

GI PATHOGEN PANEL

The Gastrointestinal Pathogen Panel, utilizing Real-Time PCR technology, is crucial for accurately diagnosing acute gastrointestinal infections caused by a range of pathogens, including bacteria and viruses. This advanced diagnostic tool enables the simultaneous detection and identification of multiple pathogens from a single stool sample, providing rapid and precise results that are essential for effective treatment. Gastrointestinal problems are a major public health issue, with acute diarrhea affecting millions globally each year. In the United States alone, gastrointestinal illnesses account for significant healthcare utilization, including hospitalizations and medical visits. Worldwide, these infections contribute to high morbidity and mortality rates, particularly in low-resource settings, highlighting the urgent need for reliable diagnostic solutions like the Gastrointestinal Pathogen Panel to manage and control these infections effectively.

Our GI panel is a comprehensive test that detects the most common bacterial, viral, and parasitic pathogens associated with gastrointestinal infections.

At MusB Diagnostics, we can detect 16 different types of wound pathogens and deliver results with 99% accuracy within 24-72 hours of receiving the lab sample.



COLLECTION INSTRUCTIONS

In accordance with FDA standards, gastrointestinal samples can be collected with a rectal swab and stool sample. The stool sample must be delivered within 2 hours of collection. If transport is delayed by more than 2 hours after collection, the specimen must be placed in C&S transport media (Cary-Blair orange top transport vial).

Specimen collection procedure:

A fresh stool sample is collected in a clean container. The stool sample should not be contaminated with urine or water.

The stool sample is picked with a rectal swab and placed in C&S transport media (Cary-Blair orange-top transport vial).

- ✔ Shigella
- ✔ Clostridium difficile
- ✔ Human adenovirus
- ✔ Norovirus G1
- ✔ Norovirus G2
- ✔ Rotavirus
- ✔ Human astrovirus
- ✔ Enterohemorrhagic / verotoxin producing
- ✔ E. Coli
- ✔ Campylobacter
- ✔ Giardia lamblia
- ✔ Entamoeba histolytica
- ✔ Cryptosporidium spp.
- ✔ Yersinia enterocolitica