

# Multiple respiratory virus

Quality first

High-end services

### Summary of background

Respiratory tract infection are one of the mo st common diseases, affecting adolescents and adults about two to four times a year, and children about six to eight times a year. Clinically, respiratory tract infection can be divided into upper respiratory tract and lower respiratory tract infection according to different infection sites. Upper respiratory tract infection is a common acute respiratory tract disease, usually accompanied by acute inflammation of the nasal cavity, pharynx or throat, except for a few bacterial infections, most of them are viral infections. Lower respiratory tract infections include bronchitis, bronchitis, pneumonia and other diseases, among which viruses account for 61.4% of pathogens in children's lower respiratory tract infections, and viruses also account for a high proportion in adults' com munity-acquired pneumonia (15-34.9%).

### Product features

- 1. Optimized target combination with higher detection rate:
- Six common viruses of respiratory tract infection and mycoplasma pneumoniae were covered, and the positive detection rate was 64.56%
- 2. More accurate detection results:
- (1) Magnetic bead extraction: magnetic bead has high adsorption efficiency, good impurity removal effect, strong anti-interference ability, high sensitivity and good repeatability;
- ② Whole-process internal standard monitoring: whole-process internal standard is involved in the extraction, purification and amplification of nucleic acid to achieve whole-process monitoring and avoid false negatives;
- (3) Normal temperature cracking: normal temperature sample cracking and nucleic acid release, to avoid aerosol pollution, to prevent false positive;
- 3. Strong compatibility:
- compatible with ABI Q5, Micgene 242/244 and other mainstream fluorescence PCR instrument.





### BIK-QL-H004

SN	Composition	QUANTITY
1	PCR enzyme mixture (lyophilized)	96 T/ bottle
2	Primer/probe mixture 1 (Novel Coronavirus/Influenza A + Influenza B)	50 μL/ bottle
3	Primer probe mixture 2 (Respiratory syncytial virus/adenovirus/Mycoplasma pneumoniae)	50 μL/ bottle
4	Enzyme mixture buffer (5×)	400 μL/ bottle
5	Positive control	100 μL/Tube
6	Negative control	100 μL/Tube
7	Seedless water	1mL/Tube
8	Paraffin oil	1.5mL/Tube

## Multiple Respiratory viral RT-PCR test kit (Lyophilized)

This kit is used for in vitro qualitative detection of novel Coronavir us/influenza A + b/respiratory syncytial virus/ adenovirus/mycoplasma p neumoniae in patients with respiratory infection. TaqMan fluorescent pr obe method was used. For novel Coronavirus/influenza A + B/respiratory syncytial virus/ adenovirus/mycoplasma pneumoniae highly consered and specific regions, primer probes and RT-PCR reagents for fluorescence d etection are designed and labeled with different fluorescence groups. On the fluorescence quantitative PCR instrument, the real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR detection technology can realize the rapid detection of novel coronavirus/ influenza A + B/respiratory syncytial virus/ adenoviru s/mycoplasma pneumoniae through the changes of fluorescence signal.

### BIK-QL-H004S

SN	Composition	QUANTITY
1	Novel Coronavirus/Influenza A + Type B Mixture (Lyophilized)	24 T/Box
2	Respiratory syncytial virus/adenovirus/Mycoplasma pneumoniae mixture (lyophilized)	24 T/Box
3	Positive control	100 μL/Tube
4	Negative control	100 μL/Tube
5	Seedless water	1mL/Tube
6	Paraffin oil	1.5mL/Tube

### Multiple Respiratory viral RT-PCR test kit (Lyophilized)

Name of Test Item	Detection sensitivity
Novel coronavirus	500copies/mL
Influenza A virus	2.0TCID50/mL
Influenza B virus	2.0TCID50/mL
Respiratory syncytial virus	500copies/mL
Adenovirus	500copies/mL
Mycoplasma pneumoniae	500copies/mL

#### **Clinical Practice**

- 1. The gold standard of virology detection, with a short window period, can assist in the early, rapid and accur ate diagnosis of clinical respiratory tract infection
- 2. Identify six respiratory tract infection pathogens at one time to assist in efficient clinical differential diagnos is and formulation of treatment plans

