FAECES – Enteric Pathogen Laboratory Testing Guide

Severity & Public Health Risk Factors, Recommendations for Laboratory Testing

	Suggested First Line Tests			
	Enteric Bacterial Molecular	Giardia / Crypto	C. difficile	Notes
No Risk Factors	No test	No test	No test	
Risk Factors Recommended Testing				
Food Handler (PH)	√			
Childcare attendance (PH)	√	\checkmark		
Rural# (PH)	√	\checkmark		
Raw seafood (PH)	√			
Overseas travel (PH)	√	√		Countries visited
Age <5 (S)	√			
Age >70 (S)	√			
Recent Antibiotics or Chemotherapy (S)			√	
Recent Hospitalisation (S)			(√)	Only if clinically indicated and specifically requested.
Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) (S)	√		(√)	C. difficile only if clinically indicated and specifically requested.
Bloody diarrhoea (S)	√			
Immunocompromised* (S)	√	\checkmark		
Persistent diarrhoea [§] (S)	√	√		
Public Health (PH), Severity (S)				

[#] The "Rural" risk category includes patients who have been on camping trips, farm visits, those with untreated water supply.

Note: Samples for Public Health reasons will be tested, e.g. patients that are part of an "outbreak" cluster.

References: https://lab.waikatodhb.health.nz/assets/Guidelines/DHB-Shared-Services-Laboratory-Test-Guidelines-2013.pdf pages 45 to 47. https://bpac.org.nz/BT/2014/February/rural-infections.aspx https://bpac.org.nz/antibiotics/guide.aspx

If no risk factors are detailed on the request form, then the specimen will be rejected.



^{*} The immunocompromised cohort includes those patients that are pregnant.

[§] Persistent diarrhoea is defined as diarrhoea of at least one week duration.