

# Wound Path

Successful Wound Healing Begins With an Accurate Diagnosis.

## Clinical Background

Healthcare professionals are continually challenged with the diagnosis and management of acute and chronic wounds. Delays in healing are usually multi-factorial and require a systematic approach beginning with the accurate detection of infectious agents. Conventional culture techniques are limited in being able to produce the growth of certain pathogens and leaves the provider with uncertainty. OHA is redefining the approach to pathogen identification in wounds with the development of six different specialized panels that can detect up to 46 pathogens at once per wound type. This level of specification combined with the most advanced technology is the first step to achieving successful wound healing.

## Technology

We utilize Real-Time PCR for pathogen identification, quantification & detection of antibiotic resistance. PCR is a molecular technique performed in a high complexity laboratory and can be used to precisely analyze the genetic material of pathogens. PCR is 3-5X more sensitive than conventional culture techniques and allows us to report both pathogen identification and antibiotic resistance results within 12-24 hours of specimen arrival at the lab.

## Clinical Advantages

Provides an Accurate Diagnosis within 24 hours  
Detects Polymicrobial Infections at Once  
Provides Qualitative and Quantitative Bacterial Load Analyses  
Unaffected By Concurrent Antibiotic Use  
Detects Pathogens that May Not Be Detectable by Culture  
Decreases Healthcare Costs

Identifies Antibiotic Resistance  
Improves Antibiotic Stewardship  
Reduces Unnecessary Drug Exposure and Adverse Events  
Decreases Patient Risks  
Eliminates Subjectivity and Improves Clinical Confidence  
Improves Patient Satisfaction

## Test Menu

OHA offers specialized Wound Panels per wound type. The following list represents the pathogens available on the main panel.

### Bacteria

<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	<i>Porphyromonas asaccharolytica</i>	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>
<i>Bacteroides fragilis</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Prevotella loescheii</i>	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	<i>Finogoldia magna</i>	<i>Prevotella melaninogenicus</i>	<b>Fungi</b>
<i>Corynebacterium amycolatum</i>	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	<i>Candida albicans</i>
<i>Corynebacterium striatum</i>	<i>Morganella morganii</i>	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	<i>Candida glabrata</i>
<i>Eikenella corrodens</i>	<i>Peptoniphilus asaccharolyticus</i>	<i>Salmonella enterica</i>	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	<i>Peptostreptococcus anaerobius</i>	<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	<i>Candida tropicalis</i>
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	<i>Peptostreptococcus micros</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>Candida krusei</i>
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	<i>Peptostreptococcus prevotii</i>	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	
	<i>Peptostreptococcus tetradius</i>	<i>Streptococcus algalactiae</i>	



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