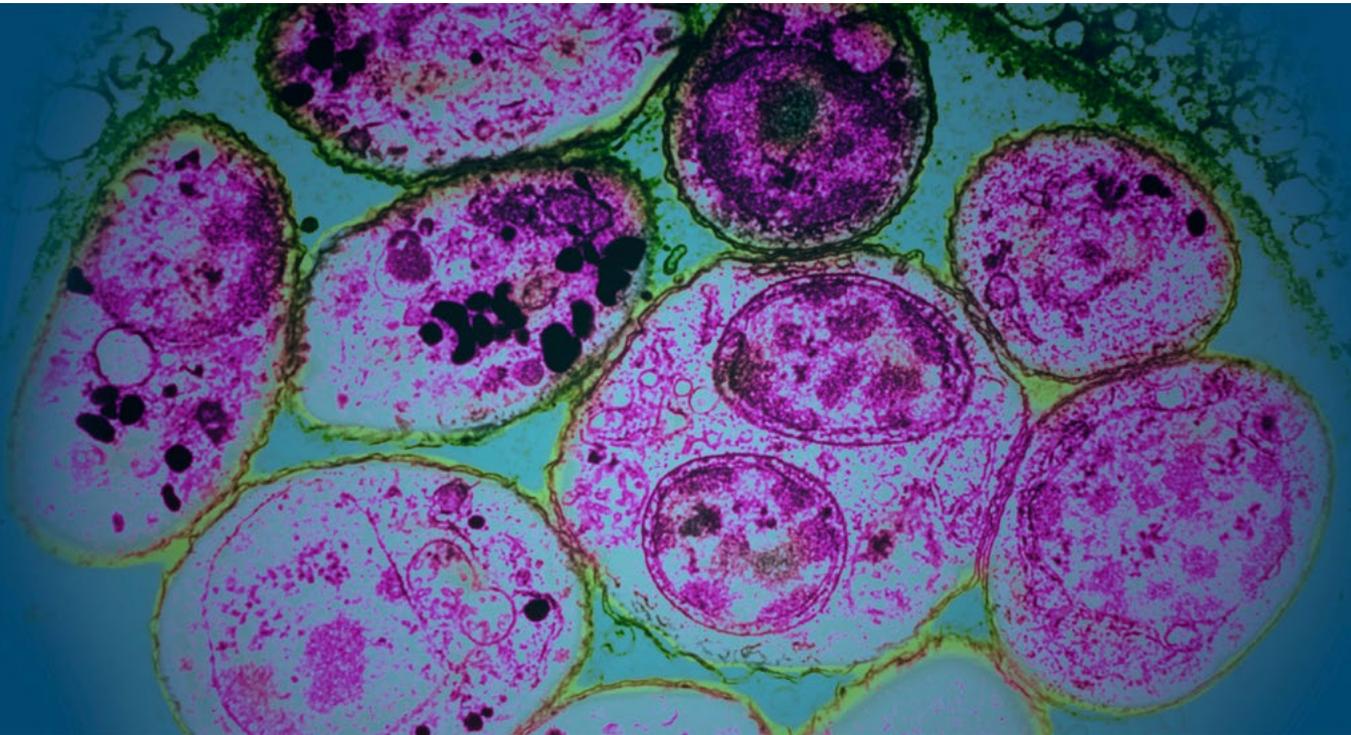


MONO-VIDITEST *Toxoplasma gondii*



Toxoplasma gondii cysts, TEM.

VIDIA new immunoenzymatic kits

- intended for qualitative and semiquantitative detection of specific IgA, IgM and IgG antibodies and determination of IgG avidity in human serum and plasma.

... the way to
the correct
results



**IgA
ANTIBODY
RESPONSE**

evidence for ongoing
acute infection



**IgM
ANTIBODY
RESPONSE**

evidence for ongoing
acute infection



**IgG
ANTIBODY
RESPONSE**

evidence for a later phase of
acute and past infection

Serological diagnostics

In immunocompetent, immunodeficient patients and pregnant women, serological methods are the basis for the diagnostics of toxoplasmosis, a serious parasitosis caused by *T. gondii*. Interpretation of test results is very important for accurate determination of the phase of the infection. It enables orientation in the dynamics of specific anti-toxoplasmic antibodies IgA, IgG and IgM, or IgE, which are formed in different time stages from the onset of the infection and persist for various time length.

