

**Renowned Brand for
Pathogens Combo Testing**

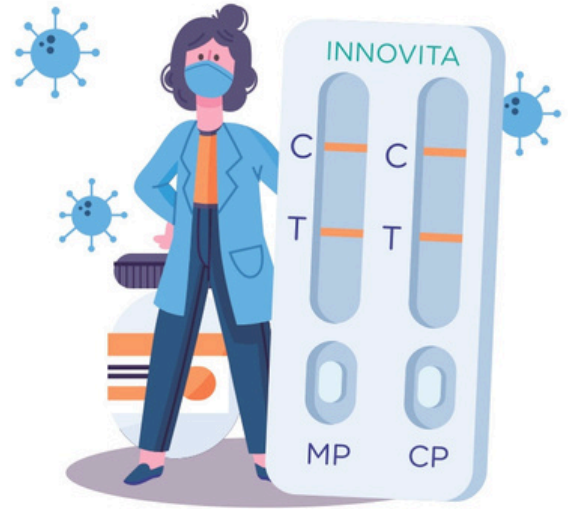
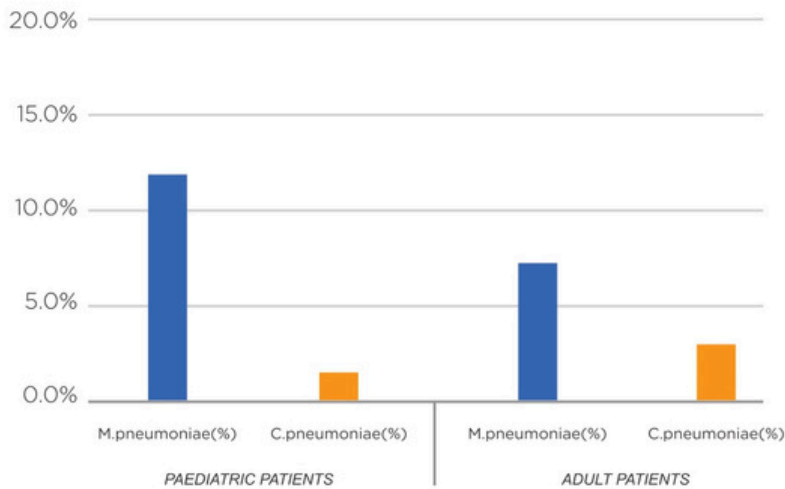
MP/CP IgM Combo Test (Colloidal Gold)

Mycoplasma pneumoniae IgM antibody
Chlamydia pneumoniae IgM antibody



THE FIRST CHOICE RAPID TEST IN EARLY DIAGNOSIS

High morbidity



Source:

Ngeow YF, Suwanjutha S, Chantarojanasiri T, Wang F, Sanieel M, Alejandria M, Hsueh PR, Ping-Ing L, Park SC, Sohn JW, Aziah AM, Liu Y, Seto WH, Ngan CC, Hadiarto M, Hood A, Cheong YM. An Asian study on the prevalence of atypical respiratory pathogens in community-acquired pneumonia. Int J Infect Dis. 2005 May;9(3):144-53. doi: 10.1016/j.ijid.2004.06.006. Epub 2004 Nov 25. PMID: 15840455.

Characteristics of M. pneumoniae/C. pneumoniae Infections

-  **Population is generally susceptible**
Preschool-aged children, older adults, and Immunocompromised people are more likely to be infected
-  **Clinical symptoms are similar**
Differential diagnosis is needed
-  **Serious complications are prone to occur**
Such as pneumonia, bronchiolitis



Early detection, Early treatment, Early recovery

✓ Convenient: whole blood/serum

Easy to operate and no specialized training required

✓ Time-saving:

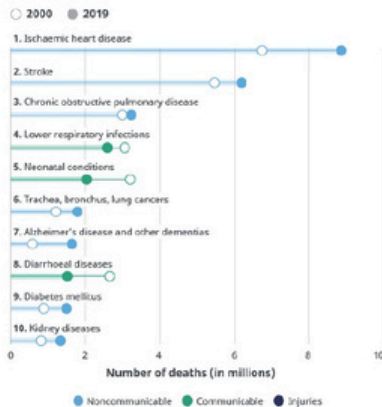
Get results in 15 minutes

✓ Efficient:

2 in 1 combo test detects M. pneumoniae and C. pneumoniae at the same time

Respiratory Infections: The most common & At great risk

Leading causes of death globally



Reference:

1. WHO Global Health Estimates
2. The Lancet Respiratory Medicine (2022) 'Covid-19 pandemic disturbs respiratory virus dynamics', The Lancet Respiratory Medicine, 10(8), p. 725. doi:10.1016/s2213-2600(22)00255-7.

