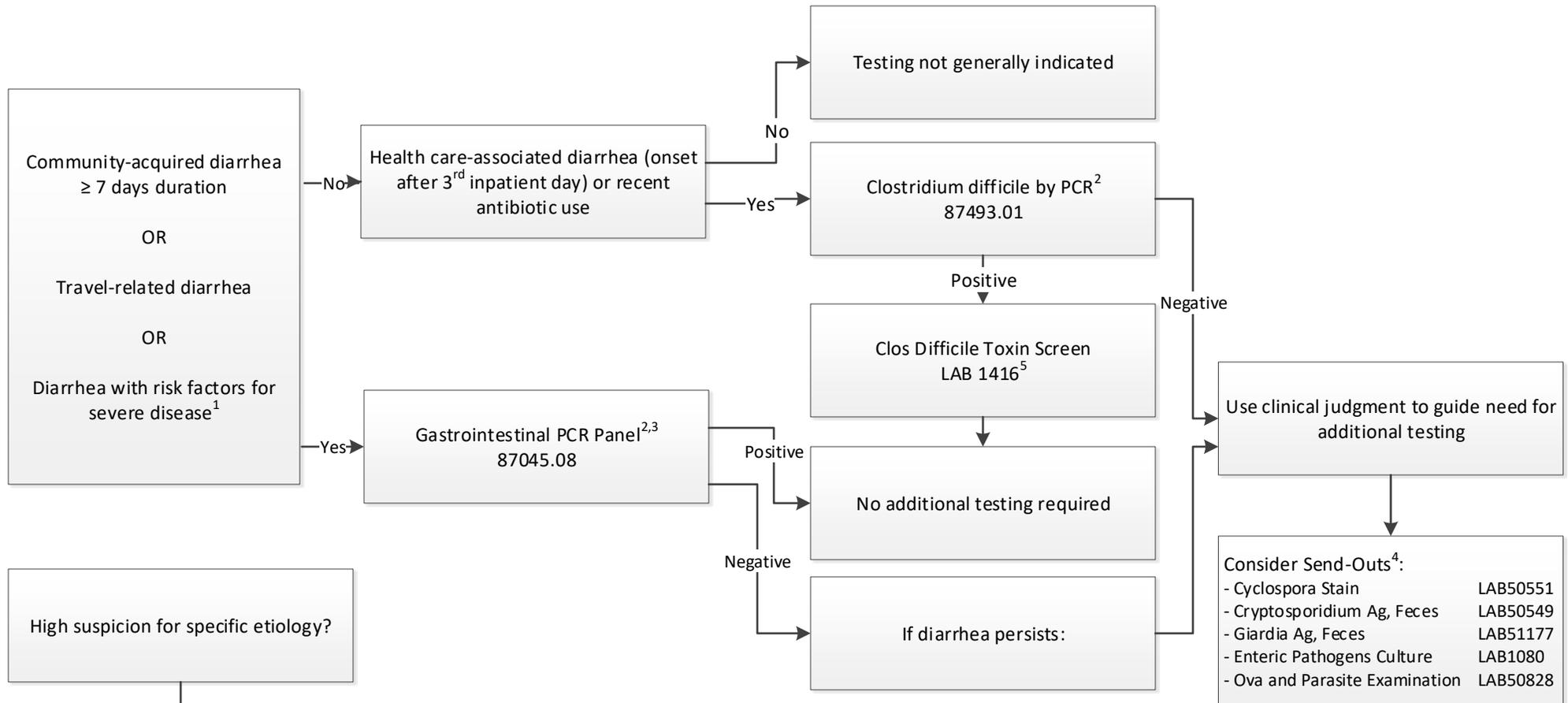


Laboratory Testing for Infectious Causes of Diarrhea



Notes:

- Risk factors for severe disease include age, immunocompromised state, bloody diarrhea, dehydration, fever, current or need for hospitalization, and severe abdominal pain.**
- Detection via molecular methods does not differentiate between viable and non-viable/treated organism; therefore, positive results can persist > 30 days after treatment.
- Panel detects: Adenovirus, Astrovirus, Campylobacter spp., Clostridium difficile, Cryptosporidium, Cyclospora cayetanensis, Entamoeba histolytica, Enteroaggregative E. coli (EAEC), Enteropathogenic E. coli (EPEC), Enterotoxigenic E. coli (ETEC), E. coli O157, Shiga-like toxin-producing E. coli (STEC), Shigella/Enteroinvasive E. coli (EIEC), Giardia lamblia, Norovirus, Plesiomonas shigelloides, Rotavirus, Salmonella spp., Sapovirus, Vibrio parahaemolyticus, Vibrio vulnificus, Vibrio cholera, and Yersinia enterocolitica.
- Send-outs to a reference lab may require ≥ 72 hours before results are available.
- Positive Toxin Screen indicates active disease. Negative Toxin Screen indicates likely colonization and antibiotic treatment is usually not indicated.