

KORPATH

Gastro-ID Case Review

• Patient History: 16-year-old female presenting with rectal bleeding Disease State: • Rectal bleeding and currently ulcerative colitis on mesalamine and budesonide. Negative DLO stool culture, C. Diff, and O&P. • Why This Test was Ordered: The cultural did not produce any answers for them. **Outcome:** • The patient was taken in for an endoscopy and colonoscopy. A stool sample and stomach tissue sample were taken to test with the Gastro-ID panel. The stool samples were clear with nothing being detected. The stomach sample came back with low MSS, Staphylococcus aureus. Based on the findings, the doctor feels the patient is most likely having a reaction to one of her medications. Dr. Schambayati did not treat for anything based on the reports. However, she felt confident that several unanswered medical issues were addressed.

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****SAMPLE REPORT****

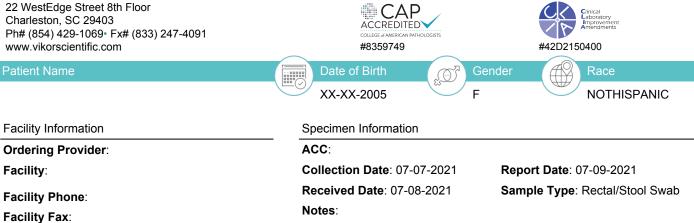


VIKORSCIENTIFIC

22 WestEdge Street 8th Floor Charleston, SC 29403 Ph# (854) 429-1069 Fx# (833) 247-4091

Gastro-ID[™]

Molecular Pathogen Report



Laboratory Results

No pathogens detected.

ABXAssist™	Pharmacy Guidance Provided by:		Advance Therapeutic Assist	
Electronically approved on by: •Email: pharmconsult@vikorscientific.com • Phone: 1-855-742-7635, 1-855-PharmD5				
MEDICATION REVIEW	Drug Allergies:		NKDA	
	Notes from Ordering Physician:		STOOL	
	Notes from Pharmacist:			
•••••	Medication	Route	Dose	
	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 deterpathogen. 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.			

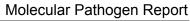
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Gastro-ID[™]





NEGATIVE PATHOGENS

Astrovirus

C. Dificille Toxin A & B Campylobacter jejuni Cryptosporidium

Entamoeba histolytica

Escherichia EAEC

Escherichia EIEC/Shigella

Escherichia EPEC

Escherichia ETEC

Giardia lamblia

H. pylori

Intestinal adenovirus

Norovirus GI/GII

Plesiomonas shigelloides

Rotavirus A

Rotavirus B

Rotavirus C

Salmonella

Sapovirus

Shigella

Staphylococcus aureus

Vibrio cholerae

Yersinia enterocolitica