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# Pneumonia Panel

The pneumonia panel utilizes Real-Time PCR to rapidly analyze your patient's sample with results generated within 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.

Pneumonia is an infection of the lungs and it can be caused by many germs. People of all ages can be affected, with those above 65 years of age and those younger than 5 years of age being at an increased risk. In addition, people with chronic heart/liver/lung disease, diabetes, and weakened immune systems are at greater risk of contracting pneumonia.[1]

The Pneumonia Panel is a quick method to identify pathogens associated with pneumonia, as well as potential antibiotic resistance markers, so effective treatment can begin sooner.

***Results are available within 48 hours using Real-Time PCR. This method delivers results more quickly, with greater accuracy and more than conventional culture methods.***

Why PCR?
- Detects polymicrobial infections

-48-hour turnaround time from receipt of specimen

-More accurate, more definitive diagnosis than culture methods

-Identifies antibiotic resistance

-Reduces false negatives

-Reduces potential unnecessary drug exposure and adverse effects

## Pneumonia Test Menu

**Gram-positive Bacteria**
*Streptococcus pneumoniae*
*Streptococcus agalactiae*
*Staphylococcus saprophyticus*
*Enterococcus faecalis/faecium*

**Gram-negative Bacteria**
*Legionella pneumophila*
*Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
*Chlamydophila pneumoniae*
*Haemophilus influenzae*
*Bordetella pertussis*
*Acinetobacter baumannii*
*Klebsiella pneumoniae*
*Proteus* spp.
*Klebsiella aerogenes*
*Enterobacter cloacae*
*Citrobacter freundii* complex
*Morganella morganii*
*Pseudomonoas aeruginosa*
*Escherichia coli*
*Klebsiella oxytoca*
*Providencia stuartii*

**Viral**
SARS-CoV-2
Influenza A
Influenza B
Human Coronavirus 229E
Human Coronavirus OC43
Human Coronavirus NL63
Human Coronavirus HKU1
Human Parainfluenza 1
Human Parainfluenza 2
Human Parainfluenza 3
Human Parainfluenza 4
Human Metapneumovirus
Human Enterovirus
Human Rhinovirus
Adenovirus
Human Bocavirus
Human Parechovirus
Respiratory Syncytial Virus A/B

**Fungal**
*Candida albicans*

**Antibiotic Resistance Genes**
mecA/mecC - Methicilin resistance
vanA - Vancomycin resistance
vanB - Vancomycin resistance
KPC - Carbapenem resistance
NDM - Carbapenem resistance
VIM - Carbapenem resistance
IMP - Carbapenem resistance
OXA-48 - Carbapenem resistance
CTX-M ESBL
Qnr - Fluoroquinolone resistance
sul - Sulfonamide resistance
dfrA -Trimethoprim resistance

[1]https://www.cdc.gov/pneumonia/about/index.html