

Try out the color

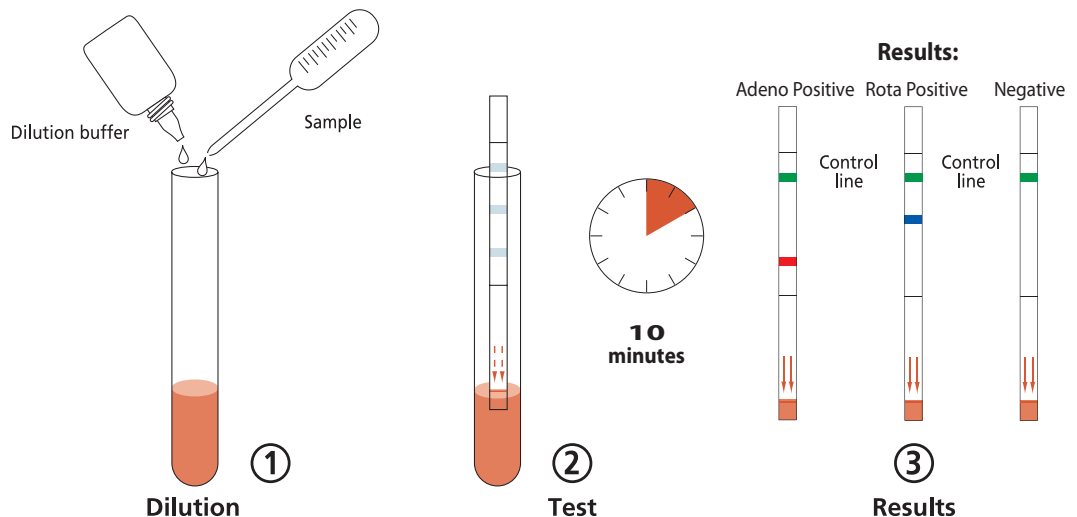


# GastroVir-Strip<sup>color</sup>

**Rapid diagnostic test for Rotavirus and Adenovirus 40/41 detection in stool specimens**

- Easy reading
- Specific to enteric viruses
- Single sample analysis
- No instrumentation
- Minimal faecal manipulation
- No filtering or centrifugation
- EIA accuracy

**Simple, Sensitive, Economical !**



**Performance** (compared to EIA)

	Rotavirus detection	Adenovirus detection
Specificity :	100.0% (46/46)	96.0% (49/51)
Sensitivity :	97.6% (41/42)	90.0% (9/10)
Accuracy :	98.8% (87/88)	95.0% (58/61)
PPV :	100.0% (41/41)	81.8% (9/11)
NPV :	97.9% (46/47)	98.0% (49/50)



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## Rotavirus and Adenovirus 40/41 -Background

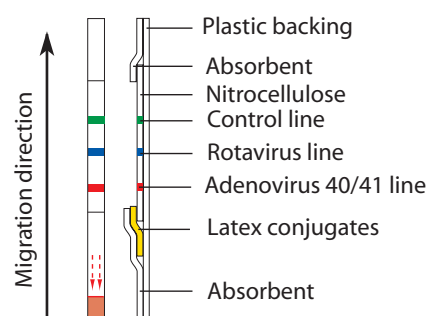
Human gastroenteritis can be caused by viruses (Rotavirus, Adenovirus, Astrovirus, Calicivirus, etc), by bacteria such as *Salmonella* and by protozoan organisms such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*.

In children under 4 years, viruses account for 40% of cases. Among these cases, Rotavirus is the most important cause of the disease (45% of cases). Each year, Rotavirus causes approximately 111 million episodes of gastroenteritis requiring only home care, 25 million clinic visits, 2 million hospitalizations, and 440 000 deaths on average in children <5 years of age. By age 5, nearly every child will have an episode of Rotavirus gastroenteritis; 1 in 5 will visit a clinic, 1 in 65 will be hospitalized, and approximately 1 in 293 will die.<sup>7</sup> Enteric Adenoviruses (EAd) are considered to be the second cause with 5% to 20% of cases. Although non enteric Adenoviruses (NEAd) are found in stool, serotypes 40 and 41 of subgroup F (EAd) are dominant (30 to 80% of all adenoviruses detected in feces). Amongst Adenoviruses, EAd have been shown to be the only causative agents of gastrointestinal disease. Serotypes 40 and 41 are found almost exclusively in stool of ill patients while NEAd serotypes are shed in stool of both ill and control patients. Furthermore, most of the NEAd serotypes found in stool are known to be responsible for respiratory infections (serotypes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and for some there is no evidence they are responsible for gastroenteritis (serotypes 12,18).<sup>1-2-3-4-5-6</sup>

## Technical description

This test is a single one-step chromatographic membrane test using colored colloidal microsphere particles and specific monoclonal immunoreagents. When the immunochromatographic strip is dipped into the sample solution, the sample rehydrates the microsphere conjugates and liquid migrates along the stick by passive diffusion, carrying along the antigen complexed to the conjugate. A red or blue line appears at the site of immobilized antibodies if Group F Adenoviruses or Rotavirus are present, respectively, in the samples while the green line will develop to check the migration process.

### Example of a positive sample: Rotavirus and Adenovirus 40/41



## Bibliography

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14. *Detection of adenoviruses in stools from healthy persons and patients with diarrhea by two-step polymerase chain reaction.* Allard A, Albinsson B, Wadell G. *J Med Virol.* 1992 Jun;37(2):149-57.

## Ordering Information

Description	Code	Format	Storage
GastroVir-Strip <sup>color</sup>	C-1016	25 Tests / kit	Between 4°C - 30°C
GastroVir-CIT <sup>color</sup>	C-1216	20 Tests / kit	Between 4°C - 30°C
GastroVir Uni-Strip <sup>color</sup>	C-1516	10 Tests / kit	Between 4°C - 30°C



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