



MICRO VYPER

www.microvyper.com

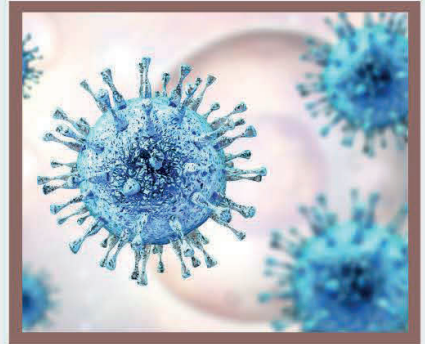
CUSTOM MOLECULAR PANELS FOR PATHOGEN ID AND ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE PANELS

Micro Vyper is a resource facility for your clinical laboratory needs. Micro Vyper provides panels to rapidly identify the pathogens and underlying causes of diseases and conditions.

Our custom PCR plates using our methodology allows us to identify specific targets that allow our clients to determine which pathogens are present. Our tests assure quality and accuracy at all times.

Micro Vyper's molecular panels include:

- UTI
- STI
- RPP
- Wound
- Nail
- Fungus
- Women's Health
- GIP



Implemented by real time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) technology to detect pathogenic bacteria, fungi, viruses and parasites detected at your laboratory.





Respiratory Panel

Symptoms to consider:

Comprehensive Respiratory Pathogen Detection by Molecular Technique. Symptoms to Consider:

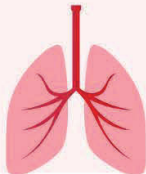


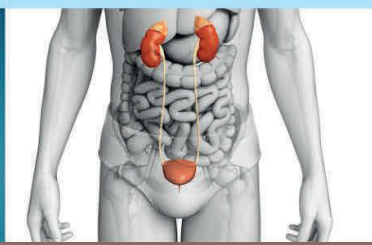
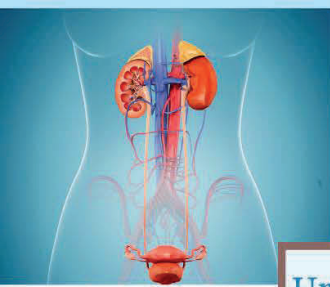
- Acute bronchitis
- Common cold
- Acute pharyngitis
- Acute tonsillitis
- Cough and fever
- Wheezing
- Pneumonia
- Viral infection
- Other nasal and sinus diseases

Targets tested include:



Human Coronavirus HKU1, Human Coronavirus NL63, Human Coronavirus 229E, Human Coronavirus OC43, Human Metapneumovirus A/B, Human Rhinovirus, Human Enterovirus
Influenza A, Influenza B
Parainfluenza Virus 1, Parainfluenza Virus 2, Parainfluenza Virus 3
Parainfluenza Virus 4, Respiratory Syncytial Virus A/B
Human Adenovirus, Human Bocavirus
Human Parechovirus, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Chlamydia pneumoniae
Streptococcus pneumoniae, Klebsiella pneumoniae,
Legionella pneumophila/long beach
Haemophilus influenzae, Staphylococcus aureus,
Salmonella Spp, Moraxella catarrhalis, Bordetella Pertussis





Urinary Tract Infection Panel

Our comprehensive panel detection of urinary pathogens by molecular techniques results faster by not having to grow in culture. Testing with high sensitivity and specificity compared to the traditional urine culture technique produces accurate results. Our molecular kits will help identify the pathogens that are difficult to grow in culture and use the largest pathogen menu available.

Symptoms to consider:

- A strong urge to urinate that doesn't go away
- A burning feeling when urinating
- Urinating often, and passing small amounts of urine
- Urine that looks cloudy
- Urine that appears red, bright pink or cola-colored — signs of blood in the urine
- Strong-smelling urine

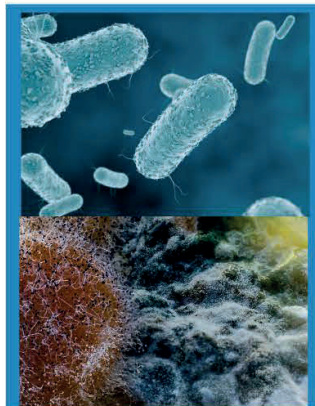
Targets tested include:

Fungi Detected

Candida albicans
Candida sp.

