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Strep testing near me

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between a physical consultation or a video consultation, and get the help you need, when you need it. HCG, or human chorionic gonadotropin, is a hormone produced during pregnancy. An HCG urine test is used to detect the presence of this hormone in the urine. The test is usually performed to determine pregnancy, especially in the early stages. This usually happens by detecting HCG in the urine about a week after the egg has been fertilized and attached to the uterus. A positive result indicates that HCG is present, indicating pregnancy. A negative test means that HCG has not been detected, but it may be too early to detect pregnancy, or pregnancy may not be present. It is recommended to repeat the test after a few days if menstruation is delayed or symptoms of pregnancy persist.Urine sampleWe test U-stix, for example, if a urinary tract infection is suspected. U-stix can detect whether there are bacteria, blood or sugar in the urine, which will tell us something about your illness.Stool test for bloodThe doctor assesses the need to take a stool test. It may be due to a change in the consistency, color or frequency of the faeces, which in turn may be caused by stomach viruses, parasites, allergies or intolerance. A stool sample may also be necessary as part of the investigation of abdominal pain or changed toilet habits. You take home equipment to take a sample at home, which is later delivered to the clinic or in a pre-stamped envelope that can be put in an ordinary letterbox.Book an appointmentHCG, or human chorionic gonadotropin, is a hormone produced during pregnancy. An HCG urine test is used to detect the presence of this hormone in the urine. The test is usually performed to determine pregnancy, especially in the early stages. This usually happens by detecting HCG in the urine about a week after the egg has been fertilized and attached to the uterus. A positive result indicates that HCG is present, indicating pregnancy. A negative test means that HCG has not been detected, but it may be too early to detect pregnancy, or pregnancy may not be present. It is recommended to repeat the test after a few days if menstruation is delayed or symptoms of pregnancy persist.Urine sampleWe test U-stix, for example, if a urinary tract infection is suspected. U-stix can detect whether there are bacteria, blood or sugar in the urine, which will tell us something about your illness.Stool test for bloodThe doctor assesses the need to take a stool test. It may be due to a change in the consistency, color or frequency of the faeces, which in turn may be caused by stomach viruses, parasites, allergies or intolerance. A stool sample may also be necessary as part of the investigation of abdominal pain or changed toilet habits. You take home equipment to take a sample at home, which is later delivered to the clinic or in a pre-stamped envelope that can be put in an ordinary letterbox.Book an appointment

home, which is later delivered to the clinic or in a pre-stamped envelope that can be put in an ordinary letterbox.Book an appointment Cohen, J. F., Pauchard, J. Y., Hjeltn, N., Coheski, R., & Chalumeau, M. (2020). Efficacy and safety of rapid tests to guide antibiotic prescriptions for sore throat. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*, 6(6), CD012431. Läkemedelsverket (2012). Handläggning av faryngotonsillit i öppenvård – ny rekommendation Hentet fra NICE (2018). Sore throat (acute): antimicrobial prescribing, NICE guideline [NG84]. [nettdokument]. Hentet 24. mai 2021 fra Skoog Ståhlgren, G., Tyrstrup, M., Edlund, C., Giske, C. G., Mølstad, S., Norman, C., Rystedt, K., Sundvall, P. D., & Hedin, K. (2019). Penicillin V four times daily for five days versus three times daily for 10 days in patients with pharyngotonsillitis caused by group A streptococci: randomised controlled, open label, non-inferiority study. *Bmj*, 367, l5337. Spinks, A., Glasziou, P. P., & Del Mar, C. B. (2013). Antibiotics for sore throat. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, (11), CD000023. van Driel, M. L., De Sutter, A. I., Habraken, H., Thorning, S., & Christiaens, T. (2016). Different antibiotic treatments for group A streptococcal pharyngitis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*, 9(9), CD004406. En streptokokkskjerm, også kalt hurtig Streptokokker screeningtest eller rask strep screening, er en test som avgjør om du har en type bakterie som kalles gruppe A Streptococcus (Streptococcus pyogenes) i halsen. Denne bakterien forårsaker en infeksjon som kalles streptokokkfaryngitt, som erofte kjent som streptokokker i halsen. Når trenger du en rask streptest på skjermen? Streptokokkinfeksjoner er vanligje, spesielt hos barn mellom 5 og 15 år. Infeksjonen spres ved kontakt med infisert slim eller spytt. Legen din kan anbefale en rask streptest hvis du har sår hals og feber. Andre tegn på strepinfeksjon inkluderer: problemer med å svelge mangel på matlyst frysninger lavt energinivå ømme eller hovne lymfeknuter i nakken I noen tilfeller har personer med strepinfeksjon et rosa hudutslett som føles som sandpapir. Fordi streptokokker er mindre vanlig hos voksne, kan det hende at legen din ikke bestiller en rask strep-screening med mindre du har en kombinasjon av alvorlig eller tilbakevendende sår hals, feber og hovne lymfeknuter i halsen. Hva skjer under en rask skjermstrep-test? En rask screen strep test er enkel og kan gjøres på legens kontor.

