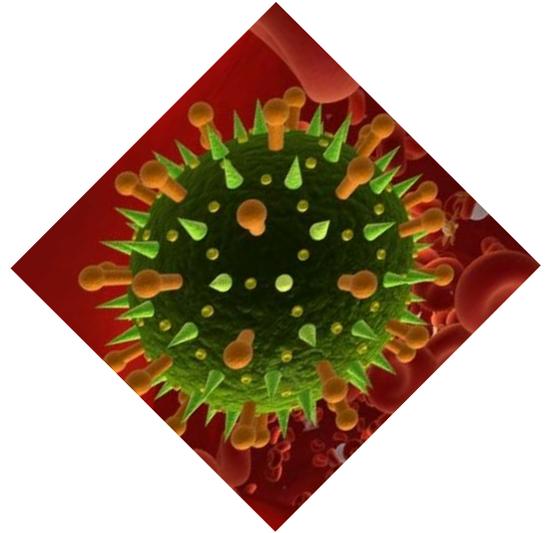


Respiratory Pathogen Panel (RPP) Available Today Through CQentia

Accurate, Reliable Data in a Fraction of the Time

- ✓ Rapid Turnaround Time – 24 Hours After Receipt at Lab
- ✓ Remarkable Detection Capabilities
- ✓ Comprehensive Panel of 22 Targets
- ✓ Closed-Tube System Minimizes Contamination Risks



CQentia uses the most advanced pathogen panel utilizing multiple hardware platforms. It is a comprehensive, robust assay that detects multiple respiratory pathogens simultaneously in a closed-tube, easy-to-use system.

Viral Targets

Influenza A

Influenza A H1

Influenza A H3

Influenza A 2009 H1N1

Influenza B

Respiratory Syncytial Virus A (RSV A)

Respiratory Syncytial Virus B (RSV B)

Parainfluenza 1

Parainfluenza 2

Parainfluenza 3

Parainfluenza 4

Human Bocavirus

Human Metapneumovirus (hMPV)

Human Rhinovirus/Enterovirus

Adenovirus

Coronavirus HKU1

Coronavirus NL63

Coronavirus OC43

Coronavirus 229E

Bacterial Targets

Chlamydomphila pneumoniae

Legionella pneumophila

Mycoplasma pneumoniae



Call now for more information or
to order a test: 817-882-6900

4770 Bryant Irvin Court, Suite 300
Fort Worth, TX 76107
Office: 817-882-6900 Fax: 817-887-2172
Email: info@CQentia.com



Additional Information

- ✓ RPP test pinpoints the influenza virus, along with a number of other respiratory viruses and pneumonia causing bacteria, so that physicians can render treatment swiftly and accurately; possibly reducing the severity and duration of infection.
- ✓ Treatment protocols for bacterial pathogens and viral pathogens are vastly different – identifying the pathogen is key to proper and effective treatment.
- ✓ Molecular testing is far superior to screen testing traditionally used in physicians' offices.
- ✓ Screen testing:
 - requires a large input of virus/bacteria to work effectively
 - is highly dependent on proper specimen collection and preparation
 - is accurate 89-100% of the time when the patient has a high viral infection, but fails 40-69% of the time when the patient's viral infection is below the established sensitivity of the screen
 - is fraught with false positives and false negatives
 - doesn't differentiate which species of flu the patient has
- ✓ Conventional culture and sensitivity testing (which is the standard) can take from a few days to a week to get results.
- ✓ The limits on molecular testing are far superior to conventional screen methods – they utilize PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) technology, allowing small quantities of nucleic acid to be amplified into detectable levels.
- ✓ RPP test is a multiplex assay differentiating 19 strains of respiratory viruses, and three species of bacteria responsible for atypical, community-acquired pneumonias as well as Legionnaire's Disease.
- ✓ Patient populations benefit from this test by precise detection and treatment protocols based on their infection state.
- ✓ Certain communities – hospitals, schools, large companies, long-term care facilities – can utilize the test's multiplex capabilities to implement the proper quarantine procedures for patients infected with highly transmissible diseases and provide timely treatment to contain and cure infected individuals.
- ✓ Typical influenza symptoms: dry or productive cough, runny nose, lethargy, abnormal sputum, fever, body aches
- ✓ A patient may be asymptomatic yet growing the infection and keeping it at bay, until they weaken and ultimately become sick.
- ✓ Due to the inherent faults in screen tests, negative and positive flu screens alike should be verified and differentiated by molecular testing.

