Fast Answers With the FilmArray® Panels.

Comprehensive Panels Offer Better Diagnostics

Comprehensive panels take out the guesswork. Each FilmArray Panel targets an infectious disease syndrome by combining a broad grouping of probable pathogenic causes into a single test.

The four FDA-cleared and CE-marked FilmArray Panels test for viruses, bacteria, parasites, yeast, and antimicrobial resistance genes.

- Respiratory Panels
- Blood Culture Identification Panel
- Gastrointestinal Panel
- Meningitis/Encephalitis Panel
- Pneumonia Panel
  Investigational Use Only

The FilmArray® Respiratory Panels
Sample Type: Nasopharyngeal Swab
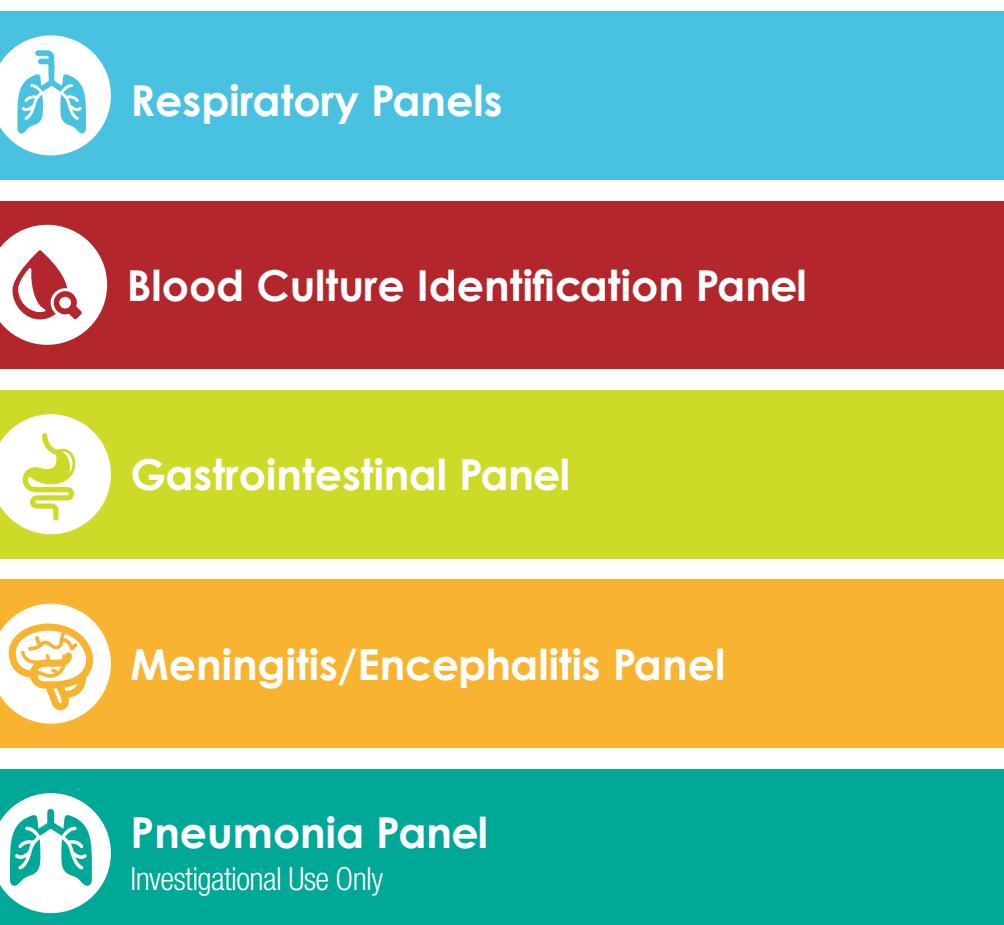
The FilmArray® Respiratory Panel (RP)
FDA-cleared and CE-marked

20 Targets in One Test

The FilmArray RP tests for a comprehensive set of 20 respiratory viral and bacterial pathogens in about an hour. The FilmArray RP identifies the most common viral and bacterial pathogens that cause respiratory tract infections that present with nearly indistinguishable symptoms. The rapid and accurate identification of the probable causative agents helps determine how a healthcare provider chooses to treat a respiratory tract infection.

