



# PPBRS

## About PPBRS

The pre-prostate biopsy rectal swab (PPBRS) test plays a crucial role in minimizing the risk of infection during prostate biopsies by detecting and addressing rectal bacteria that might otherwise lead to infections. This test not only enhances patient safety by reducing the chances of painful post-biopsy infections and complications but also ensures the success of the biopsy procedure itself, which is essential for diagnosing or ruling out prostate cancer. Additionally, it contributes to cost savings by preventing the need for treating post-biopsy infections and related medical expenses. Overall, the pre-prostate biopsy rectal swab test is an important preventive measure that improves both the safety and effectiveness of prostate biopsies.

## What is PPBRS?

The **Pre Prostate Biopsy Rectal Swab (PPBRS)** test identifies organisms that may need to be addressed prior to a patient undergoing a prostate biopsy procedure.

PPBRS also identifies the presence or absence of antibiotic resistance genes (RGDs) for a more targeted antibiotic selection approach.

When an appropriate antimicrobial treatment is used, the risk of infection due to prostate biopsy procedure is greatly reduced.

## Why PPBRS?

Fluoroquinolone-resistant (FQR) *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) is a risk for patients undergoing an ultrasound-guided, transrectal prostate biopsy. If not detected and treated can cause transrectal prostate biopsy infections.

## Who Should Use PPBRS?

Urologists performing a prostate biopsy using Trans Rectal Ultrasound (TRUS) Guided Prostate Biopsy procedure.

Results in as quickly as 24 hours, enabling physicians to dispense precise, personalized treatment just in time for the patient's procedure.

For more information, please contact us at: [cs@emeritusdx.com](mailto:cs@emeritusdx.com)



## Clinical Utility

### Non-Invasive

**One test for 31 of the most common infection causing organisms.**

**Tests for 38 antibiotic-resistant genes.**

**Delivers 26 antibiotic recommendations**

***Reduces the risk of sepsis in men from a procedure necessary to diagnose prostate cancer.***

