

Wound

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

Rapid and accurate solution eliminates guess work in diagnosing and treating wound infections

Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus and multi-drug resistant microbes have become problematic causative agents of nosocomial infections. They are also major causes of non-healing diabetic and post-surgical wounds.

Wound 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

- Proves a more definitive diagnosis than POC antigen assays
- 48- hour turnaround from receipt of specimen
- More accurate 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 false negative results
- Aids in antibiotic stewardship
- Reduces potential unnecessary drug exposure and adverse effects

Wound Test Menu

Bacterium

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

Fungal

Candida albicans, glabrata,
parapsilosis, tropicalis

Antibiotic Resistance Test Menu

Ampicillin and
Cephalosporin 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)

Rhoads, D., Wolcott, R., Sun, Y., Dowd, S. (23 February 2012). Comparison of Culture and Molecular identification of bacteria in chronic wounds. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 13, 2535-1550. Retrieved from www.mdpi.com/journal/ijms



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Patient Id: 2476
Accession: P19-1656

WOUND SWAB

Pathogen Detected

Physician Review
Recommended

3555 Voyager St. Suite 104d
Torrance, Ca 90503

(833) 326-3745
www.amerilabpro.com

Patient Name:

Ordering Clinician:

Date Collected: 11/20/2019

Submitting Facility:

Date Received: 11/22/2019

Date of Birth:

MRN:

Date Reported: 11/26/2019 10:54 AM

Gender: F

Specimen Type: WOUND SWAB

POSITIVE RESULT SUMMARY

WOUND

Test

WOUND SWAB

Result

BURKHOLDERIA CEPACIA,
PSEUDOMALLEI

POSITIVE

STAPHYLOCOCCUS COAG -
EPIDERMIDIS, HAEMOLYTICUS,
SAPROPHYTICUS

POSITIVE

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE - WOUND

Test

GENE - ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE - WOU

Result

AMPC - AMPICILLIN AND
CEPHALOSPORIN RESISTANCE

POSITIVE

MECA - METHICILLIN RESISTANCE

POSITIVE

Amerilab Pro uses advanced multiplex Real Time-PCR testing to identify respiratory pathogens and the presence of antibiotic resistant genes to assist in diagnosis/treatment. This test was developed, and its performance characteristics determined by Amerilab Pro Inc. It has not been cleared or approved by the FDA. However, such approval/clearance is not required, as the laboratory is regulated and qualified under CLIA to perform high-complexity testing. This test is used for clinical purposes and should not be regarded as investigational or for research.