



PCR Test for methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus



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Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus - commonly known as MRSA - is a major multi-resistant, nosocomial pathogen worldwide. According to the WHO, patients infected with MRSA are about 50% more likely to die than those infected with non-resistant strains.1 Not only mortality, but also length of hospitalization, morbidity, and costs are increased significantly if MRSA infections are left untreated.2

However, MRSA is not the only pathogen in the genus Staphylococcus to cause problems. The majority of

S. aureus isolates, in Europe 83%³, belong to the group of methicillin-sensitive Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA) bacteria. Staphylococcus aureus is the most common pathogen associated with surgical site infections and the second most common source of healthcare-associated infections in the United States.4

By using one single cartridge, the Vivalytic MRSA/SA test differentiates between MRSA and MSSA in a timely manner so that appropriate antibiotic treatment can be administered.



Sample material

Nasal or oropharyngeal swab sample

Volume 600 µl

Detection method Real-time PCR test

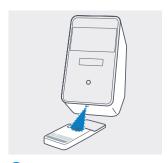
Detectable pathogens

- Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
- Methicillin-sensitive Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA)

Vivalytic workflow: Good results can be this easy.







2 Scan cartridge code.



Insert the sample and close cartridge lid.



(4) Insert cartridge. The test starts automatically.

Our biocontent cooperation partner is:



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¹WHO brochure on infection prevention 2016

²GLASS report 2014 p. 20 – 22, 37 – 40, 175 – 176
³ECDC report on AMR in 2018
⁴CDC statistics on HAI 2011-2014

The availability of the tests can differ regionally.