

GASTROINTESTINAL PATHOGEN PANEL

Detect and differentiate **24 pathogens** from one sample, all in one test

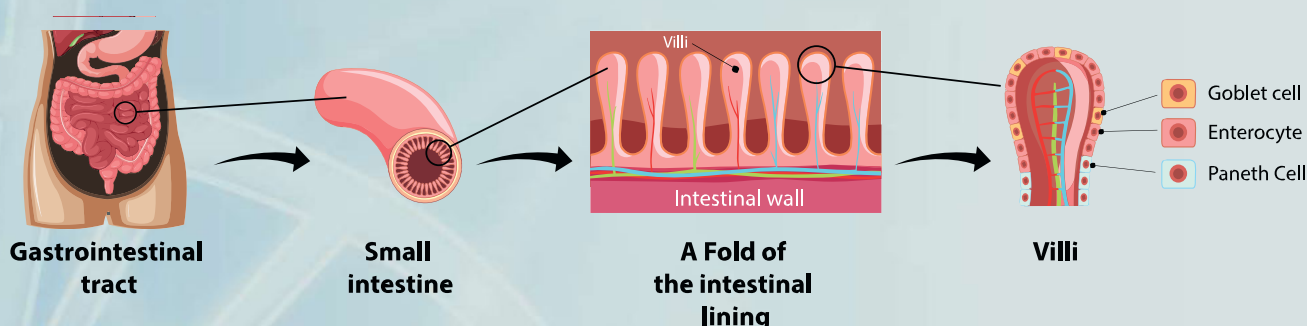
Gastrointestinal Pathogen Panel (GPP) utilizes proven Barcoded Magnetic Beads (BMB) technology to detect specific gastrointestinal microbial nucleic acid from individuals exhibiting signs and symptoms of infections.

GPP Assay is a flexible, comprehensive molecular test that detects and identifies 5 viral, 15 bacterial and parasitic agents in raw stool specimens or rectal swab medium from symptomatic patients.

SAMPLE TYPE : Stool, Stool Swab, Rectal Swab

- Detect and identify nucleic acids from multiple bacterial, viral and parasitic pathogen targets found in human stool.
- Data Masking option enables select target reporting based on clinician's order.

Results within
48 Hours
from arrival at lab



(For Provider's Reference)

PATHOGENS DETECTED

Our reports provide semi quantitative analysis with recommended medications to help with decision making.

Bacterial Gastroenteritis/colitis

Salmonella spp.
Campylobacter spp.
Vibrio parahaemolyticus
Vibrio Cholerae
Yersinia enterocolitica Plesiomonas
Enteroinvasive E. coli (EIEC)
Enteroaggregative E. coli (EAEC)
Shiga-like toxin producing E. coli stx1/stx2 (STEC)
Enteropathogenic E. coli (EPEC)
Enterotoxigenic E. coli LT/ST (ETEC)
Clostridium difficile toxin B
Clostridium difficile toxin A
Clostridium difficile binary toxin A/B

Viral Gastroenteritis

Sapovirus (GI / GII/ GIV / GV)
Astrovirus
Norovirus (GI / GII)
Rotavirus (A)
Adenovirus

Parasites

Cryptosporidium spp.
Cyclospora cayentanensis
Entamoeba histolytica
Giardia lamblia
Internal Control: MS2

Antibiotic Resistance (if requested)

KPC - Carbapenem resistance
NDM - Carbapenem resistance
VIM - Carbapenem resistance
IMP - Carbapenem resistance
OXA-48 - Carbapenem resistance
CTX-M ESBL
vanA - Vancomycin resistance
vanB - Vancomycin resistance
qnr - Quinolone resistance
mecA/mecC - Methicillin resistance
sul - Sulfonamide resistance
dfrA - Trimethoprim resistance

Contact AdX Lab at

clientservices@alamodxlab.com | +1 (210) 467-5090 | 1832 Grandstand Drive, San Antonio, TX 78238

SEPSIS/ WOUND



Detect and differentiate **17 bacteria agents** and **5 fungal pathogens** from one sample, all in one test

Sepsis causes long hospital stays and deaths. If a patient receives the correct antimicrobial therapy within the first hour of diagnosis, the chance of survival is close to 80%; this rate decreases by 7.6% for each hour of delay. Rapid and accurate diagnosis of infectious agents with Biospeedy® Sepsis qPCR MX-30S panel. Multiplex detection of 5 fungal, 17 bacterial and 9 antimicrobial resistance gene agents in a single strip.

Rapid and accurate diagnosis lead to early and effective treatment in infectious agents. Early and effective treatment saves lives, shortens hospital stays, and prevents unnecessary drug use. It ensures the most efficient use of resources.

SAMPLE TYPE : Swab

- Reduces the risk of the death with the opportunity to reach the appropriate treatment quickly.
- Compatible with diverse sample types including whole blood.
- Each strip/ 1 sample

Results within
48 Hours
from arrival at lab



(For Provider's Reference)

PATHOGENS DETECTED

Our reports provide semi quantitative analysis with recommended medications to help with decision making.

