

Influenza analysis: a complete program

Common viral respiratory diseases are illnesses caused by a variety of viruses that have similar traits and affect the upper and lower respiratory tract. All respiratory viruses can cause severe diseases, especially in the elderly and young resulting in pneumonia, croup, bronchitis and bronchiolitis.

The AID influenza program contains five complementary kits, which detect and differentiate the most common viruses causing respiratory diseases and the new strain of

Influenza A H1N1 in clinical samples, e.g. sputum or bronchial lavage from humans or body fluids from animals.

The AID kits are based on the easy-to-perform and highly reproducible technique of reverse hybridization, a method especially useful for simultaneous and fast detection of several parameters.

CAP viral assay

Screening for viral pathogens causing CAP

- Detection of the 8 most common viral pathogens causing CAP
- Differentiation in Influenzavirus A and B, Parainfluenza 1- 3, Respiratory Syncytial Virus, Adenoviruses and human Metapneumovirus (hMPV)
- 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
- hMPV



Influenza-H1N1 Kit**

Detection of Influenza Virus A and B Influenza Virus A Type H1N1

- Conjugate Control
- Specificity Control
- Amplifikation Control
- Influenzavirus A
- Influenzavirus B
- Flu A H1N1sw (NS-Gen)
- Hemagglutinin Type 1sw
- Neuraminidase Type 1sw



- Differentiation in Influenzavirus A and B and "swine influenza " Virus H1N1 sw
- the internal positive control ensures a successful RNA isolation, amplification (β2-microglobin) and reverse hybridization
- Source material: nasopharyngeal- or -pharyngeal swabs

**Available on request!