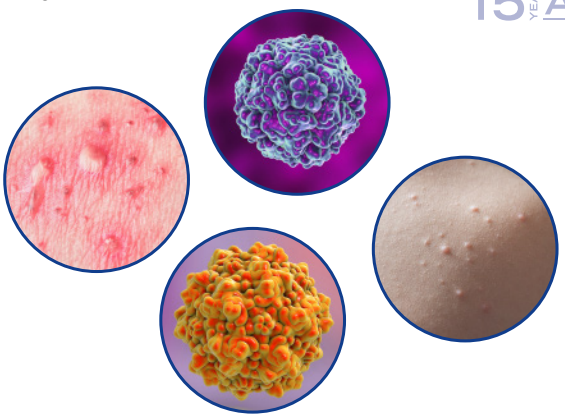
15 YEAR ANNIVERSARY

eurofins | Diatherix

SKIN RASH TESTING



TEST NAME • COLLECTION PROCEDURE

ERUPTIVE SKIN RASH TEST • LESION, RASH, OR UNROOFED VESICLE SWAB

Staphylococcus aureus
MRSA*
Streptococcus pyogenes
Enterovirus group
Varicella zoster virus

ERUPTIVE SKIN RASH + HSV TEST • LESION, RASH, OR UNROOFED VESICLE SWAB

Staphylococcus aureus
MRSA*
Streptococcus pyogenes
Enterovirus group
Herpes simplex virus type 1
Herpes simplex virus type 2
Varicella zoster virus

EXANTHEM TEST • OROPHARYNGEAL, THROAT

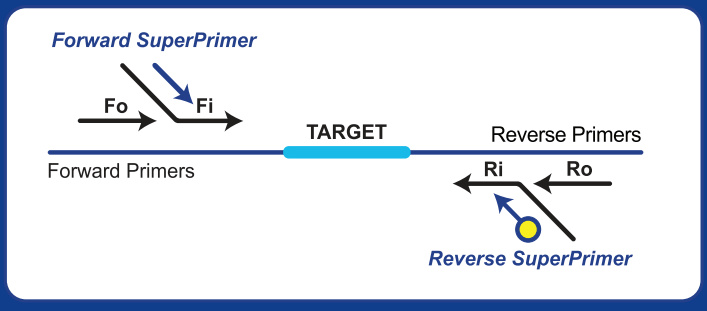
Streptococcus pyogenes
Cytomegalovirus
Enterovirus group
Epstein-Barr virus
Measles virus
Parechovirus
Parvovirus B19
Varicella zoster virus

EXANTHEM + ROSEOLA TEST • OROPHARYNGEAL, THROAT

Streptococcus pyogenes
Cytomegalovirus
Enterovirus group
Epstein-Barr virus
Human herpesvirus 6
Human herpesvirus 7
Measles virus
Parechovirus
Parvovirus B19
Varicella zoster virus

*Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
Please refer to the Client Services Manual on our website for more information regarding this test and all testing options available with Eurofins Diatherix.

TEM-PCR™ PROCESS OVERVIEW



The TEM-PCR™ panel process consists of three major steps: extraction, amplification, and detection. The extraction step separates and purifies the pathogen's genetic material (template) from inhibitory substances. During the amplification stage, TEM-PCR or other multiplex PCR methods, enrich and amplify specific regions of the pathogen's genetic material. The presence or absence of the pathogen in the sample can then be determined during the detection stage using a microarray. Typically, results are reported within 8 hours from the time of receipt of specimens at the laboratory.

The core of TEM-PCR consists of Eurofins Diatherix panel-specific primer mixes consisting of short segments of synthetic DNA, oligonucleotides, complementary to regions in the pathogen's genetic material. The key to TEM-PCR success lies in these primer mixes and how they allow the enrichment of multiple targets. The use of target-specific nested primers (shown above) at low concentrations at the initial enrichment step allows high specificity of multiplexing amplification. After initial target enrichment is complete, SuperPrimers (shown below) within the reaction carry out the exponential amplification and produce tagged PR products for subsequent detection.

CAP ACCREDITED COLLEGE of AMERICAN PATHOLOGISTS

CLIA Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments

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