

Comprehensive bacteriology testing solutions

Test direct from fecal specimens and simplify your workflow with easy-to-use Thermo Scientific™ ProSpecT™ and Thermo Scientific™ Xpect™ bacteriology products. Obtain reliable, sameday results for the detection of enteropathogenic *Campylobacter*, as well as toxins produced by some of the most devastating enteric pathogens, including *Clostridium difficile* and Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC).

- Campylobacter
- C. difficile toxins A & B
- E. coli Shiga toxins 1 & 2



Same day results

Easy to read results in two hours or less

Easy to perform

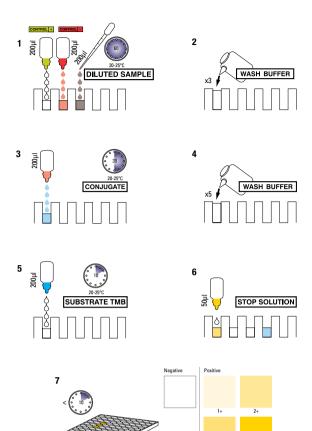
Ideal for routine testing and screening

Convenient

Room temperature incubations. EIA kits share common procedure and reagents



ProSpecT Bacteriology Kits



Enteric products	Size/ Format	Order code
ProSpecT Adenovirus Microplate Assay	96 tests	R240096
ProSpecT Astrovirus Microplate Assay	96 tests	R240196
ProSpecT C. difficile Toxin A/B Microplate Assay	96 tests	R244596
ProSpecT Campylobacter Microplate Assay	96 tests	R2476096
ProSpecT Cryptosporidium Microplate Assay	96 tests	R2454096
ProSpecT Entamoeba histolytica Microplate Assay	96 tests	R2456096
ProSpecT Giardia EZ Microplate Assay	96 tests	R2458596
ProSpecT Giardia Microplate Assay	96 tests	R2458096
ProSpecT Giardia/Cryptosporidium Microplate Assay	96 tests	R2458496
ProSpecT Rotavirus Microplate Assay	96 tests	R240396
ProSpecT Shiga Toxin E. coli (STEC)	48 tests	R2474048
Microplate Assay	96 tests	R2474096
Xpect C. difficile Toxin A/B Lateral Flow Test	20 tests	R24650
Xpect Cryptosporidium Lateral Flow Test	20 tests	R2451020
Xpect Giardia Lateral Flow Test	20 tests	R2450020
Xpect Giardia/Cryptosporidium Lateral Flow Test	20 tests	R2450520
Xpect Rotavirus Lateral Flow Test	20 tests	R24655

For more information about these and other bacteriology products, visit thermoscientific.com/microbiology

Enteric bacteriology diseases

Enteric infections enter the body through the mouth and intestinal tract. In vulnerable populations such as young children, the elderly, and the immunocompromised, enteric diseases are especially prevalent and more often result in serious outcomes. Many foodborne pathogens are enteric in origin, but these infections represent a fraction of all enteric infections, which may also occur through waterborne or person-to-person transmission. Each year in the developing world, diarrheal illness from contaminated food and water causes two million deaths in young children.

The ProSpecT range of enteric bacteriology products are enzyme immunoassays in a familiar microplate format, giving sensitive and specfic results. The range includes tests for direct detection of *C. difficile* and STEC bacterial toxins and Campylobacter Specific Antigen (CSA).

Xpect rapid test kits deliver excellent clinical performance to optimize laboratory efficiency and turnaround time. Choose Xpect C. difficile Toxin A/B when you need to provide STAT testing, or 24/7 coverage.

C. difficile infection (CDI)

CDI is usually associated with antibiotic therapy and those most at risk include the elderly, patients with underlying illnesses and the immunocompromised. The disease is spread by the transmission of spores shed in the stools of infected patients. Symptoms range from severe diarrhea to life-threatening pseudomembranous colitis. Most pathogenic strains of *C. difficile* produce A and B toxins These are the main virulence factors of CDI. There is concern over increased virulence of certain strains; and the emergence of fully pathogenic Toxin A-/B+ strains.

Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)

STEC causes diarrhea and complications such as hemorrhagic colitis (HC) and hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS). Children under 5 are most at risk and early detection can greatly improve patient outcome. Two forms of the Shiga-like cytotoxin have been identified, Stx 1 and Stx 2, and STEC isolates produce one or both of these toxins. Cytotoxin-producing strains include *E. coli* 0157:H7. However, there are 50 *E. coli* serotypes associated with the development of HC and/or HUS, therefore detection of cytotoxin production in non-0157 *E. coli* strains is extremely important.

Campylobacteriosis

Campylobacter infections are most commonly caused by Campylobacter jejuni. It is recognized as one of the most common bacterial infections in humans, causing diarrhea which may be watery and can contain blood. The illness occurs 2-5 days after ingestion of contaminated food or water and can last 7-10 days. Children under 5 years and young adults (15-29) are more frequently infected with *C. jejuni* than other age groups¹.

'Laboratory Animal Occupational Health Surveillance Program, Department of Environmental Health and Safety, Stanford University (2010, April 27). Campylobacteriosis. Retrieved from http://web.stanford.edu/dept/EHS/prod/asds/campylobacteriosis hooved.html.

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