

# RESPIRATORY PCR TESTING

## Respiratory Test Menu

### BACTERIA

- Bordetella bronchiseptica, parapertussis, pertussis
- Bordetella pertussis
- Chlamydia pneumoniae
- Haemophilus influenzae
- Klebsiella pneumoniae
- Legionella pneumoniae
- Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Streptococcus pneumoniae

### VIRUS

- Adenovirus A, B, D, F
- Adenovirus B, C, D
- Coronavirus 229E
- Coronavirus HKU1
- Coronavirus NL63
- Coronavirus OC43
- Enterovirus
- Enterovirus D68
- Human Herpesvirus 4 (Epstein-Barr Virus)
- Human Herpesvirus 5 (Cytomegalovirus)
- Human herpesvirus 6a/6b
- Human Metapneumovirus (hMPV)
- Human Parainfluenza virus 1
- Human Parainfluenza virus 2
- Human Parainfluenza virus 3
- Human Parainfluenza virus 4
- Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus A (RSVA)
- Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus B (RSVB)
- Influenza A
- Influenza A/H1-2009
- Influenza A/H3
- Influenza B
- Rhinovirus A, B, C
- SARS-CoV-2 N
- SARS-CoV-2 S

### How will PCR testing benefit my patients?

In a 2020 study, it was determined that Respiratory PCR testing can:

- Eliminate the variables that can affect cultures such as antibiotic exposure prior to collection or overgrowth of resident flora
- Reduce the duration of broad-spectrum empirical antibiotic therapy
- Identify antibiotic resistance markers 2-3 days sooner than traditional methods
- Result in 60%-80% reduction in anti-MRSA antibiotic days