

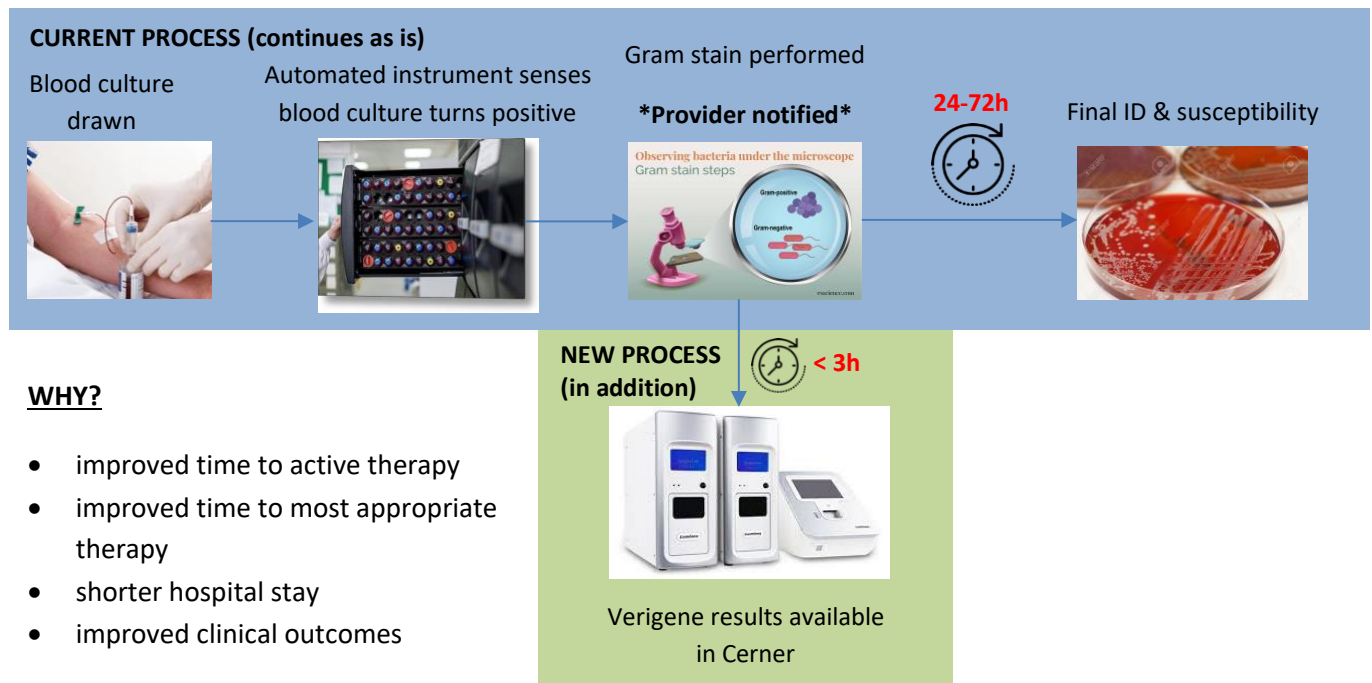
## Rapid Blood Pathogen Identification Panel

### WHAT?

**Verigene nucleic acid test** = new lab technology to identify blood pathogens faster than traditional blood culture. It identifies bacteria and resistance patterns directly from positive blood culture bottles.

Gram-positive bacteria	Gram-negative bacteria	Resistance Genes
<i>Staphylococcus</i> genus <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> <i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i> <i>Streptococcus</i> genus <i>Streptococcus anginosus</i> Group <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> <i>Listeria</i> genus	<i>Escherichia coli</i> <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> <i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i> <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> <i>Serratia marcescens</i> <i>Acinetobacter</i> genus <i>Citrobacter</i> genus <i>Enterobacter</i> genus <i>Proteus</i> genus	mecA = methicillin (nafcillin) resistance vanA = vancomycin resistance vanB = vancomycin resistance CTX-M= ESBL IMP = carbapenemase KPC = carbapenemase NDM = carbapenemase OXA = carbapenemase VIM = carbapenemase

### HOW?



### WHY?

- improved time to active therapy
- improved time to most appropriate therapy
- shorter hospital stay
- improved clinical outcomes

### IMPORTANT NOTES

- See full Therapeutic Guide for more information (available as link on Cerner)
- Certain infections are frequently polymicrobial in nature and the isolation of a single pathogen from the blood culture should not result in over-narrowing. **Ex.** complicated intra-abdominal infection often involves anaerobes and therapy active against these should generally be included until definitive cultures of the site of infection have returned.
- Final susceptibilities will be available in 24-72 hours and should always be reviewed to determine if therapy adjustments need to be made.