

News

Clinical Laboratory Test Update

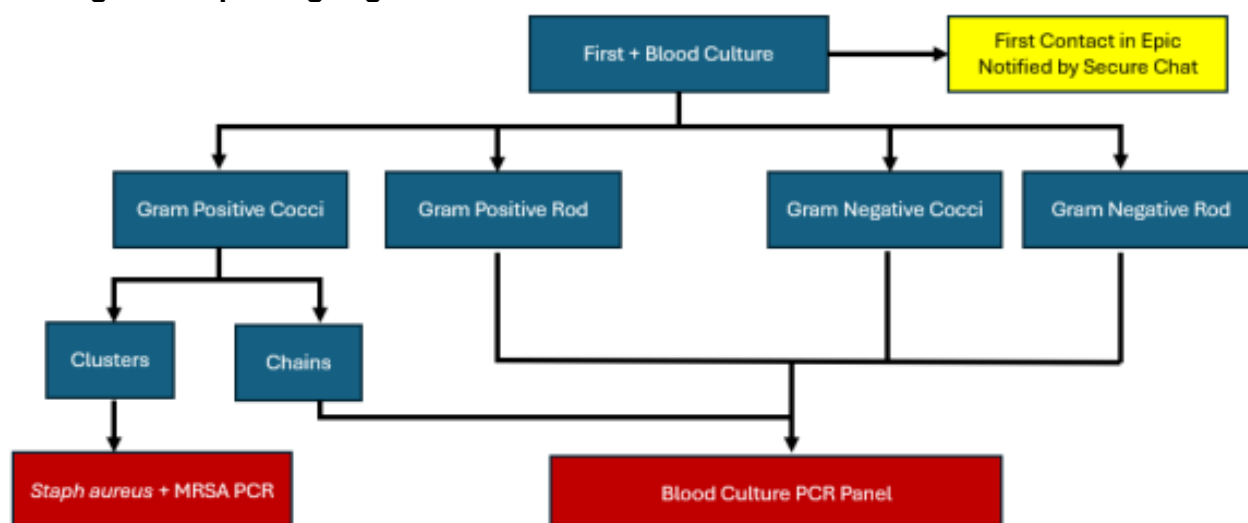
Blood Culture PCR Panel

Effective August 12, 2025, the UCH Clinical Laboratory will implement a Blood Culture PCR Panel reflex from positive blood cultures for patients. This test is not orderable by providers, and reflexes from the first positive blood culture in a 7-day period for patients. Results will be available in the chart 1.5-2 hours after the blood culture becomes positive. For blood cultures that grow Gram-positive cocci in clusters in the initial Gram stain, the reflex to MRSA/SA Blood Culture PCR will not change.

[UCH Antimicrobial Stewardship](#) has created a comprehensive Clinical Guidance Document ([linked](#)) for providers with details about the Blood Culture PCR Panel and how to interpret results – please refer to this for more information.

The testing and reporting algorithm, along with panel's pathogens and resistance genes are listed below from the Clinical Guidance Document:

Testing and Reporting Algorithm



Pathogens and Resistance Genes Detected by the Blood Culture PCR Panel

Table 1. List of Pathogens Detected on Blood Culture Panel

Gram Positive Bacteria	Gram Negative Bacteria	Yeasts
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	<i>Candida albicans</i>
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	<i>Bacteroides fragilis</i>	<i>Candida auris</i>
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	Enterobacteriales group	<i>Candida glabrata</i>
Staphylococcus species	<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	<i>Candida krusei</i>
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	<i>Klebsiella</i> (formerly <i>Enterobacter</i>) <i>aerogenes</i>	<i>Candida tropicalis</i>
<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i>	<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	<i>Cryptococcus neoformans/gattii</i>
Streptococcus species	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	<i>Proteus species</i>	
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	<i>Salmonella species</i>	
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	
	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	
	<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> (encapsulated)	
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	
	<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	

Table 2. Empiric Antibiotic Recommendations in the setting of Resistance Genes Detected

Resistance Gene	Impact on Susceptibility
Gram Positive Resistance	
<i>mecA/C</i>	Confers methicillin resistance for <i>Staph epidermidis</i> and <i>Staph lugdunensis</i>
<i>mecA/C</i> and <i>MREJ</i>	Confers methicillin resistance for <i>Staph aureus</i>
<i>vanA/B</i>	Confers vancomycin resistance for <i>E. faecalis</i> and <i>E. faecium</i>
Gram Negative Resistance	
CTX-M	Indicates presence of an extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)
<i>mcr-1</i>	Confers colistin resistance
KPC, IMP, NDM, VIM, OXA-48-like	Indicates presence of a carbapenemase

For information about the Clinical Lab's tests, visit the University of Colorado Hospital Clinical Laboratory Test Directory at <https://www.testmenu.com/universityhospital>. If you have any questions or special concerns email them to cara.faliano@uchealth.org