

Commercial testing for Influenza - Information for Providers

The following commercial tests can be used for diagnosis of influenza. Testing can be helpful in clinical decision-making, including use of antivirals or antibiotics, infection control, and duration of isolation or restriction from work or school. Providers should familiarize themselves with test characteristics and choose wisely among available options.

Adapted from **Clinical Infectious Diseases 2009; 48:1003–32** For information on specimen collection, check with your laboratory.

Test	Time to results	Comments
RT-PCR	2-4 h	High sensitivity and specificity. Highly recommended. Tests can detect and distinguish influenza A and B and influenza A subtype.
Immunofluorescence Direct fluorescent antibody (DFA) Indirect fluorescent antibody (IFA)	2-4 h 2-4 h	Moderately high sensitivity and high specificity. Recommended. Tests can distinguish influenza A and B and other respiratory viruses.
Rapid influenza diagnostic tests Antigen detection (EIA) Neuraminidase detection assay	10-20 min 20-30 min	Low to moderate sensitivity and high specificity. Recommended, but limitations of the test should be recognized when interpreting results. Depending on the test chosen, will either detect influenza A only, will detect and distinguish between influenza A and B, or will detect but not distinguish between influenza A and B.
Viral culture Shell vials Isolation in cell culture	48-72 h 3-10 days	Moderately high sensitivity and highest specificity; this test is important for confirming screening test results and for public health surveillance, but it is not useful for timely clinical management.
Serologic tests	weeks	Not recommended for timely clinical management. Requires paired acute and convalescent sera; may be useful for retrospective diagnosis.

Infectious Disease Epidemiology

350 Capitol Street, Room 125, Charleston, WV 25301-3715 Phone: 304.558.5358 Fax: 304.558.6335 www.wvidep.org