BoatBIO

Para Influenza Virus Antigen Rapid Test Kit (Nasal Test)

IVD

Instruction for Use

Read this instruction carefully before use

A rapid test for the qualitative detection of Para Influenza Virus Antigen in oropharyngeal swab, nasopharyngeal swabs and Anterior nasal swab specimens.For professional medical institutions use only,Not for self testing.

PRODUCT NAME

Para Influenza Virus Antigen Rapid Test Kit (Nasal Test)

SPECIFICATION

25 tests/kit;5 tests/kit;1 test/kit

INTENDED USE

The Para Influenza Virus Antigen Rapid Test Kit is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of Para Influenza Virus in human swab (oropharyngeal swab, nasopharyngeal swabs and Anterior nasal swab). It is suitable for the auxiliary diagnosis of Para Influenza virus infection.

INTRODUCTION

Human parainfluenza viruses (HPIVs) commonly cause upper and lower respiratory illnesses. The symptoms of HPIVs are not severe enough to cause concern in healthy adults. However, they can be life-threatening in an infant, the elderly, or anyone with a compromised or weakened immune system.

There are four types of parainfluenza viruses which cause respiratory infections. The exact type of infection, the symptoms, and the location of the infection depends on the type of virus:

HPIV-1: the leading cause of croup in children

HPIV-2: also causes croup in children, but it is detected with less frequency than HPIV-1

HPIV-3: mainly associated with bronchiolitis and pneumonia

HPIV-4 (includes subtypes 4A and 4B): not as well known, but may cause mild to severe respiratory tract illnesses

HPIVs are spread from person to person by direct contact or exposure to contaminated secretions from the nose or throat. Most children are infected with HPIV-3 by the age of two years and with HPIV-1 and HPIV-2 by the age of five years. HPIV-3 infections are a major cause of pneumonia and bronchiolitis in infected infants under 6 months old.

PRINCIPLE

The Para Influenza Virus Antigen Rapid Test Kit is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay. The test cassette consists of: 1) a burgundy colored conjugate pad containing recombinant antigen conjugated with colloid gold (monoclonal mouse anti Para Influenza Virus antibody conjugates) and rabbit IgG-gold conjugates, 2) a nitrocellulose membrane strip containing test band (T bands) and a control band (C band). The T band is pre-coated with monoclonal mouse anti-Para Influenza Virus antibody for the detection of Para Influenza Virus antigen, and the C band is pre-coated with goat anti rabbit IgG. When an adequate volume of test specimen is dispensed into the sample well of the test cassette, the specimen migrates by capillary action across the cassette. Para Influenza Virus if present in the specimen will bind to the monoclonal mouse anti-Para Influenza Virus antibody conjugates. The immunocomplex is then captured on the membrane by the pre-coated mouse anti-Para Influenza Virus antibody, forming a burgundy colored T band, indicating a Para Influenza Virus antigen positive test result. Absence of test band (T) suggests a negative result. The test contains an internal control (C band) which should exhibit a burgundy colored band of the immunocomplex of goat anti rabbit IgG/rabbit IgG-gold conjugate regardless of the color development on any of the test bands. Otherwise, the test result is invalid, and the specimen must be retested with another device.

COMPONENTS

Materials Provided

Components	25 tests/kit	5 tests/kit	1 tests/kit
Cassettes	25 cassettes with dependent sealed foil pouch	5 cassettes with dependent sealed foil pouch	1 cassette with dependent sealed foil pouch
Sample Diluent Solution With Dropper	25tubes (300ul/tube)	5tubes (300ul/tube)	300ul/tube
Cotton Swab	25 pcs	5 pcs	1 pcs
Package insert	1 pcs	1 pcs	1 pcs

Main ingredients of test cassettes:

Mouse anti-Human Rhinovirus antibody, Goat anti-rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody, Human Rhinovirus antibody, rabbit IgG, Colloidal gold conjugate, Other test device support; one desiccant

Main ingredients of Sample Diluent Solution:

Neutral salt buffer

Reagents of different batch numbers cannot be used interchangeably.

