



## CLINICIAN BENEFITS

TruWomen's Health utilizes quantitative Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (qPCR) to rapidly analyze your patient's sample in 24 hours. RT-PCR technology precisely detects the correct pathogen(s) and identifies antibiotic drug resistance. This allows providers the ability to prescribe timely and effective treatment.

## THE VERODX DIFFERENCE

- Detects polymicrobial infections
- PharmD interpretation
- Easy ordering platform
- Integrates with your EMR/ EHR
- Aids in antibiotic stewardship
- Unaffected by concurrent antibiotic use

## WHAT WE TEST FOR

### BACTERIUM

- \* *Atopobium vaginae*
- \* *Bacteroides fragilis*
- \* *Chlamydia trachomatis*
- \* *Escherichia coli*
- \* *Enterococcus faecalis*
- \* *Streptococcus agalactiae* (group B)
- \* *Gardnerella vaginalis*
- \* *Haemophilus ducreyi*
- \* *Lactobacillus crispatus*
- \* *Lactobacillus gasseri*
- \* *Lactobacillus iners*
- \* *Lactobacillus jensenii*
- \* *Mobiluncus curtisii*
- \* *Mycoplasma genitalium*
- \* *Mycoplasma hominis*
- \* *Mobiluncus mulieris*
- \* *Uncultured Megasphera 1*
- \* *Uncultured Megasphera 2*
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
- \* *Prevotella bivia*
- \* *Staphylococcus aureus*
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
- \* *Prevotella bivia*
- \* *Staphylococcus aureus*
- \* *Treponema pallidum (Syphilis)*
- \* *Ureaplasma urealyticum*
- \* BVAB2
- \* *ureaplasma parvum*
- \* *peptostreptococcus anaerobius*
- \* *Treponema pallidum (syphilis)*

### FUNGAL

- \* *Candida albicans*
- \* *Candida dubliniensis*
- \* *Candida glabrata*
- \* *Candida krusei*
- \* *Candida lusitanae*
- \* *Candida parapsilosis*
- \* *Candida tropicalis*

### PARASITIC

- \* *Trichomonas vaginalis*

### VIRUS

- \* HSV1
- \* HSV2
- \* HPV 16
- \* HPV 18

### ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE GENES

- \* Class A beta lactamase  
CTX-M1 (15), M2 (2), M9 (9), M8/25
- \* Class A beta lactamase SHV, KPC  
Groups
- \* Class B metallo beta  
lactamase IMP, NDM, VIM Groups
- \* Class D oxacillinase OXA-48, -51
- \* Extended Spectrum Betalactamases  
Resistance Gene TEM G236S
- \* Fluroquinolone Resistance Genes  
qnrA1, qnrA2, qnrB(qnrS)
- \* Macrolide Lincosamide Streptogramin  
Resistance ermB, ermC, ermA
- \* Methicillin Resistance Gene mecA
- \* Tetracycline Resistance Gens tetB, tetM  
Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole
- \* Resistance dfr(A1,A5), sul(1,2)
- \* Vancomycin Resistance Genes VanA,  
VanB

**48h**



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CLIA#: 34D2131299

**Patient Name:** Mickey Mouse      **Date of Birth:** 10/05/1995      **Gender:** Male      **Race:**

**Facility Information**

**Ordering Provider:** Dr. Faraz Test  
**Facility:** Test Facility  
**Facility Phone:** 000000000  
**Facility Fax:** 111111111


**Specimen Information**

**ACC** D2210130037  
**Collection Date:** 10/10/2022      **Report Date:** 10/13/2022  
**Received Date:** 10/11/2022      **Sample Type:** Swab  
**Notes:**

**PATHOGENS DETECTED**

|  Organism | Estimates Copies/mL | Estimated Mic. Load |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Escherichia coli  | 1 x 10 <sup>4</sup> | Moderate            |
| Lactobacillus crispatus   | 1 x 10 <sup>6</sup> | High                |
| Lactobacillus jensenii  | 1 x 10 <sup>5</sup> | Moderate            |

**RESISTANCE GENES DETECTED**

 **CTX-M groupings contains CTX-M-15 ,2,9,8,25**  
 ESBL: These genes are associated with potential resistance to Penicillins, First- Third Generation Cephalosporins, and Monobactams.

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**dfr (A1, A5), sul (1, 2) Genes**  
 These genes are associated with potential resistance to Trimethoprim (dfr) or sul (sulfa drugs).

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**ermA, ermB, ermC**  
 These genes are associated with potential resistance to Macrolides, Lincosamides, and Streptogramin B antibiotics such as azithromycin, erythromycin, and clindamycin

**ATACHOICE™ Therapeutic Guidance**

Drug Allergies:

Notes from Ordering Physician:

Notes from Pharmacist: