GB QUIK – MALARIA Pf/PAN AG RAPID TEST KIT (Whole Blood)

KIT NAME	KIT SIZE	CAT. NO
GB QUIK – **Malaria** RAPID TEST KIT	25T	GBQMAL025T
GB QUIK – **Malaria** RAPID TEST KIT	50T	GBQMAL050T

GENUINE BIOSYSTEM

INTENDED TO USE

The Malaria Pf/Pan Ag Rapid Test is a rapid lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the simultaneous detection and differentiation of HRP-II (Histidine-rich protein II) specific to Plasmodium falciparum and Pldh (Plasmodium lactate dehydrogenase) specific to Plasmodium species (Pan) in human blood specimen as an aid in the diagnosis of Malaria infection. It is for In-Vitro Diagnostic use only.

INTRODUCTION

Malaria is a serious, sometimes fatal, parasitic disease characterized by fever, chills, and anemia and is caused by a parasite that is transmitted from one human to another by the bite of infected Anopheles mosquitoes. There are four kinds of malaria that can infect humans: Plasmodium falciparum, P. vivax, P. ovale, and P. malariae. In humans, the parasites (called sporozoites) migrate to the liver where they mature and release another form, the merozoites. The disease now occurs in more than 90 countries worldwide, and it is estimated that there are over 500 million clinical cases and 2.7 million malaria-caused deaths per year. At the present, malaria is diagnosed by looking for the parasites in a drop of blood. Blood will be put onto a microscope slide and stained so that the parasites will be visible under a microscope.

PRICIPLE

The Malaria Pf/Pan Ag Rapid Test contains a membrane strip, which is precoated with mouse monoclonal antibodies specific to HRP-II of P. falciparum on test line Pf(T2) region and with mouse monoclonal antibodies specific to lactate dehydrogenase of Plasmodium species (P. falciparum, P. vivax, P. malariae and P. ovale) on test line Pan(T1) region respectively. A conjugate pad is dispensed with a mixture of mouse monoclonal antibodies specific to HRP-II of P.f and mouse monoclonal antibodies specific to pLDH of pan - colloidal gold.

During the assay, an adequate volume of the blood specimen is dispensed into the sample well (S) of the test cassette, a lysis buffer is added to the buffer well (B). The buffer contains a detergent that lyses the red blood cells and releases various antigens, which migrate by capillary action across the strip held in the cassette. Pan-LDH if presents in the specimen will bind to the Pan-LDH-gold conjugates. The immunocomplex is then captured on the membrane by the pre-coated anti-Pan-LDH antibody, forming a burgundy colored Pan(T1) band, indicating a Pan positive test result. Alternatively, pHRP-II if presents in the specimen will bind to the pHRP-II-gold conjugates. The immunocomplex is then captured on the membrane by the pre-coated anti-pHRP-II antibodies, forming a burgundy colored Pf(T2) band,
indicating a Pf positive test result. Absence of any T bands 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- mouse IgG / mouse IgG (anti-Pan-LDH and anti-pHRP-II)-gold conjugates regardless of the color development on any of the T bands. Otherwise, the test result is invalid and the specimen must be retested with another device.

KIT CONTENTS:

S. No	Component	QTY
1	Test Casette	25 nos
2	Prefilled Buffer Solution tube	25 nos
3	Sample Dropper	25 nos

STORAGE AND STABILITY

All reagents are ready to use as supplied. Store unused test device unopened, preferably at 2°C-30°C. Do not expose the kit over 30°C. Do not freeze the kit. Ensure that the test device is brought to room temperature before opening. The test device is stable through the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch if it is stored at 2°C-30°C.

SPECIMEN

Collection by venipuncture:

1) Collect whole blood into a collection tube (containing EDTA, citrate or heparin) by venipuncture.
2) If specimens are not immediately tested, they should be refrigerated at 2 ~ 8°C. For storage periods greater than three days, freezing is recommended. They should be brought to room temperature prior to use. Using the specimen after long-term storage of more than three days can cause non-specific reaction.
3) When stored at 2 ~ 8°C, the whole blood sample should be used within three days.

Collection using a lancet:

1) Clean the area to be lanced with an alcohol swab.
2) Squeeze the end of the fingertip and pierce with a sterile lancet provided.
3) Wipe away the first drop of blood with sterile gauze or cotton.
4) Using the dropper provided, while gently squeezing the tube, immerse the open end in the blood drop and then gently release the pressure to draw blood into the dropper.

