



Improper diagnosis and treatment of infection can cost time, money and even mortality

Antibiotic effectiveness has been greatly compromised by ability of pathogens to develop antibiotic resistance. When antibiotics do not work, infections can last longer, cause more severe illness, require more visits or hospital stays and involve more expensive treatment.

What's needed?

An efficient and effective way to help improve diagnostic accuracy and antibiotic prescribing decisions.

Treatment indication, choice of agent or duration of antibiotic therapy is incorrect in 30% to 50% of cases¹

Infectious Disease testing from helps improve speed and accuracy of treatment

Having the right information at the right time means clinicians can quickly provide individualized care and potentially avoid unnecessary complications, costs and hospital admissions



Results in 24 hours*

- Six syndrome-based pathogen groups covering up to the 99th percentile of pathogens
- Antimicrobial resistance information to help guide accurate use
- Test orders and reports easily accessed from the cloud
- Universal swab and transport tube provide convenient and efficient collection
- Sample medium safely inactivates and stabilizes sample in transport
- CAP and CLIA accredited lab

*Majority of results provided within 24 hours from receipt of specimen.

1. Ventola, C. L. (2015 Apr). The Antibiotic Resistance Crisis. P&T 40:4. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4378521/pdf/ptj4004277.pdf>

Support for infection diagnosis and treatment

Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) infectious disease testing offers higher accuracy and broader detection than culture.²

- Detects the presence of infection by replicating pathogen RNA and DNA
- Pathogen and antibiotic resistance information in 24 hours
- Increased sensitivity and specificity⁺
- Unaffected by concurrent use of antibiotics
- Identifies polymicrobial infections

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Infectious disease testing from helps clinicians identify cause of infection on the first test

Up to 99% detection of causative bacterial, viral, fungal pathogens, some not detected by traditional culture and sensitivity

Cabot Lab infectious disease testing also offers information on the antibiotic resistance genes found in an individual sample to help clinicians choose the best possible anti-infective therapy for their patients.

✓ Pathogen Detection

- **Respiratory** Panel: 41 pathogens
- **Urinary Tract** Panel: 32 pathogens
- **Wound** Panel: 40 pathogens
- **GI** Panel: 31 pathogens
- **Nail/Paronychia** Panel: 35 pathogens
- **Genito-STD** Panel: 78 pathogens

✓ Antibiotic Resistance Identification

- 12 classes of antibiotic resistance genes
- Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus (VRE)
- Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
- Carbapenem Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)
- Multi-Drug Resistant Organisms (MDRO)

+ Compared to traditional culture and sensitivity¹

1. Pritt, MD, B. (2017 Nov 6). Syndromic testing for infectious diseases, part 2: gastrointestinal infections. Mayo Clinic. <https://news.mayomedicallaboratories.com/2017/11/06/syndromic-testing-infectious-diseases-part-2-gastrointestinal-infections/>
2. CDC. (2017). Antibiotic Use in the United States 2017: Progress and Opportunities. <https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/stewardship-report/pdf/stewardship-report.pdf>

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