



Chlamydia

The gold standard MIF method for species-specific detection

Indirect micro-immunofluorescent assay (MIF) for the detection of IgG and IgM antibodies against *C. pneumoniae*

Product features:

- ✓ Differential diagnosis comparing **3 Chlamydia species** in separated individual wells.
- ✓ **Micro-immunofluorescence** test for species-specific detection.
- ✓ **Elementary body antigen** (free from LPS) avoids cross reactions.
- ✓ **Non spotted antigen** avoids any misunderstanding in reading.
- ✓ **Ready-to-use** globulins and controls.
- ✓ Slides and complete kits available, **including IgG sorbent** for IgM detection.



Ref. PCHPNM 100 Tests

CE 0318 IVD

vircell
MICROBIOLOGISTS

The gold standard MIF method for species-specific detection

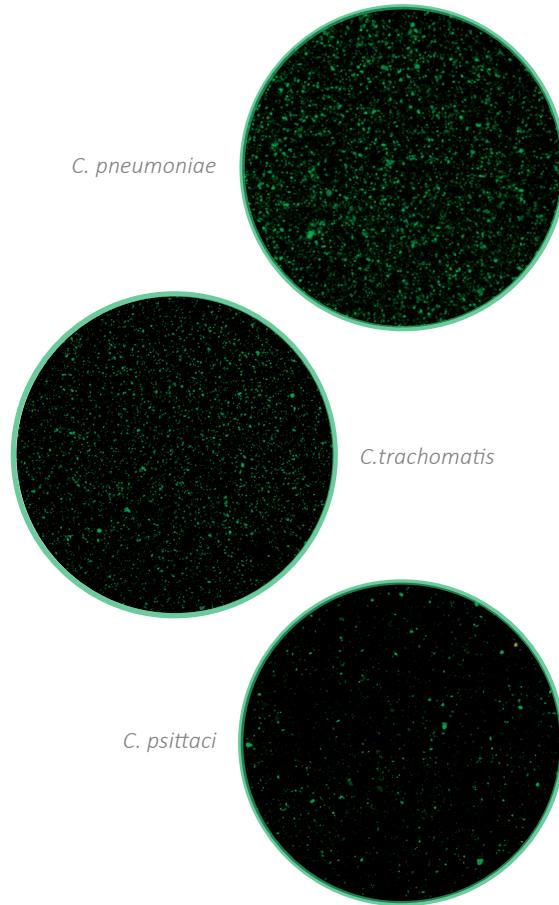
Chlamydophila pneumoniae is a causal agent of community-acquired pneumonia and is categorized as an atypical cause of pneumonia, together with *Legionella pneumophila* and *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*.

Respiratory infection with *C. pneumoniae* occurs worldwide and in all age groups, however it mainly infects adults. The higher incidence takes place in elderly people and it is considered responsible of 10% of all pneumonia cases. According to some authors, it is the most frequent cause of those cases of known etiology.

Seroepidemiological studies show that 50 to 75% of adults have antibodies against *C. pneumoniae*. Most people are infected and reinfected throughout their life. *C. pneumoniae* has been associated with the establishment of atherosomatous disease and heart attacks.

Chlamydophila psittaci is responsible for psittacosis, a zoonotic respiratory disease transmitted from birds. Humans usually become infected after inhaling contaminated dust, feathers or aerosolized secretions and excretions. Clinical cases vary from a mild, flu-like illness to severe atypical pneumonia with dyspnea but some cases could be asymptomatic.

Chlamydia trachomatis is a human pathogen that causes genitourinary tract infections, trachoma, neonatal conjunctivitis and pneumonia. It is the most common sexually transmitted pathogen in humans. In male patients the infection often proceeds asymptotically; in women, however, it causes itching, pains and abnormal vaginal discharge and, if the inner genital organs are affected, lead to sterility in many cases. Trachoma is the most frequent cause of blindness worldwide.



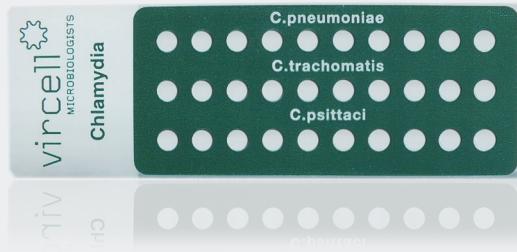
PME019-07/14

Chlamydia diagnosis

Microimmunofluorescence (MIF) is the most sensitive method used for *Chlamydia* diagnosis. Using specific elementary bodies (free form LPS) avoids the high cross reactivity between *Chlamydia* species and thus increases the specificity of the test.

Bearing in mind that around 60% of the healthy population has antibodies against *Chlamydophila pneumoniae*, only a highly specific technique will provide a tool with real diagnostic value.

Vircell CHLAMYDOPHILA PNEUMONIAE IFA kits include specific elementary bodies and use two additional *Chlamydia* species in separated individual wells to facilitate the differential diagnosis.



Ordering information

Reference	Description	Pack size
PCHPNG	CHLAMYDOPHILA PNEUMONIAE IFA IgG	100 tests
PCHPNM	CHLAMYDOPHILA PNEUMONIAE IFA IgM	100 tests
SCHPN	CHLAMYDOPHILA PNEUMONIAE IFA SLIDE	100 tests



Vircell S.L.

Parque Tecnológico de la Salud. Avicena 8, 18016 Granada, Spain
info@vircell.com www.vircell.com