Comprehensive bacteriology testing solutions

Test direct from fecal specimens and simplify your workflow with easy-to-use Thermo Scientific™ ProSpecTTM and Thermo Scientific™ Xpect™ bacteriology products. Obtain reliable, same-day results for the detection of enteropathogenic Campylobacter, as well as toxins produced by some of the most devastating enteric pathogens, including Clostridium difficile and Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC).

• Campylobacter
• C. difficile toxins A & B
• E. coli Shiga toxins 1 & 2

Same day results
Easy to read results in two hours or less

Easy to perform
Ideal for routine testing and screening

Convenient
Room temperature incubations. EIA kits share common procedure and reagents
Enteric bacteria are diseases that enter the body through the mouth and intestinal tract. In vulnerable populations such as young children, the elderly, and the immunocompromised, enteric diseases are especially prevalent and more often result in serious outcomes. Many foodborne pathogens are enteric in origin, but these infections represent a fraction of all enteric infections, which may also occur through waterborne or person-to-person transmission. Each year in the developing world, diarrheal illness from contaminated food and water causes two million deaths in young children.

The ProSpecT range of enteric bacteriology products are enzyme immunoassays in a familiar microplate format, giving sensitive and specific results. The range includes tests for direct detection of C. difficile and STEC bacterial toxins and Campylobacter Specific Antigen (CSA).

Xpect rapid test kits deliver excellent clinical performance to optimize laboratory efficiency and turnaround time. Choose Xpect C. difficile Toxin A/B when you need to provide STAT testing, or 24/7 coverage.

C. difficile infection (CDI)

CDI is usually associated with antibiotic therapy and those most at risk include the elderly, patients with underlying illnesses and the immunocompromised. The disease is spread by the transmission of spores shed in the stools of infected patients. Symptoms range from severe diarrhea to life-threatening pseudomembranous colitis. Most pathogenic strains of C. difficile produce A and B toxins. These are the main virulence factors of CDI. There is concern over increased virulence of certain strains; and the emergence of fully pathogenic Toxin A-/B+ strains.

Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)

STEC causes diarrhea and complications such as hemorrhagic colitis (HC) and hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS). Children under 5 are most at risk and early detection can greatly improve patient outcome. Two forms of the Shiga-like cytotoxin have been identified, Stx 1 and Stx 2, and STEC isolates produce one or both of these toxins. Cytotoxin-producing strains include E. coli O157:H7. However, there are 50 E. coli serotypes associated with the development of HC and/or HUS, therefore detection of cytotoxin production in non-O157 E. coli strains is extremely important.

Campylobacteriosis

Campylobacter infections are most commonly caused by Campylobacter jejuni. It is recognized as one of the most common bacterial infections in humans, causing diarrhea which may be watery and can contain blood. The illness occurs 2-5 days after ingestion of contaminated food or water and can last 7-10 days. Children under 5 years and young adults (15-29) are more frequently infected with C. jejuni than other age groups.¹