GASTROINTESTINAL PATHOGENS
MULTIPEX PANEL TO DETECT 22 BACTERIAL, VIRAL, AND PARASITIC PATHOGENS
RAPID DETECTION FOR 22 PATHOGENS THAT CAUSE GI INFECTIONS

Rapid multiplex panel detection of the most common agents of bacterial, viral, and parasitic enteric infections directly from stool specimens is sensitive, specific, and provides same-day results, eliminating the need for culture, antigen testing, microscopy, or individual nucleic acid amplification tests.

The gastrointestinal pathogen panel is a multiplex polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test capable of rapidly and qualitatively detecting DNA or RNA of 22 pathogens (13 bacteria, 5 viruses, and 4 parasites).

ADVANTAGES OF THIS TEST

RAPID DETECTION
Test results are available the same day that specimens are received. This is consistent 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

COMPREHENSIVE AND CONSOLIDATIVE
Detection of 22 bacterial, viral, and parasitic pathogens in a single orderable eliminates the need for culture, antigen testing, microscopy, or individual nucleic acid amplification tests.

COST EFFECTIVE
In situations where multiple tests would otherwise be performed, this test often provides a more cost-effective option.

WHY MAYO CLINIC

Mayo Clinic’s clinical microbiology laboratories span all areas of conventional and molecular microbiology and offer more than 200 tests designed for rapid identification of the causative agents of infectious diseases.

Our laboratories perform more than 2.8 million tests annually and have developed and implemented culture techniques, immunoassays, and nucleic acid and proteomic methods for rapid detection and identification of microbial pathogens.
### WHO SHOULD BE TESTED?

Patients with:

- Community-acquired diarrhea for seven or more days
- Travel-related diarrhea
- Warning signs or risk factors for severe disease, such as fever, bloody diarrhea, dysentery, severe abdominal pain, dehydration, hospitalization, or immunocompromised state

### WHO SHOULD NOT BE TESTED?

Patients with:

- Diarrhea for fewer than seven days
- Chronic diarrhea for multiple months
- Testing for *Clostridium difficile* only

### WHEN SHOULD I ORDER?¹

1. **Community-acquired diarrhea, <7 days duration WITHOUT warning signs or risk factors for severe disease²³**
   - Testing not generally indicated

2. **Community-acquired diarrhea 7 days duration OR**
   - Travel-related diarrhea
   - Diarrhea with warning signs/risk factors for severe disease¹
   - If diarrhea persists:
     - **GIP / Gastrointestinal Pathogen Panel, PCR, Feces**²³
     - Consider OAP / Parasitic Examination if traveler with >2 weeks of symptoms²³

3. **Health care-associated diarrhea (onset after the 3rd inpatient day)**
   - or patients with recent antibiotic use
   - **CDFRP / Clostridium difficile Toxin Molecular Detection, PCR, Feces**²³
     - Negative
     - Positive
     - If diarrhea persists:
       - **Consider:**
         - STL / Enteric Pathogens Culture, Stool
         - GIAR / Giardia Antigen, Feces
         - LCMSP / Microsporidia species, Molecular Detection, PCR
         - (immunocompromised patients)
         - OAP / Parasitic Examination²³

4. **Diarrhea for more than 7 days duration OR**
   - with warning signs/risk factors for severe disease
   - **GIP / Gastrointestinal Pathogen Panel, PCR, Feces**²³
     - No additional testing required unless clinical picture indicates

5. **Health care-associated diarrhea**
   - **CDFRP / Clostridium difficile Toxin Molecular Detection, PCR, Feces**²³
     - Negative
     - If diarrhea persists:
       - **Use clinical judgment to guide the need for additional testing.**

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² Warning signs and risk factors for severe disease include fever, bloody diarrhea, dysentery, severe abdominal pain, dehydration, hospitalization, or immunocompromised state.

³ During the summer, consider ordering STFRP / Shiga toxin, Molecular Detection, PCR, Feces on children with diarrhea even if they don’t have frankly bloody diarrhea, are not toxic-appearing, and diarrhea has been present <7 days.

⁴ GI Pathogen Panel tests for common bacterial, viral and parasitic causes of diarrhea.

⁵ Submit three stool samples collected on separate days for maximum sensitivity.

**Note:** In outbreak scenarios with a known organism, consider ordering a specific test for that organism (CYCL / Cyclospora Stain, CRYPS / Cryptostrudium Antigen, Feces, GIAR / Giardia Antigen, Feces, bacterial stool culture).
FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE GASTROINTESTINAL PATHOGEN PANEL, VISIT mayocliniclabs.com/gip