

# ENTERIC PATHOGENS PANEL by PCR

Intermountain Laboratory Services offers a new molecular-based assay for the rapid identification of common enteric bacteria, viruses, and genetic virulence markers in stool specimens.

## Test Details

- Verigene Enteric Pathogens Nucleic Acid Test (EP)
- FDA-cleared, multiplex, qualitative PCR assay
- Can identify 14 pathogens from stool samples
- Provides identification of the infecting organism(s) within two hours of samples receipt in the Central Lab
- Can be performed directly from stool while cultures are concurrently being incubated



## INTENDED USE:

- Preferred test for severe community-acquired diarrhea without travel history or concern for parasitic infection
- Severe diarrhea with dehydration requiring hospital admission
- Bloody diarrhea
- Infection associated with potential community or hospital outbreak
- Not recommended for hospital acquired diarrhea (e.g., onset >72 hours after admission)

### PLEASE NOTE

This test should *not* be ordered for diarrhea in the immunocompromised host or recent traveler. Order the GIPCR test instead.

## Enteric Pathogens Panel by PCR

<b>TEST CODE</b>	<b>EPPCR</b>
<b>COLLECTED</b>	5mL unformed stool (0.5 mL minimum)
<b>TRANSPORT MEDIA</b>	Cary-Blair media (preferred) or Sterile transport container
<b>TRANSPORT / STABILITY</b>	Room temperature: 24 hours Refrigerated: 2 days (preferred)
<b>UNACCEPTABLE</b>	Formed stool Samples received in plastic food storage containers
<b>PERFORMED / REPORTED</b>	Performed: Sunday - Saturday Reported: Next day

### Key Points

- This is a molecular test and clinical correlation is required for all test results.
- A negative result does not exclude infection.
- Alternative tests for other pathogens may be needed due to absence of targets in this assay (e.g. *C. difficile* and *Giardia* & *Cryptosporidium* antigen testing).
- Not all positive results require antibiotics which can be harmful if used with certain organisms (e.g. STEC).

VIRUSES	BACTERIA	DIARRHEAGENIC E. COLI / SHIGELLA
Norovirus GI/GII Rotavirus A	<i>Campylobacter</i> Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>C. coli</i></li> <li>• <i>C. jejuni</i></li> <li>• <i>C. lari</i></li> </ul> <i>Salmonella</i> species <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> <i>Vibrio</i> Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>V. cholerae</i></li> <li>• <i>V. parahaemolyticus</i></li> </ul>	<i>Shigella</i> species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>S. dysenteriae</i></li> <li>• <i>S. boydii</i></li> <li>• <i>S. sonnei</i></li> <li>• <i>S. flexneri</i></li> </ul> Shiga-like toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> (STEC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>stx1/stx2</i></li> </ul>