UTI

UTI Utilizes quantitative Real-Time PCR to rapidly analyze your patient's sample in 48 hours. RT-PCR technology precisely detects the correct pathogen(s) and identifies antibiotic drug resistance. This allows providers the ability to prescribe timely and effective treatment.

Rapid and accurate solution eliminates guesswork in diagnosing and treating urinary tract infections

Urinary tract infections are one of the most commonly diagnosed illnesses in older adults and one of the leading reasons antibiotics are prescribed in long-term care facilities. Historically a super majority of UTIs are caused by enteric microbes, a group prone to multiple drug resistance. The development of multidrug-resistant organisms has complicated the clinical diagnosis and the ease of just following the prior evidence-based guidelines for diagnosis and treatment no longer exists.

UTI quickly identifies pathogens and detects potential antibiotic resistance, so effective treatment can begin sooner.

Accurate diagnosis within 48 hours with real-time PCR for pathogen identification and detection of antibiotic resistance

- PCR, a molecular technique, can precisely analyze the genetic material of pathogens
- Provides a more definitive diagnosis than POC antigen assays
- 48-hour turnaround from specimen receipt
- Higher accuracy than conventional culture

Helps improve clinical confidence and decrease patient risks

- Detects polymicrobial infections
- Unaffected by concurrent antibiotic use
- Identifies potential antibiotic resistance
- Aids in quick clinical decision-making
- Reduces potential unnecessary drug exposure and adverse events

UTI Test Menu

Bacterium
Acinetobacter baumannii
Bacteroides fragilis
Citrobacter freundii
Enterobacter aerogenes, cloacae
Enterococcus faecium, faecalis
Escherichia coli
Fusobacterium nucleatum, necrophorum
Gardnerella vaginalis
Klebsiella pneumoniae, oxytoca
Mycoplasma genitalium, hominis
Peptostreptococcus anaerobius, magnus, prevootii
Prevotella bivia, loescheii
Proteus mirabilis, vulgaris
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Serratia marcescens
Staphylococcus aureus
Staphylococcus coag - epidermidis, haemolyticus, Saprophyticus
Stenotophomonas maltrophilia
Streptococcus agalactiae
Streptococcus pyogenes

FUNGAL
Candida albicans, glabrata, parapsilosis, tropicalis

Antibiotic Resistance Test Menu

Ampicillin and Cehpalosporin Resistance (AmpC Gene)
Beta Lactam Resistance (BLASHV5 Gene)
Erythromycin Resistance (Erm B Gene)
Quinolone Resistance (GRLA Gene)
Tetracycline Resistance (Tets, TetM Genes)
Vancomycin Resistance (VanA, VanB Genes)
Colistin Resistance (MCR1 Gene)
Methicillin Resistance (MecA, MecC Genes)

Behzadi, P., Behzadi, E., Yazdanbod, H., Aghapour, R., Akbari Cheshmeh, M., & Salehian Omran D. (2010). A survey on urinary tract infections associated with the three most common uropathogenic bacteria. Maedica, 5(2), 111-115.
Van der Zee A, Roorda L, Bosman G, Ossewaarde JM (2016) Molecular Diagnosis of Urinary Tract Infections by Semi-Quantitative Detection of Uropathogens in a routine Clinical hospital Setting. PLoS ONE 11(3): e0150755. Doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0150755

Patient Id: 2479
Accession: P19-1659

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Patient Name:	Ordering Clinician:	Date Collected:	11/20/2019
	Submitting Facility:	Date Received:	11/22/2019
Date of Birth:	MRN:	Date Reported:	11/25/2019 6:06 PM
Gender: F	Specimen Type: URINE		

POSITIVE RESULT SUMMARY

UTI

Test

UTI	Result
ESCHERICHIA COLI	POSITIVE
FUSOBACTERIUM NUCLEATUM, NECROPHORUM	POSITIVE
PEPTOSTREPTOCOCCUS ANAEROBIUS, MAGNUS, PREVOTII	POSITIVE

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE - URINE SWAB

Test

GENE - ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE - URINE	Result
TETM - TETRACYCLINE RESISTANCE	POSITIVE
TETS - TETRACYCLINE RESISTANCE	POSITIVE