Antibiotic Resistance Detected

ESBL
Macrolide
Methicillin
Vancomycin
Quinolone/Fluoroquinolone
Ampicillin
Carbapenem



Bacteria Detected

Enterobacter cloacae, Enterococcus faecalis, Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Morganella morganii, Mycoplasma hominis, Mycoplasma genitalium, Proteus mirabilis, Providencia stuartii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus/MRSA, Staphylococcus saprophyticus, Group B streptococcus, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Chlamydia trachomatis, Trichomonas vaginalis, Serratia marcescens



WOMEN'S
HEALTH



Women's Health Panel

Symptoms to consider:

Micro Vyper's Bacterial Vaginosis and Vaginitis Panels Signs and symptoms:

- Burning, itching, an unpleasant odor, and unusual discharge are all symptoms which may indicate the presence of bacterial vaginosis or yeast caused candidiasis.

Micro Vyper's Bacterial Vaginosis Panels:

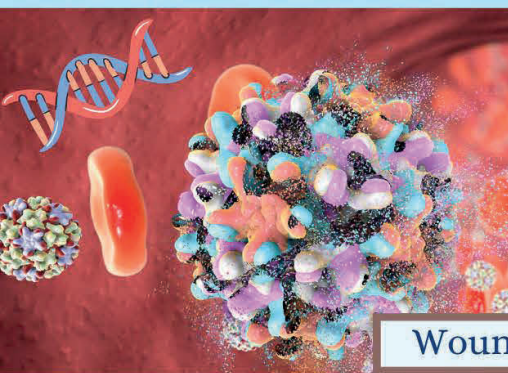
- Estimate the quantity of normal vaginal flora and compare with pathogenic species
 - Detect pathogenic species causing bacterial vaginosis
- Provide suggestive treatment of BV based on the results
- Monitor the efficacy of antimicrobial therapy
- Can detect Aerobic vaginitis and Candidiasis



Targets tested include:

Escherichia coli
Enterococcus faecalis
Staphylococcus aureus
Streptococcus agalactiae
Trichomonas vaginalis
Ureaplasma urealyticum
Chlamydia trachomatis
Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Mycoplasma genitalium
Mycoplasma hominis
Herpes simplex virus 1/2

Haemophilus Ducreyi
Treponema Pallidum
Human papillomavirus 16
Human papillomavirus 18
Gardnerella Vaginalis
Lactobacillus jensenii
Lactobacillus crispatus
Lactobacillus iners
Mobiluncus curtisii
Mobiluncus mulieris
Prevotella bivia
Atopobium vaginae
Megasphaera type 2



Wound Panel



Symptoms to consider:

Comprehensive panel detecting, the most common pathogens infecting wounds and soft skin by molecular techniques.

Symptoms to Consider:

- Increased swelling, tenderness, or pain
- Cloudy drainage, yellow or green pus
- Expanding redness or red streaking
- Fever
- Extensive wound pathogens panel
- PLUS Resistance Markers to avoid ineffective antibiotics.



Targets tested include:

- Enterobacter cloacae
- Escherichia coli
- Candida glabrata
- Candida tropicalis
- Candida albicans
- Candida krusei
- Candida dubliniensis
- Candida parapsilosis
- Morganella morganii
- Enterococcus faecalis
- Proteus mirabilis
- Klebsiella oxytoca
- Klebsiella pneumoniae
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Enterococcus faecium
- Staphylococcus aureus
- mecA
- Acinetobacter baumannii
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Herpes simplex virus 1
- Herpes simplex virus 2



- Human alphaherpesvirus 3 (Varicella Zoster)
- Streptococcus pyogenes
- Staphylococcus epidermidis
- Mycobacterium fortuitum
- Trichophyton rubrum
- Trichophyton mentagrophytes
- Aspergillus fumigatus
- vanA
- vanB
- KPC
- NDM-1
- NDM-2
- TEM
- ermB
- ermA
- femA



