PANFUNGAL DNA DETECTION
(Polymerase Chain Reaction)

PANFUNGAL DNA DETECTION NOT DETECTED

PANFUNGAL DNA DETECTION-Clinical utility
This is a rapid and sensitive test to detect the fungal DNA directly from clinical specimens. This test can detect all types of fungi including clinically important fungi such as Aspergillus, Candida, Cryptococcus, Histoplasma, Blastomyces, Pneumocystis and Saccharomyces.

Interpretations
Detection of amplified band at 600 bp indicates detection of fungal DNA in the given specimen. No target specific amplification indicates absence of fungal DNA in the given specimen. The detection of fungal DNA in any type of clinical specimen could indicate harboring of invasive or colonized fungal infections. All the results should always be correlated with clinical status and history of the patient.

Limitations
PCR is a highly sensitive technique common reasons for paradoxical results are contamination during specimen collection, selection of inappropriate specimens and inherent PCR inhibitors in the specimen.

Recommendations
Positive results can be further evaluated to identify the species of fungi involved in the infection.

Method
DNA Polymerase Chain Reaction.

References