Appropriate Testing for Children with Pharyngitis

- Diagnosed with pharyngitis only
- Prescribed an antibiotic
- Received a group A streptococcus test
Professional Standard of Care for Pharyngitis

• “The diagnosis of acute group A streptococcal pharyngitis should be suspected on clinical and epidemiological grounds and then supported by performance of a laboratory test. A positive result of either a throat culture or RADT provides adequate confirmation of the presence of group A B-hemolytic streptococci in the pharynx. However, for children and adolescents, a negative RADT result should be confirmed with a throat culture, unless the physician has ascertained in his or her own practice that the RADT used is comparable to a throat culture.”

Practice Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Group A Streptococcal Pharyngitis, Infectious Diseases Society of America, June 2002.
Professional Standard of Care for Pharyngitis

Clinical and Epidemiologic Features

Not suggestive of group A streptococcal pharyngitis

Symptomatic therapy

Throat Culture

Possible group A streptococcal pharyngitis

Rapid antigen detection test

Antimicrobial therapy