

<b>Infectious Diseases</b>		<b>All Products have CE Mark All products have a 25T/Box Pack Size</b>		
<b>Cat. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Specimen</b>	<b>Format</b>	<b>Cut-off</b>
I-001	H.Py-Ab	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette	
I-002	H.Py-Ab	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Dip-stick	
I-001-F	H.Py Antigen	Feces	Cassette	
I-002-F	H.Py Antigen	Feces	Dip-stick	
I-003U	HBsAg	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette	
I-004U	HBsAg	Serum/Plasma	Dip-stick	1ng/ml
I-005U	HBsAg	Blood	Cassette	1ng/ml
I-006	HBsAb	Serum/Plasma	Cassette	
I-007	HBsAb	Serum/Plasma	Dip-stick	
I-008	HBsAb	Blood	Cassette	
I-009	HBeAg	Serum/Plasma	Cassette	
I-010	HBeAg	Serum/Plasma	Dip-stick	
I-011	HBeAg	Blood	Cassette	
I-012	HBeAb	Serum/Plasma	Cassette	
I-013	HBeAb	Serum/Plasma	Dip-stick	
I-014	HBeAb	Blood	Cassette	
I-015	HbCAb	Serum/Plasma	Cassette	
I-016	HbCAb	Serum/Plasma	Dip-stick	
I-017	HbCAb	Blood	Cassette	
I-018	HBV Combo (HBsAg-HBsAb-HBeAg-HBeAb-HbCAb)	Serum/Plasma	Cassette	
I-019	Chlamydia	Extraction	Cassette	
I-020	Chlamydia	Extraction	Dip-stick	
I-021-1	HIV I/II/O GP 36/41/120 or 160 as required	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette	Separate
I-021-2	HIV I/II/O GP 36/41/120 or 160 as required	Serum/Plasma	Cassette	Combo
I-021-3	HIV I/II/O GP 36/41/120 or 160 as required	Serum/Plasma	Cassette	Seperate
I-021-4	HIV I/II/O GP 36/41/120 or 160 as required	Serum/Plasma	Cassette	Combo
I-021-5	HIV I/II/O GP 36/41/120 or 160 as required	Serum/Plasma	Dip-stick	Seperate
I-021-6	HIV I/II/O GP 36/41/120 or 160 as required	Serum/Plasma	Dip-stick	Combo
I-021-7	HIV I/II/O Includes: Test. Lancet. Alcohol Swab & Bandaid	Individual Kit - Blood	Cassette	Separate
I-021-8	HIV I/II/O Includes: Test. Lancet. Alcohol Swab & Bandaid	Individual Kit - Blood	Cassette	Combo
I-021-9	Early Detection P24 Antigen (*only*)	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette	
I-021-10	Early Detection P24 Antigen (*only*)	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Dip-stick	
I-021-S	HIV I/II/O	Saliva	Oral Cassette	
I-021-PS	Early Detection P24 + HIV I/II Saliva	Saliva	Oral Cassette	
I-022	HCV	Serum	Cassette	
I-023	HCV	Serum	Dip-Stick	
I-024	HCV	Blood	Cassette	
I-025	Syphilis	Serum	Cassette	
I-026	Syphilis	Blood	Cassette	
I-033	HIV/HCV Combo	Serum/Blood	Cassette	

