



PTP

PharyngoTonsillitis Panel by rPCR - Qual

GA Test Code	787	
Method	Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (rPCR) – Qualitative	
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. G Swab®) : G Swab kits are provided by GA. Upon opening the kit, you may discard the pipette. 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	Within 24 hours	
CPT Codes	Adenovirus Cytomegalovirus Epstein-Barr Virus HSV-1 HSV-2 Strep A Strep C	87798 87496 87798 87529 87529 87651 87798

Description

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 (PT).

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 PT, 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.