Malarial
Images sent by St. Mary’s Hospital in Enid, OK to consult with Oklahoma Public Health Laboratory one week after installation and training on STATPack. Determined to be *Plasmodium falciparum* based on morphological characteristics.

Fungal
Images sent to the Nebraska Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) with a request for fungal consultation. Unable to rule-out *Stachybotrys* lymphadenitis. Recommendation was for the submitting laboratory to send the specimen to a reference laboratory for further characterization.

Bacterial
Images received at the NPHL for consultation. Catalase positive, non-hemolytic, non-motile, large GPR from a blood culture. Sentinel laboratory could not rule-out *Bacillus anthracis*. Morphology was not consistent with *Bacillus anthracis*.

VZV DFA
Six sentinel laboratories across Nebraska were trained to perform Varicella-Zoster Virus (VZV) Direct Fluorescent Antibody testing as a rule-out for Variola virus (smallpox). This picture represents a positive control slide that one laboratory sent to NPHL.

Competency Training
A series of Gram-stained slides serve as a repository for clinical competency training and documentation of proficiency. This is used by a clinical hospital laboratory in Nebraska to satisfy their College of American Pathologist (CAP) gram stain competency requirement (MIC.21565).

Case Study
One example of a STATPack case study was sent to laboratories in Nebraska. The initial STATPack message included antimicrobial susceptibility testing results (Erythromycin R, Clinidamycin S). Technique, interpretation, and methodology of the D-test (positive D-test shown) were discussed in this exercise.