



Patient Information

Patient Name

Age/Sex : 51/F

DOB : 1/1/1972

Physician Information

Physician Name

Client Name

Address 1

Address 2

Phone: 123.456.7890

Fax: 123.456.7890

Sample Information

Accession#: UF23-00124

Date Collected: 01/31/2023

Date Received: 02/01/2023

Date Reported: 02/01/2023

Specimen: Catheterized Urine

Result(s) : PATHOGENIC DNA NOT DETECTED

Resistant Gene(S) Tested - Not Detected

- Vancomycin Resistant (Glycopeptic antibiotics)
- Extended-Spectrum-β-Lactamase*
- Methicillin Resistance
- Quinolone and fluoroquinolone resistance
- Carbapenem resistance
- Sulfonamides resistance

ORGANISM(S) TESTED - NOT DETECTED

Bacteria

- Acinetobacter baumannii
- Actinobaculum schaalii
- Aerococcus urinae
- Alloscardovia omnicolens
- Citrobacter freundii
- Citrobacter koseri
- Coagulase negative Staphylococcus**
- Corynebacterium riegelii
- Enterobacter aerogenes***
- Enterobacter cloacae
- Enterococcus faecalis
- Enterococcus faecium
- Escherichia coli
- Klebsiella oxytoca
- Klebsiella pneumoniae
- Morganella morganii
- Mycoplasma hominis
- Pantoea agglomerans
- Proteus mirabilis
- Proteus vulgaris
- Providencia stuartii
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Serratia marcescens
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Ureaplasma urealyticum
- Viridans Group Streptococci

Fungi

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

References:

* Extended Spectrum Beta-Lactamase (ESBL) Resistant genes identified confers resistance across multiple classes of antibiotics including Penicillin derivatives, cephalosporins, monobactams and carbapenems. Refer to the "Resistant Gene Detected" row to identify antibiotics for which the resistance gene may impact. Different ESBLs resistant genes will impact different beta lactam antibiotics in different levels and it is considered in the "Resistant Gene Detected" row.

** Coagulase Negative Staphylococcus includes Staphylococcus saprophyticus, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Staphylococcus haemolyticus, (If a Coagulase Negative Staphylococcus considered as pathogen to the patient it will be reported)

*** Klebsiella aerogenes (formerly known as Enterobacter aerogenes)

**** Viridans Streptococci group includes Streptococcus anginosus, Streptococcus oralis and Streptococcus pasteurianus, Streptococcus mitis

Disclaimer This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by EmeritusDX. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration. The FDA has determined that such clearance or approvals is not necessary. This test is used for clinical purposes. It should not be regarded as investigational or for research. This laboratory is certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA-88) as qualified to perform high complexity clinical testing. Urine specimens received greater than 5 days post collection may give unreliable cells/mL counts due to overgrowth of microorganism(s).

Methodology and Clinical Significance: EmeritusDX utilizes PCR amplification for the targeted detection of agents. Pathogens are reported in ranges: 'No Pathogenic DNA Detected'. Detected: "<10,000", "10,000-50,000", "50,000-100,000", or "≥100,000" organism(s) per milliliter of urine. Detected resistance genes are shown as RGD (Resistance Gene Detected). In addition, phenotypic antibiotic susceptibility results are ascertained for the detected pathogen(s) by employing disk diffusion as a reference method for susceptibility. Antibiotic susceptibility testing is not performed for fungi or fastidious organisms. For full methodology visit www.emeritusdx.com/methodology.

Final Report signed by EmeritusDX Test on 02/01/2023 at 05:36 PM

• Testing performed at 10 Pasteur Suite 150 Irvine, CA 92618 | Medical Director: