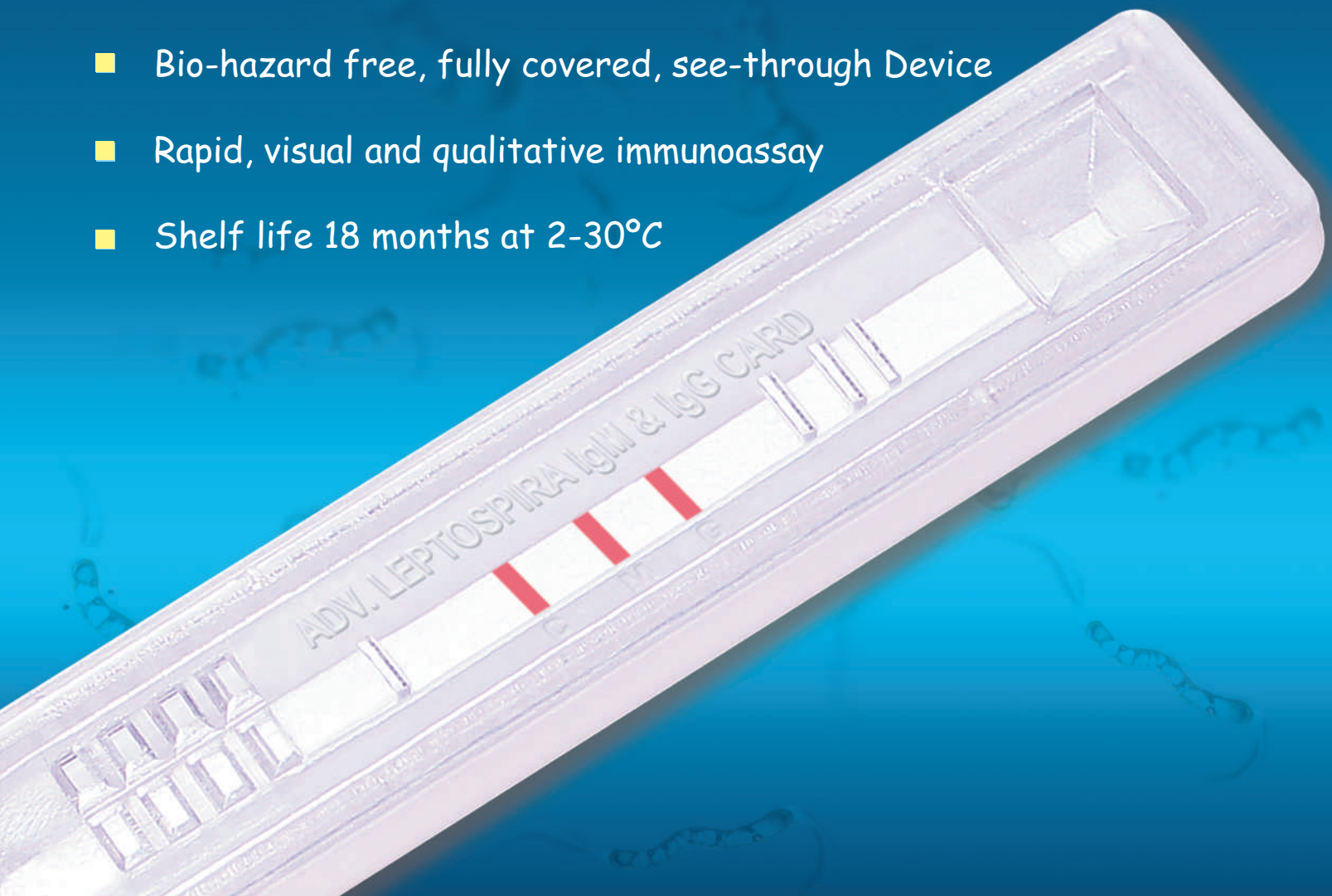


ADVANTAGE Leptospira IgM & IgG CARD

Rapid diagnostic test for the Qualitative detection of
Leptospira specific IgM & IgG antibodies in human serum/ plasma

- One Step procedure, add sample & read Result
- Results within 20 minutes
- Bio-hazard free, fully covered, see-through Device
- Rapid, visual and qualitative immunoassay
- Shelf life 18 months at 2-30°C



