

Unique ePlex[®] software features support rapid, actionable results



When hospital resources are strained, communication of test results can be delayed. **Customizable treatment recommendations can be included with each test result** ensuring doctors have the information needed to quickly make decisions about patient care.

We're committed to helping clinicians improve patient care



Decrease unnecessary antibiotic use. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

is one of the

top 10 public health threats⁷

Overuse of antimicrobials contributes to AMR. When comprehensive test results are available in < 3 hours, fewer patients received antibiotics⁸

- Reducing risk of adverse side effects
- Minimizing spread of AMR

Be confident in your results

Identifying what is making a person sick can be reassuring for the patient and their family. **Ruling out a more serious infection** gives patients the confidence to safely resume normal activities and spend time with loved ones.



ePlex[®] Respiratory Pathogen Panel 2* (RP2)

Your frontline test for respiratory infections



Be confident in your results

The ePlex[®] RP2 Panel can help differentiate between SARS-CoV-2 and other common respiratory pathogens

References

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* This test has not been FDA cleared or approved. This test has been authorized by FDA under an EUA for use by authorized laboratories. This test has been authorized only for the simultaneous qualitative detection and differentiation of nucleic acid from SARS-CoV-2 and multiple respiratory viral and bacterial organisms and this test is only authorized for the duration of the declaration that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of in vitro diagnostics for detection and/or diagnosis of COVID-19 under Section 564(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 360bbb-3(b)(1), unless the authorization is terminated or revoked sooner. The ePlex RP2 Panel may be described by the indicated 2022 CPT or PLA codes. This information cannot cover all situations or all third-party payors' rules or policies, and is not intended to be, and should not be interpreted as, a guarantee or assurance of coverage or payment. Individual providers are responsible for exercising independent clinical judgment in selecting the codes that most accurately reflect a patient's condition and the procedures performed.

COVID-19 highlighted the value of rapid comprehensive testing



More awareness of testing options has led patients to demand highly sensitive and accurate PCR tests, like the ePlex® RP2 Panel, when they have respiratory illness.

PCR tests

- The “gold standard” for detection of SARS-CoV-2 and other viruses and bacteria
- Can detect very small amounts of genetic material

Antigen tests¹

- Not as sensitive as PCR
- May require additional testing to confirm the results



Diagnose cause of illness with a single test

Respiratory infections can be challenging to diagnose due to similar and overlapping symptoms.

Quickly determine what is making the patient sick by detecting more than 20 of the most common pathogens:

Adenovirus	Influenza A H1-2009
Coronavirus 229E	Influenza A H3
Coronavirus HKU1	Influenza B
Coronavirus NL63	Parainfluenza 1
Coronavirus OC43	Parainfluenza 2
Human Metapneumovirus	Parainfluenza 3
Human Rhinovirus/	Parainfluenza 4
Enterovirus	Respiratory Syncytial Virus A
SARS-CoV-2	Respiratory Syncytial Virus B
Influenza A	<i>Chlamydia pneumoniae</i>
Influenza A H1	<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>



Severe respiratory infections can lead to hospitalization or death

While most respiratory infections are mild, complications such as pneumonia, inflammation or sepsis can occur.² Rapid, comprehensive testing to identify the cause of illness can help clinicians determine the best care for each patient.

People at high risk for complications^{3,4,5}

- Pregnant women
- Children < 2 and adults 65+
- Residents of nursing homes or long term care facilities

Medical conditions that increase risk

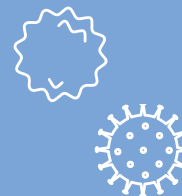
- Stroke
- Asthma
- Diabetes
- Obesity (BMI > 40)
- Weakened immune system
- Blood, lung, heart, kidney and liver disease



Preparing for the unexpected

Many respiratory viruses circulate in predictable seasonal patterns. For example, influenza usually circulates in the winter months, or “flu season.” Social distancing and other measures to reduce the spread of SARS-CoV-2 have changed the typical patterns, making it hard to predict what may happen during the upcoming flu season and beyond.⁶

Doctors should be aware of increasing rates of respiratory viruses other than influenza and SARS-CoV-2 and consider testing for multiple respiratory pathogens.

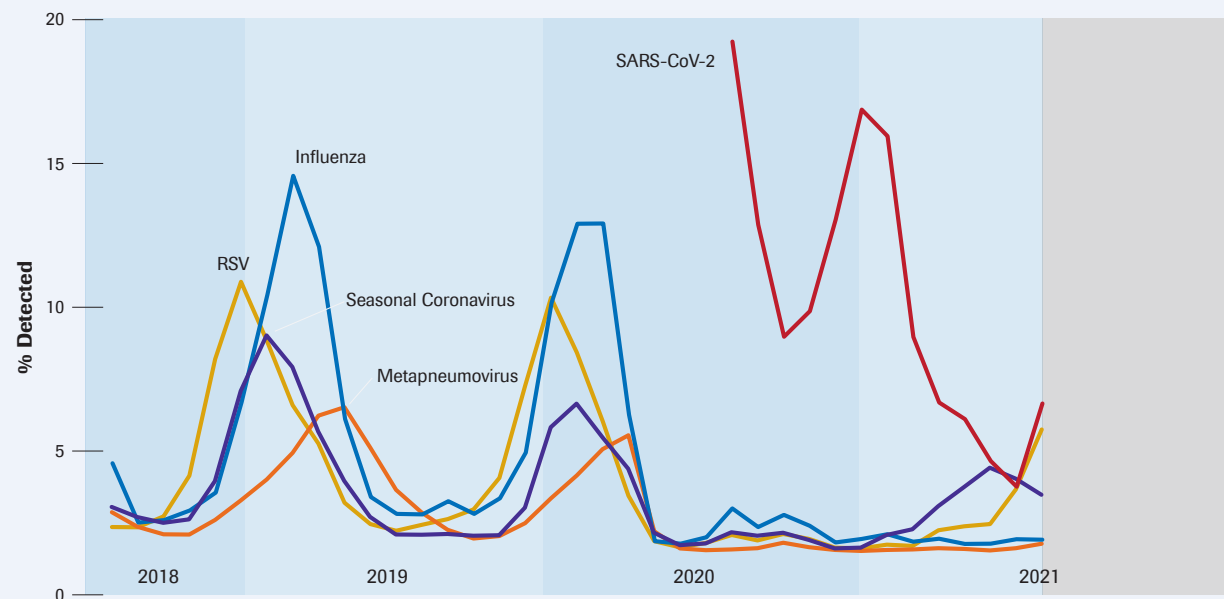


Who should be tested?

- All inpatients with respiratory symptoms
- Emergency department patients with respiratory symptoms who may be admitted
- Any person at risk for complications



Respiratory virus circulation patterns 2018-2021*



*GenMark Internal Data. Data generated August 2021.