

E. Coli O157:H7 detection kit

CerTest
BIOTEC



Pathogen and product description

Infection with *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 (Enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli*, EHEC) presents with a wide spectrum of clinical manifestations, including asymptomatic carriage, nonbloody diarrhoea, haemorrhagic colitis, the haemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS), and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP). Not only is *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 an important agent for haemorrhagic colitis, it is also one of the leading causes of bacterial diarrhoea.

Transmission of *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 is primarily food-borne. Undercooked meat is the most common culprit, dairy products and secondary person-to-person spread are also important. The

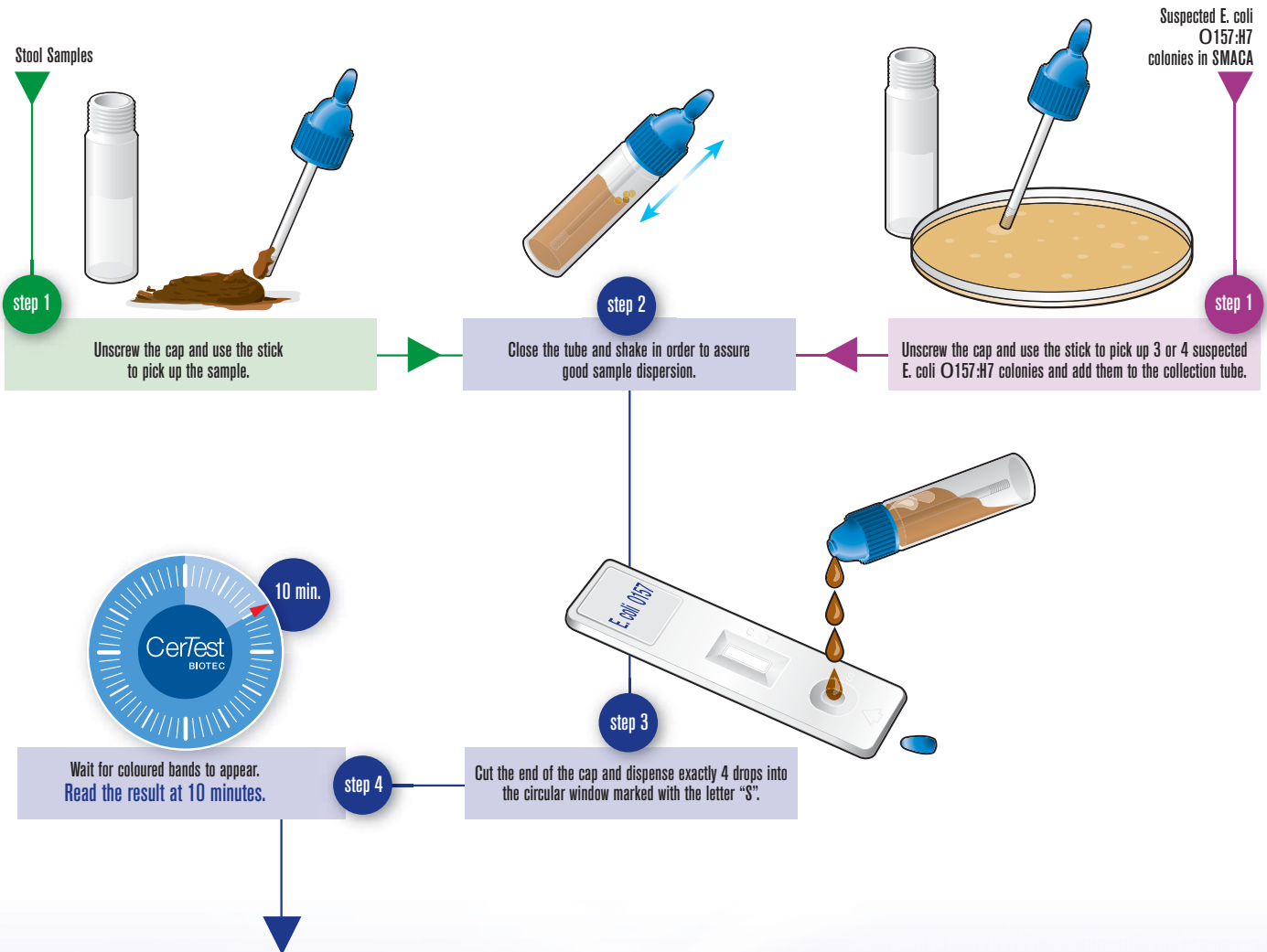
organism produces at least two Shiga-like toxins. These toxins are thought to have direct pathogenic significance in *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 infection. This infection is usually diagnosed from a positive stool culture, from the presence of Shiga toxins, or both. Timely collection (within 7 days of illness onset) of a stool sample for culture is imperative for a high recovery rate.

CerTest *E. coli* O157:H7 card test is a coloured chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 in stool samples and *E. coli* O157:H7 suspected colonies in stool culture.

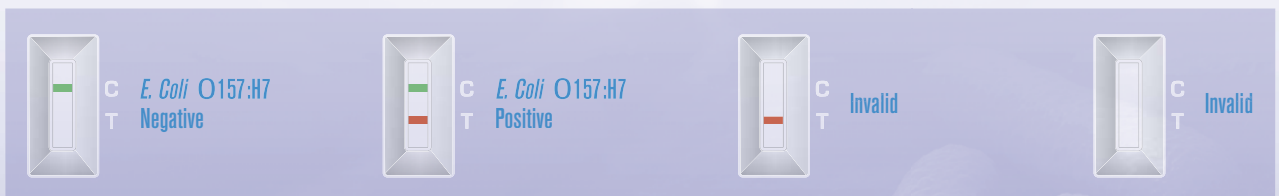


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Test procedure



Interpretation of the results



Clinical Sensitivity and Specificity

	Sensitivity	Specificity	PPV	NPV
CerTest E. coli O157:H7 vs culture	>99%	85%	70%	>99%



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