Gastrointestinal Pathogens Panel

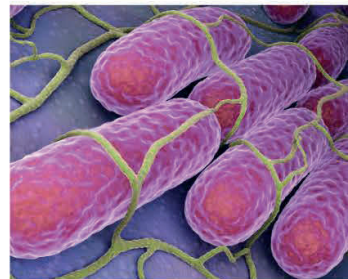
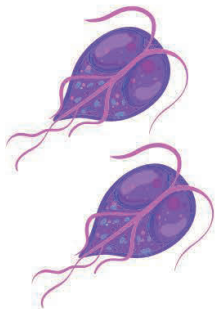
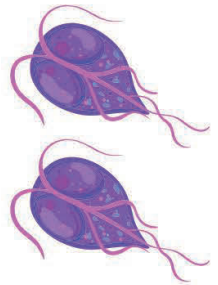
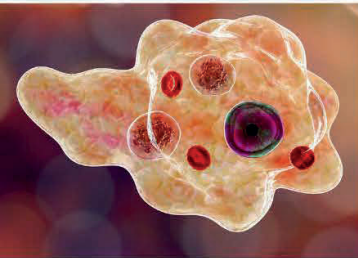
Symptoms to consider:

Comprehensive molecular genetic testing offers exceptional sensitivity and excellent specificity for bacteria, viruses, and even parasites.

- Abdominal pain
- Abnormal loss of weight
- Abdominal pain, left quadrant
- Blood in stool
- Colitis, enteritis, and gastroenteritis
- Diarrhea of infectious origin
- Fever
- Functional diarrhea
- Nausea with vomiting
- Viral enteritis and noninfectious gastroenteritis

Targets tested included:

Adenovirus, Campylobacter spp. Clostridium difficile
Cryptosporidium spp.
Entamoeba histolytica
Enterotoxigenic Ecoli, LT
Enterotoxigenic Ecoli, ST
Escherichia coli
Giardia intestinalis
Norovirus GI
Norovirus GII
Plesiomonas shigelloides
Salmonella spp.
Shigella dysenteriae
Shigella sonnei
Vibrio cholerae
Yersinia enterocolitica





Nail Panel

Laboratories that exercise real- time PCR technology can utilize our custom product Nail Panels to help quickly and accurately differentiate between bacterial and fungal pathogens causing nail infections.



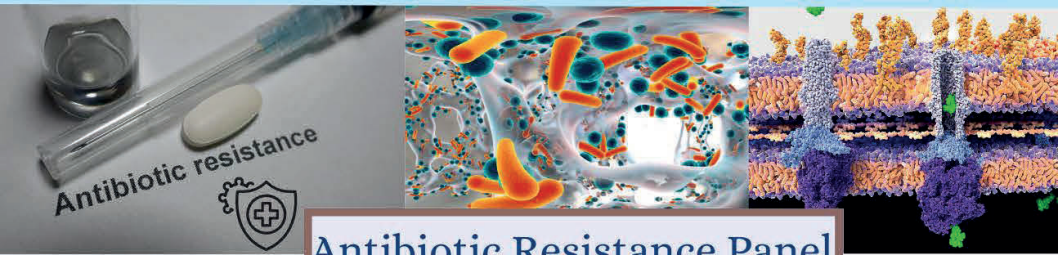
Symptoms to consider:

- Diabetes and think you're developing nail fungus.
- Bleeding around the nails.
- Swelling or pain around the nails.
- Difficulty walking.

Targets tested include:

- Candida glabrata
- Candida tropicalis
- Candida albicans
- Candida krusei
- Candida dubliniensis
- Candida parapsilosis
- Trichophyton rubrum
- Trichophyton mentagrophytes
- Aspergillus fumigatis
- Aspergillus niger
- Epidermophyton floccosum

Report to a podiatrist or a physician if Infected nails are usually thicker than normal and could be warped or oddly shaped. They can break easily. Nails with fungus might look yellow.



