

chorus line

A COMPLETE
PANEL OF
TESTS
FOR THE
SEROLOGICAL
DIAGNOSIS OF
MYCOPLASMA
PNEUMONIAE
INFECTION

MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE

Single test ready to use device

Convenient packaging 6 X 6 devices
in resealable pouches

Truly walk-away instrument

Reduction of the turn-around time

NIECE
NIECE

INNOVATIVE CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEMS

MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE

It is responsible for a common form of pneumonia that mainly affects children and young adults between the ages of 5 and 35 years old, even if infections may also occur in the elderly. *M. PNEUMONIAE* is considered to be responsible for 40% of community-acquired pneumonia.

The *M. PNEUMONIAE* infection spreads by means of inter-human contact, through small drops of suspended saliva. The microorganism attaches to the cilia and microvilli of the bronchial epithelial cells, causing ciliostasis and then desquamation of the epithelium with subsequent inflammation and the formation of exudate. Adhesion occurs through a special protein called cytoadhesin or P1. This protein is immunodominant and a strong specific immune response is generated against it.

Since the *M. PNEUMONIAE* symptoms from pneumonia are the same as those of other bacterial or viral pneumonias, it is difficult to determine a clinical diagnosis but it is very important that a differential laboratory diagnosis be made that allows a specific antibiotic

therapy to begin right away.

Serology plays a fundamental role and the Complement Fixation Test (CFT) and ELISA are the most commonly used methods.

An antibody increase of 4 times between acute and convalescent serum in CFT indicates infection by *M. PNEUMONIAE*. Given however that the symptoms appear in an insidious way and that the incubation period is relatively long, at the time of testing the patients may already have an antibody response hence a significant titre ($\geq 1:64$) on a single withdrawal suggests that an infection is on-going. On the other hand, the ELISA method highlights the different antibody classes (IgG, IgM, IgA), which can have different clinical meanings: for example, the IgM antibodies are mainly produced during paediatric infections, while the IgA antibodies seem to indicate that an infection is taking place in adults and in the elderly.

DIESSE Diagnostica Senese SpA's convenient Chorus format offers the ELISA and Complement Fixation Test (solid phase composed of purified P1 protein) for a complete and accurate diagnosis of MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE infection.



KIT	CODE	PACK
Chorus MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE Kit for determining the complement fixing antibodies against Mycoplasma pneumoniae in human serum	85340	12 det.
Chorus MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE IgG Kit for determining the IgG antibodies against Mycoplasma pneumoniae in human serum. Complete with calibrator and control	81034	36 det.
Chorus MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE IgM Kit for determining the IgM antibodies against Mycoplasma pneumoniae in human serum. Complete with calibrator and control	81035	36 det.
Chorus MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE IgA Kit for determining the IgA antibodies against Mycoplasma pneumoniae in human serum. Complete with calibrator and control	81033	36 det.