Bacterial Agents

Staphylococcus aureus
Staphylococcus spp.
Listeria monocytogenes
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Klebsiella pneumoniae
Acinetobacter baumannii
Haemophilus influenzae
Klebsiella oxytoca
Enterococcus faecium
Enterococcus faecalis
Pseudomonas spp.
Enterobacteriaceae
Streptococcus spp.
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia
Escherichia coli
Neisseria meningitidis
Streptococcus pneumoniae

Fungal Agents

Candida glabrata
Candida tropicalis
Candida krusei
Candida albicans
Candida parapsilosis

Antibiotic Resistance (w/ medication recommendations)

KPC - Carbapenem resistance
NDM - Carbapenem resistance
VIM - Carbapenem resistance
IMP - Carbapenem resistance
OXA-48 - Carbapenem resistance
CTX-M ESBL
vanA - Vancomycin resistance
vanB - Vancomycin resistance
qnr - Quinolone resistance
mecA/mecC - Methicillin resistance
sul - Sulfonamide resistance
dfrA - Trimethoprim resistance

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SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION STI PANEL



Detect and differentiate **14 pathogens**.

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), also called sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or venereal diseases, are contagious infections caused by pathogens (bacteria, virus, parasite) and are characterized by transmission from person to person through sexual activity and intimate contact.

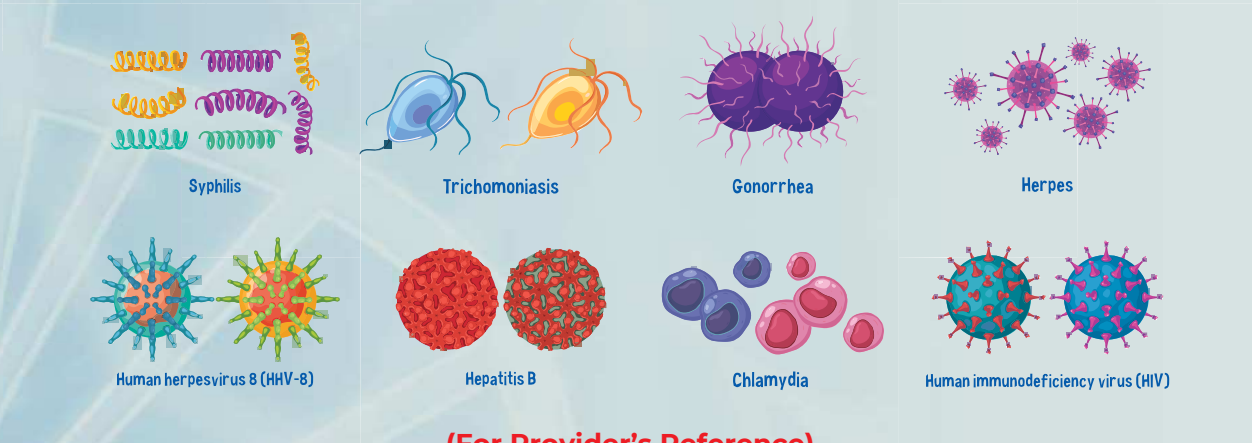
There are severe complications implicated with untreated STIs, and they are also known to amplify the risk of HIV transmission.

SAMPLE TYPE : Urine, Vaginal Swab, Blood

Results within **24 Hours** from arrival at lab

- Detect and identify 14 pathogens and subtypes.
- Data Masking option enables select target reporting based on clinician's order.

Common Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)



PATHOGENS DETECTED

Our reports provide semi quantitative analysis with recommended medications to help with decision making.

Bacteria

- Mycoplasma genitalium
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- Chlamydia trachomatis
- Treponema pallidum
- Ureaplasma parvum/ urealyticum
- Mycoplasma hominis
- Syphilis
- Gardnerella vaginalis

Virus

- Herpes simplex virus 1
 - Herpes simplex virus 2
 - HepatitisA***
 - HepatitisB***
 - HIV***
- * (need to be collected from a blood sample)

Parasites

- Trichomonas vaginalis

Antibiotic Resistance (if requested)

- KPC - Carbapenem resistance
- NDM - Carbapenem resistance
- VIM - Carbapenem resistance
- IMP - Carbapenem resistance
- OXA-48 - Carbapenem resistance
- CTX-M ESBL
- vanA - Vancomycin resistance
- vanB - Vancomycin resistance
- qnr - Quinolone resistance
- mecA/mecC - Methicillin resistance
- sul - Sulfonamide resistance
- dfrA - Trimethoprim resistance

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RESPIRATORY PATHOGEN PANEL

Detect and differentiate **19 viral** and **6 bacterial agents** from one sample, all in one test.

Respiratory Pathogen Panel (RPP) is a semi quantitative multiplexed nucleic acid-based in vitro diagnostic. RPP is capable of the simultaneous detection and identification of nucleic acids from multiple viruses and bacteria extracted from nasopharyngeal swab (NPS) samples obtained from individuals with signs and/or symptoms of respiratory tract infection.

