

# Laboratory News

## Recent Atlas Test Changes...

### **Effective on 5/23/2019:**

- 1) OSF System Laboratory turned on Mayo test code ARBOP.
- 2) OSF System Laboratory turned on Mayo test code ABOPC.

### **Effective on 6/4/2019:**

- 1) OSF System Laboratory turned on OSF test code GIP and turned off Mayo test code GIP, as the testing was brought in-house.

### **Effective on 6/5/2019:**

- 1) OSF System Laboratory turned on Mayo test code NMRLP which replaces obsolete Mayo test code FNMR2, which was turned off previously.

### **Effective on 6/11/2019:**

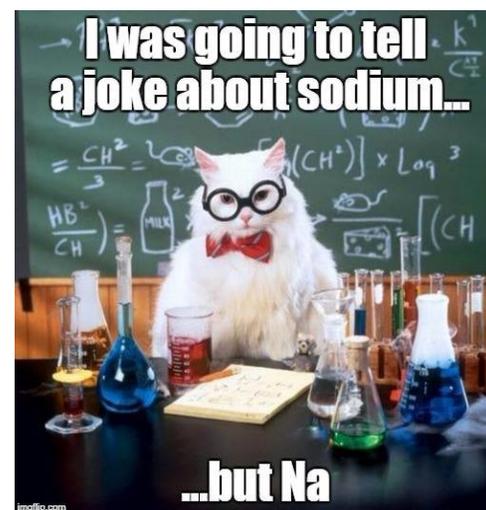
- 1) OSF System Laboratory is turning off obsolete Mayo test code HLA57. If the new Mayo test is needed, use GENOR with code HL57V.
- 2) OSF System Laboratory is turning on Mayo Test Code ENC2 and turning off obsolete Mayo test code ENC1.
- 3) OSF System Laboratory is turning on Mayo Test Code DMC2 and turning off obsolete Mayo test code DMC1.
- 4) OSF System Laboratory is turning on Mayo Test Code DMS2 and turning off obsolete Mayo test code DMS1.
- 5) OSF System Laboratory is turning on Mayo Test Code EPS2 and turning off obsolete Mayo test code EPS1.
- 6) OSF System Laboratory is turning on Mayo Test Code ENS2 and turning off obsolete Mayo test code ENS1.
- 7) OSF System Laboratory is turning on new reflex test codes below (possible reflex tests of ENC2 or DMC2).
  - a) DPPCC
  - b) DPPTC
  - c) GL1CC
  - d) GL1TC
  - e) GFACC
  - f) GFATC
- 8) OSF System Laboratory is turning on new reflex test codes below (possible reflex tests of DMS2, EPS2 or ENS2).
  - a) DPPCS
  - b) DPPTS
  - c) GL1CS
  - d) GL1TS
  - e) GFACS
  - f) GFATS

## Don't Hesitate to reach out...

If you ever seem to be having a problem with your OSF HealthCare Laboratory test ordering process, issues receiving your patient result reports, receiving your supplies, OSF-supplied equipment (centrifuge, lockbox, etc.), or Courier Services; PLEASE do not hesitate to contact your Outreach Clinical Representative! The Outreach Customer Support Line and the Clinical Representatives are your go-to contacts for OSF HealthCare Laboratories—if the Customer Support team and/or the Clinical Representatives can't personally help you, they will be able to get you to someone that can help you with your particular situation.

*"To find yourself,  
think for yourself..."*

- Socrates



## Atlas LabWorks Questions and Concerns...

For the time being, please email any questions or concerns regarding Atlas LabWorks to Ray, Sabrina or Raechel, as Ryan is no longer with us at OSF.

If you have sent something to Ryan in the past few weeks and have not heard back from him, that is why.

### **\*\*Please see the emails below:**

- [Raymond.E.Rosenberry@osfhealthcare.org](mailto:Raymond.E.Rosenberry@osfhealthcare.org)
- [Sabrina.K.Mullins@osfhealthcare.org](mailto:Sabrina.K.Mullins@osfhealthcare.org)
- [Raechel.A.Pfahl@osfhealthcare.org](mailto:Raechel.A.Pfahl@osfhealthcare.org)

## Questions??

If you are an OSF Laboratory Outreach client and you have a billing-related question, please contact OSF's Patient Accounts and Access Center billing department at (309) 683-6750.

The PAAC billing agents will be happy to assist you with your inquiry.

If you have other questions, please contact OSF's Laboratory Customer Support department at (800) 533-6730 and they will direct you to the appropriate Laboratory Mission Partner.

# OSF HealthCare System Laboratory Spotlight on the Gastrointestinal Pathogen Panel, PCR

OSF HEALTHCARE SAINT FRANCIS MEDICAL CENTER SYSTEM LABORATORY

By: Raechel Pfahl, MLT (ASCP), BBA, MBA

## What is a Gastrointestinal Pathogen...

Gastrointestinal pathogens can present as a multitude of different organisms, including different sorts of bacteria, viruses, and parasites. What makes these organisms gastrointestinal pathogens is their innate ability to potentially cause serious (and sometimes life-threatening) diarrhea.

