


CAP Detection of Pathogens Causing Community Aquired Pneumonia (CAP) *- a complete program -*

aid CAP bacterial assay

Detection of most common bacterial pathogens causing pneumonia


- Designed for initial screening for bacterial CAP pathogens in one step
- Differentiation in 6 types of the most frequent microorganisms
- Source material: bronchial lavage, sputum or pharyngeal swab and bacterial culture



Conjugate control
Amplification control
Streptococcus pneumoniae
Haemophilus influenzae
Moraxella catarrhalis
Chlamydia pneumoniae
Mycoplasma pneumoniae
Legionella pneumophila

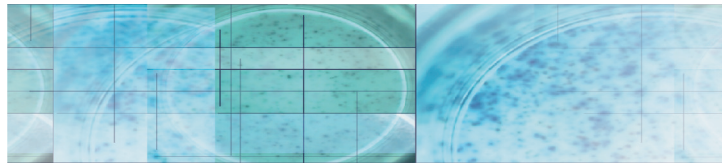
aid CAP resistance assay

Detection of Streptococcus pneumoniae and its antibiotic resistance



Conjugate control
Amplification control
Streptococcus pneumoniae spez.
S. pne Macrolide res. ermB
S. pne Macrolide res. mef
S. pne β -Lact. wild pbp1A
S. pne β -Lact. wild pbp2B
S. pne β -Lact. wild pbp2X
S. pne parC, wild
S. pne gyrA, wild
S. pne tetM

- Detailed analysis of Streptococcus pneumoniae regarding Macrolide-, Beta-Lactame, Tetracycline and Quinolone resistance
- Single detection of the most frequent resistance genes of S. pneumoniae
- Designed for choosing the correct antibiotic in a given clinical situation



AID CAP viral assay*

Screening for viral pathogens causing CAP

- Detection of the 7 most common viral pathogens causing CAP
- Differentiation in Influenzavirus A and B, Parainfluenza 1- 3, Respiratory Syncytial Virus and Adenoviruses
- Source material: bronchial lavage, sputum collected in a RNA stabilizing sample medium

- Conjugate control**
- Specificity control**
- Amplification control**
- Influenzavirus A**
- Influenzavirus B**
- Parainfluenzavirus (PIV) 1-3**
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)**
- Adenoviruses**



AID CAP juvenile assay

Detection of pathogens causing CAP in children

- Conjugate control**
- Amplification control**
- Streptococcus pneumoniae**
- Haemophilus influenzae**
- Bordetella pertussis**
- Bordetella parapertussis**



- Designed especially for detection of pathogens causing juvenile pneumonia
- Differentiation in Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae, Bordetella pertussis and parapertussis

Literature:

American Thoracic Society (2001)
Guidelines for the Management of Adults with Community-acquired Pneumonia
Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med. 163: 1730-1754

Schmitt, S. K., Liang, B. A. (2000)
Community-Acquired Pneumonia: Current Principles of Evaluation and Therapy
Hospital Physician, February 2000: 44-60

Tozzi, A. E. et al. (2005)
Diagnosis and management of pertussis
CMAJ 172(4), 509-515

Additional literature is available on request from AID

Order-No.:	Description:	Units:
RDB2135	CAP bak	12 tests
RDB2140	CAP vir	12 tests
RDB2145	CAP resistance	12 tests
RDB2170	CAP juvenile	12 tests

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* Soon available!