SAMPLE TYPE : Nasopharyngeal Swab

Detect and identify 25 microbial pathogens and subtypes.
Data Masking option enables select target reporting based on clinician s order.

Results within
24 Hours
from arrival at lab



(For Provider s Reference)

PATHOGENS DETECTED

Our reports provide **semi quantitative analysis** with **recommended medications** to help with decision making.

Viral Agents

SARS-COV-2
Influenza A
Influenza B
Human Coronavirus 229E
Human Coronavirus OC43
Human Coronavirus NL63
Human Coronavirus HKU1
Parainuenza 1
Parainuenza 2
Parainuenza 3
Parainuenza 4
Metapneumovirus (MPV)
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
A/B Enterovirus (HEV)
Adenovirus (AV)

Human Bocavirus (HBov)
Human Parechovirus (HPeV)
Rhinovirus (HRV)
Haemophilus Influenzae

Bacterial Agents

Legionella pneumophila
Mycoplasma pneumoniae
Chlamydomphila pneumoniae
Haemophilus Influenzae
Bordetella pertussis
Streptococcus pneumoniae
Streptococcus spp.
Enterococcus faecium
Escherichia coli
Nisseria Meningitidis

Antibiotic Resistance (If Required)

KPC - Carbapenem resistance
NDM - Carbapenem resistance
VIM - Carbapenem resistance
IMP - Carbapenem resistance
OXA-48 - Carbapenem resistance
CTX-M ESBL
vanA - Vancomycin resistance
vanB - Vancomycin resistance
qnr - Quinolone resistance
mecA/mecC - Methicillin resistance
sul - Sulfonamide resistance
dfrA - Trimethoprim resistance A

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URINARY TRACT INFECTION MOLECULAR PANEL

Detect and differentiate **24 bacteria agents** and **6 fungal pathogens** from one sample, all in one test.

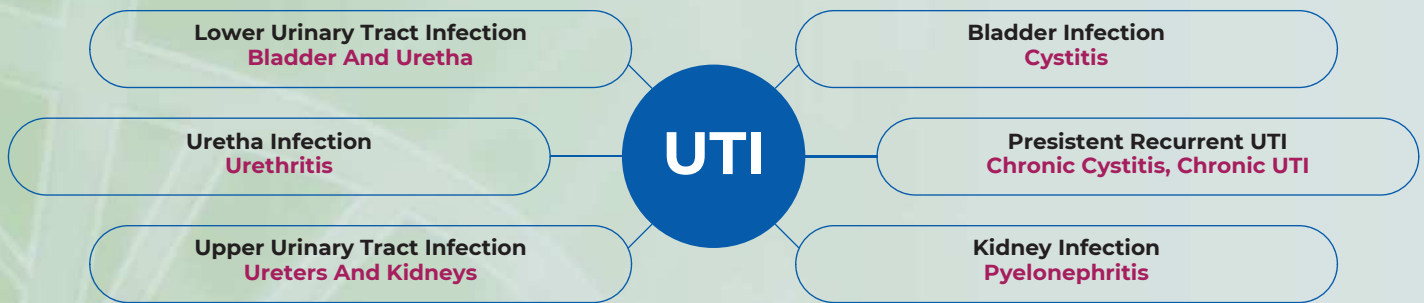
Molecular urinary tract infection testing identifies the DNA of the bacteria that is causing your symptoms. The test is performed in our CLIA certified high complexity lab and delivers results within 24-48 hours of collecting of sample (Urine Specimen).

This technology changes the way UTI's have been treated. Waiting three to five days to get the specifics on how to treat your infection effectively is now a thing of the past.

SAMPLE TYPE : Urine

Results within
24 Hours
from arrival at lab

- Detect and identify 24 microbial pathogens and subtypes.
- Data Masking option enables select target reporting based on clinician's order.



(For Provider's Reference)

PATHOGENS DETECTED

Our reports provide semi quantitative analysis with recommended medications to help with decision making.

Bacteria

Acinetobacter baumannii
Staphylococcus aureus
Klebsiella pneumoniae
Morganella morganii
Staphylococcus saprophyticus
Aerococcus urinae
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Enterococcus faecium
Streptococcus agalactiae
Providencia stuartii
Treponema pallidum
Enterococcus faecalis
Ureaplasma urealyticum
Proteus vulgaris
Serratia marcescens

Proteus mirabilis
Escherichia coli
Klebsiella oxytoca
Ureaplasma parvum
Klebsiella aerogenes
Enterobacter cloacae
Citrobacter freundii

Fungi

Candida parapsilosis
Candida glabrata
Candida auris
Candida tropicalis
Candida krusei
Candida albicans

Antibiotic Resistance (w/ medication recommendations)

KPC - Carbapenem resistance
NDM - Carbapenem resistance
VIM - Carbapenem resistance
IMP - Carbapenem resistance
OXA-48 - Carbapenem resistance
CTX-M ESBL
vanA - Vancomycin resistance
vanB - Vancomycin resistance
qnr - Quinolone resistance
mecA/mecC - Methicillin resistance
sul - Sulfonamide resistance
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