Du bør kanskje å bruke munnyvann før testen fordi det kan forstyrre resultatene. Elens trenger du ikke forberede deg. Legen din vil undersøke munnen din for å se etter røde, hovne områder eller andre tegn på infeksjon. Legen din vil be deg om å åpne munnen bredt og kan bruke en lungepressor av tre for å holde tungen nede. Deretter vil legen din ta en bomullspinne og tørste den mot baksiden av halsen, eller orofarynx, for å få en prøve for testen. De kan gjøre dette to ganger for å få mer nøyaktige resultater. Pinnen blir testet med et sett for å se om gruppe A Streptokokker bakterien er tilstede. Testen er ikke smertefull, men den forårsaker mindre ubehag. Hvis barnet ditt har en rask strep-skjerm, er det en god idé å holde armene eller ha dem på fanget. Du må kanskje hjelpe til med å holde barnet ditt tilbake. Dessuten kan posisjonen til vattpinne utløse en gagrefleks. Hva betyr testresultatene? Den raske strep-skjermen er ganske pålitelig, men antibiotika og antiseptisk munnyvann kan påvirke testresultatene. Fortell legen din dersom du tar antibiotika. Det tar omtrent 10 minutter å behandle hurtigskjerm -strep -settet. Hvis testen er positiv, har du gruppe A Streptokokker i halsen og du har sannsynligvis en infeksjon. I så fall vil legen din skrive ut resept på et 5- til 7-dagers antibiotikakur. Hvis du er en voksen med en negativ test og legen din ikke mistenker streptokokker i halsen basert på tilgjengelig klinisk informasjon, har du sannsynligvis ikke gruppe A Streptokokker infiserer halsen. Ingen antibiotika er nødvendig. I noen tilfeller, hvis du har symptomer på strepinfeksjon, men testen kommer negativ tilbake, kan legen din bestille en halskultur. En strupekultursoring brukes vanligvis når legen fortsatt mistenker halsbetennelse hos et barn eller en tenårng til tross for et negativt raskt streptestresultat. En halskultur ligner på en rask screentest, men prøven behandles mer i dybden. Det er også dyrere og tar lengre tid å få resultatet. Resultatene kan ta opptil 48 timer fordi vattpipnene dyrkes, noe som betyr at eventuelle bakterier på dem får vokse. En halskultur kan bekrefte tilstedeværelsen av gruppe A Streptokokker og andre bakterier, og det anses generelt som mer nøyaktig enn en rask strep -skjerm. Det er også viktig å merke seg at en rask strep-skjermtest kun viser gruppe A Streptokokker, som er en type bakterie. Dette betyr at hvis testen din er negativ, kan du fortsatt ha en infeksjon fra en annen type bakterie eller virus. Hva er forskjellen mellom tonsillitt og halsbetennelse? » Hva skjer under testen? Testen er enkel og rask. Det har ingen store bivirkninger eller risiko. Hvis du tester positivt for streptokokker, vil legen din sannsynligvis foreskrive antibiotikabehandling og anbefale at du drikker varme væsker og gurgler med saltvann. Hvis du tester negativ for gruppe A Streptokokker, men fortsatt har sår hals, kan legen din se på andre mulige årsaker, inkludert infeksjoner fra andre bakterier eller virus. Hvis en strep-infeksjon blir ubehandlet, kan det føre til mer alvorlige medisinske tilstander, inkludert: streptokokk lungebetennelse ørebetennelse menningitt smittsom nyrebetennelse revmatisk feber Ta bort Se legen din med en gang hvis du har symptomer på streptokokker i halsen. Legen kan kjøre en streptokokkskjerm eller en halskultur for å avgjøre om du har en streptokokkinfeksjon. Da kan de behandle deg på riktig måte basert på hvilken type infeksjon du har. Strep hals forebygging og behandling » HCG, or human chorionic gonadotropin, is a hormone produced during pregnancy. An HCG urine test is used to detect the presence of this hormone in the urine. The test is usually performed to determine pregnancy, especially in the early stages. This usually happens by detecting HCG in the urine about a week after the egg has been fertilized and attached to the uterus. A positive result indicates that HCG is present, indicating pregnancy. A negative test means that HCG has not been detected, but it may be too early to detect pregnancy, or pregnancy may not be present. It is recommended to repeat the test after a few days if menstruation is delayed or symptoms of pregnancy persist.Urine sampleWe test U-stix, for example, if a urinary tract infection is suspected. U-stix can detect whether there are bacteria, blood or sugar in the urine, which will tell us something about your illness.Stool test for bloodThe doctor assesses the need to take a stool test. It may be due to a change in the consistency, color or frequency of the faeces, which in turn may be caused by stomach viruses, parasites, allergies or intolerance. A stool sample may also be necessary as part of the investigation of abdominal pain or changed toilet habits.

