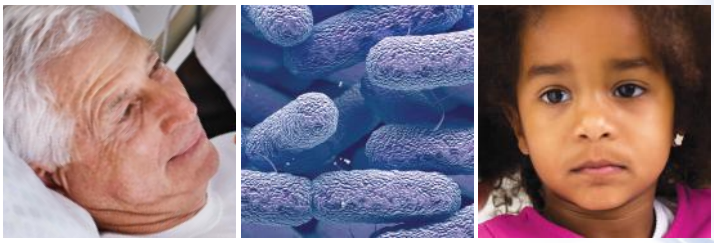
eurofins | Diatherix



Gastrointestinal

Developed by a unique laboratory providing accurate and actionable results in one day for infectious diseases and antibiotic resistance genes utilizing innovative molecular technologies, including proprietary TEM-PCR™.

DxRx *Linking Diagnostics to Therapeutics™*

Eurofins Diatherix Distinctions:

- *Delivers one-day results*
- *Identifies bacteria regardless of recent antibiotic use*
- *Offers simplicity of single-sample collection*
- *Identifies difficult-to-culture pathogens*
- *Yields a high level of sensitivity and specificity*

Eurofins Diatherix Benefits:

TEM-PCR technology is a proprietary, multiplex amplification platform designed to overcome the challenges that exist with conventional laboratory methods.

Improved speed and accuracy of laboratory results lead to:

- *Reduced antibiotic utilization*
- *Improved patient outcomes*
- *Cost reduction and avoidance*
- *Increased patient satisfaction*
- *Greater clinical value*

Acceptable Specimen Sources:
anal, rectal, stool swab

Gastrointestinal Pathogens:

Campylobacter jejuni
Clostridioides difficile (toxin B gene)
Salmonella enterica
Vibrio parahaemolyticus
Enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* (EHEC)
- Shiga-like toxin gene (*stx1*)
- Shiga-like toxin gene (*stx2*)

Enteroinvasive *E. coli*/ Shigella (EIEC)
Enteropathogenic *E. coli* (EPEC)
Enterotoxigenic *E. coli* (ETEC)
Adenovirus 40, 41
Norovirus
Rotavirus
Cryptosporidium parvum
Giardia lamblia

This test is primarily designed to provide diagnostic information on patients with symptoms of gastroenteritis.

Accurate diagnostic results lead to better treatment for patients

TEM-PCR identifies multiple pathogens in a single specimen.

The incorporation of new technologies, such as multiplex molecular detection, into routine clinical practice is a recommendation in the IDSA Public Policy guidelines.[1]

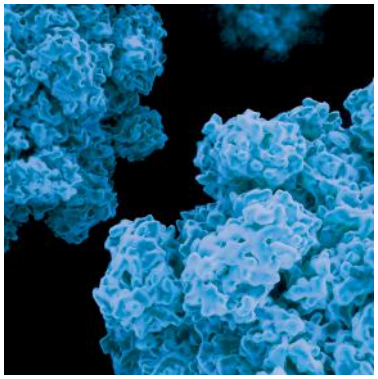
Recent studies suggest that the presence of multiple pathogens in the stool of pediatric patients with gastroenteritis often indicates a more problematic course of infection.[2,3,4] Examples include:

- *Duration of diarrhea*
- *Duration of and frequency of vomiting*
- *Higher fevers*
- *Severity of dehydration*

Chief complaints for consideration:

Abdominal pain generalized; Abnormal loss of weight; Abdominal pain left lower quadrant; Abdominal pain unspecified site; Blood in stool; Colitis, enteritis and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin; Diarrhea of presumed infectious origin; Digestive system symptom NEC; Fever NOS; Functional diarrhea; Nausea alone; Nausea with vomiting; Noninfectious gastroenteritis NEC; Viral enteritis NOS; Vomiting alone

Ease of collection with one day results offers greater value for improved patient care.



References:

1. Improved Infectious Diseases Diagnostics CID 2013; 57(Suppl 3):S139-S170.
2. Valentini et al. Co-infection in acute gastroenteritis predicts a more severe clinical course in children. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2013; 32:909-915.
3. Marie-Cardine A et al. Epidemiology of acute viral gastroenteritis in children hospitalized in Rouen, France. Clin Infect Dis 2002; 34:1170-1178.
4. Roman E et al. Acute viral gastroenteritis; proportion and clinical relevance of multiple infections in Spanish children. J Med Microbiol 2003; 52:435-440.