Materials required but not provided

Timer for timing use

PRECAUTIONS

- Read this IFU carefully before use.
- Do not spill solution into the reaction zone.
- Do not use test if pouch is damaged.
- Do not use test kit after expiration date.
- Do not mix Sample Diluent Solution and Transfer Tubes from different lots.
- Do not open the Test Cassette foil pouch until ready to perform the test.
- Do not spill solution into the reaction zone.
- For professional use only.
- For in-vitro diagnostic use only
- Do not touch the reaction zone of the device to avoid contamination.
- Avoid cross-contamination of samples by using a new specimen collection container and specimen collection tube for each sample.
- All patient samples should be treated as if capable of transmitting disease. Observe established precautions against microbiological hazards throughout testing and follow standard procedures for proper disposal of specimens.
- Do not use more than the required amount of liquid.
- Bring all reagents to room temperature (15~30°C) before use.
- Wear protective clothing such as laboratory coats, disposable gloves and eye protection when testing.
- Evaluate the test result after 20 minutes and not beyond 30 minutes.
- Store and transport the test device always at 2~30°C.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

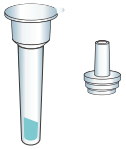
- The kit should be stored at 2~30°C, valid for 12months.
- The test must remain in the sealed pouch until use.
- Do not freeze.
- Cares should be taken to protect components in this kit from contamination. Do not use if there is evidence of microbial contamination or precipitation. Biological contamination of dispensing equipment, containers or reagents can lead to false results.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND HANDLING

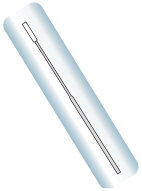
1.Prepare Materials

Open the package,take out the Para Influenza Virus Antigen test card in pouch, the Tube filled with the extraction buffer and the swab. When you are ready to proceed with the test,open the foil pouch of the Para Influenza Virus Antigen test card.

1 Para Influza Virus Antigen test card in pouch



1 Sample Diluent Solution With Dropper

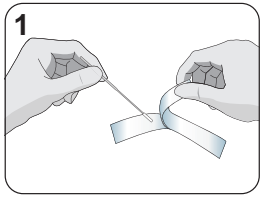


1 Swab

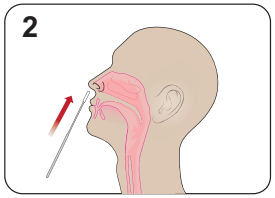
2.Collect Sample

2.1 Anterior Nasal Swab collection:

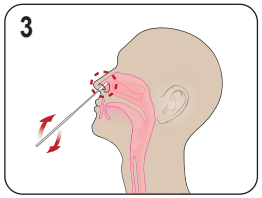
Note: Failure to swab properly may cause false negative results.



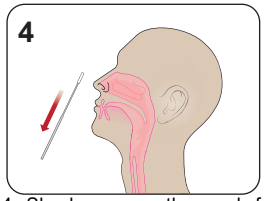
1. Remove the oropharyngeal swab from the pouch.



2. Insert the swab into one of patient's nostrils up to 1 inch from the edge of the nostril.



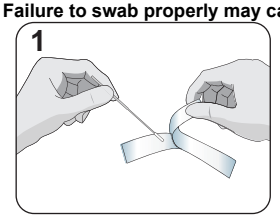
3. Slowly roll the swab 5 times over the surface of the nostril. Using the same swab repeat this collection process in the other nostril. Take approximately 15 seconds to collect the specimen.



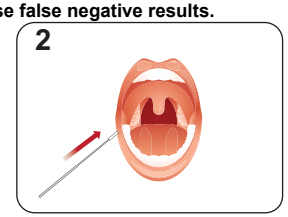
4. Slowly remove the swab from the nostril while rotating it.

2.2 Oropharyngeal Specimen collection:

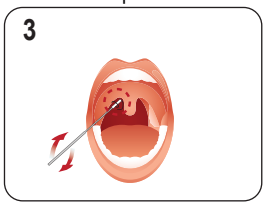
Note: Failure to swab properly may cause false negative results.