Antibiotic Resistance Panel

Micro Vyper exercises real-time PCR technology so that you can utilize our custom product ABX Panels to help quickly and accurately determine antibiotic resistance genes.

Antimicrobial resistance has the potential to affect people at any stage of life, as well as the healthcare, veterinary, and agriculture industries. This makes it one of the world's most urgent public health problems.

Bacteria and fungi do not have to be resistant to every antibiotic or antifungal to be dangerous. Resistance to even one antibiotic can mean serious problems. For example:

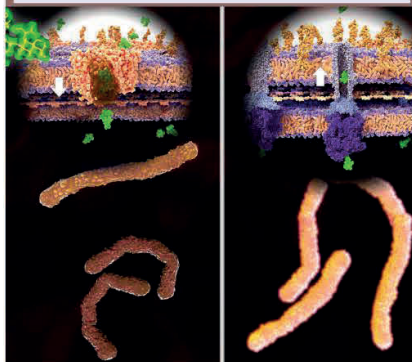
- Antimicrobial-resistant infections that require the use of second- and third-line treatments can harm patients by causing serious side effects, such as organ failure, and prolong care and recovery, sometimes for months
- Many medical advances are dependent on the ability to fight infections using antibiotics, including joint replacements, organ transplants, cancer therapy, and the treatment of chronic diseases like diabetes, asthma, and rheumatoid arthritis
- In some cases, these infections have no treatment options

If antibiotics and antifungals lose their effectiveness, then we lose the ability to treat infections and control these public health threats.

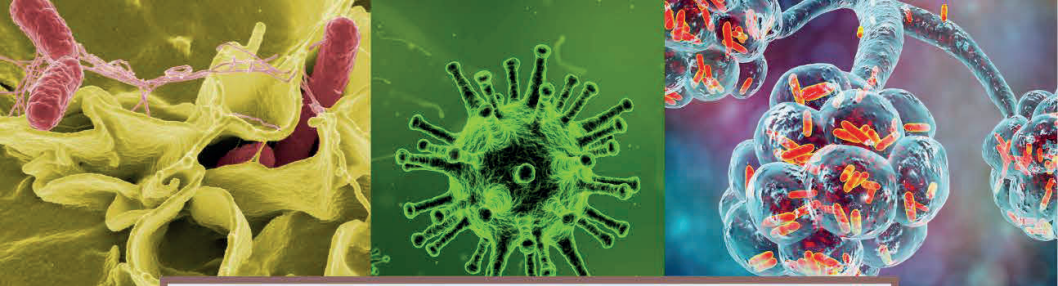
NDM
ampC
KPC
OXA-48
IMP-7
VIM
SHV
TEM

CTX-M Group 1 CTX-M
Group 2 mefA

Targets tested includes:



vanB
ErmA
ErmB
femA
mecA
QnrA
QnrB
vanA1
vanA2
NDM-1
NDM-2



Sexually Transmitted Infections Panel

Sexually Transmitted Infection Testing by Molecular Technique.
 Now you can provide patients the quickest and most accurate diagnosis possible.

An infection transmitted through sexual contact, caused by bacteria, viruses, or parasites.

Human papillomavirus infection

An infection that causes warts in various parts of the body, depending on the strain.

Genital herpes

A common sexually transmitted infection marked by genital pain and sores.

Chlamydia

A common sexually transmitted infection that may not cause symptoms.

Gonorrhea

A sexually transmitted bacterial infection that, if untreated, may cause infertility.

HIV/AIDS

AIDS is a chronic immune system disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Syphilis

A bacterial infection usually spread by sexual contact that starts as a painless sore.


CANDIDA Panel

- C albicans
- C glabrata
- C krusei
- C parapsilosis
- C tropicalis
- C dubliniensis
- C lusitaniae

Hepatitis Panel

- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C

Targets tested Includes:



Symptoms to consider:

The symptoms of an STI can include:

- an unusual discharge from the vagina, penis or anus.
- pain when urinating.
- lumps or skin growths around the genitals or bottom (anus)
- a rash.
- unusual vaginal bleeding.
- itchy genitals or anus.
- blisters and sores around your genitals or anus.
- warts around your genitals or anus.

