



**MALARIA AG ELISA**  
**REF: 650101**

- ✓ **CE MARKED**
- ✓ **QUALITATIVE ASSAY**
- ✓ **SENSITIVITY:** < 0.2 ng/ml pLDH  
< 30 parasites/ $\mu$ l
- ✓ **INCUBATION TIME:** 120 min.
- ✓ **AVAILABLE FORMAT:** 96T

# ✓ **MALARIA** **AG** ELISA

**apDia**

ISO 13485: 2003 CERTIFIED COMPANY



# MALARIA AG ELISA

**WHY?** Malaria is a serious, sometimes fatal blood-borne parasitic disease resulting from infection with protozoa of the genus *Plasmodium* and is transmitted by the bite of Anopheles mosquitoes. About half of the world's population is at risk of malaria, leading to 250 million malaria cases yearly and nearly one million deaths. Four species infect humans: *P. falciparum*, *P. vivax*, *P. ovale* and *P. malariae*.

Prompt and accurate diagnosis of malaria is needed for implementation of appropriate treatment to reduce associated morbidity and mortality. The first symptoms (most often fever, chills, sweats, headaches, muscle pains, nausea and vomiting) are not specific and may resemble those of many other infectious diseases like the flu. In severe malaria, clinical findings (confusion, coma, neurologic focal signs, severe anemia, respiratory difficulties) are more striking and may increase the suspicion index for malaria. It is essential to confirm the clinical diagnosis with results from the laboratory. Treatment must start early to cure the disease effectively, which is also important in preventing the spreading of the disease. Laboratory diagnosis of malaria is based on the identification of the malaria parasite or its antigens in the blood of the patient. While microscopy is considered as the gold standard, assays detecting the *Plasmodium* specific enzyme lactate dehydrogenase (pLDH) are considered a prominent alternative. All four human malarial parasites produce a unique pLDH enzyme while its presence follows the level of parasitemia making it a good monitoring tool for following active malarial infections. Even though malaria is a tropical disease, cases of malaria may appear all over the world due to increased travelling practices. As the disease may also be transmitted by blood transfusion, control of donor blood for the presence of the parasite is essential.

The apDia Malaria antigen test is a sandwich Enzyme-Linked Immuno-Sorbent Assay (ELISA) for the detection of the malarial antigen pLDH of any of the four species in blood samples. It may also be used to measure *in vitro* drug susceptibility in culture samples.

**The ELISA kits offered by apDia are validated on open ELISA automates such as the Dynex Instruments.**

**apDia**

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