## Chronic Diarrhea?...

The human gastrointestinal tract is a very complex system which contains a large and diverse variety of bacterial species; with most species originating in the oropharynx and passing through the digestive system with each meal. Chronic diarrhea can be caused by three main causative agents: viruses, parasites, and/or bacteria.

The bacterial diarrhea can be broken into two categories; enterotoxin-mediated diarrhea or invasive diarrhea.

- The enterotoxic diarrhea will typically affect the upper bowel, which can cause watery diarrhea and periumbilical pain. Examples of enterotoxin-mediated species include *Vibria cholera* and some *Escherichia coli* strains. These bacterial organisms cause diarrheal disease by colonizing in the patient's upper bowel and producing an enterotoxin that stimulates the cellular mucosa to produce a mucosal fluid with increased intracellular AMP.
- The invasive diarrhea species act primarily in the colon or lower ileum. Some examples of invasive species include *Shigella* and *Campylobacter*. These bacterial organisms are able to cause diarrheal disease due to their ability to penetrate the intestinal mucosa. Because of the invasive nature of these bacteria, a stool specimen with the possibility of mucus and small amounts of blood would be expected.

*\*Typically, the Shigella and Campylobacter species will primarily act in the colon and the Salmonella species will act in the lower ileum.*

The viral causes of diarrheal disease can be linked to Rotavirus and Calicivirus—formerly known as Norwalk virus; while Rotavirus primarily affects young children, Calicivirus can affect all age groups.

Parasitic causes of diarrheal disease are caused by protozoa and some intestinal helminths. The two most common causes of parasitic-induced diarrhea include *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Giardia lamblia*.

—Data Source: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK7670>

## BioFire FilmArray® Gastrointestinal Panel vs. Traditional Testing...

Image: <https://www.biofire.com/products/the-filmarray-panels/filmarrayai/>

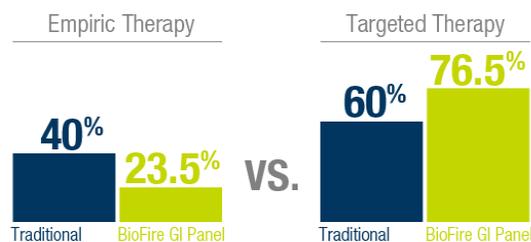


If you have further questions about this testing or about any of the information in this educational spotlight, please contact your OSF Laboratory Clinical Representative today!

Raechel Pfahl.....309-624-9100

Sabrina Mullins.....309-624-9144

## Patients tested by traditional stool methods vs. BioFire GI Panel



Traditional methods included enrichment, stool culture, ova and parasite examination, immuno-assays, and laboratory derived multiplex PCR panels.

Image: <https://www.biofire.com/products/the-filmarray-panels/filmarrayai/>

## OSF's GIP Panel...

Unlike traditional stool culture and enzyme immunoassay (EIA) testing for stool pathogens, the BioFire FilmArray® Gastrointestinal Panel (GIP) can detect multiple viral, bacterial, and parasitic infectious pathogens that can potentially be missed with our current test methodology. The GIP is an FDA-cleared, multiplexed PCR assay that can simultaneously detect and identify up to 20 pathogens from stool samples in Cary-Blair transport media.

The GIP has the added benefit of simplifying and streamlining ordering for providers; with one order in EPIC (LAB5003), a single stool sample can be tested for the rapid diagnosis of infectious diarrhea, as recommended by the CDC.

To order this test for a patient, please see the requirements below.

⇒ **Epic Test Name & Orderable ID:**  
Gastronintestinal Pathogen Panel, PCR, Stool (LAB5003)

⇒ **Epic Mnemonic:** GIP

⇒ **Specimen Requirements:**  
**\*\*The only acceptable specimen is stool.**

The fresh patient stool specimen **MUST BE** received in the SFMC Laboratory within **TWO (2) HOURS** of collection, or it **WILL BE** rejected.

→ For outpatient offices and remote locations, place fresh patient stool specimen in **Cary-Blair transport medium** (fill to line on vial), and mix well. In transport medium, the patient specimen is stable for a total of 96 hours (4 days) from time of initial specimen collection.

(See image below of Cary-Blair universal transport medium.)

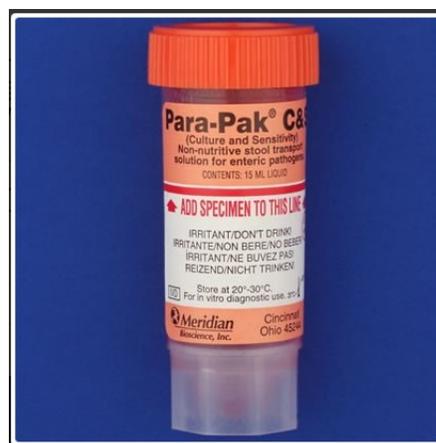


Image: <https://bassett.testcatalog.org/show/LAB101011-8>