram-negative sepsis. Similar findings have been demonstrated in other studies as well. Charles et al.[16] reported that an optimal PCT cut-off value of 16 ng/mL resulted in 75.0% sensitivity and 82.2% specificity in distinguishing Gram-negative from Gram-positive sepsis.

The mechanism underlying different PCT levels in response to Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria remains confusing. Differences in the membrane composition of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria might partly explain this. The major membrane component of Gram-negative bacteria is lipopolysaccharide (LPS) (the major component of endotoxin) and that of Gram-positive bacteria is peptidoglycan (PGN). LPS and PGN, as pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs), are recognized by pattern recognition receptors (PRRs) in the innate immune response. PRRs include several families such as Toll-like receptors (TLRs) and C-type lectin receptors (CLRs). The majority of TLRs play a vital role in recognizing bacteria. The ligation of PAMPs to TLRs initiates signaling pathways and induces the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines.[20] LPS is sensed as a ligand by TLR4, and PGN is sensed by TLR2.^{21,22} LPS binding to TLR4 activates the classical MyD88-dependent signaling pathway and induces the production of cytokines, such as tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and interleukin-6 (IL-6).²² Oberhoffer et al.²³ demonstrated that both LPS and sepsis-related cytokines increased PCT expression in human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). In PBMCs cultured with LPS, TNF- α , or IL-6, PCT mRNA was detected at levels 4- to 230-fold, 2- to 90-fold, or 2- to 35-fold, respectively, higher than in control cultures. In addition, Gram-positive pathogens induce relatively poor cytokine levels (TNF- α and IL-6) than Gram-negative ones do, owing to TLR2-dependent stimulation.^{24,25} These factors might mediate the expression of serum PCT concentrations in response to Gram-negative bacterial infections. *E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae* are the most common causative pathogens of Gram-negative bacterial infections. Approximately 54% of *E. coli* and 27% of *K. pneumoniae* were confirmed to possess extended-spectrum betalactamase (ESBL) in Zhongna Hospital (unpublished data). ESBL-producing *E. coli* and

K. pneumoniae are resistant to beta-lactam antimicrobials. Moreover, these pathogens might markedly prolong hospital stays and exacerbate the financial burden. In this study, PCT levels in patients with *E. coli* (12.74 ng/mL [IQR: 1.73–58.88]) or *K. pneumoniae* (15.46 ng/mL [IQR: 5.21–144.48]) sepsis were significantly higher than in patients with other Gram-negative, Gram-positive or fungal sepsis. Brodská et al.[14] reported similar ranges of PCT levels in *E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae* sepsis, namely 15.30 ng/mL (IQR: 2.70–38.0 ng/mL) and 15.23 ng/mL (IQR: 5.45–43.61 ng/mL), respectively. Elson et al.[21] demonstrated that for *E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae*, TLR4/myeloid differentiation factor-2 (MD-2) ligands were dominant. These bacteria strongly simulated cells expressing TLR4/MD-2 and induced increased PCT levels. Furthermore, serum PCT levels could be used to distinguish *E. coli* or *K. pneumoniae* sepsis from other bacterial sepsis. For *E. coli*, 76.2% sensitivity and 91.5% NPV were achieved with an optimal cutoff value of 2.32 ng/mL. For *K. pneumoniae*, 89.3% sensitivity and 98.3% NPV were achieved with an optimal cut-off value of 2.81 ng/mL. Hence, higher-than-average PCT concentrations might indicate *E. coli* or *K. pneumoniae* infection. Further studies are warranted to elucidate the mechanisms underlying the significant increase in PCT concentrations in patients with *E. coli* or *K. pneumoniae* sepsis.

