This urine produced Streptococcus faecalis, Group D (enterococcus). The enterococcus is not a common cause of UTI (urinary tract infections) but is the most dangerous. It can grow in masses on the heart tissues or arteries and cause the inapparent, but deadly SBE (subacute bacterial endocarditis). This is a Panic Value organism in this context, and a Stat contact with the Doctor is necessary! Multiple antibiotic therapy is required; it is not penicillin susceptible!

Multiple blood cultures may be needed for isolation, but as soon as short-chain streptococci are seen on the slide of the positive BC contact the doctor. Finding it in the urine may be only fecal contamination of the specimen, but pure cultures and high numbers may be significant in urines. Bile-esculin plates ID group D, pyruvate pos. is the enterococcus. This swab produced Group A, Streptococcus pyogenes and Neisseria sp. This well-developed infection is easily diagnosed by a Group A, Direct Antigen Swab. If positive, treatment is in order, quickly. If not positive, a back-up BAP culture will detect the false-negative. This is a Panic Value finding.

The Neisseria is normal nose and throat flora.

In addition to the required organism, participants in all extents may report 

Flagging appears for failure to report 923, 922, 886, 921, 923, 976 or 994.

In addition to the required organism, participants in all extents may report 825.

This swab revealed Group A, Streptococcus pyogenes. Group A, Direct Antigen swabs ID the organisms in seconds, not days, if there are enough strep on the swab. A back-up BAP will correct a false-negative by showing the beta hemolysis the next day, a smear showing that it is a strep. Type, to confirm.

A “STAT” report and prompt treatment is needed to prevent dangerous sequellae from developing. We know about “flesh-eating-strep,” but it isn’t new. Before penicillin, it was called, “Melany’s Ulcer.” Streptococci were considered to be the most dangerous organisms you could have. It still earns its Panic Value status.

This urine produced only Staphylococcus epidermidis. This is a negative urine. The staph. found here, is not a UTI pathogen. A frequent cause of negative urines (about one-third of lab specimens, are such), is prior usage of antibiotics before the specimen is taken; they may not cure the disease, but they inhibit colony formation on media. A repeat specimen request may be sent out, also, as the time-lapse may reveal viable pathogens. This Staph is a normal skin contaminant.