The FilmArray® Respiratory Panel 2 (RP2)
FDA-cleared and CE-marked

21 Targets in One Test

The FilmArray RP2 is faster, more accurate, and more comprehensive than ever. An unprecedented **run time of about 45 minutes** enables higher efficiency and throughput on the FilmArray® 2.0 and the FilmArray® Torch Systems, and offers faster results to clinicians, potentially enabling better informed diagnosis and treatment of patients. **Higher overall sensitivity** across a broader spectrum of pathogens means that the FilmArray RP2 offers the world the fastest way to better results in the detection of respiratory pathogens.

Panel Menu

Viruses

Adenovirus	Influenza A/H3
Coronavirus HKU1	Influenza B
Coronavirus NL63	Parainfluenza Virus 1
Coronavirus 229E	Parainfluenza Virus 2
Coronavirus OC43	Parainfluenza Virus 3
Human Metapneumovirus	Parainfluenza Virus 4
Human Rhinovirus/Enterovirus	Respiratory Syncytial Virus
Influenza A	
Influenza A/H1	
Influenza A/H1-2009	

Bacteria

*Bordetella parapertussis**
Bordetella pertussis
Chlamydia (Chlamydophila) pneumoniae
Mycoplasma pneumoniae

*Available only on the FilmArray RP2
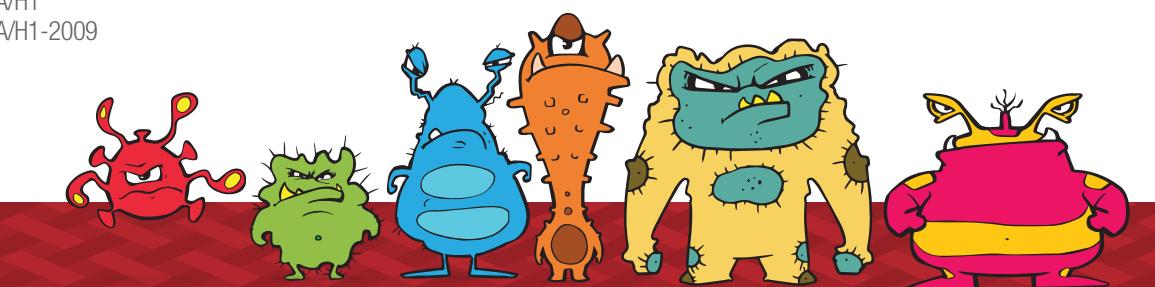
The FilmArray®
Blood Culture Identification (BCID) Panel
Sample Type: Positive Blood Culture   FDA-cleared and CE-marked

27 Targets in One Test

The FilmArray BCID Panel tests for a comprehensive set of 24 gram-positive, gram-negative and yeast pathogens and three antibiotic resistance genes associated with bloodstream infections. The FilmArray BCID Panel detects and identifies the most common causes of bloodstream infections. Quickly identifying the probable cause of sepsis may help clinicians reduce the time to appropriate antimicrobial therapy and positively impact patient survival.

Panel Menu

Gram-Negative Bacteria
Acinetobacter baumannii
Haemophilus influenzae
Neisseria meningitidis
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Enterobacteriaceae
   Enterobacter cloacae complex
   Escherichia coli
   Klebsiella oxytoca
   Klebsiella pneumoniae
   Proteus
Serratia marcescens

Antimicrobial Resistance Genes
*mec*A – methicillin resistance
*van*A/B – vancomycin resistance
KPC – carbapenem resistance

Gram-Positive Bacteria
Enterococcus
Listeria monocytogenes
Staphylococcus
   Staphylococcus aureus
Streptococcus
   Streptococcus agalactiae
   Streptococcus pneumoniae
   Streptococcus pyogenes

Yeast
Candida albicans
Candida glabrata
Candida krusei
Candida parapsilosis
Candida tropicalis

The FilmArray®
Gastrointestinal (GI) Panel
Sample Type: Stool in Cary Blair   FDA-cleared and CE-marked

22 Targets in One Test

The FilmArray GI Panel tests for a comprehensive set of 22 gastrointestinal pathogens. The FilmArray GI Panel tests stool in Cary Blair for common pathogens associated with gastroenteritis. Quickly identifying the probable pathogen can ensure appropriate treatment and patient management and help decrease infectious gastroenteritis which can lead to severe illness or death.

