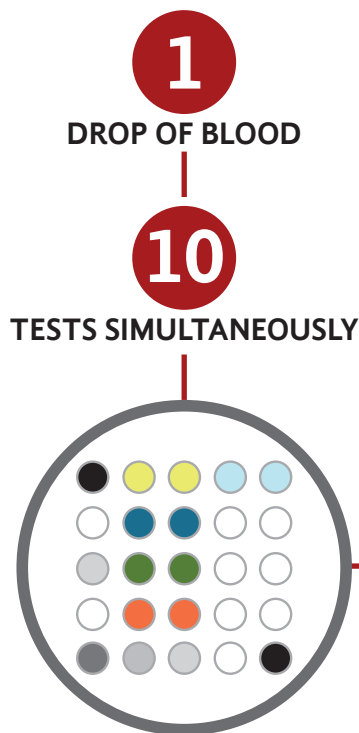


Multiplex screening for IgG and IgM antibodies to ToRCH antigens



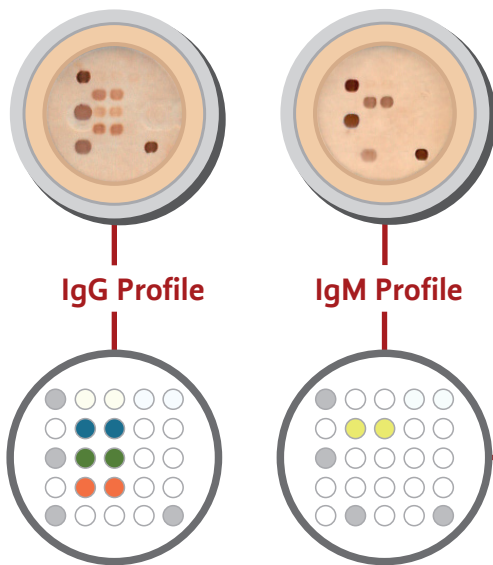
- Toxoplasma gondii*
- Rubella
- Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
- Herpes Simplex Virus 1 (HSV1)
- Herpes Simplex Virus 2 (HSV2)

SPOT	ANTIGEN	CLINICAL PRESENTATION
	<i>T.gondii</i>	Ocular and neurological defects, hepatosplenomegaly, jaundice
	Rubella	Low birth weight, ocular defects such as cataracts, cardiac defects, hepatosplenomegaly, and purpura
	CMV	Premature birth, low birth weight, hepatosplenomegaly, jaundice, a variety of neurological symptoms including seizures and lethargy
	HSV1	Fever, lethargy, skin lesions and respiratory distress in newborns
	HSV2	Premature birth, low birth weight, neurological and ocular defects and skin lesions

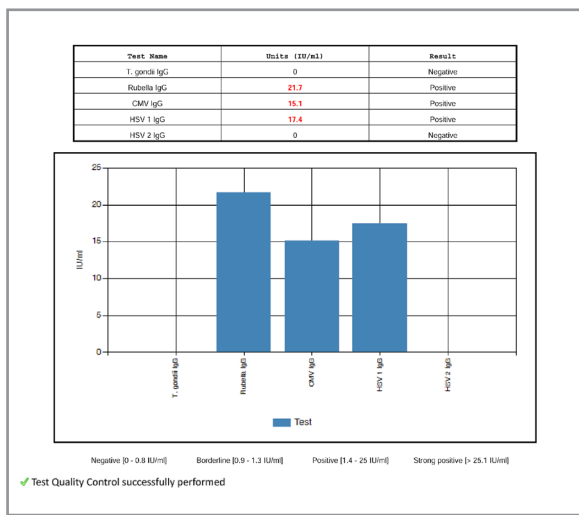
ToRCH describes a group of clinically similar congenital infections caused by *Toxoplasma gondii*, Rubella, CMV, HSV1 and HSV2. Infections with one of these pathogens during pregnancy can have devastating consequences in the infant. Pregnant women in developing countries are commonly tested for antibodies to ToRCH antigens during the first two trimesters of pregnancy.

Multiplex screening for IgG and IgM antibodies to ToRCH antigens

Images show IgG and IgM antibody profiles in a single patient sample



Simple tabular and graphical display of test results



Benefits

Simple to perform with minimum technical training

A heel prick in infants is sufficient to test entire panel

Single sample for testing IgG and IgM antibodies to five pathogens

Miniaturised and parallel testing reduce labour and cost

1 SIMPLE



2 AFFORDABLE



3 ACCURATE

