SEPSIS:
Sepsis accounted for nearly $24 billion in annual hospital costs in 2013 and was the most expensive condition treated. Procalcitonin (PCT), diagnostics testing, on the first day of ICU admission for adult patients with sepsis is associated with reduced length of stay, less antibiotic exposure and reduced hospital and pharmacy costs.
MRSA: (Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus)
A clinical study found that use of a diagnostic test for the early detection of MRSA enabled doctors to prescribe optimum antibiotics 1.7 days sooner, reducing the length of hospital stay by 6.2 days and lowering hospital costs by approximately $21,000.
TUBERCULOSIS (TB):
The CDC has highlighted that use of certain new TB tests reduces the detection time of TB and drug resistance to less than 2 hours compared to standard cultures that can take 2 to 6 weeks. The new tests also reduced time to treatment for smear-negative TB from 56 days to 5 days.
C-DIFF:
(Clostridium Difficile Infection)
After introducing more rapid diagnostic testing, one hospital achieved a 44% reduction in hospital-onset C-Diff rates.
GROUP A STREP:

In one randomized controlled study, use of rapid antigen diagnostic testing for strep throat cut antibiotic prescribing rates by more than half — from **58%** to **27%**.
From Test to Treatment

The Value of Diagnostics in Combatting ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS:
In adult patients with respiratory tract infections, procalcitonin guidance significantly reduced antibiotic duration by 2.35 days, antibiotic prescription rate by 22% and total antibiotic exposure without affecting morbidity or mortality.

#TestToTreatment