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I-034	HIV/HCV Combo	Serum/Blood	Dip-stick
I-035	HIV/Syphilis Combo	Serum	Cassette
I-035-D	HIV/Syphilis Combo	Blood	Dip-Stick
I-036	TORCH- IgG Toxoplasma	Serum/Plasma	Cass/Dip
I-037	TORCH- IgG Rubella Virus	Serum/Plasma	Cass/Dip
I-038	TORCH- IgG Cytomegalovirus	Serum/Plasma	Cass/Dip
I-039	TORCH- IgG Herpes Simplex-1	Serum/Plasma	Cass/Dip
I-040	TORCH- IgG Herpes Simplex-2	Serum/Plasma	Cass/Dip
I-042	TORCH- IgM Toxoplasma	Serum/Plasma	Cass/Dip
I-043	TORCH- IgM Rubella Virus	Serum/Plasma	Cass/Dip
I-044	TORCH- IgM Cytomegalovirus	Serum/Plasma	Cass/Dip
I-045	TORCH- IgM Herpes Simplex-1	Serum/Plasma	Cass/Dip
I-046	TORCH- IgM Herpes Simplex-2	Serum/Plasma	Cass/Dip
I-041	TORCH Panel IgG (Toxo-CMV-Rubella-HSV1-HSV2)	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-047	TORCH Panel IgM(Toxo-CMV-Rubella-HSV1-HSV2)	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-048-1	Strep A	Extraction	Cassette
I-048-2	Strep A	Extraction	Dip-Stick
I-049-1	Strep B	Extraction	Cassette
I-049-2	Strep B	Extraction	Dip-stick
I-052	Mumps IgG	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-053	Mumps IgM	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-054	Measles IgG	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-055	Measles IgM	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-056	Varicella Zoster Virus IgG	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-057	Varicella Zoster Virus IgM	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-058	Respiratory Syncytial Virus IgG	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-059	Respiratory Syncytial Virus IgM	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-060-1	Tuberculosis IgM	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-062	Dengue IgM	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-062-AB	Dengue IgG/IgM-Combo	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-062-AG	Dengue NS1	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-062-C	Dengue IgG/IgM/Dengue NS1-Combo	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-063	Chagas IgG	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-064	Chagas IgM	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-067	EBV IgG	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-068	EBV IgM	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-069	Malaria-P.f.	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-070	Malaria-P.v	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-071	Malaria-P.f/P.v-Combo	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Dip-stick
I-075A	Influenza A	Nasal	Cassette
I-075B	Influenza B	Nasal	Strip
I-075AB	Influenza A/B	Nasal	Cassette

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I-075-G	Influenza A-H1N1 (Non-Specific)	Nasal	Strip
I-075-S	Influenza A-H1N1 (Specific)	Nasal	Strip
I-080	Chikungunya	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-081	Typhoid-Ag	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-082	Typhoid IgG/IgM Combo	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-083	Adenovirus	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-084	Rotavirus IgG-IgM	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-085	Mycoplasma	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-105S	HEV IgG	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-106S	HEV IgM	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-107S	HEV IgG/IgM	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-211B	Tuberculosis IgG	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-212	Tuberculosis IgM	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-213	Tuberculosis IgG/IgM Combo	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-221S	Leptospirosis IgG	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-222	Leptospirosis IgM	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-223	Leptospirosis IgG/IgM Combo	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-224	HPV (IgG/IgM)/ Antigen Combo	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-225	Dengue Antigen (NS-1)/AB Combo	Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-226	Malaria Pan Combo	Blood/Serum/Plasma	Cassette
I-227	Avian Influenza (H5N1 Spec/Non-)Combo		Cassette

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## H.PYAB & H.PY ANTIGEN

Helicobacter pylori are associated with a variety of gastrointestinal diseases including nonulcer dyspepsia, duodenal and gastric ulcers and active chronic gastritis. Recent studies link stomach cancer to H.Pylori infections. This test is a rapid, onestep lateralfow immunoassay for the qualitative detection of total human antibodies specific to Helicobacter pylori. It has a 99.0% accuracy and 98.6% specificity, with a read time of only 10 minutes.

## HBSAG (HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN)

HBsAg is a protein that is present on the surface of the virus. It is the earliest indicator of acute hepatitis B, while also identifying infected people before symptoms appear.

## HBSAB (HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIBODY)

This test is performed to determine the need for vaccination, or to determine if a person has recovered from an infection and is immune.

## HBEAG (HEPATITIS B EANTIGEN)

This protein is produced and released into the blood by the actively replicating hepatitis B virus. The HBeAg test measures the likelihood in which an infected patient may spread the disease to another individual.

## HBEAB (ANTIHEPATITIS HBE ANTIBODY)

The hepatitis HBeAb test can be used to monitor the infection and treatment of Hepatitis B.



## HBCAB (HEPATITIS B CORE ANTIBODY)

HBCAB is the first antibody produced after infection of Hepatitis B, this test is used to detect acute infections of HBV.

## IGG AND IGM

Many of our tests for Infectious Diseases detect either IgM or IgG antibodies. IgM refers to those antibodies that are produced immediately after an exposure to the disease, while IgG refers to a later response. IgG generally confirms immunity to a patient so far as that particular disease is concerned.

