

GASTROINTESTINAL PANEL by PCR

Intermountain Laboratory Services is now offering a new molecular-based assay for the rapid identification of common gastrointestinal pathogens in stool specimens.

Test Details

- FDA-cleared, nested multiplex PCR assay
- Can identify 22 pathogens from stool samples
- Provides identification of the infecting organism(s) within two hours of specimen receipt in the Central Lab



INTENDED USE:

- Preferred test for diarrhea in the immunocompromised host (e.g., solid organ and stem cell transplant recipients) in whom multiple tests will be requested
- Preferred test for severe diarrhea requiring hospital admission in patients with travel history (e.g., international travel, exposure to fresh water sources, etc.) or concern for parasitic infection
- Not recommended for hospital acquired diarrhea (e.g., onset >72 hours after admission)

PLEASE NOTE

This test should **not** be ordered for severe, community-acquired infection diarrhea without travel history or concern for parasitic infection. Order the EPPCR test instead.

Gastrointestinal Panel by PCR

TEST CODE	GIPCR
COLLECTED	5 mL unformed stool (0.2 mL minimum)
TRANSPORT MEDIA	Cary-Blair media (preferred) or Sterile transport container
TRANSPORT / STABILITY	Room temperature: 4 days Refrigerated: 4 days
UNACCEPTABLE	Formed stool samples received in plastic food storage containers
PERFORMED / REPORTED	Performed: Sunday - Saturday Reported: Within 2 hours of receipt in Molecular Pathology Department (Central Lab)

Key Points

- Clinical correlation is required for all test results.
- A negative result does not exclude infection.
- Alternative testing methods may be needed and are available for several targets (e.g., bacterial culture, *C. difficile*, Giardia & Cryptosporidium antigen testing, Rotavirus antigen, and Shiga toxin).
- All positive *C. difficile* results will be confirmed by an antigen-based method in order to increase specificity.
- Not all positive results require antibiotics which can be harmful if used with certain organisms (e.g. *E. coli* 0157 and other Shigatoxin producing *E. coli*).

VIRUSES	PARASITES	BACTERIA	DIARRHEAGENIC E. COLI / SHIGELLA
Adenovirus F40/41 Astrovirus Norovirus GI/GII Rotavirus A Sapovirus	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> <i>Cyclospora cayatanensis</i> <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> <i>Giardia lamblia</i>	<i>Campylobacter</i> <i>Clostridium difficile</i> toxin A/B <i>Plesiomonas shigelloides</i> <i>Salmonella</i> <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> <i>Vibrio</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> 	Enteroaggregative <i>E.coli</i> (EAEC) Enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i> (ETEC) <i>It/st</i> Shiga-like toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> (STEC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>stx1/stx2 E. coli</i> 0157 <i>Shigella</i> / Enteroinvasive <i>E. coli</i> (EIEC)