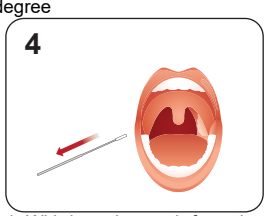
1. Remove the oropharyngeal swab from the pouch.



2. Tilt patient's head back 70 degree



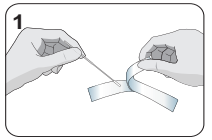
3. Insert swab into the oral cavity without touching the gums, teeth and tongue (A tongue depressor may be used.) Swab the posterior pharyngeal wall using a rotatory motion.



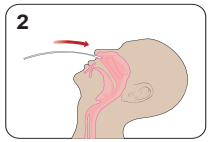
4. Withdraw the swab from the oral cavity.

2.3 Nasopharyngeal Swab collection:

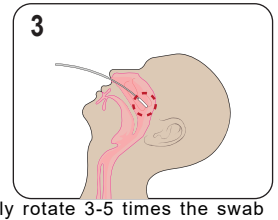
Note: Failure to swab properly may cause false negative results.



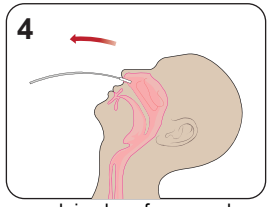
1. Remove the oropharyngeal swab from the pouch.



2. Tilt patient's head back 70 degrees. Gently and slowly insert the swab into one of patient's nostrils until it reaches the posterior nasopharynx; keep insert until resistance is equivalent to that from the ear to the nostril of the patient.



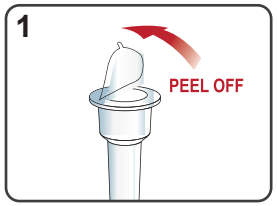
3. Slowly rotate 3-5 times the swab over the surface of the posterior nasopharynx.



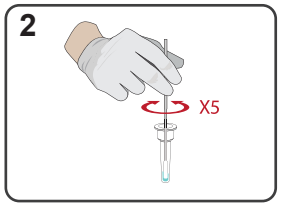
4. Leave swab in place for several seconds to absorb secretions. Slowly remove the swab from the nostril while rotating it.

3.Process Sample

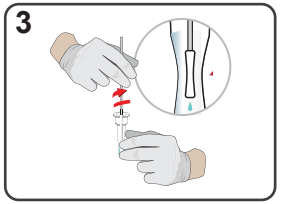
3.1Instructions must be read entirely before test, Leave the reagent and sample at room temperature for 30min before use to rewarm to room temperature.
3.2Use the cassette as soon as possible after opening the inner packing.
3.3Open the aluminum foil bag at the tear hole, take out the test card and lay it flat.
3.4 Apply 3 full drops of the sample diluent solution(90-100ul) vertically into the sample well of the test cassette.



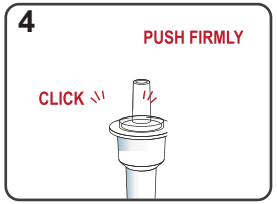
1. Peel off aluminum foil seal from the top of the extraction vial containing the extraction buffer.



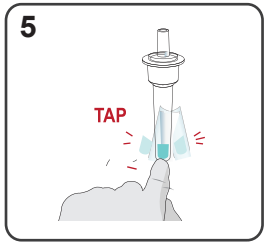
2. Place the swab into the extraction vial. Rotate the swab vigorously at least 5 times.



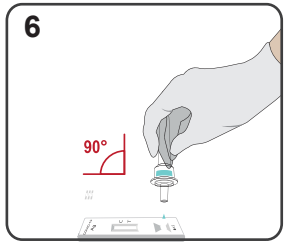
3. Remove the swab by rotating against the extraction vial while squeezing the sides of the vial to release the liquid from the swab. Properly discard the swab.