## HBV COMBO

There are over 2 billion HBV cases globally, with many being asymptomatic. This all inclusive test detects each of the 5 separate biomarkers associated with hepatitis B. This virus is highly contagious and transmitted via bodily fluids, including saliva. Infants and children are more likely to develop chronic hepatitis B.

## HEV IGG AND HEV IGM

Every year there are 20 million Hepatitis E infections worldwide. Hepatitis E is transmitted through ingestion of fecal matter with outbreaks being associated with contaminated drinking water. This test can detect both IgG and IgM antibodies of Hepatitis E within 15 min.

## HCV

Hepatitis C is a treatable disease that unnecessarily causes 350,000 deaths annually. Most people who are infected with Hepatitis C do not show any symptoms for years. This virus is commonly transmitted from mother to fetus and through sexual activity. It is a virus that usually spreads through contact with infected blood.

## SYPHILIS

Early detection of syphilis is imperative for treatment. For pregnant mothers, undetected syphilis can cause abnormalities for a developing fetus.

## HIV/HCV COMBO

About 1/3 of people infected with HIV are coinfecting with either HBV or HCV. Early detection can prevent the progression of HIV to AIDS.

## HIV/SYPHILIS COMBO

There is an estimated 200-500 % increased risk of acquiring HIV when syphilis is present. Syphilis also increases the viral load of an individual who is already HIV infected.

## IGG TOXOPLASMA

Toxoplasmosis is a leading cause of death attributed to foodborne illness. Exposure to the Toxoplasma parasite presents very few symptoms and pregnant women can unknowingly transmit the parasite to the fetus, causing stillbirth, spontaneous abortions, and overt disease.

## RUBELLA VIRUS

If acquired by a pregnant woman, birth defects may result in chronic cardiac disease, growth retardation, and malformations. To reduce risk of such severe complications, this is a necessary test for pregnant mothers.



## MUMPS

The Mumps virus is one of the most common causes of infections. Complications due to the virus can cause hearing loss and other potentially serious impairments. While there is no cure for mumps, supportive treatment can be supplied if detected early.

## MEASLES

Measles, also known as rubeola, is an infection of the respiratory system caused by a virus. There has been a recent resurgence of the disease, as more people have chosen not to vaccinate their children. The disease still kills several hundred thousand people a year, most under the age of 5. Measles rapid onestep is intended for the detection and qualitative determination of IgG/M antibody to Measles virus in human sera/plasma. Easy stepbystep procedure will yield a read time in 10 minutes.

## VARICELLA ZOSTER VIRUS

Commonly known as chicken pox, this highly contagious virus is best known as a child's disease. This test can also be an early indicator of an individual's susceptibility to shingles which affects roughly 50% of the elderly population.

## RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) causes infections of the lungs and respiratory tract. It's so common that most children have been infected with the virus by age 2.

## TUBERCULOSIS

The prevalence of drug resistant strains of Tuberculosis makes early diagnosis key in surviving this deadly infectious disease. TB is a leading killer of people living with HIV causing one quarter of all HIV related deaths. It is imperative for HIV individuals to test regularly for TB. More than 20% of TB cases worldwide are attributable to smoking. (HIV/TB combos available by request).

## DENGUE

Over 40% of the world's population is at risk to be infected with Dengue fever and up to 100 million new cases of infection annually. With drug resistance on the rise and no cure or vaccine available, early diagnosis is a key factor in treatment. The NS1 Dengue test provides unique early detection for acute infections.

"Among the simplest and fastest means of identifying Dengue antibodies."

## CHAGAS

Chagas is caused by a parasite commonly found in Latin America, affecting children most severely. If left untreated, Chagas disease can cause serious heart and digestive problems.

"32% of Chagas victims will incur fatal heart and digestive damage, avoid any risk with a rapid test."

## EPSTEINBARR VIRUS

A useful diagnosis for detecting mononucleosis (the kissing disease). This test differentiates EBV infections from other mononucleosis-like illnesses induced by Toxoplasma, Cytomegalovirus, or Adenovirus.

"EPV symptoms are generally uncommon, a diagnosis is recommended."

