

Multiplex molecular diagnostics: the key for a double-threat respiratory illness season



Each year, respiratory illnesses cause significant disruptions to daily life.



3-5 million

severe cases of flu globally each year¹



Estimated
380k
flu hospitalizations in the U.S. during the 2019-2020 flu season²

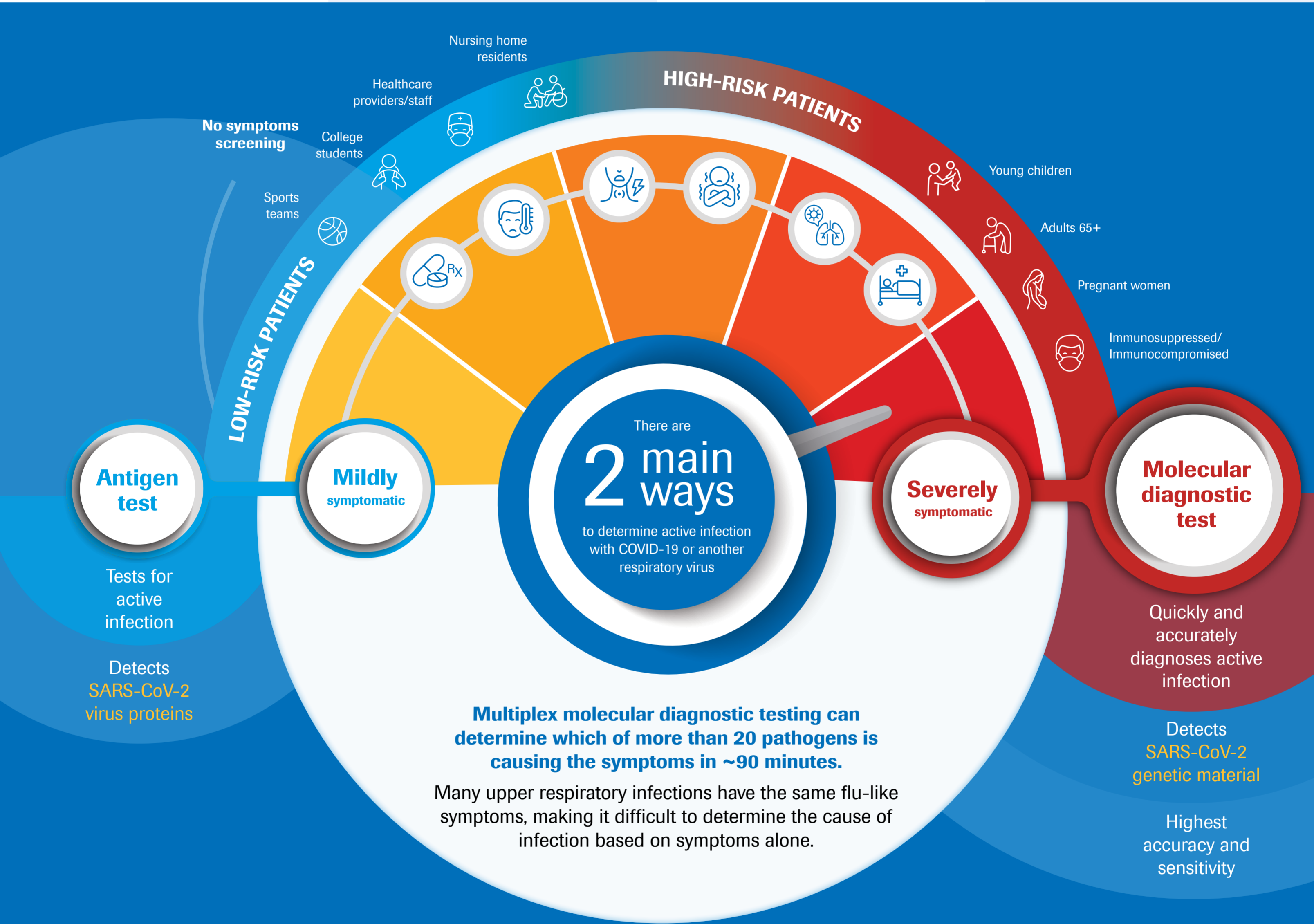


Approximately
1 billion
colds
500 million
non-influenza
respiratory infections

occur annually in the U.S.^{3,4}



COVID-19
has underscored the value of **rapid and comprehensive molecular testing**
Your ability to quickly and accurately diagnose the cause of infection, particularly among seriously ill patients, is critical.



<p>Reduce time to diagnosis</p>	<p>Optimize bed management and more efficient infection control</p>	<p>Increase patient satisfaction</p>	<p>Decrease unnecessary antibiotic use</p>	<p>Diagnose cause of illness with a single test</p>
<p>Results from the ePlex[®] Respiratory Panel 2* returned in ~90 minutes</p>	<p>8.4% reduction in hospital admissions⁵</p>	<p>Less time spent in ER or ICU waiting for test results⁶ Reduced fear and uncertainty with a comprehensive diagnosis</p>	<p>1 in 6 ER visits for adverse drug events are due to antibiotics⁷ up to 50% of antibiotics prescribed in hospitals are either unnecessary or inappropriate⁸</p>	<p>Only 22% of positive test results indicated infection with influenza⁶</p>

To learn more about multiplex molecular diagnostic testing, visit diagnostics.roche.com/ePlex

1. World Health Organization (2014). Seasonal Influenza Fact Sheet 211. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs211/en/>. Date accessed: February 2022
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/burden/preliminary-in-season-estimates.htm>. Date accessed: February 2022
3. National Institutes of Health. <https://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/understanding-common-cold-virus#~:text=People%20in%20the%20United%20States,colds%20are%20caused%20by%20rhinoviruses>. Date accessed: February 2022
4. Fendrick A, et al. (2003) The Economic Burden of Non-Influenza-Related Viral Respiratory Tract Infection in the United States. Arch Intern Med 163(4):487-94.
5. Weiss, Z.F, et al. Opportunities Revealed for Antimicrobial Stewardship and Clinical Practice with Implementation of a Rapid Respiratory Multiplex Assay. J Clin Micro. (2019); 57(10):e00861-19.
6. Schreckenberger and McAdam. (2015). Point-Counterpoint: Large Multiplex PCR Panels Should be First Line Test for Detection of Respiratory and Intestinal Pathogens. JCM 53(10):3110-3115
7. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/medicationsafety/adverse-drug-events-specific-medicines.html>. Date accessed: February 2022
8. Antibiotic resistance threats in the United States, (2013). U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/drugresistance/pdf/ar-threats-2013-508.pdf>. Date accessed: February 2022

* For In Vitro Diagnostic Use. Not available for sale in the United States.

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