A comparison of the rapid detection of Coxiella burnetii by real-time PCR and IF in a cohort of Australian Q fever patients.

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References

1. All samples were collected 6-8 weeks (quantitated) after the onset of clinical symptoms.
2. Two of 12 patients (17%) had Coxiella burnetii DNA in the serum, 10 days after the onset of clinical symptoms.
3. Two of 12 patients (17%) had Coxiella burnetii DNA in the serum, 10 days before the onset of clinical symptoms.
4. Two of 12 patients (17%) had Coxiella burnetii DNA in the serum, 10 days after the onset of clinical symptoms.
5. Two of 12 patients (17%) had Coxiella burnetii DNA in the serum, 10 days before the onset of clinical symptoms.

Conclusion

PCR analysis of the serum samples can play in a Q fever diagnosis.

Discussion

The presence of Coxiella burnetii DNA in the serum samples was detected by the real-time PCR assay in all patients (reference assay).