

Gastrointestinal (GI) Infections

GI infections are the second most common infectious disease in the world, and can be deadly among infants, children and the elderly.

GI infections are often caused by ingesting food or fluid that has been contaminated by bacteria, viruses or, more rarely, parasites.

Microbes causing infection are present in the stool of infected people, and can spread to others through exposure to infected stool. If people with GI infections don't wash their hands well after using the bathroom, they can spread the infection when others come into contact with surfaces that an infected person has touched, such as door knobs or hand rails.

Some GI infections are caused by the overgrowth of the bacterium Clostridium difficile (C. diff).

This may occur when treatment with broadspectrum antibiotics leads to the suppression of normal flora and the growth of antibiotic-resistant C. difficile.

The Benefit of PCR-Based Testing

Conventional diagnosis is performed by culture, microscopy, and antigen detection immunoassays which can be labor intensive and take several days before a healthcare practitioner has a definitive answer.

GRI's PCR-based GI Infection Test enables rapid detection of multiple pathogens simultaneously, including the following:

- Adenovirus F40/41
- **Astrovirus**
- Campylobacter pool
- Clostridium difficile (toxin A/B)
- Cryptosporidium spp.
- Cyclospora cayetanensis
 Rotavirus B
- E. coli enteroinvasive (EIEC) / Shigella spp.
- E. coli O157
- Entamoeba histolytica
- Enteroaggregative E. coli (EAEC)
- Enteropathogenic E. coli (EPEC)
- Enterotoxigenic E. coli (ETEC)

- Giardia lamblia
- Listeria monocytogenes
- Norovirus GI
- Norovirus GII
- Plesiomonas shigelloides
- · Rotavirus A
- · Rotavirus C
- Salmonella 2
- Sapovirus 1 of 2
- Sapovirus 2 of 2
- Shiga-like toxin-producing E. coli (STEC) stx1/stx2
- Vibrio pool
 - Yersinia enterocolitica



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