



PTP

PharyngoTonsillitis Panel by rPCR - SemiQuant

GA Test Code	787	
Method	Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (rPCR) – Semi-Quantitative	
PCR Targets	<u>Viruses</u> Adenovirus Cytomegalovirus Epstein-Barr Virus HSV-1 HSV-2	<u>Bacteria</u> Strep A (<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>) Strep C (<i>Streptococcus dysgalactiae</i>)
Specimens	Throat Swab (e.g. eSwab®) : Collect the swab specimen by normal clinical methods. While keeping the tongue depressed, rub the swab on the tonsils, back of the throat, and any other inflamed area. Break-off the swab (pre-scored) in the tube and seal the tube for transport. The sample is stable for 30 days at room temperature (15-30°C).	
Causes for Rejection	Time/temperature instructions not followed	
Reference Range	Not Detected	
Turnaround Time	24-72 hours	
CPT Codes	Adenovirus Cytomegalovirus Epstein-Barr Virus HSV-1 HSV-2 Strep A Strep C	87799 87497 87799 87530 87530 87652 87798

Description

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Genetic Assays. It has not been cleared nor approved by the U.S. FDA. The FDA has determined that such clearance or approval is not necessary. This test is used for clinical purposes. It should not be regarded as investigational or for research. Genetic Assays is certified under CLIA as qualified to perform high-complexity testing. This assay uses a real-time polymerase chain reaction (rPCR) for the multiplex amplification and detection of the DNA of the target pathogens, which are the most common causes of pharyngotonsillitis.

Clinical Utility

Pharyngotonsillitis typically refers to inflammation of the back of the throat (pharynx), tonsils, and adenoids. Patients commonly refer to any of these inflammations as a “sore throat”. Viral infections cause most cases of pharyngotonsillitis, while 15-30% of cases are due to bacterial infections, of which the majority are *Streptococcus pyogenes* (group A strep). “Strep throat” is usually diagnosed in the health care provider’s office with a rapid strep test, followed by a throat culture which will identify strep within a few days. The PTP is more sensitive than a rapid test, faster than a throat culture, and also detects and identifies the most common viral causes of pharyngotonsillitis.

Genetic Assays, Inc.

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