Influenza Diagnostics MarketTrends Overview by Share, Size, Growth and Competitivelandscape 2022-2aa

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Market Overview

Market Research Future (MRFR) has published areport about the global influenza diagnostics market share expects 5.3% CAGR during the forecastperiod between 2022-2030. In terms of cash, thismarket is expected to grow with USD 1.63 billion by2030. This report analyzes the market, potential forgrowth during the forecast period, market sizesaround the world, key players in the market, productlaunches and latest research and development(R&D).

Influenza as an illness can cause severecomplications and mess up anybody’s medicalhistory. Influenza is of various types and with avariety of deadly symptoms. Hence, early diagnosisof influenza can reduce the chances of furthercomplications. Therefore, with World HealthOrganization (WHO) confirming about 600 millionInfluenza cases worldwide, the services offeringaccurate Influenza diagnosis are going to be in-demand always and become a part of a huge marketin the medical sector.

Key Players

Global influenza diagnostics market players includeAlere (USA), BD (USA), Becton Dickinson (USA), BioMérieux SA (France), Cepheid (USA), HardyDiagnostics(USA), LifeSign LLC.(USA), Meridian Bioscience, Inc.(USA), Quidel Corporation (USA),Roche Molecular Systems Inc.(Switzerland), and Sekisui Diagnostics (USA).

Market Segmentation

The global influenza diagnostics market trends issegmented on the basis of types, tests, and region. The segmentation of types comprises of type A flu, type B flu, type C flu. The three forms of type A are bird flu, seasonal flu, and Swine flu. Bird Flu is known as Avian Influenza which is caused by viruses adapted to birds. It can be caused by eating infected birds. Seasonal flu is common cold whose viruses become active only during the change of seasons as human body becomes adapt to the new season slowly. Similar to bird flu, swine flu is an infection caused by any one of several types of swineinfluenza viruses. Swine influenza virus (SIV) or swine-origin influenza virus (S-OIV) are the virusescausing this infection. These viruses are found in pigs. Type B flu is found only in humans. Influenzatype B viruses are not classified by subtype and do not cause pandemics. It is caused by a genuscalled Influenzavirus B which is from the virus family Orthomyxoviridae. Type C Influenza viruses arefrom Orthomyxoviridae family. They are not as severe as Type A or B but can cause local epidemics.

On the basis of tests, the market has been segmented into direct fluorescent antibody (DFA) tests, molecular tests, nucleic acid sequence-based amplification (NASBA) tests, rapid influenza detection tests (RIDT), serological assays, simple amplification-based assays (SAMBA) and loop-mediated isothermal amplification-based assays (LAMP). RITD is the most common test for influenza, as it can confirm influenza in just 30 minutes.

Serological assays are segmented into primary serological tests, secondary serological tests, and tertiary serological tests. Primary serological tests cover enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), immunofluorescent antibody technique (IFAT) and radioimmunoassay (RIA). Secondary Serological tests include agglutination tests, complement fixation tests (CFT), precipitation tests, serum