Panel Menu

Bacteria
Campylobacter (*jejuni, coli* and *upsaliensis*)
Clostridium difficile (toxin A/B)
Plesiomonas shigelloides
Salmonella
Yersinia enterocolitica
Vibrio (*parahaemolyticus, vulnificus* and *cholerae*)
Vibrio cholerae

Diarrheagenic *E. coli/Shigella:*
   Enteroaggregative *E. coli* (EAEC)
   Enteropathogenic *E. coli* (EPEC)
   Enterotoxigenic *E. coli* (ETEC) *lt/st*
   Shiga-like toxin-producing
   E. coli (STEC) *stx1/stx2*
     E. coli O157
   Shigella/Enteroinvasive *E. coli* (EIEC)

Viruses
Adenovirus F40/41
Astrovirus
Norovirus GI/GII
Rotavirus A
Sapovirus (I, II, IV and V)

Parasites
Cryptosporidium
Cyclospora cayetanensis
Entamoeba histolytica
Giardia lamblia
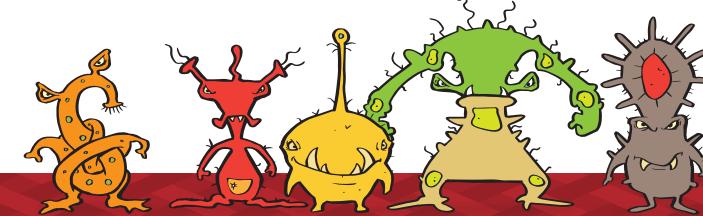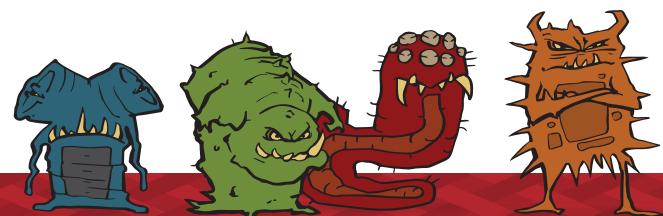
The FilmArray® Meningitis/Encephalitis (ME) Panel

Sample Type: Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF)   FDA-cleared and CE-marked

14 Targets in One Test

The FilmArray ME Panel tests for a comprehensive set of 14 bacteria, viruses and yeast. The FilmArray ME Panel identifies the most common viral, bacteria, and yeast pathogens that cause infections in the central nervous system which, in some cases, can be life-threatening. Rapidly identifying the probable cause of these potentially severe conditions can allow faster decisions on appropriate therapy.

Panel Menu

Bacteria
Escherichia coli K1
Haemophilus influenzae
Listeria monocytogenes
Neisseria meningitidis
Streptococcus agalactiae
Streptococcus pneumoniae

Yeast
Cryptococcus neoformans/gattii

Viruses
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
Enterovirus
Herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV-1)
Herpes simplex virus 2 (HSV-2)
Human herpesvirus 6 (HHV-6)
Human parechovirus
Varicella zoster virus (VZV)

The FilmArray® Pneumonia Panel

Investigational Use Only

Sample Type: Sputum, Endotracheal Aspirate, and Bronchoalveolar Lavage

34 Targets in One Test

The FilmArray Pneumonia Panel will test for a comprehensive set of 27 pathogens and 7 antibiotic resistance markers. The FilmArray Pneumonia Panel will identify the most common bacterial, viral, and fungal pathogens associated with various types of community/hospital-acquired pneumonia. Quickly identifying the probable causative agent helps determine how a healthcare provider chooses to treat a lower respiratory tract infection.

Panel Menu

Bacteria
Semi-Quantitative Bacteria
Acinetobacter calcoaceticus-baumannii complex
Serratia marcescens
Proteus spp.
Klebsiella pneumoniae group
Enterobacter aerogenes
Enterobacter cloacae
Escherichia coli
Haemophilus influenzae
Moraxella catarrhalis
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Staphylococcus aureus
Streptococcus pneumoniae
Klebsiella oxytoca
Streptococcus pyogenes
Streptococcus agalactiae

Atypical Bacteria
Qualitative Bacteria
Legionella pneumophila
Mycoplasma pneumoniae
Chlamydia pneumoniae

Viruses
Influenza A
Influenza B
Respiratory Syncytial Virus
Human Rhinovirus/Enterovirus
Human Metapneumovirus
Parainfluenza virus
Adenovirus
Coronavirus
Middle East Respiratory
  Syndrome Coronavirus

Antimicrobial Resistance Genes
mecA/C and MREJ
KPC
NDM
Oxa48-like
CTX-M
VIM
IMP