

Bordetella pertussis (DNA Amplification Assay)

Revised 9/28/2023

Test Description	Pertussis DNA Amplification Assay for the direct detection of <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> in human nasopharyngeal swab samples.
Test Use	To aid in diagnosis of upper respiratory tract infections due to <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> .
Test Department	Microbiology: Phone: (860)920-6596, FAX (860)920-6721
Methodology	Pertussis DNA Amplification Assay based on loop-mediated amplification (LAMP) technology.
Availability	Daily, Monday-Friday
Specimen Requirements	Polyester, Rayon or Flocked Nylon Nasopharyngeal swab in Liquid Amies without charcoal or Liquid Stuart transport.
Collection Kit/Container	Swabs and transport medium can be obtained through the State Laboratory Outfit Room by calling 860-920-6674/6675
Collection Instructions	Collection instructions are included in collection kit. For best results, specimen should be collected early in course of disease and before characteristic cough occurs.
Specimen Handling and Transport	Specimens must be collected within 5 days and stored at room temperature (15-25°C) or up to 7 days refrigerated (stored at 2-8°C) prior to testing. Avoid temperature extremes.
Unacceptable Conditions	Unlabeled specimens and improperly labeled. Specimens that have leaked or containers that have broken in transit. Specimens submitted on expired media.
Requisition Form	Clinical Test Requisition OL-9B: Select Bordetella DNA Amplification
Required Information	Name and address of submitter. Two patient identifiers (ie. name, DOB, Acc.#, MRN), town of residence (city, state, zip); Specimen type or site of collection, date of collection, and test requested. Please ensure information on the requisition matches the specimen.
Limitations	A positive result detects the IS481 Target DNA which is found in <i>B. pertussis</i> , <i>B. holmesii</i> , and less frequently in <i>B. bronchiseptica</i> . <i>Bordetella parapertussis</i> is not detected by this Pertussis DNA assay. Positive results do not preclude coinfection with other respiratory pathogens. False-negative <i>B. pertussis</i> results are more likely if patients are tested later in the disease course (more than two weeks after symptom onset), due to declining Bordetella DNA. False-negative results may also be increased in patients treated with antibiotic therapy.
Additional Comments	This assay does not distinguish between viable and nonviable organisms.