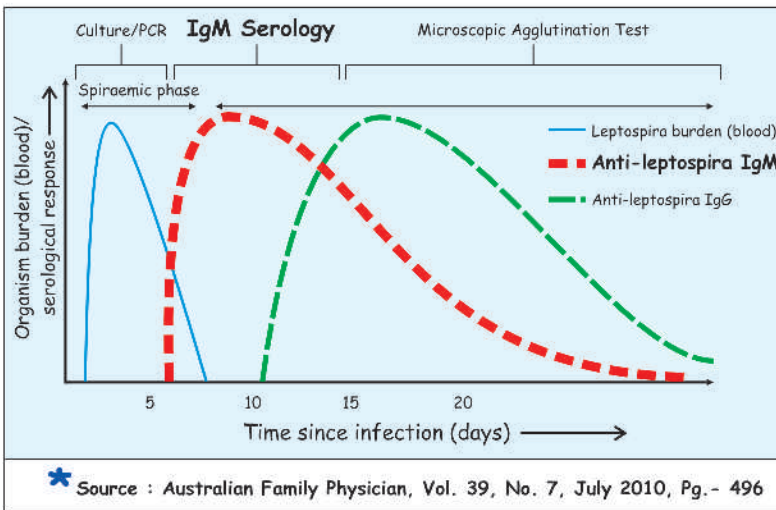
Distinguish pathogenic Leptospira from other diseases

Leptospira: an emerging disease

Leptospirosis is a disease caused by infection with bacteria of the genus *Leptospira* that affects human as well as other mammals. Though recognised among the world's most common diseases transmitted to people from animals, the infection is commonly transmitted to human by allowing water that has been contaminated by animal urine to come in contact with unhealed breaks in the skin, the eyes, or with the mucous membranes. Leptospirosis is a biphasic disease that begins with flu-like symptoms (fever, chills, myalgias, intense headache). The first phase resolves, and the patient is briefly asymptomatic until the second phase begins.

This is characterized by meningitis, liver damage (causing jaundice), and renal failure. The infection is often wrongly diagnosed due to the wide range of symptoms. This leads to a lower registered number of cases than exists. Symptoms of leptospirosis include high fever, severe headache, chills, muscle aches, and vomiting, and may include jaundice, red eyes, abdominal pain, diarrhea, and rash. Initial presentation may resemble pneumonia. The symptoms in human appear after 2-20 days incubation period.

Prototypic antibody response in Leptospirosis against time*




Most cases of leptospirosis are diagnosed by serology as:- Antibodies become detectable by 6th to 10th day of disease and generally reach peak levels within 3 to 4 weeks. The incubation period of 2-20 days is followed by a biphasic disease, with an acute spiraemic phase of approximately 7 days followed by an immunogenic phase characterized by the production of IgM and later IgG Antibodies.

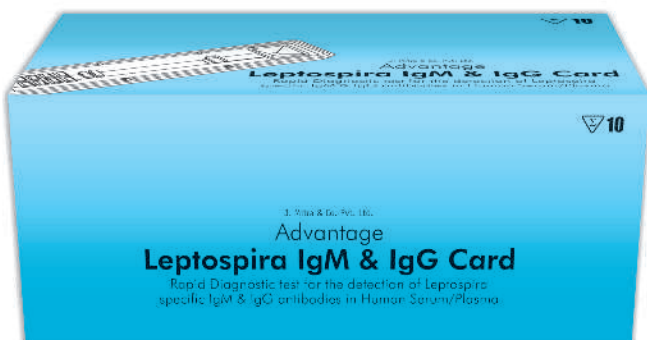
IgM Antibodies are detectable in sera within 6th to 10th days after infection followed by IgG Antibodies.

Other tests like Culture/PCR are not an optimal tool to determine the initiation of management of disease due to 1-2 week delay in definitive diagnosis and the diagnosis varies based on infecting serovar of *Leptospira*.

Test Procedure

STEP-1
 Add 3 drops (100 µl) of serum/ plasma sample using sample dropper into the sample well

STEP-2
 Allow reaction to occur during next 20 minutes and **READ RESULTS**

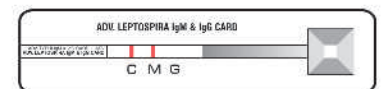


Available in 10 Tests & 30 Tests Pack size

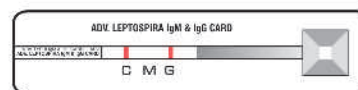
Result Interpretation



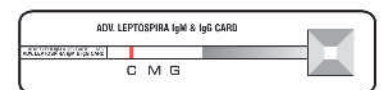
Reactive for both leptospira IgM & IgG antibodies



Reactive for leptospira IgM antibodies



Reactive for leptospira IgG antibodies



Non-Reactive for leptospira antibodies



Invalid Test & re-run the test

For further enquiries, Please contact:



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