appointment PurposeProcedureResultsAfter the testTakeawayA streptococcal screen, also called a rapid Streptococcus screening test or rapid strep screen, is a test that determines if you have a type of bacterium called group A Streptococcus (Streptococcus pyogenes) in your throat. This bacterium causes an infection called streptococcal pharyngitis, which iscommonly known as strep throat. Streptococcal infections are common, especially in children between the ages of 5 and 15 years. The infection is spread by contact with infected mucus or saliva.Your doctor may recommend a rapid strep screening test if you have a sore throat and fever. Other signs of a strep infection include:In some cases, people with a strep infection have a pink skin rash that feels like sandpaper. Because strep throat is less common in adults, your doctor may not order a rapid strep screening unless you have a combination of a severe or recurrent sore throat, a fever, and swollen lymph nodes in your throat.A rapid screen strep test is simple and can be done in your doctor's office. You should avoid using mouthwash before the test because it can interfere with results. Otherwise, you don't need to prepare.Your doctor will examine your mouth to check for red, swollen areas or other signs of infection. Your doctor will ask you to open your mouth wide and may use a wooden tongue depressor to hold your tongue down.Then, your doctor will take a cotton swab and brush it against the back of your throat, or oropharynx, to obtain a sample for the test. They may do this twice to get more accurate results. The swabs will be tested with a kit to see if the group A Streptococcus bacterium is present.The test isn't painful, but it does cause minor discomfort. If your child is having a rapid strep screen, it's a good idea to hold their arms or hands when seated on your lap. You may need to help restrain your child. Also, the position of the swab may trigger a gag reflex.The rapid strep screen is fairly reliable, but antibiotics and antiseptic mouthwash can affect the test results. Tell your doctor if you're taking antibiotics. The rapid screen strep kit takes about 10 minutes to process. If the test is positive, you have group A Streptococcus in your throat and you probably have an infection. In that case, your doctor will write a prescription for a 5- to 7-day course of antibiotics. If you are an adult with a negative test and your doctor does not suspect strep throat based on available clinical information, you likely don't have group A Streptococcus infecting your throat. No antibiotics are needed. In some cases, if you have symptoms of a strep infection but your test comes back negative, your doctor may order a throat culture. A throat culture swabbing is typically used when the doctor still suspects strep throat in a child or teenager despite a negative rapid strep test result. A throat culture is similar to a rapid screen test, but the sample is processed more in-depth. It's also more expensive and takes longer to get results. The results can take up to 48 hours because the swabs are cultured, which means that any bacteria on them are allowed to grow. A throat culture can confirm the presence of group A Streptococcus and other bacteria, and it's generally considered more accurate than a rapid strep screen.It's also important to note that a rapid strep screen test only screens for group A Streptococcus, which is one type of bacterium. This means that if your test is negative, you could still have an infection from another type of bacterium or virus.What's the difference between tonsillitis and strep throat? »The test is easy and quick. It has no major side effects or risks. If you test positive for strep, your doctor will likely prescribe antibiotic therapy and recommend that you drink warm fluids and gargle with salt water.If you test negative for group A Streptococcus, but still have a sore throat, your doctor may look at other possible causes, including infections from other bacteria or viruses.If a strep infection is left untreated, it can lead to more serious medical conditions, including:See your doctor right away if you have any symptoms of strep throat. The doctor can run a streptococcal screen or a throat culture to determine if you have a strep infection. Then