

Enterococcus

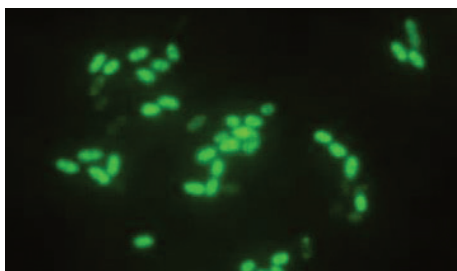
Rapid, easy identification from positive blood cultures

QuickFISH: Enterococcus

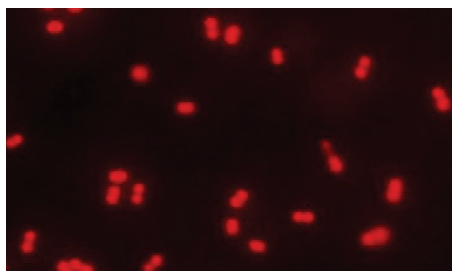
- Identification of *Enterococcus faecium* and *Enterococcus faecalis* from positive blood cultures in 20 minutes
- Rapidly ensure early, appropriate therapy for patients with *E. faecium* infections
- Minimise the unnecessary use of broad spectrum antibiotics

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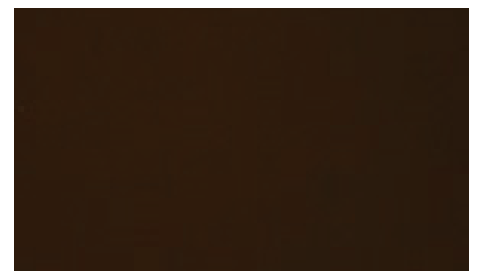
AdvanDx



E. faecalis

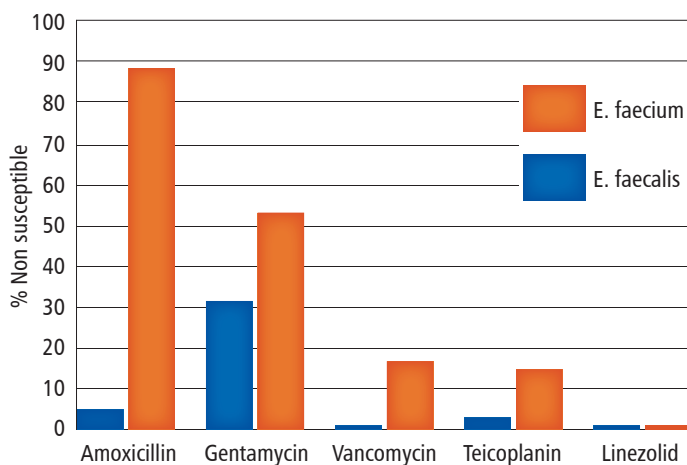


E. faecium (or OE)



Negative

Antibiotic Resistance in *Enterococci*²



E. faecalis?

E. faecium?

GRE?

Amoxicillin?

Vancomycin?

- According to the Health Protection Agency, bacteraemias caused by Enterococcus species are the fourth most common type seen in NHS hospitals¹.
- The vast majority of these infections can be linked to two causative pathogens, *E. faecalis* and *E. faecium*
- Treatment decisions are difficult as each species exhibits differing antibiotic resistance profiles.

While *E. faecalis* is generally susceptible to commonly prescribed antibiotics, infections with *E. faecium* are frequently resistant and require a different therapy². The spread of these Glycopeptide Resistant *Enterococci* (GRE) is a significant and growing problem. Since conventional identification methods can take up to 3 days or longer, patients with *E. faecium* bloodstream infections may receive inappropriate antimicrobial therapy for days leading to higher mortality and significant extra hospital costs.

QuickFISH: Enterococcus allows clinicians to rapidly ensure early, appropriate therapy for patients with *E. faecium* infections, while minimising the unnecessary use of broad spectrum antibiotics for *E. faecalis*.

References

1. <http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/Bacteraemia>
2. http://www.hpa.org.uk/webc/hpawebfile/hpaweb_c/1284475800225