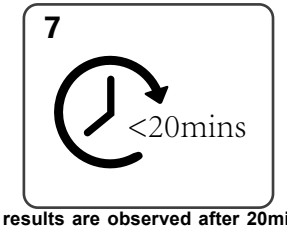
4. Close the vial by pushing the cap firmly onto the vial.



5. Mix thoroughly by flicking the bottom of the tube.



6. Invert the extraction vial and hold the sample vertically above the sample well. Squeeze the vial gently. Allow three (3) drops of sample to fall into the sample well.

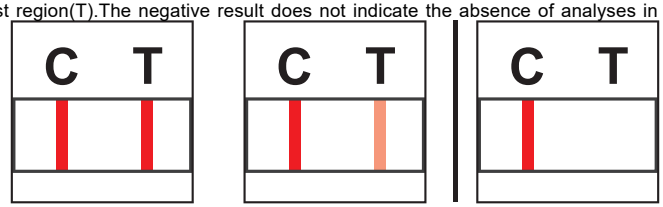


7. Start the timer by clicking the "Start Timer" button, immediately after adding sample to the sample port. The result will be ready in 20 minutes.

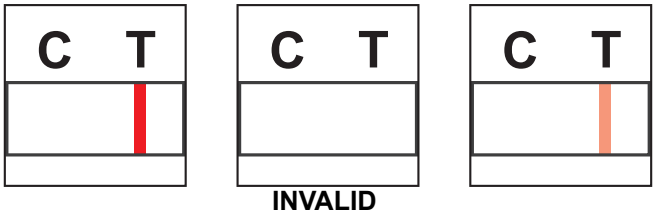
The results are observed after 20minutes and showed on clinical significance after 20 minutes.

RESULT INTERPRETATION

POSITIVE: Two distinct red lines appear. One line should be in the control region(C) and the other line should be in the test region(T).
NEGATIVE: One red line appears in the control region(C). No red line appears in the test region(T).The negative result does not indicate the absence of analyses in the



sample, it only indicates the level of tested analyses in the sample is less than cut-off level.
INVALID: No colored lines appear, or control line fails to appear, indicating that the



operator error or reagent failure. Verify the test procedure and repeat the test with a new testing device.
NOTE:
The intensity of the color in test region (T) may vary depending on the concentration of aimed substances present in the specimen. Therefore, any shade of color in the test region should be considered positive. Besides, the substances level cannot be determined by this qualitative test.Insufficient specimen volume, incorrect operation procedure, or performing expired tests are the most likely reasons for control band failure.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

1.Sensitivity, Specificity and Accuracy

A total of 573patient samples from susceptible subjects were test by the ELISA test. Comparison for all subjects is showed in the following table:

Para Influenza Antigen Test	ELISA test kit		
BESTest	Positive	Negative	Total
Positive	110	5	115
Negative	5	453	458
Total	115	458	573
CT value≤35:Relative Sensitivity: 95.65%; Relative Sp ecificity:98.919%; Overall agreement: 98.25%			

2. Limit of Detection（LOD）

The limit of detection of the Para Influenza Antigen Rapid test has been studied.The LOD of the test to the Para Influenza protein is around 10pg/ml.The LOD of the test to the Para Influenza(inactivated)is about $5*10^2$ $TCID_{50}$ /ml.

Concentration	Positive Results	Agreement Rate
10pg/ml recombinant protein	100/100	100%
$5*10^2$ $TCID_{50}$/ml	100/100	100%

3. Cross-reactivity

The Para Influenza Virus antigen rapid test kit is associated with a panel of proteins of other human coronavirus recombinant antigen and other respiratory symptoms relative virus. The cross-reactivity results showed in below sheet.

