

Detection of the presence of Streptococcus pyogenes (A) in the throat swab by immunochromatographic cassette test.

Theory: Streptococcus pyogenes is one of the positive cocci. They contain a group of Lancefield antigens that can cause serious infections such as pharyngitis, respiratory infections, endocarditis, meningitis and arthritis. If left untreated, these infections can lead to complications including rheumatic fever and peritonsillar abscess.

Aim: Confirmation of the presence of Streptococcus pyogenes antigen by detecting the antigen in the patient's throat

Method: immunochromatographic method in the form of a cassette test (precipitation)

Material: cassette TEST, sample from the individual's throat. In the assay, anti Strep A antibodies are immobilized on a strip in the test area of the membrane. During the test, the sample reacts with a polyclonal antibody conjugated to the colored particles. If there is a sufficient amount of anti-strep antigens in the test, a colored line will form in the test area T, which is a positive result. In the absence of a line, the result is negative. The presence of the control color line in area C confirms the correctness of the procedure and a sufficient amount of sample.

Procedure: Sampling as a throat with a sterile swab, meaning the posteriorpharynx, tonsils and other inflammatory areas. And then follow the pictures.