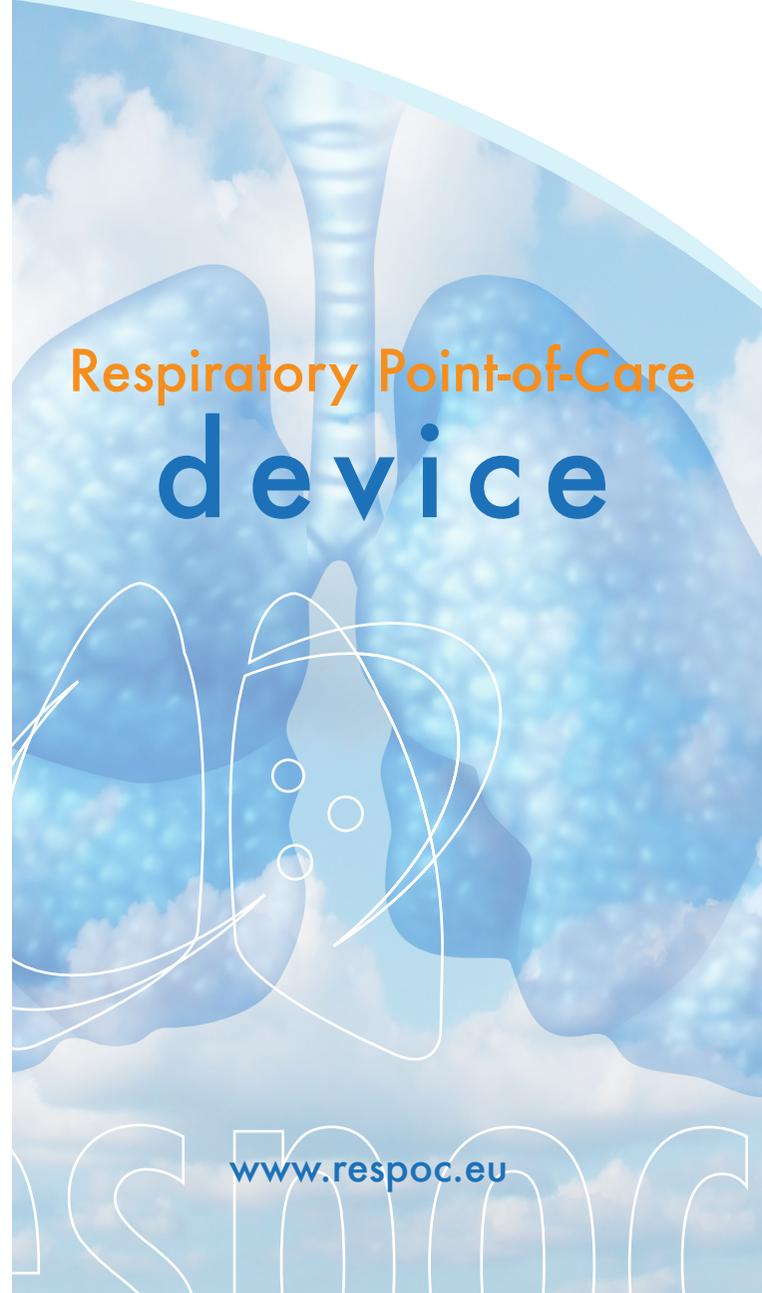




A point-of-care device
for quicker diagnosis of
respiratory pathogens.

More information:
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Funding: FP7-SME-2013-1-606488

Respiratory Point-of-Care device

www.respoc.eu



Infectious diseases remain a major global health problem. Despite widespread prevention through vaccination and the use of antibiotic therapy, two of the most prominent pathogens that cause vaccine-preventable infections are pneumococcal and pertussis, causing hundreds of thousands of deaths a year.

Diagnosis of pneumococcal and pertussis poses a challenge to medical professionals as early symptoms can often go unnoticed as many other bacterial and viral respiratory infections have similar symptoms.

Faced with such troublesome diagnostics, molecular techniques such as PCR (polymerase chain reaction) are now being increasingly used to detect respiratory pathogens.

A fast diagnosis, followed by adequate patient treatment, not only reduces lab testing costs, but also improves control and surveillance of target pathogens

Rapid detection

Ground-breaking point-of-care (PoC) device capable of diagnosing and detecting bacterial and viral respiratory pathogens in less than 1 hour.

Cost-effective

Small to medium-sized hospitals and decentralised clinical labs can save on costly lab equipment and associated costs.

User-friendly

Easy-to-use device for both specialised and non-specialised medical staff.

Benefits for patients

- Earlier diagnosis of respiratory infections
- Faster recovery
- Non-invasive or minimally-invasive sample collection
- Increased access to diagnosis
- Shorter waiting times for diagnosis
- No return visits to collect diagnostics results

Benefits for hospitals and medical staff

- Fewer misdiagnoses
- More efficient diagnostics and treatment procedures
- Reduce diagnostics costs
- Lower risk of antibiotic resistance resulting from excessive prescription of antibiotics
- Higher control of respiratory infections spread in the medical centre and in the community
- Cut down on length of hospital stay and hospitality costs
- Reduced antibiotic misuse

Streptococcus pneumonia

Streptococcus pneumoniae continues to be a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. It causes a range of diseases from relatively benign ear infection and sinusitis to serious conditions such as pneumonia, meningitis, and sepsis.

It particularly affects children under 5 years of age and the elderly. 14.5 million cases of serious pneumococcal infections are estimated to occur annually, resulting in more 1.6 million deaths worldwide, mostly in developed countries. In developed countries, this bacteria is more prevalent in elderly people with pneumonia and the primary agent of bacterial meningitis.

Bordetella pertussis

Bordetella pertussis is the causative agent that leads to the highly contagious respiratory disease pertussis, or more commonly known as whooping cough. Equally a public health problem, pertussis is the least controlled vaccine-preventable disease worldwide.

The disease is especially life-threatening for infants and young children. It is responsible for 1.6 million cases and around 195,000 child deaths every year with recurring worldwide outbreaks reported in both developed and developing countries.