they can treat you appropriately based on the type of infection you have.Strep throat prevention and treatment » En test som raskt hjelper deg å finne ut om du har streptokokker i halsen Gruppe A (Strep A). Testen er rask og du gjør det på deg selv hjemme i fred og ro. Testen er for voksne og barn og vi anbefaler at du alltid har en test hjemme i forebyggende øyemed. Når du bestiller en streptokkkestet hos oss, sendes den hjem til deg som et vanlig brev i en diskret pakke. Sammen med testen kommer et informasjonsark med tydelige instruksjoner om hvordan testen skal utføres og hvordan man leser resultatet. Vår strep hals hjemmetest har en pålitelighet på 99,5 %, er klinisk bevist og er CE-sertifisert. Vi anbefaler at du bestiller mer enn én test slik at flere i husstanden eller i din nærhøt kan teste seg, men også fordi det alltid er greit å ha hjemme i forebyggende øyemed. Om streptokokker – Streptokokker Strep hals er oftest forårsaket av bakteriearten Streptococcus Group A (Strep A). Denne typen virus er svært smittsom, noe som medfører stor risiko for at flere personer i hjemmet kan bli smittet samtidig. Derfor anbefaler vi at alle personer testes samtidig slik at den eller de som har blitt smittet kan få riktig behandling så raskt som mulig. Vanlige symptomer på halsbetennelse Veldig sår hals Feber Hovne lymfeknuter Hovne og røde mandler Hva måler testen? En Strept A-test er en immunologisk test som påviser tilstedeværelsen av Streptococcus A-bakterier. Disse bakteriene er vanligje ved halsinfeksjoner som streptokokker i halsen.Når bør jeg teste for streptokokker i halsen med en streptokokktest?Med en hjemmetest for halsbetennelse kan du rolig finne ut om du har streptokokk A-bakterier i kroppen. Hvis du har symptomer som sår hals, smerter og svelgevansker, vondt i kroppen, hodepine, kvalme eller andre problemer med halsen, bør du testes for streptokokker i halsen. health centerscold and flu center A positive strep test needs to be treated with antibiotics. Pharyngitis, an inflamed or sore throat, is a common symptom both in children and adults. While most are caused by virus infections, some are caused by the bacteria Streptococcus pyogenes, also known as group A streptococcus. The shorthand term is strep throat. Strep throat is an upper respiratory infection that causes inflammation of the back of the throat and tonsils. Symptoms may include fever, a sore throat, pain with swallowing, white patches or pus seen at the back of the throat or on the tonsils, and swelling of the lymph nodes in the front of the neck (sometimes called swollen glands). Symptoms of runny nose (coryza), cough, hoarseness, and pinkeye (conjunctivitis) suggest a virus infection and not strep. Strep throat usually affects children between the ages of 5 and 15, and is less common in adults. However anyone can get a strep infection and especially people who are in close contact with each other (e.g., school dorms, daycare centers, homeless shelters, military barracks) do have an increased risk of strep throat infection. The diagnosis is important because untreated strep throat may progress to worsening infections like sinusitis, otitis media (ear infection), and meningitis. Abscesses in the back of the throat may develop in those who are not treated. There are two severe complications of strep throat. Acute rheumatic fever is an autoimmune response to a strep infection, either from the throat or from a skin infection. The valves in the heart can become inflamed, as can the heart muscle and tissues surrounding the heart. Muscles, joints, skin, and the brain may also become inflamed which can lead to long-term damage. Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis is a rare immune complication of strep throat that affects the kidney causing inflammation and damage. Adequate treatment of strep throat with antibiotics will prevent most cases of acute rheumatic fever. It is uncertain whether that treatment will prevent glomerulonephritis, but there may be some benefit. The diagnosis of strep throat is made by a positive throat culture or a positive rapid strep test. These tests are done by securing throat swabs and are collected in the same way. The rapid strep test is done at the bedside (point of care testing) and identifies if the strep antigen is present. Throat culture is sent to the microbiology lab where the specimen will be grown in an incubator for 1-2 days and the group A streptococcus bacteria is identified if it grows in the culture. The