Urinary Tract Infections

Urinary tract infections are a major cause of morbidity in the United States. They are the second most common infection after respiratory infections, and largely affect women. Approximately 11% of women suffer from a UTI, 60% of women will have at least one UTI during their lifetime, 25% of UTIs will recur within six months of the initial infection. Although UTIs are not sexually transmitted, they frequently occur in young, sexually active women, although they are by no means confined to this population. Medical Diagnostic Laboratories (MDL) has developed sensitive and specific Real-Time PCR tests to detect these pathogens in *UroSwab*® specimens to assist the physician in the diagnosis of UTI. We offer two urinary tract infection panels:

Urinary Pathogens Antibiotic Resistance

E. coli Enterococcus faecium Klebsiella pneumoniae

- · amoxicillin-clavulanic acid
- cephalothin (cephalexin)
- trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole
- nitrofurantoin
- ciprofloxacin
- fosfomycin

Enterococcus faecalis Klebsiella oxytoca Proteus mirabilis

- ampicillin
- nitrofurantoin
- ciprofloxacin
- fosfomycin
- doxycycline
- linezolid





Test No. 6286 Urinary Pathogens Panel

- 153 Enterococcus faecalis by Real-Time PCR
- 154 Enterococcus faecium by Real-Time PCR
- 141 Escherichia coli by Real-Time PCR
- 127 Group B Streptococcus (GBS) by Real-Time PCR
- 137 Group B Streptococcus (GBS) Antibiotic Resistance
- 727 Klebsiella oxytoca
- 728 Klebsiella pneumoniae
- 146 Proteus mirabilis by Real-Time PCR
- 174 Pseudomonas aeruginosa by Real-Time PCR
- 151 Staphylococcus saprophyticus by Real-Time PCR
- 176 **Urinary Pathogens Antibiotic Resistance Testing** (E. coli, Enterococcus faecalis, Enterococcus faecium, K. oxytoca, K. pneumoniae, Proteus mirabilis)

Test No. 6815 Complex Urinary Tract Infection Panel

- 551 Candida albicans by Real-Time PCR
- 576 Candida dubliniensis by Real-Time PCR
- 559 Candida glabrata by Real-Time PCR
- 578 Candida kefyr by Real-Time PCR
- 566 Candida krusei by Real-Time PCR
- 577 Candida lusitaniae by Real-Time PCR
- 558 Candida parapsilosis by Real-Time PCR
- 557 Candida tropicalis by Real-Time PCR
- 129 Mycoplasma genitalium by Real-Time PCR (Reflex to antibiotic resistance by Molecular Analysis)
- 130 Mycoplasma hominis by Real-Time PCR
- 178 Ureaplasma parvum by Real-Time PCR (Reflex to antibiotic resistance by Molecular Analysis)
- 320 Ureaplasma urealyticum by Real-Time PCR (Reflex to antibiotic resistance by Molecular Analysis)



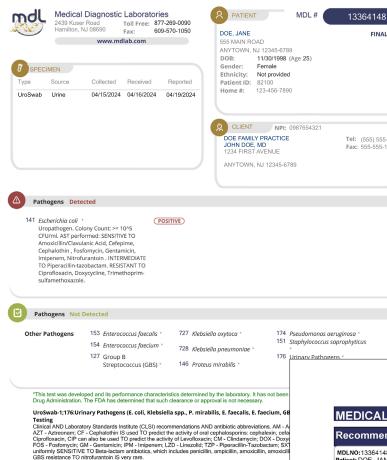


Proteus mirabilis

Escherichia coli

Enterococcus species

Available on the UroSwab®...





- Real-Time PCR
- Simple, Convenient & Non-invasive sample collection
- No refrigeration required before or after
- · Specimen viability up to five (5) days after collection
- Test additions available up to 30 days after collection

A positive result is provided for bacteria, virus, parasites, and/or fungal species when PCR amplification (re (Pyrosequencing), and/or sequencing analysis occurs above cut-off levels established by the laboratory. P reported above are available from the laboratory upon request.

Medical Director, Jing-Jing Yang, M.D.

Ver 20 93 M 19924-8 8384305-2

MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES

Recommendations for Treatment

MDLNO:13364148 Patient: DOE, JANE

Date of Service: 04/16/2024 Date Created: 04/19/2024

Summary:

This specimen is composed of abnormal **Escherichia coli**. The presented recommendations are limited by the testing that was actually performed for this date of service.

- Uncomplicated Urinary Tract Infections in Adults

 Nitroturantoin monohydrate/macrocrystals, 100 mg orally 2x daily for 5 days OR

 *Timethoprim-sulfamethoxacole, 160/800 mg orally 2x daily for 3 days OR

 *Fostomycin trometamol, 3 g orally once-off, may be repeated after 2 days OR

 *Ciprofloxacin, 250 mg orally 2x daily for 3 days OR

 *Levofloxacin, 250 or 500 mg orally once daily for 3 days

- Uncomplicated Urinary Tract Infections in pregnant

 Nitroturantoin monohydrate/macrocrystals, 100 mg orally 2x daily for 5 days (Avoid in first trimester) OR

 Amoxicillin Amoxicillin-claudianate, 500 or 37 mg orally every 8 or 12 h for 3-7 days OR

 Cephalexin, 500 mg orally every 6 h for 3-7 days OR

 Cephadoxine, 100 mg orally 2x daily for 3-7 days OR

 Trimethorium Suffanethoxazote, 160/800 mg orally 2x daily for 3 days (Avoid in first trimester)

receivement

Infectious Diseases Society of America and the European Society for Microbiology and Infectious Diseases. Chu, C.M. and Lowder,
J.L., 2018. Diagnosis and treatment of urinary tract infections across age groups. American journal of obstetrics and gynecology, 219(1),
pp. 40-51 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jajog.2017.12.21

British National Formulary (BNF) BNF 82 September 2021 - March 2022

Dr. Faro's Alternative Recommendation:

Physician recommendation is not available



Dr. Sebastian Faro is one of the world's leading OB/GYNs. A board-certified obstetrician and gynecologist who has practiced general obstetrics and gynecology for over 40 years, Dr. Faro has welcomed tens of thousands of healthy babies into the world while continuing to mentor fellow doctors. Dr. Faro received his Ph.D. from the University of lowa and his medical degree from Creighton University School of Medicine in Omaha, Nebraska. He has written and edited several medical textbooks pertaining to diseases in obstetrics and gynecology. He is a member of the American Gynecological and Obstetrical Society and a Fellow of the Infectious Diseases Society of America. Dr. Faro is currently Clinical Professor of OB/GYN, Department of OB/GYN, School of Medicine, at the University of Houston in Houston, Texas.

Physician's may schedule a call with Dr. Faro by sending a text to 713.705.1709 or may email him at sebfaro6272@yahoo.com

Page 3 of 3

Ver. 20.62 13364148 TG RPT: 129 - Not Applicable 04/19/2024