

Powering Informed Patient Health Decision Making

Several microbial genes are resistant to certain antibiotics. Some pathogens react with them, producing pathogen cell explosions that release harmful toxins. Antibiotic stewardship not only facilitates better patient outcomes in precision medicine but is also essential to ensuring that the patient is not put at risk when antimicrobial treatments are administered to them.

Our Abx-PDx test was specially developed to rapidly identify antibiotic-resistant genes in plasmid molecules, allowing you to quickly create targeted treatments for patients.

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE GENES

(ABR) TEST MENU

Antibiotic Resistance Genes (ABR)

- ampC (AmpC Resistance Marker)
- mec A (Methicilin Resistance Marker)
- fem A (Methicillin Resistance Marker)
- QnrB (Quinolone and Fluoroquinolone Resistance Gene)
- QnrA (Quinolone and F luoroquinolone Resistance Gene)
- VanAl (Vancomycin Resistance Marker)
- VanA2 (Vancomycin Resistance Marker)
- VanB (Vancomycin Resistance Marker)
- NDM (Carbapenem Resistance Marker)
- KPC (Carbapenem Resistance Marker)

- OXA-48 (Carbapenem Resistance Marker)
- VIM (Carbapenem Resistance Marker)
- IMP-7 (Carbapenem Resistance Marker)
- □ SHV (ESBL Resistance Marker)
- □ TEM (ESBL Resistance Marker)
- CTX-M Group 1 (ESBL Resistance Marker)
- CTX-M Group 2 (ESBL esistance Marker)
- MefA (Macrolide Resistance Marker)
- Erm A (Macrolide Resistance Marker)
- Erm B (Macrolide Resistance Marker)