

KORPATH

GASTRO-ID Case Review

Patient History:

Male, mid 70's, LTC resident at a nursing home

• Disease State:

Diarrhea. The patient began having symptoms of frequent loose stools with abdominal pain.

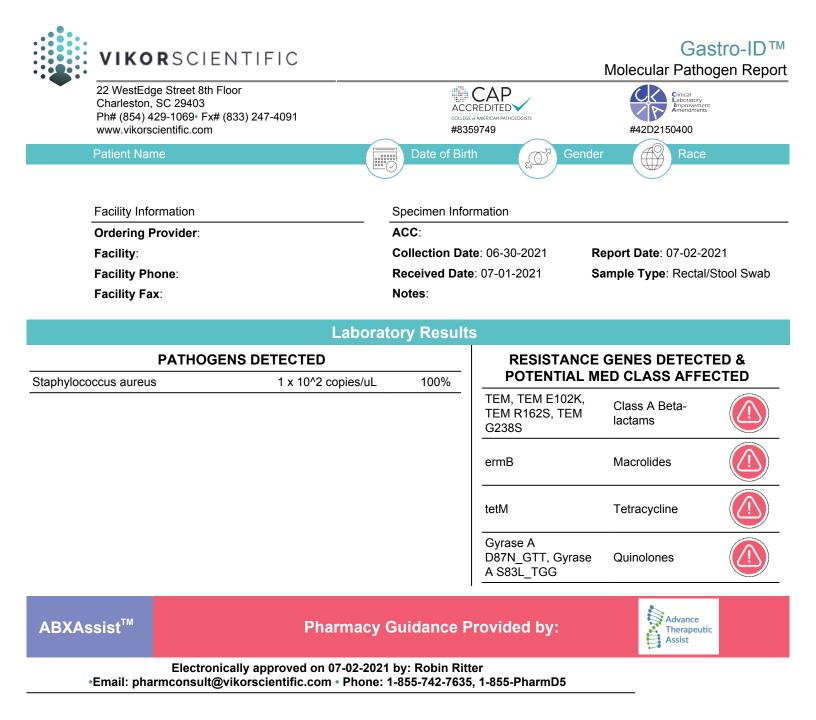
• Why This Test was Ordered:

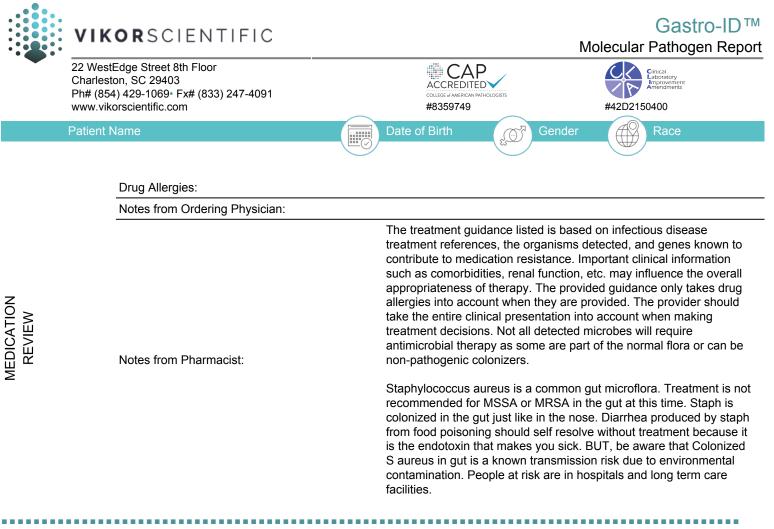
They were unsure if the diarrhea was from antibiotics from a UTI, food poisoning, and wanted to rule out C.Diff plus norovirus. Since the patient was in a shared room, it was imperative to rule our C.Diff and norovirus.

• Outcome:

Determined a normal gut floral and ruled out infection. Pushed in fluids and able to determine that not only was there not a GI outbreak in the building but that further diagnostics was not necessary. Also provided facility opportunity to determine if there was an environmental contaminant to review.

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Medication

Dose

Route

No Pharmacy Guidance Provided

Methodology	The infectious disease and antibiotic resistance detection panels are tested utilizing Real-time PCR technology to detect the presence of genes associated with pathogens and antibiotic resistance via amplification of genomic DNA. Amplification and detection are performed using the Applied Biosystems™ QuantStudio™ 12K Flex Real-time PCR system, which includes the QuantStudio™ 12k Software v1.3 and Thermo Fisher Scientific TaqMan™ assays. The assays are preloaded onto TaqMan™ OpenArray plates.
Limitations	This test only detects microorganisms and antibiotic resistance (ABR) genes specified in the panel. ABR genes are detected in the specimen and are not specific to a detected pathogen. ABR genes may be detected in bacterial strains not tested for in the panel.
	The resistance genes for Ampicillin, selected Extended-Spectrum-Betalactamases, Vancomycin, Carbapenems, Sulfonamide, Trimethoprim, Aminoglycosides and the Quinolone gyrase groupings are assays customized by pooling the individual genes listed in the associated group. If listed as positive, this indicates that at least one of the genes in the group was detected and the class of medication could have potential resistance.
Disclaimer	This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Vikor Scientific [™] . It has not been cleared or approved by the FDA. The laboratory is regulated under CLIA as qualified to perform high complexity testing. This test is used for clinical purposes. It should not be regarded as investigational or for research. Pharmacy guidance and recommendations therein are not under the purview of the laboratory or agencies which accredit the laboratory.
	The treatment guidance listed in the report is based on infectious disease treatment references, the organisms detected, and genes known to contribute to medication resistance. Important clinical information such as comorbidities, renal function, patient weight, platelet count, microbiology results, etc. may influence the overall appropriateness of therapy. The provided guidance only takes drug allergies into account when they are provided and available to the pharmacist making the recommendation. The overall appropriateness of therapy must be determined by the physician treating the patient. The provider has all the patient information necessary to make that determination and should take the entire clinical presentation into account when making treatment decisions. Should the treating physician wish to discuss the provided guidance, the pharmacist is available for consult at the email and phone number provided.



Rotavirus B Rotavirus C Salmonella Sapovirus Shigella

Vibrio cholerae

Yersinia enterocolitica

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Gastro-ID™

Molecular Pathogen Report

Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments



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NEGATIVE PATHOGENS	NEGATIVE RESISTANCE GENES	ANTIBIOTIC CLASS
Astrovirus	aac6-1b/aacA4, ant(3), aph(A6), aac6-1b-cr	Aminoglycosides
C. Dificille Toxin A & B	ampC, ACC, DHA, ACT/MIR	AmpC beta lactamase
Campylobacter jejuni	SULL, DFRA	Bactrim
Cryptosporidium Entamoeba histolytica	PER-1, PER-2, VEB, blaNDM-1, OXA-1, GES, BlaSHV	Beta-lactams
Escherichia EAEC	OXA-23, OXA-40, OXA-58, OXA-72, IMP-16, NDM, blaOXA-48, OXA-48, KPC, VIM, IMP-7	Carbapenems
Escherichia EIEC/Shigella	CTX-M	ClassA Beta-lactamases
Escherichia EPEC	ermC, ermA	Macrolides
Escherichia ETEC	mecA	Methicillin
Giardia lamblia	mcr-1	Polymyxins
H. pylori	QnrB, QnrA	Quinolones
Intestinal adenovirus	VanB, VanA1, VanA2	Vancomycin
Norovirus GI/GII		vancomycm
Plesiomonas shigelloides		
Rotavirus A		