



Blood Culture Pathogen Identification Panel by Biofire BCID2 PCR

Blood specimen tested for the following bacteria, yeast, and antimicrobial resistance genes:

Bacteria:

- *Acinetobacter calcoaceticus-baumannii* complex
- *Bacteroides fragilis*
- *Enterobacterales*
 - *Enterobacter cloacae* complex
 - *Escherichia coli*
 - *Klebsiella aerogenes*
 - *Klebsiella oxytoca*
 - *Klebsiella pneumoniae* group
 - *Proteus* spp.
 - *Salmonella* spp.
 - *Serratia marcescens*
- *Haemophilus influenzae*
- *Neisseria meningitidis*
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*
- *Enterococcus faecalis*
- *Enterococcus faecium*
- *Listeria monocytogenes*
- *Staphylococcus* spp.
 - *Staphylococcus aureus*
 - *Staphylococcus epidermidis*
 - *Staphylococcus lugdunensis*
- *Streptococcus* spp.
 - *Streptococcus agalactiae*
 - *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

- *Streptococcus pyogenes*

Yeast:

- *Candida albicans*
- *Candida auris*
- *Candida glabrata*
- *Candida krusei*
- *Candida parapsilosis*
- *Candida tropicalis*
- *Cryptococcus (C. neoformans/C. gattii)*

Antimicrobial resistance genes:

- IMP
- KPC
- OXA-48-like
- NDM
- VIM
- *mcr-1*
- CTX-M
- *mecA/C*
- *mecA/C* and MREJ (MRSA)
- *vanA/B*

Limitations:

- A negative BioFire BCID2 Panel result does not exclude the possibility of bloodstream infection. Negative test results may occur from sequence variants in the region targeted by the assay, the presence of inhibitors, technical error, sample mix-up, or an infection caused by an organism not detected by the panel. Test results may also be affected by concurrent antibacterial/antifungal therapy or levels of organism in the sample that are below the limit of detection for the test (especially in the case of mixed cultures). Negative results should not be used as the sole basis for diagnosis, treatment, or other management decisions. Results should be interpreted within the context of a full microbiological workup.
- Antimicrobial resistance can occur via multiple mechanisms. A Not Detected result for the antimicrobial resistance gene assays does not indicate antimicrobial susceptibility. Subculturing and standard susceptibility testing of isolates are required to determine antimicrobial susceptibility.