According to several studies, low concentrations of PCT in critically ill patients might suggest fungal infection.^{10,15,26} In this study, PCT levels could be used to sensitively and specifically distinguish Gram-negative sepsis from fungal sepsis. The diagnostic accuracy of PCT for this differentiation was determined by ROC analysis, revealing an optimal cut-off value of 3.11 ng/mL, resulting in 63.9% sensitivity and 93.3% specificity. In a similar study, Leli et al.¹⁰ found that an optimal PCT cut-off value of 1.6 ng/mL could be used to distinguish Gram-negative infections from fungal infections with 77% sensitivity and 96% specificity. Martini et al.[26] also demonstrated that an optimal PCT cut-off value of 2 ng/mL could be used to distinguish *Candida* sepsis from bacterial sepsis with 92% sensitivity and 93% specificity. PCT levels in patients with Gram-positive (0.48 ng/mL [IQR: 0.15–2.16 ng/mL]) and

fungal (0.60 ng/mL [IQR: 0.14–2.06 ng/mL]) sepsis differed, albeit not significantly ($P = 0.602$). Although serum PCT concentrations were moderately elevated in fungal and Gram-positive sepsis, mechanisms of PCT expression were different. TLRs were sensed by both Gram-positive bacteria and fungi, but the major receptors recognizing fungi are CLR_s.²⁷ The secretion of cytokines, such as IL-1 β , IL-10, and IL-6, is induced by the activation of the CLR/Syk-CARD9 signaling pathway, resulting in moderately elevated PCT levels after fungal infections.^{26,28,29} In addition, serum interferon-gamma (IFN- γ) levels are markedly elevated in patients with fungal infections,^{30,31} IFN- γ is a critical factor for defense against fungal infections.^{31–33} In vitro, PCT secretion has been found to be inhibited by IFN- γ .³⁴ Thus, PCT concentrations in fungal sepsis might be regulated by IFN- γ levels.³⁵ Furthermore, patients treated with broad spectrum antibiotics and invasive surgeries have a greater risk of developing fungal infections,²⁶ and such patients with elevated PCT levels should, therefore, be screened for fungal infections.

We acknowledge some limitations of our study. First, the majority of the patients were treated at different departments, and only some of the patients received a sequential organ failure assessment score. The diagnosis of severe sepsis and septic shock was defined by the guidelines of the German Sepsis Society.¹⁷ Patients in each group were divided into independent subgroups according to the severity of sepsis (sepsis subgroup, severe sepsis subgroup, and septic shock subgroup). No differences in PCT levels were observed in the severe sepsis subgroup, and PCT levels could not be used to distinguish between patients with severe sepsis caused by different pathogens ($P = 0.308$, data not shown). We cannot explain whether the severity of sepsis would influence the diagnostic accuracy of PCT in discriminating between different causative pathogens. Further research is warranted. Second, CoNS are common contaminants in blood cultures.[36] Because of technical limitations, distinguishing between CoNS contaminants and CoNS infections was difficult. False-positive CoNS infections may affect the quantification of serum PCT concentrations. Seventy cases of CoNS bacteremia were identified in our study, and

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some of these cases might actually represent CoNS contamination. More rigid inclusion criteria should be adopted in future research to obviate the influence of CoNS contaminants.

5 | CONCLUSION

Serum PCT levels were significantly higher in patients with Gram-negative sepsis than in patients with Gram-positive or fungal sepsis with the exception of patients with severe sepsis. We provide evidence that PCT is a sensitive biomarker that can be used to distinguish Gram-negative sepsis from Gram-positive and fungal sepsis. It should be noted that the importance of microbiological examinations remains unchanged. Blood culture and antimicrobial susceptibility testing are required in clinical applications to positively identify causative microorganisms and assess their sensitivity to different antibiotics.

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TABLE 1: Characteristics of patients with Gram-negative bacterial sepsis, Gram-positive bacterial sepsis, fungal sepsis, and suspected sepsis

Characteristics	Gram-negative sepsis (n=148)	Gram-positive sepsis (n=130)	Fungal sepsis (n=30)	Suspected sepsis (n=31)	
Age (years)	63.9±18.6	64.3±20.4	61.4±20.2	62.1±20.3	0.850
Gender (male/female)	85/58	79/46	10/10	10/10	0.589
Prognosis (survival/death)	112/46	114/26	23/7	29/2	0.021
PCT (ng/mL)	7.47 (1.09-41.26)	0.48 (0.15-2.16)	0.60 (0.14-2.06)	0.20 (0.05-0.58)	0.000
WBC* (10 ⁹ /L)	11.71 (7.69-16.88)	12.54 (9.23-16.27)	8.50 (4.90-11.21)	13.47 (8.27-15.58)	0.007
NEU %** (%)	90.25 (83.20-94.28)	86.25 (79.77-90.73)	87.05 (76.08-94.55)	82.3 (75.9-88.8)	0.000
Infection source					
Respiratory system	65	83	6	11	0.000
Digestive system	38	14	5	6	0.017
Urinary system	17	9	2	6	0.131
Soft tissues	14	12	6	3	0.267
PICC*** infection	8	5	4	1	0.159
Miscellaneous/unknown	16	17	7	4	0.251

