

GASTROINTESTINAL PCR TESTING

Gastrointestinal PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) testing is a molecular diagnostic technique used to detect and identify the genetic material (DNA or RNA) of pathogens in the gastrointestinal tract. This method is highly sensitive and specific, enabling the rapid and accurate detection of various microorganisms, including bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi.



- **High Sensitivity and Specificity:** PCR technology can detect low levels of pathogens with high accuracy, ensuring reliable identification of gastrointestinal infections.
- **Rapid Results:** PCR test panels can provide results quickly, allowing for timely diagnosis and treatment of GI conditions.
- **Comprehensive Pathogen Detection:** GI PCR panels can simultaneously test for multiple pathogens, including bacteria, viruses, and parasites, offering a thorough assessment of potential causes of gastrointestinal symptoms.
- **Targeted Treatment:** Accurate identification of the specific pathogen enables providers to prescribe targeted treatments, improving the effectiveness of the intervention and reducing the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics.
- **Non-Invasive Sampling:** PCR tests can be performed using non-invasive stool samples or rectal swab making the testing process more comfortable for patients.
- **Enhanced Infection Control:** Rapid and accurate diagnosis helps in implementing appropriate infection control measures, reducing the risk of transmission within healthcare settings and the community.

FAST

ACCURATE

RELIABLE



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