



## The cobas® Liat® PCR System vs. conventional methods

### Influenza A/B rapid antigen test (Test 1 of 2)



Patient suspected of influenza



Specimen collected to perform a rapid influenza diagnostic test (RIDT)



Negative result needs confirmation.  
Risk of delayed treatment decisions.



Samples sent to the lab for PCR testing (4-24 hours)



Patient less likely to benefit from antiviral treatment started >48 hours after symptom onset<sup>1</sup>

### RSV rapid antigen test (Test 2 of 2)



Patient suspected of RSV



Specimen collected to perform an RSV rapid antigen diagnostic test (RADT)



Negative results still leave unanswered questions.  
Risk of delayed treatment decisions.

### cobas® Influenza A/B & RSV (3 targets in 1 test)



Patient suspected of influenza or RSV



Specimen collected



**Perform cobas® Influenza A/B & RSV Test**  
(Definitive results in 20 minutes)

Learn more about the cobas® Liat® System

CLICK HERE

**Reference:**

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Use of antivirals. <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/antivirals/antiviral-use-influenza.htm>. Accessed April 20, 2017.