

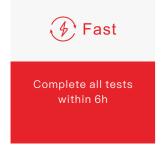
M. Tuberculosis Drug Resistance Detection Array Kit

(DNA Microarray Chip Method)



The gene chip test technology is adopted to rapidly evaluate the drug resistance to two first-line anti-tuberculosis drugs (Rifampin and Isoniazid) so as to achieve the rapid diagnosis for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis.

Targeted Drugs	Rifampin-Resistance Gene Isoniazid-Resistance Gene		sistance Gene
Drug resistance gene	rpoB	katG	inhA
Loci	511, 513, 516, 526, 531, 533	315	-15





Test M.Tuberculosis drug resistance to RIF and INH simultaneously



Passed the verification of 1186 clinical trials, which is 100% consistent with the sequencing results



Limit of detection is

Clinical Application



Tuberculosis drug resistance test



Clinical Treatment for multi-drug resistant

Clinical Verification

There are 1186 samples from Beijing Chest Hospital, Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital and Guangzhou Chest Hospital for clinical verification

Hospital	Drug Sensitive Case	Drug Resistant Case	Total (case)
Beijing Chest Hospital	149	425	574
Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital	155	320	475
Guangzhou Chest Hospital	76	61	137
Total	380	806	1186

Rifampin

	Rifampin drug-sensitive result			Total coincidence
Chip test result	Positive (drug-resistant)	Negative (drug-sensitive)	Total	rate
Positive (mutant)	736	11	747	
Negative (wild)	64	375	439	93.7%
Total	800	386	1186	

Isoniazid

	Isoniazid drug-sensitive result			Total coincidence
Chip test result	Positive (drug-resistant)	Negative (drug-sensitive)	Total	rate
Positive (mutant)	617	12	629	
Negative (wild)	180	377	557	83.8%
Total	979	389	1186	

The coincidence rate with sequencing is 100%.

Test Process











