



Respiratory Viral Panel (RVP) is a qualitative nucleic acid multiplex test intended for the simultaneous detection and identification of multiple respiratory virus nucleic acids in nasopharyngeal swabs from individuals suspected of respiratory tract infections.

Viral Subtypes

- Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
- RSV A
- RSV B
- Influenza A
- Influenza A matrix
- H1 subtype
- H3 subtype
- Influenza B
- Parainfluenza 1
- Parainfluenza 2
- Parainfluenza 3
- Metapneumovirus (hMPV)
- Adenovirus
- Entero-Rhinovirus

Respiratory Viruses and Diagnostic Testing

Early and accurate detection of respiratory viruses is critical to improving patient outcomes and preventing the spread of disease. It is known that:

- There are many respiratory pathogens—viral and bacterial—commonly encountered in a clinical setting
- Many of these pathogens present with similar symptoms
- Patients with flu-like symptoms are sometimes sent home without treatment or are treated with incorrect medications

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) states that viral infections are a major cause of hospitalizations in **young children and the elderly**, and represent the seventh leading cause of death in the United States¹, with annual direct and indirect costs estimated at more than US \$10 billion per year.² From influenza alone, each year, over 200,000 Americans are hospitalized and 36,000 of them die from their infection.¹ A New England Journal of Medicine study of children with influenza showed that only 28% of hospitalized and 17% of outpatient children were accurately diagnosed by their physician, echoing the need for rapid influenza testing.³