



PARTICIPANT STATISTICS

SSpecimen 1 - Urine - 75 year old Male, Foley catheter

Organisms	Extent 1	2	3	4	5
782 Pos for strep Group B antigen		1			
992 Growth of gram-positive organisms			1	1	
524 <i>Serratia marcescens</i>			1		
892 Organism is gram-positive	1	1			
698 No aerobic growth	1				
360 <i>Klebsiella</i> sp., NOS		1			
270 <i>Enterobacter</i> sp., NOS		1	36		
991 Growth of gram-negative organisms	22	6	6		
891 Organism is gram-negative	5	6	14	2	
914 <i>Klebsiella</i> or <i>Enterobacter</i>			7		
911 <i>E.coli</i> , <i>Citrobacter</i> or <i>Enterobacter</i>	2		3		
250 <i>Corynebacterium</i> sp., NOS			2	2	2
912 <i>Klebsiella</i> , <i>Staphylococcus</i> or <i>Streptococcus</i>		1			
272 <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	1	3	15	12	13
690 Aerobe found, but referred for ID	41	4	2		
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	73	22	89	17	15

Extent 1, 2 and 3 flagging appears for failure to report 270, 272, 663, 690, 771, 891, 911, 914 or 991.

Extent 4 and 5 flagging appears for failure to report 272.

In addition to the required organism, participants in all extents may report 250, 253, 892, 992 and any of the codes listed in Extent 1, 2 and 3.

This urine had *Enterobacter aerogenes* and *Corynebacterium* sp.

Foley catheters must only be used when medically indicated; four days use produces 100% UTIs. Men have much fewer urinary infections by the ascending route that infects women. The catheter infects all, equally.

Disposable diapers have reduced infection rates considerably, when they are changed as needed. When diapers are not changed, wet, warm bedding produces raised infection rates and unnecessary use of antibiotics. *E. aerogenes* and *E. cloacae* are less common in UTIs than *E. coli* (>80%) Their colonies are more mucoid than *coli*, lack metallic sheens, and in liquid media they produce much more gas. Enterobacters are indol negative and citrate positive, but *cloacae* is arginine positive and *aerogenes* is lysine positive. Ampicillin may be effective, but do AST Gram negative Panels.

Diphtheroids are normal skin flora contaminants.

Specimen 2 - Urine - 78 year old Female, incontinuity

Organisms	Extent 1	2	3	4	5
310 <i>Escherichia</i> sp., NOS			6		
911 <i>E.coli</i> , <i>Citrobacter</i> or <i>Enterobacter</i>		3	5		
891 Organism is gram-negative	1	3			
992 Growth of gram-positive organisms	1				
991 Growth of gram-negative organisms	19	4	2		
312 <i>Escherichia coli</i>		29	3	2	
690 Aerobe found, but referred for ID	37	2	2		
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	58	12	44	3	2

Extent 1, 2 and 3 flagging appears for failure to report 310, 312, 690, 891, 911 or 991.

Extent 4 and 5 flagging appears for failure to report 312.

In addition to the required organism, participants in all extents may report any of the codes listed in Extent 1, 2 and 3.

This urine had *Escherichia coli*.

Bed-ridden patients must have diaper changes as needed, or UTIs are guaranteed to follow. *E. coli* is the high percentage, "usual suspect."

ID using reagent strips on the colonies reveal positives for ONPG and indol, and negatives for urea and oxidase. A kit takes another day and costs more, for the same results.

Specimen 3 - Urine - 42 year old Female, burning on urination

Organisms	Extent 1	2	3	4	5
899 No organisms found on Gram stain		1			
698 No aerobic growth	1	4			
690 Aerobe found, but referred for ID	19	3	6		
250 <i>Corynebacterium</i> sp., NOS		1	13		2
992 Growth of gram-positive organisms	11	4	8		
697 No pathogens isolated	4		6		2
892 Organism is gram-positive	3	3	2		
540 <i>Staphylococcus</i> sp., NOS			2		
410 <i>Micrococcus</i> sp., NOS			2		
991 Growth of gram-negative organisms	1				
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	61	13	43		4

Flagging in all extents appears for reporting other than 250, 253, 690, 697, 698, 899, 892 and 992.

