



Respira-ID Case Review

- **Patient History: 2-Year-old female**
- **Disease State/Symptoms: Child presented with cough and fever. Prior to office visit, she was taken to ER for respiratory distress. Flu and rapid strep testing were negative; 2 chest x-rays (1 unremarkable and 1 showed “inflammation” per mother); urine testing was negative. Rapid strep was sent out for culture and results were pending at time of office visit. She was given oral prednisone and nebulized albuterol at the ER. Sent home with prescription for nebulized albuterol.**
- **Why This Test was Ordered: Patient had now had a fever for 6 days. Temp up to 105. There was confirmed otitis media of left ear along with acute Upper Respiratory Infection. Respira-ID results indicates high levels of haemophilus influenzae, RSV, and Strep pneumoniae (split evenly at 32.356% each).**
- **Outcome: Child was prescribed Augmentin per PharmD recommendations. Improved within 48 hours.**

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Patient Name



Date of Birth

XX-XX- 2017



Gender

unknown



Race

OTHER

Facility Information

Ordering Provider:

Facility:

Facility Phone:

Facility Fax:

Specimen Information

ACC:

Collection Date: 01/20/2020

Report Date: 01/22/2020

Received Date: 01/22/2020

Sample Type: Nasopharyngeal Swab

Notes:

PATHOGENS DETECTED

Haemophilus influenzae	1 x 10 ⁷ Cells/mL	32.256%
Respiratory Syncytial Virus A & B	1 x 10 ⁷ Cells/mL	32.256%
Streptococcus pneumoniae	1 x 10 ⁷ Cells/mL	32.256%
Moraxella catarrhalis	1 x 10 ⁶ Cells/mL	3.226%
Human herpesvirus 6 (HHV6)	1 x 10 ³ Cells/mL	0.003%
Staphylococcus aureus	1 x 10 ³ Cells/mL	0.003%
Adenovirus 1 & 2 Alpha	1 x 10 ² Cells/mL	0%

RESISTANCE GENES DETECTED & POTENTIAL MED CLASS AFFECTED

TEM, TEM E102K, TEM R162S, TEM G238S	Beta-lactam	
ermB	Macrolides	
SULL, DFRA	Bactrim	

ABXAssist™

Pharmacy Guidance

Electronically approved on 01/23/2020 by: David Kelley • Email: pharmconsult@vikorscientific.com • Phone: 1.888.964.2141

Drug Allergies:

NKDA

Notes from Ordering Physician:

NASOPHARYNGEAL

Per IDSA guidelines: No antibiotic therapy is recommended at loads below 10⁴ in adults. Please use your best clinical judgement as to when to treat. Low detection of pathogens or organisms may not be a definite sign to treat with antibiotics, the clinician will need to assess the patient based on other clinical findings.

Notes from Pharmacist:

The viral load requires no ABX treatments. The RSV treatment is hydration fluids, acetaminophen (10-15 mg/kg q6h prn pain or fever, max daily dose 2000 mg), or ibuprofen (10 mg/kg q6h prn fever or pain) and breathing treatments to help any airway inflammation. DO NOT USE ASPIRIN.

At this young age, constant monitoring is required and hospitalization may be necessary.

The treatment recommendations below cover the Streptococcus, Moraxella, and Haemophilus organisms.

MEDICATION REVIEW

Medication

Route

Dose



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FIRST LINE

Amoxicillin / Clavulanate	oral	90-100 mg/kg/day divided q12h x 7-10 days
OR		
cefdinir	oral	14 mg/kg/day divided or QD x 7-10 days (max 600 mg/day)
OR		
Ceftriaxone	intramuscular	50mg/kg/IM once daily up to 3 dose max (1g max)

Methodology The infectious disease and antibiotic resistance detection panels are tested utilizing Real-time PCR technology to detect the presence of genes associated with pathogens and antibiotic resistance via amplification of genomic DNA. Amplification and detection are performed using the Applied Biosystems™ QuantStudio™ 12K Flex Real-time PCR system, which includes the QuantStudio™ 12k Software v1.3 and Thermo Fisher Scientific TaqMan™ assays. The assays are preloaded onto TaqMan™ OpenArray plates.

Limitations This test only detects microorganisms and antibiotic resistance (ABR) genes specified in the panel. ABR genes are detected in the specimen and are not specific to a detected pathogen. ABR genes may be detected in bacterial strains not tested for in the panel.

Disclaimer This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Vikor Scientific™. It has not been cleared or approved by the FDA. The laboratory is regulated under CLIA as qualified to perform high complexity testing. This test is used for clinical purposes. It should not be regarded as investigational or for research.

The treatment guidance listed in the report is based on infectious disease treatment references, the organisms detected, and genes known to contribute to medication resistance. Important clinical information such as comorbidities, renal function, patient weight, platelet count, microbiology results, etc. may influence the overall appropriateness of therapy. The provided guidance only takes drug allergies into account when they are provided and available to the pharmacist making the recommendation. The overall appropriateness of therapy must be determined by the physician treating the patient. The provider has all the patient information necessary to make that determination and should take the entire clinical presentation into account when making treatment decisions. Should the treating physician wish to discuss the provided guidance, the pharmacist is available for consult at the email and phone number provided.



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NEGATIVE PATHOGENS

- Aspergillus fumigatus
- Adenovirus 1 & 2 Beta
- Bordetella pertussis
- Bordetella (PAN)
- Chlamydomphila pneumoniae
- Coronavirus HKU1
- Coronavirus NL63
- Coronavirus OC43
- Enteroviruses_D68
- Influenza A virus (Pan)
- Influenza B virus
- Human Bocavirus (HBoV)
- Varicella zoster virus (VZV) (HHV3)
- Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) (HHV4)
- Cytomegalovirus (CMV) (HHV5)
- Human metapneumovirus
- Parainfluenza virus 1
- Parainfluenza virus 2
- Parainfluenza virus 3
- Parainfluenza virus 4
- Klebsiella pneumoniae
- Legionella pneumophila
- Mycobacterium avium complex (MAC)
- Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- Epidemic Parotitis (Mumps)
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Streptococcus pyogens

NEGATIVE RESISTANCE GENES

- CTX-M, PER-1, PER-2, VEB, blaNDM-1, OXA-1, GES, BlaSHV
- VanB, VanA1, VanA2
- ermC, ermA
- OXA-23, OXA-40, OXA-58, OXA-72, IMP-16, NDM, blaOXA-48, OXA-48, KPC, VIM, IMP-7
- mecA
- tetM
- ampC, ACC, DHA, ACT/MIR
- mcr-1
- QnrB, Gyrase A D87N_GTT, Gyrase A S83L_TGG, QnrA
- aac6-1b/aacA4, ant(3), aph(A6), aac6-1b-cr

ANTIBIOTIC CLASS

- Beta-lactam
- Vancomycin
- Macrolides
- Carbapenems
- Methicillin
- Tetracycline
- Ampicillin
- Polymixins
- Quinolones
- Aminoglycosides