

Abstract

Provided are methods and apparatus for high throughput testing of biological samples that may or may not comprise microorganisms. The methods include the use of a diagnostic multiplexing panel (DMP) specifically designed for the simultaneous identification of a plurality of potential microorganisms that may be present in the biological sample via a primer extension reaction directed at highly conserved nucleic acid sequences in the microorganisms under test. The biological sample is typically immobilised on a solid substrate at a first location before being transferred to a second location for analysis using the DMP. The methods and apparatus of the invention are particularly suited to diagnosis of the presence of infectious pathogens in the biological sample, for example for diagnosis of sexually transmitted infection.

Figure 1.