Substance	Concentration	Result
SARS-CoV N-Protein	1μg/mL	Negative
MERS-CoV N-Protein	10^5 pfu/ml	Negative
HCoV-NL63 N-Protein	10^5 pfu/ml	Negative
HCoV-229E N-Protein	10^5 pfu/ml	Negative
HCoV-HKU1 N-Protein	1μg/mL	Negative
Influenza-A-Virus	$1X10^5TCID_{50}$ /mL	Negative
Influenza B-Virus	$1X10^5TCID_{50}$ /mL	Negative
Respiratory Syncytial Virus	$1X10^5TCID_{50}$ /mL	Negative
Chlamydia pneumoniae	$1X10^5TCID_{50}$ /mL	Negative

4. Interfering Substances

This kit has no interference with HAMA, Human serum Albumin, Antinuclear antibody, Antimitochondrial antibody, Cholesterol, Bilirubin conjugated, Lipids, Hemoglobin, Bilirubin unconjugated, Rheumatoid factor, et al.

QUALITY CONTROL

1.Internal procedural controls are included in the test. A colored band appearing in the control region (C) is considered an internal positive procedural control. It confirms sufficient specimen volume and correct procedural technique.
2.External controls are not supplied with this kit. It is recommended that positive and negative controls be tested as a good laboratory practice to confirm the test procedure and to verify proper test performance.

TEST LIMITATIONS

1.The Para Influenza Virus Antigen Rapid Test Kit (Nasal Test) is for in vitro diagnostic use only. This test should be used for the detection of Para Influenza Virus antigens in human swab(oropharyngeal swab, nasopharyngeal swabs and Anterior nasal swab) specimens.
2.The Para Influenza Virus Antigen Rapid Test Kit (Nasal Test)will only indicate the presence to Para Influenza Virus in the specimen and should not be used as the sole criteria for the diagnosis of Para Influenza Virus infections.
3.If the symptom persists, while the result from Para Influenza Virus Antigen Rapid Test is negative or non-reactive result, it is recommended to re-sample the patient few hours later.
4.As with all diagnostic tests, all results must be interpreted together with other clinical information available to the physician.
5.If the test result is negative and clinical symptoms persist, additional testing using other clinical methods is recommended. A negative result does not at any time preclude the possibility of Para Influenza Virus infection.
6.The potential impacts of vaccines, antiviral therapeutics, antibiotics, chemotherapeutic or immunosuppressant drugs have not been evaluated in the test.
7.Due to inherent differences between methodologies, it is highly recommended that, prior to switching from one technology to the next, method correlation studies are undertaken to qualify technology differences. One hundred percent agreement between the results should not be expected due to differences between technologies.
8.Performance has only been established with the specimen types listed in the Intended Use. Other specimen types have not been evaluated and should not be used with this assay.

CAUTION

1.This product is used for in vitro diagnosis only.
2.Must strictly follow the instructions for operation and interpretation of the results.

3.The product is qualitatively tested, and the result cannot be used as a quantitative basis.should be tested using reagents within the validity period.
4.The cassetes, collectors,droppers,and tubes are for single person one-time use, cannot be reused.
5.Because the sample titer is different, the red lines of the test line will show different shades of color, all of which indicate positive results. The depth of the test line color cannot be used as the basis for determining the antibody titer in the sample.
6.The samples stored at low temperature should be balanced to room temperature and fully mixed before testing.
7.Samples and waste must be treated as a potential source of infection and the desiccant in the foil bag is not edible.

SYMBOLS

Symbol	Used For	Symbol	Used For
	Use-by date		Consult instructions for use
	Batch code		In vitro diagnostic medical device
	Temperature limit		Manufacturer
	Please don't reuse it		Keep away from sunlight
	Don’t use the product when the package is damaged		Keep dry
	Date of manufacture		Tests per kit
	CE Mark		Biological Risks
	Authorized representative in the European Community		

BASIC INFORMATION

Ningbo BESTest Bio-technology Co.,Ltd.
Address: No.80 building, No.777, Qing Feng Road, Cicheng Town,Jiangbei District, Ning Bo, Zhejiang, China 315033
Tel: 0086 571 2799 8736

SUNGO Europe B.V.
Address: Olympisch Stadion 24, 1076DE Amsterdam, Netherlands.