

URINE PCR

Urine PCR (polymerase chain reaction) testing is a molecular diagnostic test that identifies genetic material from microorganisms like bacteria and viruses in urine samples. In comparison, conventional urine culture and sensitivity testing entail cultivating microorganisms in a lab dish and assessing their response to various antibiotics.



Faster results:

PCR testing can provide results within hours, while traditional urine culture and sensitivity testing can take several days to produce results.

Increased accuracy

PCR testing is more sensitive than traditional urine culture and sensitivity testing, as it can detect even low levels of microorganisms that may be missed by the traditional method.

Detection of non-culturable microorganisms

Some microorganisms may not grow well in laboratory culture, making them difficult to detect using traditional methods. PCR testing can detect the genetic material of these microorganisms even if they cannot be cultured.

More targeted treatment

Because PCR testing can identify the specific microorganisms causing an infection, it can help doctors choose the most effective antibiotic treatment, thereby reducing the risk of antibiotic resistance.

Reduction in unnecessary antibiotic use:

With more targeted treatment, PCR testing can reduce the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics, which can lead to antibiotic resistance and other adverse effects.

FAST

ACCURATE

RELIABLE



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