THROAT/URINE CULTURE

THIRD QUADRIMESTER 2011

Only *Corynebacterium* sp. was found in this specimen.

"No growth," reports, indicate only that, "there were no detectable urinary pathogens found by our methodology," Finding normal skin flora is not reportable. Viral infections, prior antibiotic use and others, may cause these symptoms. Merely send a negative report, and a request for a repeat specimen, if desired.

Specimen 4 - Throat - 11 year old Female, cough, fever, sore throat

Organisms	Extent 1	2	3	4	5
992 Growth of gram-positive organisms			1		
690 Aerobe found, but referred for ID	1	1	1		
430 <i>Neisseria</i> sp., NOS				2	
662 Pos for beta-hemolytic strep screen		2	4		
772 Pos for strep Group A antigen	3	1	2		
892 Organism is gram-positive	4		16		
664 Pos for Grp A strep screen by culture	32	61	7	14	
563 <i>Streptococcus</i> sp., beta-hemolytic, not Gp A				1	
564 <i>Streptococcus</i> sp., beta-hemolytic, not Gp A, B or D					1
562 <i>Streptococcus</i> sp., beta-hemolytic Gp A (<i>S. pyogenes</i>)	6	95	56	1	
554 <i>Streptococcus</i> sp., NOS			1		
782 Pos for strep Group B antigen		1			
663 Neg for Grp A strep screen by culture		1	1		
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	40	73	128	73	2

Extent 1, 2 and 3 flagging appears for failure to report 554, 562, 662, 664, 690, 772, 892 or 992. Extent 4 and 5 flagging appears for failure to report 562 or 664.

In addition to the required organism, participants in all extents may report 430, 891 or 991 and any of the codes listed in Extent 1, 2 and 3.

This swab had Gp.A *Streptococcus pyogenes* and *Neisseria* sp. Group A strep are common and deadly. This is a **Panic Value, Stat** organism which can have a quick diagnosis with Type A, Direct Antigen Swab in minutes. Positives are treated immediately with penicillin, or erythromycin, if allergic. Do AST Gram Positive Panel, for resistant forms; they do exist.

If a negative swab occurs, redo the DAS; false negatives result from too tentatively taking the initial swab: 30 organisms will yield a positive swab. If a second negative occurs, then do the routine throat culture on blood agar, find and test beta strep. with A-F antisera and report results. Rarely, viruses will cause terrible-looking throats, especially in infectious mononucleosis (IM) so request a Mono Spot Test, - before penicillin or ampicillin is used, or a horrible rash may result. This child is on the borderline age for both strep. and / or the "kissing virus."

The *Neisseria* sp. is normal throat flora.

Specimen 5 - Throat - 8 year old Male, sinusitis

Organisms	Extent 1	2	3	4	5
696 No aerobic growth on blood agar		1			
664 Pos for Grp A strep screen by culture	2	2	1		
771 Neg for strep Group A antigen	3	4			
663 Neg for Grp A strep screen by culture	26	42	1		
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	31	49	2		

Extent 1, 2 and 3 flagging appears for failure to report 540, 543, 544, 661, 663, 665, 690, 771, 892 or 992.

Extent 4 and 5 flagging appears for failure to report 543 or 544.

In addition to the required organism, participants in all extents may report 554, 558 and any of the codes listed in Extent 1, 2 and 3.

This swab had *Staphylococcus aureus* and alpha *Streptococcus* sp.

Staphylococcus aureus is a primary pathogen, a **Panic Value, Stat** organism, which can, and will, invade the lungs and cause a serious, often fatal, pneumonia. The most deadly form, is the methicillin-resistant (MRSA) organism. Test for it using an oxycillin disc on the AST. Vancomycin therapy has been replaced by the latest cephalosporins, which are breeding resistant strains also, as will any other newer drugs over time.

The answer seems to be, make an autogenous vaccine of the patient's own strain and let his body build immunity against it. It cures within days or weeks, and it saves lives. It actually has been used World-wide, and even the U.S. in the early days of penicillin-resistance, when there were no other antibiotics!

Google it for 657 journal references as to the diseases and effectiveness against them, including MRSA, 2010.

Alpha strep are normal oral flora.