

FACT SHEET

Gastrointestinal Pathogen PCR Panel (GPP) Test 6200

The SLO Public Health Laboratory performs a molecular amplification for detection of a broad array of enteric pathogens by a multiplex real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) method. PCR is most rapid and sensitive detection method, allowing specific identification of the infective agents or toxin genes, and also allowing the detection of co-infecting agents. Rapid diagnosis of enteric viruses, bacterial agents and their toxins, and parasites permits therapy and other appropriate patient management efforts to be applied at the earliest juncture.

The panel also can be used to detect outbreaks in closed settings where secondary transmission of some agents can be important, allowing for the correct interventions and early control of transmission.

Agents detected by the GPP :

Rotavirus A
Norovirus GI/GII
Salmonella
Shigella
Campylobacter
Clostridium difficile Toxin A/B
Enterotoxigenic E coli (ETEC) LT/ST
Escherichia coli O157
Shigatoxin-producing E coli(stx1/stx 2)
Giardia lamblia
Cryptosporidium
Adenovirus 40/41
Entamoeba histolytica
Vibrio cholera
Yersinia spp

Specimens accepted for testing:

One gram of stool (size of a marble) in a sterile container or in Cary Blair transport media.

If collection stool is in a Cary-Blair container ensure that a stool: medium ratio of 1:3 (1 part stool: 3 parts medium) is obtained, so that the stool has been diluted 4x in the medium.

Specimens may be stored for up to 2 days refrigerator temperature before processing.

Sensitivity

In general sensitivity for detection varies according to the agent detected from 80% to 100%

Specificity

Specificity for all viruses varies from 86.3% to 100% .

Holding time

CPT codes: 87507



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