

NAIL PCR TESTING

Nail Test Menu

BACTERIA

- Enterococcus faecium
- Klebsiella aerogenes;
Enterobacter cloacae complex
- Klebsiella pneumoniae, oxytoca
- Peptostreptococcus anaerobius,
asaccharolyticus, magnus, prevotii
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Streptococcus pyogenes

FUNGI

- Acremonium strictum
- Alternaria spp.
- Aspergillus flavus, fumigatus, niger,
terreus
- Blastomyces dermatitidis, gilchristii
- Candida albicans, glabrata,
parapsilosis, tropicalis
- Candida auris, dubliniensis, krusei,
lusitaniae
- Cladosporium herbarum
- Curvularia lunata
- Epidermophyton floccosum
- Fusarium oxysporum, solani
- Lasiodiplodia (Botryodiplodia)
theobromae
- Microsporum audouinii, canis,
gypseum, nanum
- Neoscytalidium (Scytalidium)
dimidiatum
- Scopulariopsis brevicaulis
- Trichophyton interdigitale, tonsurans
- Trichophyton soudanense, violaceum

How will PCR testing benefit my patients?

- Traditional methods for identifying fungi in nail specimens are often non-specific or insensitive
- PCR testing is used to improve sensitivity in detecting causative fungi in nail specimens
- In a study of 418 nail scrapings, PCR detected 126 dermatophyte-positive samples versus only 44 with cultures
- The use of PCR increased species-specific detection of dermatophytes by 21% leading to a threefold increase when compared to cultures
- In the same study, PCR detected 19.6% additional dermatophyte-positive samples versus traditional cultures and 13.8% more than other conventional methods.