*WBC= White blood cell count; **NEU % = Neutrophil granulocyte percentage; ***PICC= Peripherally inserted central catheter. PCT = Procalcitonin

TABLE 2: Distribution and serum procalcitonin levels corresponding to different causative pathogens

Pathogens	Case	Procalcitonin (ng/mL)
Escherichia coli	52	12.74 (1.73-58.88)
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	29	4.58 (0.46-34.08)
Acinetobacter baumannii	27	12.21 (0.87-40.67)
Klebsiella pneumonia	28	15.46 (5.21-144.48)
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	13	0.94 (0.20-4.60)
Other	9	1.16 (0.39-5.19)
Staphylococcus aureus	39	0.61 (0.25-2.81)
Coagulase-negative staphylococci	70	0.33 (0.10-2.11)
Enterococcus faecium	14	0.69 (0.32-10.43)
Enterococcus faecalis	9	0.5 (0.05-1.12)
Other	8	0.45 (0.07-3.39)
Candida parapsilosis	8	0.73 (0.23-1.60)
Candida albicans	8	1.00 (0.30-2.65)
Cryptococcus neoformans	4	0.12 (0.05-0.21)
Other	10	0.67 (0.11-2.38)

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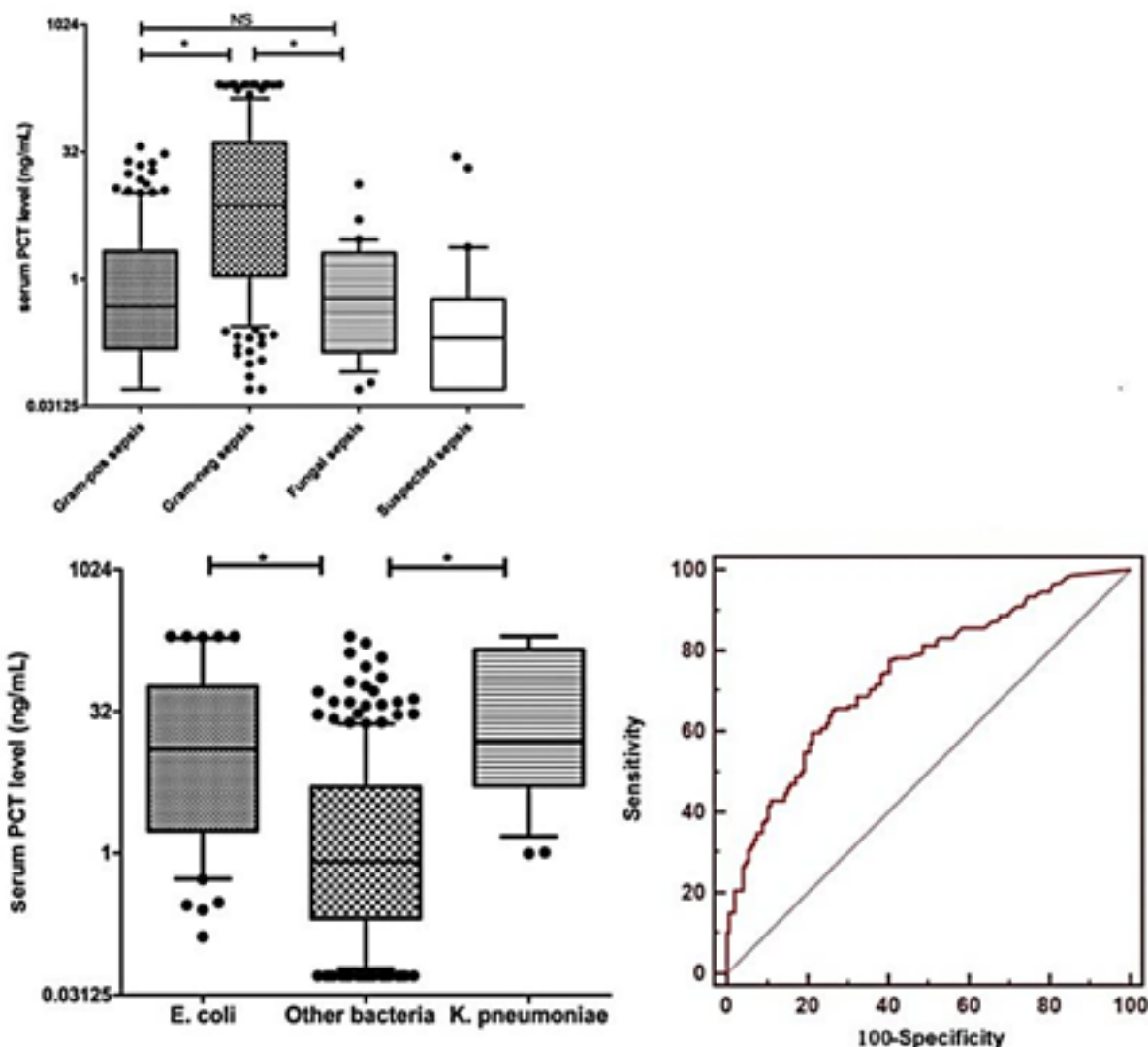