Benefits of the kits

- Cassette single-use format
- Qualitative and semiquantitative detection of antibodies
- Determination of avidity of IgG antibodies



MONO-VIDITEST

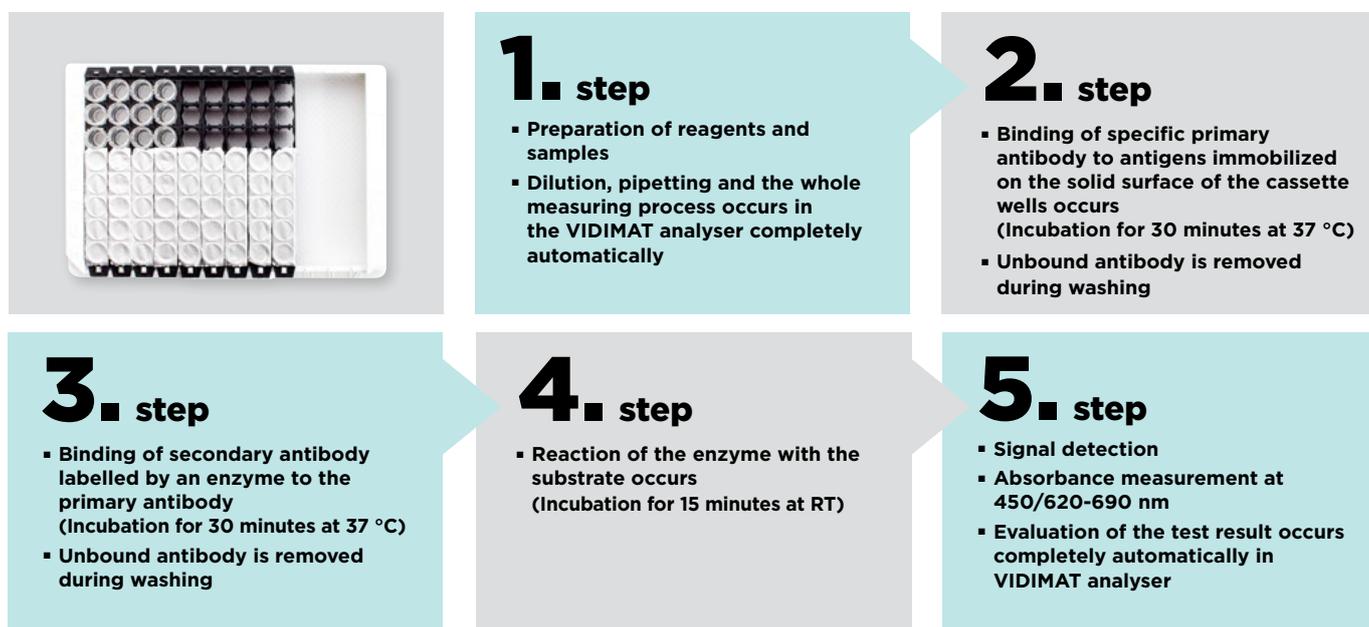
**Kits come from our own
research, development
and production.**

We are VIDIA spol. s r. o. Czech biotechnological company with a wide range of kits for diagnostic examination. We develop our products with high quality.

MONO-VIDITEST Toxoplasma gondii

Toxoplasmosis is currently one of the most common zoonoses in the world. There are two distinguishable basic clinical forms according to the mode of the infection, which differ in clinical symptoms and course: toxoplasmosis acquired prenatally (congenital) and postnatally (acquired). The congenital form occurs mainly when a woman first becomes infected with toxoplasmosis during or just before pregnancy. The risk of the infection is influenced by a woman's behavioral and eating habits and hygiene habits. The symptomatology of toxoplasmosis further depends on the time of gestation and the degree of organogenesis of the fetus.

MONO-VIDITEST kits are intended to differentiate between primary and underwent infections. As a part of the TORCH panel, they are intended for the differential diagnostics of vertically transmissible infections from mother to fetus. **Low IgG antibody titer and high avidity at the beginning of pregnancy indicate a latent infection. Acute infection is characterized by high titers of IgA, IgM antibodies and low avidity IgG antibodies.** In the first months the newborn usually has transferred maternal IgG, which gradually decreases and reach negative values only after several months of life, most often between the 9th and 12th month.



Benefits of the measurement

- Qualitative and semiquantitative determination of IgA, IgM and IgG antibodies
- Determination of avidity of IgG antibodies
- Sample: serum, plasma
- Reagents are part of the cassette
- More comfortable usage for one or more samples at once
- Unified incubation times, temperatures, reagents for all MONO-VIDITEST and ELISA-VIDITEST
- Automatic test processing in our analyzer 



VIDIA kits

CE 1023 IVD

REF	Products	Evaluation	Incubation	Number of tests	VIDIMAT
MONO-VIDITEST					
KZ-210-12	anti-Toxoplasma gondii IgG	semi	30' / 30' / 15'	12	✓ 
KZ-211-12	anti-Toxoplasma gondii IgM	semi	30' / 30' / 15'	12	✓ 
KZ-212-12	anti-Toxoplasma gondii IgA	semi	30' / 30' / 15'	12	✓ 
KZ-213-12	anti-Toxoplasma gondii IgG avidity	semi	30' / 15' / 30' / 15'	12	✓ 



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