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Connecting Medical Laboratory Networks

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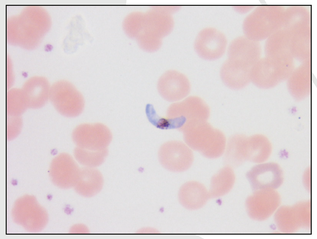
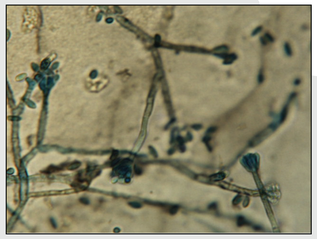
Consultation



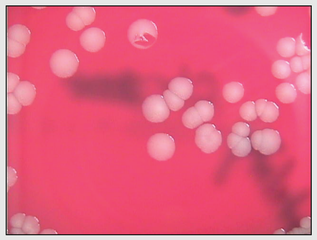
Malarial

Images were sent by St. Mary's Hospital in Enid, OK to consult with the Oklahoma Public Health Laboratory one week after installation and training on STATPack. The sample was determined to be *Plasmodium falciparum* based on morphological characteristics.



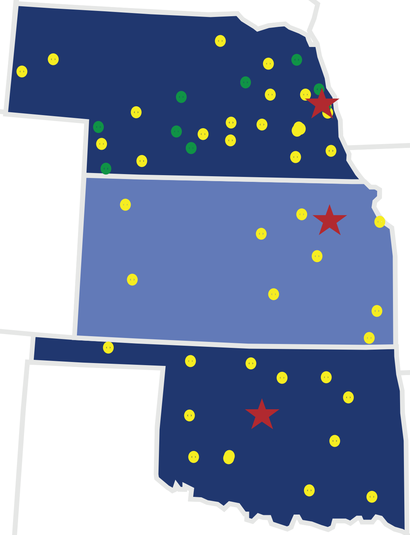
Fungal

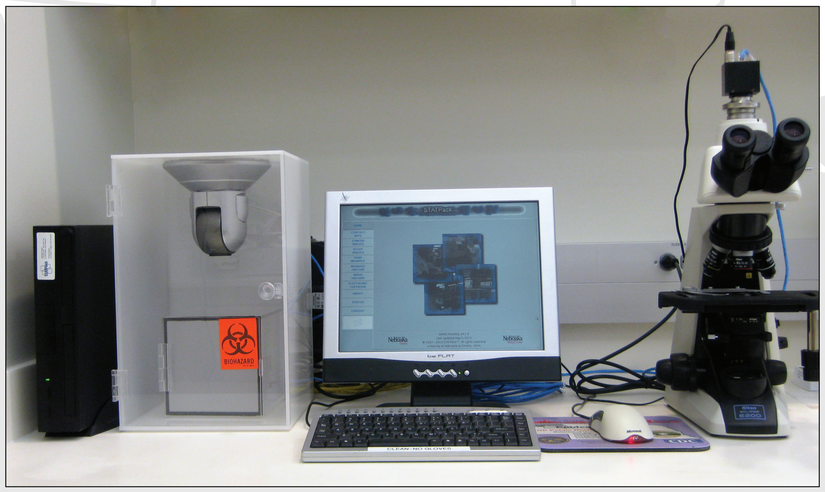
Images were sent to the Nebraska Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) with a request for fungal consultation. The specialists were unable to rule out *Stachybotrys* lymphadenitis. The recommendation was for the submitting laboratory to send the specimen to a reference laboratory for further characterization.



Bacterial

Images were received by NPHL for consultation. The specimen was catalase positive, non-hemolytic, and non-motile. It was a large GPR from a blood culture. The sentinel laboratory could not rule out *Bacillus anthracis*. The morphology was not consistent with *Bacillus anthracis*.

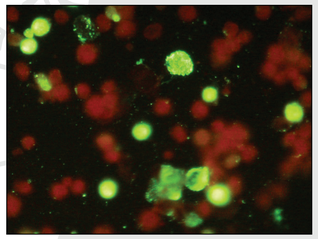




Education

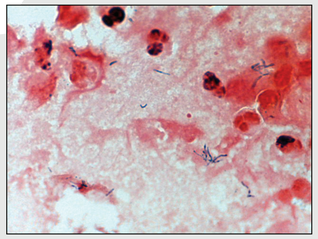
VZV DFA

Six sentinel laboratories across Nebraska were trained to perform Varicella-Zoster-Virus (VZV) Direct Fluorescent Antibody testing as a rule-out for *Variola* virus (smallpox). This picture represents a positive control slide that one laboratory sent to NPHL.



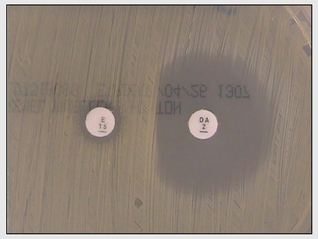
Competency Training

A series of Gram-stained slides serve as a repository for clinical competency training and documentation of proficiency. This is used by a clinical hospital laboratory in Nebraska to satisfy their College of American Pathologists (CAP) gram stain competency requirement (MIC.21565).



Case Study

One example of a STATPack case study was sent to laboratories in Nebraska. The initial STATPack message included antimicrobial susceptibility testing results (Erythromycin R., Clindamycin S.). Technique, interpretation, and methodology of the D-test (positive D-test shown) were discussed in this exercise.



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