Rate of Detection of Multiple Organisms and Clostridium difficile with Stool Multiplex PCR Detection Test in Pediatrics (Poster).

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New multiplex molecular assays have been developed to determine the etiology of infectious gastroenteritis. Unfortunately, these assays can detect multiple organisms simultaneously along with *Clostridium difficile* (*C. diff*). making it difficult to differentiate true pathogen versus colonization. In January 2015, our institution switched from traditional testing methods to a multiplex polymerase chain reaction (PCR) detection test (FilmArray™ Gastrointestinal Panel. BioFireDX, Salt Lake City, Utah). The objective of our study was to determine the number of FilmArray™ panels that detected *C. diff* and/or multiple organisms. 

**BACKGROUND**

**STUDY OBJECTIVES:**
- Determine the distribution of organisms detected by the FilmArray™ panel.

**METHODS:**
- Retrospective data review of FilmArray™ panels in pediatric patients 18 years and younger from January 2015 to December 2016.
- Stool samples were received from both inpatient and outpatient setting.

**EXCLUSION CRITERIA:**
- Any patient older than 18 years.

**RESULTS**

**CONCLUSIONS**

- Although the FilmArray™ Gastrointestinal Panel is a useful single modality for determining the etiology of infectious gastroenteritis, more than one organism is frequently detected.
- *C. diff* has become the most common organism isolated among children at our institution.
- Caution should be used when interpreting the isolation of *C. diff* in younger children and when isolated with other organisms since it is likely to be a colonizer.

**REFERENCES:**


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