**Information about 2009 H1N1 Flu & 3M™ Rapid Detection Flu A+B Test**

3M Medical Diagnostic’s objective is to provide laboratories with tools to help reduce the transmission – and ultimately, decrease the burden of illness – through our innovative approach to flu detection. In light of the recent 2009 H1N1 Flu pandemic, it’s important to keep our customers updated with accurate information pertaining to our product’s performance.

**About 3M Rapid Detection Flu A+B Test**

The Rapid Detection Flu A+B Test is a sensitive assay designed to deliver reliable, qualitative and objective electronic results in 15 minutes.

In clinical studies, the Rapid Detection Flu A+B Test demonstrated superior clinical and analytical sensitivity for the detection of both influenza A and B compared to the leading hospital brand. It is the only test with an automated reader, which helps prevent misreading or misinterpretation of results.

**3M™ Rapid Detection Flu A+B Test and 2009 H1N1 Flu**

The 3M™ Rapid Detection Flu A+B Test differentiates between influenza A and B, and detects the nucleoprotein antigen present in influenza A viruses. The FDA has recently granted a Special 510(k) clearance for an update to the Rapid Detection Flu A+B Test’s package insert to include analytical reactivity information for a strain of the 2009 H1N1 Flu virus cultured from positive respiratory specimens.

Although the Rapid Detection Flu A+B Test has been shown to detect the 2009 H1N1 Flu virus in cultured isolates, the performance characteristics of this device with clinical specimens that are positive have not been established. The Rapid Detection Flu A+B Test can distinguish between influenza A and B viruses, but it cannot differentiate influenza subtypes.

**The Need for Rapid Detection**

Rapid detection has always been a key to controlling the spread of influenza. Early identification of the presence of – and strain of – influenza is even more important in light of the current situation. According to the CDC, rapid diagnostic tests for influenza can help in the diagnosis and management of patients who present with signs and symptoms compatible with influenza. They also are useful for helping to determine whether outbreaks of respiratory disease, such as in nursing homes and other settings, might be due to influenza.¹

Effective influenza treatment is dependent on rapid detection. According to the CDC, antiviral treatment² should be initiated as soon as possible after the onset of symptoms³, ideally within 48-

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72 hours. 2009 H1N1 Flu has been shown in laboratory settings to be susceptible to prescription antivirals Tamiflu (oseltamivir) and Relenza (zanamivir). The H1N1 viruses are resistant to amantadine and rimantadine, and authorities do not expect the seasonal influenza vaccine to provide protection against 2009 H1N1 Flu\(^4\).

With its ability to provide objective results within 15 minutes, ease of use, and automated interpretation of results, the Rapid Detection Flu A+B Test can be an important tool in the rapid detection of influenza viruses.

**How to Get 3M Rapid Detection Flu A+B Test**

You can identify the 3M sales representative for your area by clicking here [direct to http://solutions.3m.com/wps/portal/3M/en_US/Medical-Diagnostics/Medical-Diagnostics/Product-Information/Where-toBuy/].

**For More Information**

You can learn more about the Rapid Detection Flu A+B Test and 3M’s commitment to improving patient outcomes by visiting our web site at [www.howtocatchtheflu.com](http://www.howtocatchtheflu.com) or by contacting your local 3M sales representative.

For more information about 2009 H1N1 Flu, please visit the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention web site at [http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu/](http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu/).

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\(^3\) Interim Guidance on Antiviral Recommendations for Patients with Confirmed or Suspected Swine Influenza A (H1N1) Virus Infection and Close Contacts. [http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu/recommendations.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu/recommendations.htm)

\(^4\) Investigation and Interim Recommendations: Swine Influenza (H1N1). [http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/pdf/HAN_042509.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/pdf/HAN_042509.pdf)