

Molecular UTI ID & Antibiotic Resistance

Improve Clinical Outcomes with Molecular UTI

- 13.7% decrease in LOS and utilization¹
- Detect pathogens in 22% of negative cultures²
- Same day pathogen and resistance detection
- Improve safety by isolating multi-drug resistant pathogens faster (KPC, MDRAb, ESBL, MRSA, VRE, *Candida auris*)
- Identify drug resistance in mixed cultures

Comprehensive Panel for Urinary Pathogens & Antibiotic Resistance

Molecular methods with proven high sensitivity and specificity compared to traditional urine culture. Identify pathogens difficult to grow in culture and detect co-infections.

- Quick TAT, reports delivered within 12-18 hours from receipt of sample
- Swab collection available for difficult collections
- Traditional antibiotic sensitivity results accompany UTI results
- Detect fastidious organisms that culture is unable to detect

A Complete Solution Provider

- Phlebotomy and sample collection services
- Courier services for sample pick up
- A network of sample drop-off locations
- Customer service line from 9am-7pm, seven days a week
- Digitally integrated test ordering and reporting

About RapidBio

RapidBio is a high-complexity clinical laboratory located in Plymouth, MI. We improve clinical outcomes by delivering best in class precision diagnostics. We do this by embracing innovation in both sample processing and customer service solutions. Our team culture is one of collegiality, problem solving, and positive impact to deliver lasting value for our clients and their patients. Contact us to learn more about how we can assist in improving patient outcomes at your facility.



Contact customer service for sample pick-up: 734.794.7733





Rapid Detection & Targeted Treatment

Discover underlying pathogens in urinary tract infections more rapidly than traditional culture methods while identifying a focused treatment plan to prevent recurrence.

25 Common Pathogens Quickly Detected

Escherichia coli
Staphylococcus aureus
Staphylococcus saprophyticus
Enterococcus faecalis
Enterococcus faecium
Ureaplasma urealyticum
Mycoplasma hominis
Candida albicans
Candida auris
Candida tropicalis
Candida krusei
Candida glabrata
Candida lusitanae
Candida parapsilosis
Proteus mirabilis
Proteus vulgaris
Klebsiella pneumoniae
Klebsiella oxytoca
Morganella morganii
Serratia marcescens
Citrobacter freundii
Enterobacter cloacae
Providencia stuartii
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Streptococcus agalactiae

Antibiotic Resistance by PCR & Optional Sensitivity Analysis

- Ampicillin (AmpC)
- Methicillin (mecA, femA)
- Quinolone and fluoroquinolone (QnrB, QnrA)
- Carbapenem (NDM, KPC, OXA48, VIM, IMP7)
- ESBL (SHV, TEM, CTX-M group 1, 2)
- Macrolide (mefA, ErmA, ErmB)



RapidBio

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Footnotes:

- [1] Annemarie D, David B, Kelly R, Natalie L, Meghan C, *et al.* (2020) Utilization of M-PCR and P-AST for Diagnosis and Management of Urinary Tract Infections in Home-Based Primary Care. *JOJ Urology & Nephrology* 7(2): 555707.
- [2] Wojno, KJ, Baunoch, D, *et al.* (2020) Multiplex PCR Based Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) Analysis Compared to Traditional Urine Culture in Identifying Significant Pathogens in Symptomatic Patients. *Urology* 136:119-126.