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MICROBIOLOGY TESTS

Test Name	Synonyms	Panels	Clinical Significance
Baermann Fecal Technique			This test is used to retrieve nematode larvae from feces.
Blood Culture			This test is used to identify bacteria that may be causing sepsis and the antibiotics that may be used to treat the infection.
C-difficile Toxin, Stool			This test is used to detect the presence of toxins produced by <i>Clostridium difficile</i> in stool.
Cryptosporidium, FAB Coproscopy			This test is used to detect the presence of <i>Cryptosporidium</i> in stool.
Fecal Exam			This test includes fecal floatation and smear and is used to detect the presence of internal parasites or "worms" in stool.
Fecal Sedimentation			This test is used to retrieve trematodes from feces. Trematode infection in dogs and cats is rare compared with infection rates for nematodes and cestodes. However, because of the severe disease associated with some trematodes, awareness and control of these parasites is essential in certain geographic areas, e.g., <i>N. salmincola</i> in the Pacific Northwest and <i>Pla. fastosum</i> in the coastal southeastern United States and Hawaii.
Giardia, FAB Coproscopy			This test is used to detect the presence of <i>Giardia</i> in stool.
Urine Culture and Sensitivity			This test is used to identify bacteria that may be causing a urinary tract infection (UTI) and the antibiotics that may be used to treat the UTI.
Wound Culture			This test is used to identify bacteria that may be causing a wound infection and the antibiotics that may be used to treat the infection.