## MALARIA

In 2010, 86% of all malaria deaths globally were children. Malaria can kill within 24 hours of symptom onset. The most serious complications include organ failure, cerebral malaria, breathing problems, and severe anemia. Treatment of the disease has been compromised by emerging resistance to the widely used antimalarial drugs. Our Malaria Pf/Pv Specific test is highly accurate and is part of our most requested product by international health organizations, hospitals, and distributors alike. (Custom tests to identify between Malarial strains Pf, Pv, Pm, Po, Pk are available upon request.)

"Rapid test for the qualitative detection of Malaria antigen.; Our top selling product worldwide"



## CYTOMEGALOVIRUS

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is a common virus that can infect almost anyone. Most people don't know they have CMV because it rarely causes symptoms. In women who are pregnant or have a weakened immune system, CMV is cause for concern.

A pregnant woman that develops an active infection can pass the virus to her baby.

The QikTech™ OneStep CMV test is a rapid immunoassay designed for the qualitative detection of IgG/IgM antibodies to Cytomegalovirus in human serum/plasma samples. The read time for our CMV test is only 10 minutes

'Testing for previous CMV infections is most important for pregnant women.'

## HERPES SIMPLEX-1

Herpes virus infections are among the most common viral infections in humans. Herpes simplex type 1, which is transmitted through oral secretions or sores on the skin, can be spread through kissing or sharing objects such as toothbrushes or eating utensils. It is important to know that HSV1 can be spread even if sores are not present. TORCH testing is most effectively utilized to determine the mother's immune status and monitor those pregnant females who do not demonstrate immunity.

'Herpes virus infections are among the most common viral infections in humans'

## HERPES SIMPLEX-2

Herpes virus infections are among the most common viral infections in humans. Generally, a person can only get herpes type 2 infection during sexual contact with someone who has a genital HSV2 infection. It is important to know that HSV2 can be spread even if sores are not present. TORCH testing is most effectively utilized to determine the mother's immune status and monitor those pregnant females who do not demonstrate immunity.

'When symptoms of HSVII are not present, a diagnostic test is required'

## TORCH COMBO

The TORCH test, which is sometimes called the TORCH panel, consists of tests for antibodies to five organisms that cause congenital infections transmitted from mother to fetus. The name of the test is an acronym for the organisms detected by this panel: Toxoplasma gondii (toxoplasmosis), rubella (German measles), cytomegalovirus (CMV), and herpes simplex virus I/II (HSV). The TORCH combo test provides a 5 in 1 value as it is able to detect all five antibodies with easy serum/plasma test

"The TORCH Combo test is a must for pregnant women and newborns."

## STREP A

Group A streptococcus is seasonal in nature with the highest prevalence found during winter and early spring. It is the most common cause of upper respiratory infection in humans. Individuals infected by strep A maybe be asymptomatic, despite being able to transmit the virus. This diagnostic will detect all strep A infections within minutes providing fast and easy confirmation.

"Simple throat swap extraction with results in 10 minutes"

## STREP B

Group B streptococcus is a common bacterium often carried in your intestines or lower genital tract and is usually harmless in adults. In newborns, serious illnesses can result after exposure to strep B. This test is imperative for pregnant women carrying the bacteria who can transmit it through the birth canal. Adults with compromised immune systems are also at increased risk of illness due to group B strep.

"Simple and clean dipstick test with 10 minute results."

## C. DIFFICILE

C. difficile is a serious and potentially life-threatening bacterial infection that is persistent and highly contagious. Symptoms include watery diarrhea, fever, blood in stool and severe abdominal pain or tenderness. Hospitals, long-term care clinics and retirement communities are prone to find it persistent on surfaces throughout hallways and patient rooms, making sanitizing of surfaces very difficult. It is most the most common cause of nosocomial infectious diarrhea, and can cause dangerous inflammation of the colon. Our C. difficile Toxin A/B fecal test comes in both the cassette form and the easy to use, sanitary Multi-GI Tube.

## NOROVIRUS

Norovirus is an extremely contagious virus, that can be transmitted from an infected person, contaminated food and water, or by touching contaminated surfaces. The virus causes stomach and/or intestinal inflammation (acute gastroenteritis). This leads to stomach pain, nausea, diarrhea and vomiting. Having Norovirus does not limit future incidents, as many get reoccurring cases over their lifetime. Norovirus can be quite serious for young children and older adults.