At a global level, respiratory infections remained the world's most deadly communicable disease, ranked as the 4th leading cause of death. In 2019, it claimed 2.6 million lives^[1].

After COVID-19 epidemic, the surge of respiratory illnesses is likely due not only to the reduction in COVID-19 mitigation measures but also to the so-called immunity debt. The long periods without infection have affected individuals' immune memory response. The longer people are not exposed to these viruses, the weaker their immune systems are to prevent infection^[2].

Countries are seeing not only increased rates of respiratory infections but also an increase in the severity of infection^[2].

Atypical Pneumonia Infections: **M. pneumoniae/C. pneumoniae**

M. pneumoniae is one of the common pathogens causing upper respiratory tract infections, tracheo-bronchitis, and atypical pneumonia. Due to the atypical clinical manifestations of community acquired pneumonia caused by MP infection, after a 10-20 day incubation period, patients may suffer non-specific symptoms such as headache, fever, weakness and dry cough. Based on clinical symptoms, it is difficult to make a differential diagnosis and often overlooked, leading to serious complications.

C. pneumoniae (CP), also known as TWAR, is a new species of *Chlamydia* named in 1989. CP can cause respiratory tract infections, including pneumonia, bronchitis, sinusitis, otitis, pharyngitis and laryngitis. It is also associated with other diseases, such as coronary atherosclerosis, myocarditis, endocarditis, acute myocardial infarction, malignant tumors, cerebrovascular diseases, renal insufficiency, Parkinson's disease, and so on. Therefore, more and more attention has been paid to it.

The most common type of infection is tracheobronchitis (chest cold). Common symptoms of a chest cold include:

- Sore throat
- Feeling tired
- Fever
- Slowly worsening cough that can last for weeks or months
- Headache

Children younger than 5 years old who get pneumo-niae infection could have symptoms that are different from older children and adults. Instead, they may have the following cold-like symptoms:

- Sneezing
- Stuffy or runny nose
- Sore throat
- Watery eyes
- Wheezing
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea

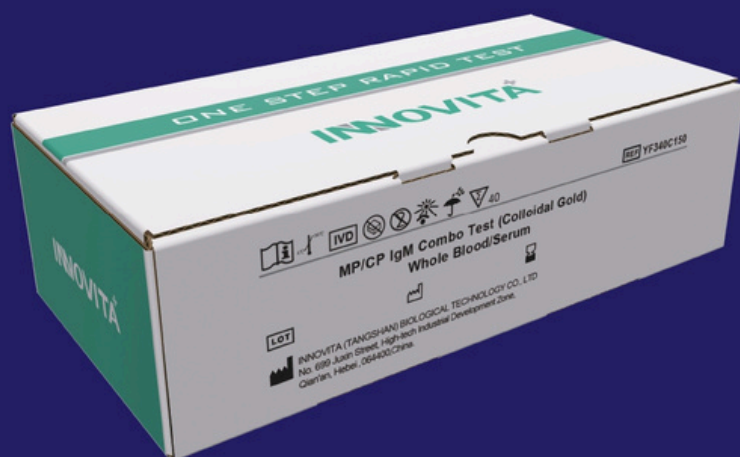


Reference:

1. Kashyap S, Sarkar M. Mycoplasma pneumonia: Clinical features and management. Lung India. 2010 Apr;27(2):75-85. doi: 10.4103/0970-2113.63611. PMID: 20616940; PMCID: PMC2893430.
2. Porritt RA, Crother TR. Chlamydia pneumoniae Infection and Inflammatory Diseases. For Immunopathol Dis Therap. 2016;7(3-4):237-254. doi: 10.1615/ForumImmunDisTher.2017020161. PMID: 30687565; PMCID: PMC6345537.

Clinical Performance

	Diagnostic sensitivity	Diagnostic specificity	Overall agreement
MP-IgM	96.73% (95%CI: 92.54%~98.93%)	99.78% (95%CI: 99.36%-99.95%)	99.47% (95%CI: 98.96%~99.77%)
CP-IgM	97.08% (95%CI: 92.69%~99.20%)	99.71% (95%CI: 99.26%-99.92%)	99.47% (95%CI: 98.96%~99.77%)



- ✓ **Early Detection**
- ✓ **Early Treatment**
- ✓ **Early Recovery**

 **15** Get result in minutes!

PT Daya Suar Scientific

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