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## Positive rapid strep test

When a sore throat strikes, especially in children, the first concern for many is whether it’s strep throat. The rapid strep test is a common diagnostic tool used to quickly determine if a strep infection is present, but its reliability is a topic of discussion. The rapid strep test detects Group A Streptococcus bacteria, which causes strep throat. This test is typically performed in a doctor's office or urgent care setting like CityMD and provides results within minutes. The testing process involves collecting a throat swab sample, exposing it to a solution that identifies the presence of strep bacteria, and then waiting for the results. The rapid strep test is highly accurate when it returns a positive result, with an accuracy rate of about 95%. However, it’s not perfect and may produce false negatives in around 5-10% of cases. This means that if symptoms persist despite a negative result, a follow-up throat culture may be recommended to confirm the diagnosis. Despite the possibility of false negatives, the rapid strep test offers several benefits, including speed, convenience, early treatment, and reduced contagion. The test can provide results in just a few minutes, making it ideal for individuals or parents with young children who need quick medical attention. The rapid strep test is recommended for certain situations, such as when a sore throat persists after a few days, fever accompanies the sore throat, swollen lymph nodes are present, or contact with someone diagnosed with strep throat occurs. In these cases, a rapid strep test can help determine if a strep infection is present and guide treatment decisions. Rapidly diagnosing strep throat with CityMD's trusted testing methods is crucial for effective treatment and prevention of complications. Our healthcare professionals provide accurate testing and guidance, ensuring you receive the best care possible. At CityMD, we understand the importance of early diagnosis and treatment to reduce symptoms and prevent further complications. Strep A, a common cause of acute upper respiratory tract infections, requires prompt identification and treatment. Traditional lab tests involve lengthy culture techniques that take 18-24 hours or longer, while Centor scores evaluate clinical patient criteria for bacterial infection likelihood. Rapid Antigen Tests (RATs) detect viable or non-viable organisms directly from a throat swab within 5 minutes, providing instant results. A Lateral Flow Rapid Antigen Test is a well-established technology for point-of-care testing, offering numerous benefits over conventional lab tests and Centor scores, including reduced diagnosis time, accurate prescribing, immediate treatment, and minimal training required. The test process involves collecting a throat swab that extracts a carbohydrate antigen unique to Group A Strep (GAS) from the tonsils. When the dipstick is added, the reagent flows up the stick by capillary action, forming a complex with Anti-GAS Antibody conjugated colour particles. This complex is then bound by a capture antibody immobilized on the strip, creating a visible, coloured line. When selecting a Strep A rapid test for your patients, it’s essential to consider performance standards. While some tests may appear similar, not all meet rigorous performance standards. Look for tests that meet these standards and consult with CityMD healthcare professionals for guidance in choosing the right test for your patients. Choosing a point-of-care rapid antigen test (RAT) for diagnosing strep throat requires careful evaluation. When reviewing data, consider the sample size and type, as well as the patient samples used in the study. Ensure that studies use large numbers of fresh samples from multiple clinical sites during an actual strep season. The comparative method should be an established 'Gold Standard' like culture, rather than comparing one RAT to another. Additionally, critically review manufacturer claims and request supporting evidence. Compliance with FDA and CLIA performance requirements can provide assurance on the quality of studies used. It's essential to consider sensitivity and specificity results in the test's Instructions for Use (IFU). A good RAT should have high sensitivity and specificity to minimize false negatives and positives. These measures