

ABCA2 Mass Spectrometer

your **gold standard**
breath testing solution

¹²C

Effective detection
of *Helicobacter*
Pylori infection

¹³C



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The Stable Isotope Company

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INSTRUMENTS • SERVICE • CONSUMABLES • ISOTOPES





sercon

Accurate &
non invasive

¹²C

Non radioactive &
cost effective



ABCA2



High specification &
ultra sensitive

13
C



Eradication
treatment
monitoring



- The accepted **gold standard** for breath testing since 1996*.
- CE/IVD Certified in conjunction with ISO13485 for medical devices.
- First dedicated H Pylori instrument to be **FDA approved**.
- Only instrument with built in reference checks.
- High instrument precision @ 0.005%.
- Positive/negative discrimination of 10 per mil.
- High automated throughput of **240** samples, with reloading for up to 336 samples.

- Barcode reading autosampler for error free sample loading.
- Compatible with LIMS systems.
- Multiple breath applications available (Liver function, bacteria overgrowth, pancreatic function, lactose intolerance, gastric emptying, fat malabsorption and lipid metabolism).
- <3 min run time/sample.
- **Ability to re-run samples.**

**Gut 1996;39:Suppl 2 A47-A52 doi:10.1136/gut.39.Suppl_2.A47.*

History of Helicobacter Pylori

H Pylori was identified in 1982 by Australian scientists Barry Marshall and Robin Warren, who found that it was present in a person with chronic gastritis and gastric ulcers, conditions not previously believed to have a microbial cause. It is also linked to the development of duodenal ulcers and stomach cancer.

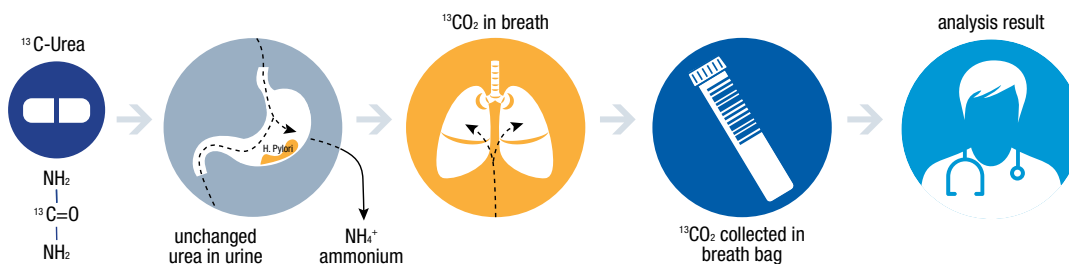
Originally named Campylobacter Pylori, the first published abstract on non-invasive ^{13}C -urea breath testing was in 1987 by D.Y. Graham et al in the Lancet.

Extracts from Maastricht IV / Florence Consensus Report

H Pylori is the most successful human pathogen infecting an estimated 50% of the global population. It is a common and potentially curable cause of dyspepsia and peptic ulcer disease. Test and treat is a strategy involving a non-invasive test being carried out in patients with dyspepsia to assess whether H Pylori is present and then treatment of the infection if it is found; it thus avoids the cost, inconvenience and discomfort of endoscopy.

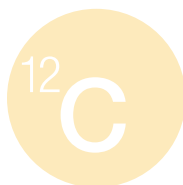
The Urea Breath Test (UBT)

- The UBT using essentially ^{13}C -urea remains the best test to diagnose H pylori infection, it has a high accuracy and is easy to perform.
- For UBT, sensitivity is 88–95% and specificity 95%–100%
- There is now overwhelming evidence that UBT is an excellent test for follow-up after H Pylori eradication.
- Early eradication of H Pylori was shown to prevent gastric cancer in patients with peptic ulcer disease.
- In 2010, the worldwide prevalence of H Pylori infection ranged between 7% and 87%. The average prevalence in Europe is around 30%.



ISO 9001:2008 Accredited

ISO 13485:2003 Accredited



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