Introduction

More comprehensive screening permits more effective treatment, decreasing the healthcare burden by preventing HSV2.

Sexually transmitted infections (STI)

STIs are increasing challenges to public health. Many infections are asymptomatic and remain undiagnosed leading to sequelae and complications including the HIV-undiscovered STI and increased transmission of the virus. Multiple Randox Biochip arrays provide more information from a single sample than single tests. This leads to improved diagnosis and treatment, and could reduce the number of missed infections and transmission.

Casual agents of STI detected using the Sexually Transmitted Infections Array

Biochip Arrays

Sexually transmitted infections (STI) present an increasing challenge to public health. Many infections are asymptomatic and remain undiagnosed leading to sequelae and complications including the HIV-undiscovered STI and increased transmission of the virus. Multiple Randox Biochip arrays provide more information from a single sample than single tests. This leads to improved diagnosis and treatment, and could reduce the number of missed infections and transmission.

Methodology

In all cases, multiple RGB image analysis was carried out using the DP Biochip technology array. The analysis is performed using a box-counting method to determine the number of objects within a given image. The box size is chosen to be the smallest possible size that can be used to accurately count the number of objects.

Respiratory pathogens array assay

The Respiratory Pathogens array assay is a multiplex PCR assay that is used to detect and identify a variety of respiratory pathogens in a single test.

Comparison of 10-plex biochip array sensitivity with commercial single and duplex systems.

The Respiratory Pathogens array assay compared to commercial single and duplex systems in terms of sensitivity.

Results

Sexually transmitted infections array assay

Specificity and sensitivity

In all cases, multiple RGB images were used to identify single pathogens.

Amplification of clinical samples

Samples were extracted from clinical samples and amplified using the Biochip technology array.

Conclusions

The Biochip technology array provides a more sensitive and specific way of detecting and identifying respiratory pathogens compared to traditional methods.

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