are important for calculating Positive Predictive Value (PPV) and Negative Predictive Value (NPV), which help determine the accuracy of the test in diagnosing strep throat. It's crucial to select a test that accurately rules out or confirms the presence of the disease, as many patients presenting with sore throats do not have strep infection. According to the Infectious Diseases Society of America, only 20-30% of children and 5-15% of adults with sore throats actually have strep throat. The significance of accurate diagnosis cannot be overstated. Incorrect diagnoses, whether false positives or false negatives, can lead to serious consequences such as unnecessary antibiotic prescriptions, failure to prescribe antibiotics when needed, and patient dissatisfaction. When selecting a Rapid Antigen Test for Strep A, it is crucial to review the performance data, including sensitivity and specificity, and ensure that the test offers high positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV). Learn more about Sekisui Diagnostics' OSOM Strep A Tests. - Robert Prevost elected as Pope Leo XIV, first US-born Catholic pope - Friedrich Merz becomes Chancellor of Germany, sworn in with coalition government - Zhao Xintong wins World Snooker Championship - Sovereignty wins Kentucky Derby - Australian Labor Party increases majority in federal election This Wikipedia has numerous volunteer projects and resources, including CommonsFree media repository, MediaWiki, and Wikidata, among others. It's written in English, but many other Wikipedias exist in various languages. Some notable languages include Arabic, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Swedish, Ukrainian, Vietnamese, Chinese, Indonesian, Malay, Persian, Hindi, and many more. Each language has over 250,000 articles. The year 868 is mentioned as a significant event in history. King Charles the Bald met his brother Louis the German at Metz, where they agreed to divide Lotharingia. In Brittany, Salomon led a campaign against the Vikings with limited support from Poitiers. Meanwhile, in Al-Andalus (modern-day Spain), Emir Muhammad I regained control of Mérida and destroyed its walls. In Portugal, Vimara Peres established the County of Portugal around Porto after reconquering it from the Moors. The text also includes information about various calendars used during 868, including the Gregorian calendar, Armenian calendar, Assyrian calendar, and others, the North Region Ratramnus, a Frankish monk and abbot of Corbie Abbey, writes Contra Graecorum Opposita. Alfred the Great marries Ealhswith (a daughter of Æthelred, known as Mucel, an ealdorman of the Gainsi). He supports his brother Æthelred I in form alliances with Mercia. King Burgred of Mercia appeals to Æthelred I for help in resisting the Great Heathen Army. The Danes occupy Nottingham and stay through the winter without any serious opposition.[2] King Aed Findliath drives the invading Danes and Norwegians out of Ireland, after defeating them at the Battle of Killineery. September 15 - Ahmad ibn Tulun, a Turkish general, is sent to Egypt as governor by the Abbasid caliph Al-Mu'tazz. He becomes the founder of the Tulunid Dynasty (until 905). Muslim Arab forces under Muhammad II, emir of the Aghlabid Dynasty (modern Tunisia), conquer the island of Malta and raid into the mainland of Italy. May 11 - The earliest extant printed book, an illustrated scroll of the Diamond Sutra ("Perfection of Wisdom"), unearthed at Dunhuang (Western China), is produced.[3] Ch'oe Ŏn-wi, Korean minister and calligrapher (d. 944) Muhammad ibn Dawud al-Zahiri, Muslim theologian (d. 909) Théodrate of Troyes, Frankish queen (d. 903) Xu Jie, Chinese officer and chancellor (d. 943) Ali al-Hadi, tenth Shia Imam Al-Jahiz, Afro-Muslim scholar and writer (b. 776) Bugha al-Sharabi, Turkish military leader Conwoion, Breton abbot (approximate date) Minamoto no Makoto, Japanese prince (b. 810) Muzahim ibn Khaqan, Muslim governor Stephania, wife of Adrian II Theotgaud, archbishop of Trier Yang Shou, chancellor of the Tang Dynasty Yu Xuanji, Chinese poet (or 869) The Tang dynasty reached its zenith under Chinese Emperor Xuanzong, while Japan began the Nara period. The estimated century for Beowulf's composition is unknown. The Classical Maya civilization started to decline. The Komhubert burial grounds were established, and the first Serbian state was