



# MEP

## Meningitis/Encephalitis Panel

**GA Test Code** 273  
**Method** *FDA-cleared* FilmArray® Meningitis/Encephalitis Panel by multiplex RT-PCR

<b>Bacteria</b>	<b>Sensitivity/PPA</b>	<b>Specificity/NPA</b>
<i>Escherichia coli</i> K1	100%*	99.9%
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	100%*	99.9%
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	-*	100%
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	-*	100%
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	0%*	99.9%
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	100%*	99.2%
<b>Viruses</b>		
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	100%*	99.8%
Enterovirus	95.7%	99.5%
Herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV-1)	100%*	99.9%
Herpes simplex virus 2 (HSV-2)	100%*	99.9%
Human herpesvirus 6 (HHV-6)	85.7%	99.7%
Human parechovirus	100%	99.8%
Varicella zoster virus (VZV)	100%*	99.8%
<b>Yeast</b>		
<i>Cryptococcus neoformans/gattii</i>	100%*	99.7%

\*Calculation based on 4 or fewer positive results. A total of 1,560 CSF samples were analyzed.

**Specimen** CSF: 1.0 mL (0.2 mL), refrigerated (7 days) or frozen (90 days).  
**Causes for Rejection** Quantity not sufficient (QNS) for analysis; time and/or temperature instructions not followed.  
**Reference Range** Not Detected  
**Turnaround Time** 1-6 hours from receipt of sample  
**CPT Code** 87483

**Description**  
The *FDA-cleared* FilmArray® Meningitis/Encephalitis (ME) Panel tests cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) for 14 pathogens including bacteria, viruses, and fungi/yeast. The ME Panel is indicated as an aid in the diagnosis of specific agents of meningitis and/or encephalitis and results are meant to be used in conjunction with other clinical, epidemiological, and laboratory data.

**Clinical Utility**  
A positive PCR result for any 1 of the specific targets indicates the presence of the respective organism in the specimen. A negative result indicates the absence of detectable target DNA in the specimen, but does not rule out a central nervous system (CNS) infection because not all agents of CNS infection are detected by this test.

**Note:** The FilmArray® ME Panel does not distinguish between latent and active CMV and HHV-6 infections. Detection of these viruses may indicate primary infection, secondary reactivation, or the presence of latent virus. Results should always be interpreted in conjunction with other clinical, laboratory, and epidemiological information.

**Genetic Assays, Inc.**