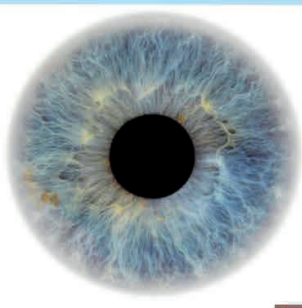
Mycoplasma hominis
 Mycoplasma genitalium
 Ureaplasma urealyticum

LEUKORRHEA PANEL

Trichomonas vaginalis
 Neisseria gonorrhoeae
 Chlamydia trachomatis

GENITAL ULCER PANEL

Herpes simplex 1 & 2
 Haemophilus ducreyi
 Treponema pallidum



EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT

Symptoms to consider:

Below are some of the most common signs and symptoms experienced by our EENT patients need to look for:

- Runny Nose
- Sore Throat
- Coughing/Sneezing
- Ear Pain
- Hearing Loss
- Snoring
- Obstructive Sleep Apnea
- Airway obstructed
- Issues/Difficulty Breathing
- Balance Problems
- Sinus Pressure
- Tonsil or Adenoid Inflammation or Infection
- Skin Conditions
- Ear Noise (Tinnitus)
- Skin Cancers/Lesions
- Nose Bleeds
- Thyroid Mass
- Nasal Congestion/Nasal Itching and Rubbing
- Dark Circles Under the Eyes
- Hoarseness/Frequent Throat Clearing
- Loss of Sense of Smell and/or taste

Viral Targets

Adenovirus 1/2

Human Rhinovirus 1/2 Human

Rhinovirus 2/2 Influenza A

Influenza B

Parainfluenza virus type 1

Parainfluenza virus type 2

Parainfluenza virus type 3

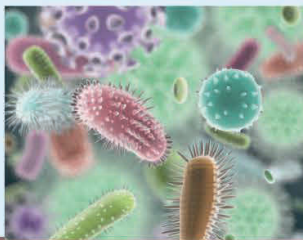
Parainfluenza virus type 4

Fungal Targets

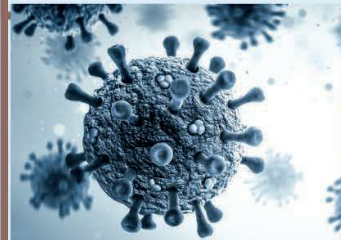
Mucormycetes spp

Aspergillus spp

Candida spp



Targets Tested include:



Bacterial Targets

Prevotella spp

Streptococcus pyogenes

Staphylococcus epidermidis

Staphylococcus spp

Streptococcus pneumoniae

Haemophilus influenza A/B

Moraxella catarrhalis

Staphylococcus aureus

Pseudomonas aeruginosa



ULCER

Ulcer Panel

Symptoms to consider:

Chancroid Symptoms:

- Painful and draining open sores in the genital area
- Painful, swollen lymph nodes in the groin
- Begin 4-10 days after exposure

HERPES:

Signs and Symptoms

- Most people may never develop symptoms or the symptoms are too mild to notice.
- Develop within 2-30 days, or longer, or not at all.
- Small, painful fluid-filled blisters on genitals, mouth or anus.
- Blisters progress to open sores that crust over and heal within 1-2 weeks.
- Blisters may be “hidden” in the vagina.
- First episode most severe, subsequent episodes milder.
- Itching or burning on skin are common in area where blisters are about to appear.
- Initial infection often accompanied by fever, headache and swollen lymph nodes.
- Blisters go away, but infection is still in the body.
- Blisters can return periodically, but usually with shorter duration and less severity.

If you think you have been exposed or show signs of herpes infection, see your health care provider.



Targets tested Panel:

Targets included:
Chlamydia Trachomatis
Haemophilus Ducreyi
Treponema Pallidum

HSV 1

HSV 2





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