formed at the beginning of the century. In other regions, Buddhist Jataka stories were translated into Syriac and Arabic, while an account of Buddha's life was written in Greek by Saint John of Damascus. At Nalanda Monastery in India, Śāntideva composed the Bodhicaryāvatāra. The Giant Wild Goose Pagoda in Xi'an, China, was extended by 5 stories. In Japan, the Taihō Code was enacted in late Asuka period. In 705, Arab caliph Abd al-Malik died and was succeeded by his son al-Walid. Empress Wu Zetian's reign ended with her overthrow, while Justinian II was forced to give the title Caesar of Byzantium to Bulgarian Emperor Tervel. The Bulgarians defeated Justinian II at the Battle of Anchialus, and an Arab Umayyad army invaded Sindh in northern India. In Japan, Empress Genmei moved the capital to Heijō-kyū, starting the Nara period. The Palenque was conquered by Toniná, while Tariq ibn Ziyad crossed the Straits of Gibraltar. The Iberian Peninsula was conquered by Arab and Berber Muslims, ending Visigothic rule and beginning almost eight centuries of Muslim rule. In China, Emperor Xuanzong reigned from 712 to 756, considered one of the high points in Chinese history. The Caliphate campaigns in India were halted after 712-776. 731: Bede completes his Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum. The year is 732 when the Battle of Tours occurs near Poitiers, France. Charles Martel leads the Franks and defeats a large army of Moors under Abdul Rahman Al Ghafiqi, who is killed during the battle. This event halts the expansion of Islam into Western Europe. 732: The Sanjaya dynasty is established around this time. An 8th-century Chinese clay figurine from the Tang dynasty depicts a Sogdian man wearing a distinctive cap and face veil. In 738, Ouirguú declares independence from Copan. The year 740 sees the Battle of Akroinon, where Byzantines win their first large-scale victory against the Arabs. 742: The New Book of Tang records that there are 362,921 registered families with 1,960,186 persons in the municipal census of Chang'an and Jingzhou Fu. Charles Martel's death occurs in 768, and Charles is succeeded as ruler of England. In 770-780, Java launched naval raids on ports in Dai Viet, Champa, and Cambodia. Charlemagne invaded northwestern Germany, battling the Saxons for over thirty years and eventually incorporating Saxony into the Frankish Empire. The Abbasid caliph Al-Mansur passed away, succeeded by his son Al-Mahdi. In 778, the Kalasan temple was constructed in India. The Tang dynasty began sending regular maritime missions to East Africa, bypassing Arab sea merchants. Chinese geographer Jia Dan described large lighthouse pillars built in the Persian Gulf. The Empress Irene of Athens convened the Seventh Ecumenical Council, ending Byzantine Iconoclasm. In 786, Abbasid caliph Al-Hadi passed away and was succeeded by Harun al-Rashid. The Bulgarians defeated the Byzantines at the Battle of Marcelae, marking the end of political instability in Bulgaria. The Manjusrigrha temple was completed in India. The Vikings launched their first recorded raid on Lindisfarne abbey in England. The Frisian-Frankish wars came to an end with the last uprising of the Frisians. Emperor Kanmu moved the Japanese capital from Nara to Heian-kyō. An Arab fleet sailed up the Tiber, and the Aghlabids began ruling as an autonomous province of the Caliphate in North Africa. The West African state of Takrur flourished roughly parallel to the Ghana Empire. Charlemagne was crowned the first Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day. The agriculturally based Buddhist Sailendra kingdom flourished and declined, while iron horseshoes became common use around 770. Papermaking was introduced from China to Arabs in mid-8th century. Frankish mines: The Origins of Silver in North-West European Coinage during the Long Eighth Century References for pharyngitis treatment were reviewed from various medical texts, including the Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics and Mandell, Douglas, and Bennett's Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases. The most recent editions available as of my knowledge cutoff in 2024 discuss non-pneumococcal streptococcal infections and rheumatic fever. Additionally, a chapter on acute pharyngitis from the Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics provides insight into this condition.