FIGURE 1: (a) Serumprocalcitonin levels in patients with Gram-positive bacterial sepsis, Gram-negative bacterial sepsis, fungal sepsis and suspected sepsis. (b)Serum procalcitonin levels in patients with sepsis caused by Escherichia coli,Klebsiella pneumoniae, or other bacteria. Data are presented as a box plot with median lines 25th and 75th percentile boxes, and 10th and 90th percentile error bars. The Y-axis is a log two scale in(a and b). NS: Not statistically significant, *P < 0.05. (c) Receiver operating characteristic curve for procalcitonin levels to distinguish Gram-negative sepsis from Gram-positive sepsis

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TABLE 3: Different cut-off values of procalcitonin in distinguishing Gram-negative sepsis from Gram-positive sepsis, (area under the curve=0.793 (95% confidence interval 0.743-0.843, P<0.001)). Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, positive likelihood ratio, and negative likelihood ratio are listed

Cut-off values (ng/mL)	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	+LR (%)	-LR (%)	PPV (%)	NPV (%)
0.05	100.00	0.00	1.00	-	53.00	-
0.10	97.47	20.00	1.22	0.13	57.90	87.50
0.20	93.67	30.00	1.34	0.21	60.20	80.80
0.50	85.44	51.43	1.76	0.28	66.50	75.80
1.01	76.58	64.29	2.14	0.36	70.80	70.90
2.06	68.99	74.29	2.68	0.42	75.20	68.00
5.08	58.23	82.86	3.40	0.50	79.30	63.70
10.15	44.94	89.29	4.19	0.62	82.60	59.00
19.96	35.44	96.43	9.92	0.67	91.80	57.00
51.05	23.42	100.00	-	0.77	100.00	53.60
99.64	12.66	100.00	-	0.87	100.00	50.40
104.19	12.03	100.00	-	0.88	100.00	50.20

TABLE 4: Results of receiver operating characteristic curve for procalcitonin levels in discriminating sepsis caused by different pathogens

Parameter	Gram negative/ Gram positive	Gram negative/ fungi	E. coli/other bacteria	Klebsiella pneumonia/ Other bacteria
AUC (95% CI)	0.793 (0.743-0.843)	0.820 (0.753-0.887)	0.778 (0.711-0.845)	0.859 (0.800-0.917)
Cut-off value (ng/mL)	2.44	3.11	2.32	2.81
Sensitivity (%)	77.1	63.9	76.2	89.3
Specificity (%)	68.4	93.3	65.4	69.4
PPV (%)	74.0	98.1	36.6	25.5
NPV (%)	65.1	30.1	91.5	98.3
	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

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