DiaSource

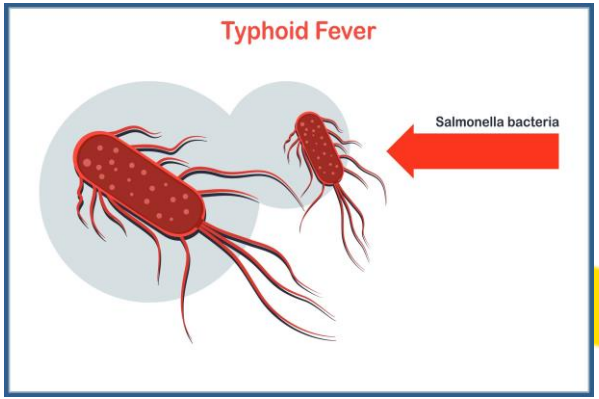
Salmonella typhi Antigen Typhoid Fever Rapid Test

Overview Salmonella typhi

Typhoid fever is a life-threatening infection caused by the bacterium Salmonella typhi. It is usually spread through contaminated food or water.
Once Salmonella typhi bacteria are ingested, they multiply and spread into the bloodstream.

Urbanization and climate change have the potential to increase the global burden of typhoid.
In addition, increasing resistance to antibiotic treatment is making it easier for typhoid to spread in communities that lack access to safe drinking water or adequate sanitation.

Typhoid fever can be treated with antibiotics although increasing resistance to different types of antibiotics is making treatment more complicated.



Epidemiology Typhoid Fever

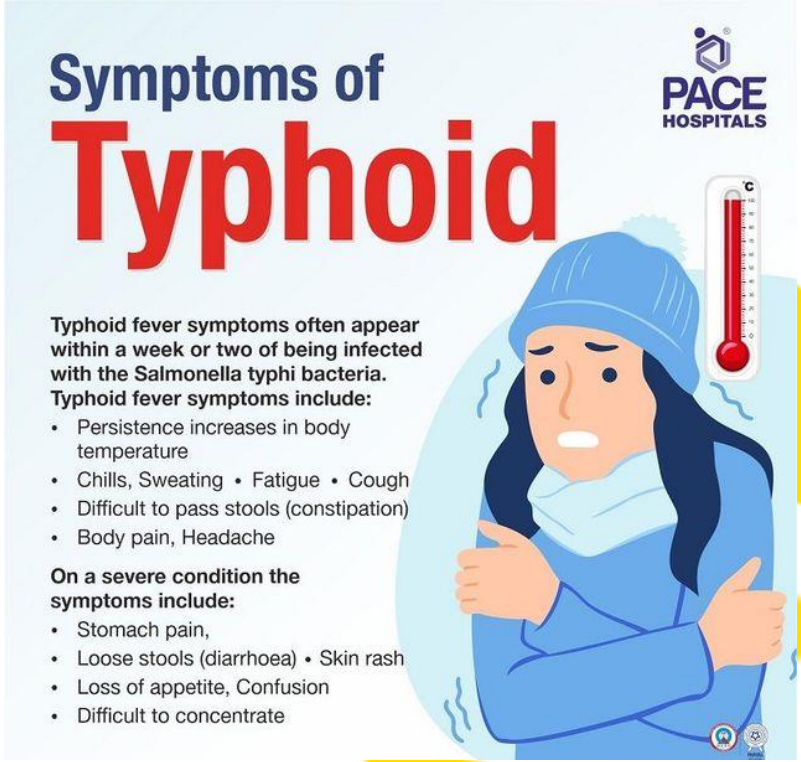
The disease continues to be a public health problem in many developing areas of the WHO African, Eastern Mediterranean, South-East Asia and Western Pacific Regions.

As of 2019 estimates, there are 9 million cases of typhoid fever annually, resulting in about 110 000 deaths per year.

Typhoid risk is higher in populations that lack access to safe water and adequate sanitation, and children are at highest risk.

Salmonella typhi lives only in humans.
Persons with typhoid fever carry the bacteria in their bloodstream and intestinal tract.

Symptoms include prolonged high fever, fatigue, headache, nausea, abdominal pain, and constipation or diarrhea.
Some patients may have a rash. Severe cases may lead to serious complications or even death. Typhoid fever can be confirmed through blood testing.



Why use rapid tests for Salmonella typhi ?

The reason for using a rapid test is to help healthcare providers quickly identify Salmonella typhi infections, which often present with nonspecific symptoms similar to other febrile illnesses.
Early diagnosis is essential to initiate prompt antibiotic treatment, prevent complications, and control the spread of the disease—especially in endemic regions.

Quick Diagnosis: Provides results within minutes, enabling clinicians to make timely treatment decisions and reduce the risk of severe illness or transmission.

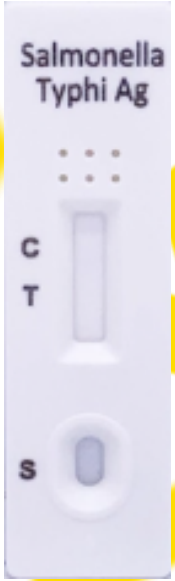
Point-of-Care Testing: Designed for use in field clinics, outpatient departments, or rural health centers without requiring complex laboratory infrastructure. This is particularly useful in outbreak settings or low-resource areas.

Non-invasive: Typically requires only a small blood sample, avoiding more invasive and time-consuming diagnostic procedures like blood culture.

Specificity: The test is designed to detect antibodies or antigens specific to Salmonella typhi, offering a reliable means of identifying typhoid fever.

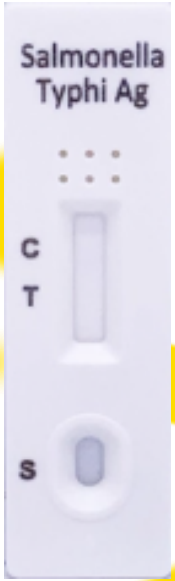
Differentiating Infections: Since typhoid shares symptoms with malaria, dengue, and other febrile illnesses, a rapid test helps healthcare providers distinguish S. typhi from other causes, ensuring patients receive the correct treatment.

Cost-Effective: Rapid tests are affordable, easy to use, and reduce the need for laboratory personnel and equipment, making them ideal for widespread screening and outbreak control in resource-limited settings.



Salmonella typhi

Article code	#RAPAY602
Reading	**Visual** reading
Detection type	Qualitative detection of of Salmonella typhi antigens
Regulatory status	CE-IVD
Specimen type	Feces
Reading time	5 minutes
Number of Tests per kit	25 tests
Storage temperature	2-30°C
Shipping temperature	Ambient temperature
Sensitivity	96,2%
Specificity	99,2%



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