

**Binax NOW detection of Streptococcus pneumoniae infection in urine using an immunochromatographic cassette test.**

**Theory:** Streptococcus pneumoniae is a highly invasive bacterium that causes patient deaths worldwide. It causes both pneumococcal infections of the upper respiratory tract and / or meningitis (inflammation of the meninges) (in GB 50,000 patients with pneumonia and 3,000 cases of meningitis per year). The in vitro test is a qualitative immunoassay for the detection of Streptococcus pneumoniae antigen. Ag is detectable by this test on the third day when taking antibiotics. This rapid test is used for adult patients in hospitals, the bacteria are even detectable during antibiotic treatment.

**Objective:** To confirm the absence of Streptococcus pneumoniae antigen

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

**Material:** cassette TEST, individual urine sample, reagent A

**Procedure:** Collect urine in a test tube, wait for it to cool

Take a stick with a cotton swab and aspirate a urine sample

Insert the stick into the hole of the cartridge and let it soak in, add reagent A (3 drops)

Close the cartridge so that the liquid can rise. The sample is applied to the plate. As it migrates through the conjugate plate, it is diluted and mixed with the antibody that is bound to the plate by the colloidal conjugate. This solution migrates through the solid phase to the patient part (panel). If there is antigen in the sample, it binds to the antibody-selenium colloid and to the antibody in the patient's window. If the antigen is not in the sample, the Ab-selenium

colloid passes through the patient's window and no colored line is formed. A control panel is included for quality control.



Interpretation of the results will be the same as in the protocol **Immuno-chromatographic determination of the presence of Helicobacter pylori in stool**