

URINARY HEALTH PCR TESTING

Urinary Health Test Menu

BACTERIA

- Acinetobacter baumannii
- Actinobaculum schaalii
- Aerococcus urinae
- Alloscardovia omnicolens
- Citrobacter freundii
- Citrobacter koseri
- Corynebacterium riegelli
- Enterobacter cloacae
- Enterococcus faecalis
- Enterococcus faecium
- Escherichia coli
- Klebsiella aerogenes
- Klebsiella oxytoca
- Klebsiella pneumoniae
- Morganella morganii
- Mycoplasma hominis
- Pantoea spp.
- Proteus mirabilis
- Proteus vulgaris
- Providencia stuartii
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Serratia marcescens
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Staphylococcus epidermidis, haemolyticus, lugdunensis, saprophyticus, warneri, xylosus
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Ureaplasma urealyticum
- Viridans Group Streptococci

FUNGI

- Candida albicans
- Candida auris
- Candida glabrata
- Candida parapsilosis

How will PCR testing benefit my patients?

- PCR testing can detect multiple targets at once reducing the cost and time associated with traditional cultures.
- Not only does PCR have a higher detection rate of single pathogens, but it also is more effective when detecting multiple pathogens compared to urine cultures.
- 30-39% of UTIs are polymicrobial requiring accurate identification of the contributing organisms in order to determine the appropriate antimicrobial treatment.
- Antibiotic resistance (ABR) in UTIs occurs in inpatient and outpatient cases. Utilizing ABR information provided via PCR testing targets treatment and promotes antibiotic stewardship.