throat culture is the more accurate test. The diagnosis of strep throat cannot be made clinically. While strep throat usually doesn't have associated cold symptoms, the physical exam is similar between strep throat and a sore throat. A health care provider won't be able to tell the difference between the two just by looking at the patient. Just about any painful sore throat is caused by strep. See Answer Rapid strep tests for home use are available in the US, UK, and Europe, but are not FDA approved as of yet. The test is done in the same way a health care provider would at the bedside, office, clinic, or urgent care. Over the counter strep tests are available at pharmacies and online. There are a variety of manufacturers and prices vary. The rapid strep test is easy to perform and instructions are included in each test package. A common sequence is as follows: A cotton swab is wiped across the back of the throat to collect the sample, with care not to contaminate it on the tongue or other parts of the mouth. The swab is mixed with a reagent in a tube The test strip is dipped into the tube and then needs time for the results to develop After the appropriate wait time, the test strip is ready to be interpreted There should always be a control line that becomes visible If a second line becomes visible, then the test is positive and the patient has a strep infection If a second line is not visible, then it is unlikely that strep is present Look closely at the instructions provided with your individual test as there can be significant differences how individual tests are performed and interpreted. Rapid strep tests are a reliable screening test for most patients to determine whether a strep infection is present. The sensitivity of the rapid test may be as high as 95% depending upon the manufacturer, meaning very few people with a true strep infection will have a negative test result. However, and perhaps more importantly, the specificity of the tests is very high as well (close to 98%), meaning that a negative test almost always indicates that you do not have the disease. In the hospital, should the rapid test be negative, in a patient who is at risk for complication from a strep infection, and the health care provider has a high index of suspicion that a strep infection may still be present, a throat culture may be ordered. A positive strep test needs to be treated with antibiotics. Depending upon a patient's relationship with their health care provider, there may need to be a visit to get an antibiotic prescription. An alternative would be to send a picture of the positive test and have a prescription provided without a visit. A negative test means that a strep infection is unlikely, but other significant virus infections may be present. I like infectious mononucleosis (Epstein Barr virus), influenza, or infections. Depending upon how the patient feels, the severity and duration of symptoms, and any underlying medical conditions, a decision needs to be made whether to seek further care. Medically Reviewed on 4/16/2024 Shulman ST, Bisno AL, et al. Clinical practice guideline for the diagnosis and management of group A streptococcal pharyngitis: 2012 update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2012. 55(10):1279-82 Stewart EH, Davis B, et al. Rapid antigen group A streptococcus test to diagnose pharyngitis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS One*. 2014. 9(11):e111727. National Library of Medicine. Medline Plus. Strep A Test. Taylor A, Morpeth S, et al. The Utility of Rapid Group A Streptococcus Molecular Testing Compared with Throat Culture for the Diagnosis of Group A Streptococcal Pharyngitis in a High-Incidence Rheumatic Fever Population. *J Clin Microbiol*. 2021. 59(12):e0097821. Parker KG, Gandra S, et al. Comparison of 3 Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests and a Rapid Antigen Test with Culture for the Detection of Group A Streptococcus from Throat Swabs. *J Appl Lab Med*. 2019. 4(2):164-169. HCG, or human chorionic gonadotropin, is a hormone produced during pregnancy. An HCG urine test is used to detect the presence of this hormone in the urine. The test is usually performed to determine pregnancy, especially in the early stages. This usually happens by detecting HCG in the urine about a week after the egg has been fertilized and attached to the uterus. A positive result indicates that HCG is present, indicating pregnancy. 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