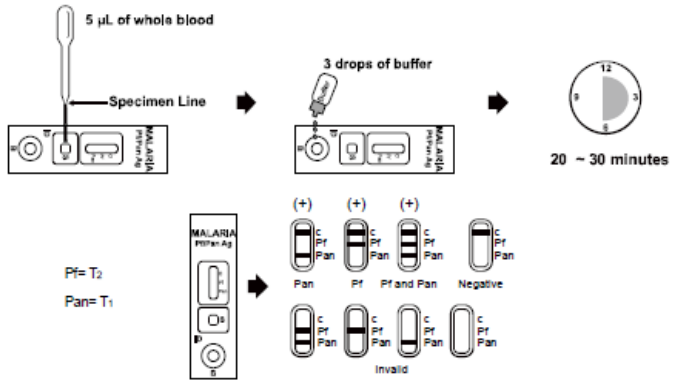
WARNING AND PRECAUTION

1. For professional in vitro diagnostic use only. Do not use after expiration date.
2. The instruction must be followed exactly to get accurate results. Failure to follow the insert gives inaccurate test results.
3. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the area where the specimens or kits are handled.
4. Handle all specimens as if they contain infectious agents. Observe established precautions against microbiological hazards throughout testing and follow the standard procedures for proper disposal of specimens.
5. Hemolized blood may be used for the testing, but do not take precipitants.
6. Wear protective clothing such as laboratory coats, disposable gloves and eye protection when specimens are being tested.
7. Humidity and temperature can adversely affect results.
8. Do not perform the test in a room with strong air flow, ie. an electric fan or strong air conditioning.

TEST METHODS

Allow the test device, specimen, buffer, and/or controls to equilibrate to room temperature (15-30°C) prior to testing.

1.Remove the test cassette from the foil pouch and use it as soon as possible. Best results will be obtained if the assay is performed within one hour.
2. Place the test cassette on a clean and level surface. Be sure to label the device with specimen's ID number.
3. With a 5 µL mini plastic dropper provided, draw whole blood specimen to exceed the specimen line as showed in the following image and then transfer drawn whole blood into the sample well (S). Then add 3 drops (about 120 µL) of Lysis Buffer to the buffer well (B) immediately.
Note: Practice a few times prior to testing if you are not familiar with the mini dropper. For better precision, transfer specimen by pipette capable to deliver 5 µL of volume.
4. Set up timer.
If preferred, after 5 minutes of adding specimen and buffer, you may add one more drop of Lysis Buffer to help the background become clearer.
5. Results can be read in 20 to 30 minutes. It may take more than 20 minutes to have the background become clearer.
Don't read results after 30 minutes. To avoid confusion, discard the test device after interpreting the result.



INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

(Please refer to the illustration above)

POSITIVE:

P. f or mixed malaria Positive: One line appears in the control region, one line appears in Pan(T1) line region and one line appears in Pf(T2) line region.

P.f Positive: One line appears in the control region, and one line appears in Pf(T2) line region.

P.v or P.m or P.o Positive: One line appears in the control region and one line appears in Pan(T1) line region.

NEGATIVE: Only one colored line appears in the control region.

INVALID: Control line fails to appear. Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural techniques are the most likely reasons for control line failure. Review the procedure and repeat the test with a new test device. If the problem persists, discontinue using the test kit immediately and contact your local distributor.
*** Note :** pLDH is Pan specific to the lactate dehydrogenase of Plasmodium species (P.f, P.v, P.o, P.m).

QUALITY CONTROL

Internal procedural controls are included in the test. A colored line appearing in the control region (C) is an internal procedural control. It confirms sufficient specimen volume and correct procedural technique. Control standards are not supplied with this kit; however, 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.

LIMITATIONS OF TEST METHODS

1. The Malaria Pf/Pan Ag Rapid Test (Whole Blood) is for in vitro diagnostic use only. This test should be used for the detection of P.f, P.v, P.o, P.m antigens in whole blood specimens only. Neither the quantitative value nor the rate of increase in P.f, P.v, P.o, and P.m concentration can be determined by this qualitative test.
2. The Malaria Pf/Pan Ag Rapid Test (Whole Blood) will only indicate the presence of antigens of Plasmodium sp.
(P.f, P.v, P.o, P.m) in the specimen and should not be used as the sole criterion for the diagnosis of malaria infection.
3. As known relevant interference, haemolytic samples, rheumatoid factors-contained samples and lipaemic, icteric samples can lead to impair the test results.
4. In a few cases, where the Pf band is positive and the Pan band is negative, it may indicate a case of post treatment malaria. However, such a reaction pattern may also be obtained in a few cases of untreated malaria.
Retesting after 2 days is advised, in such cases.
5. The test is limited to the detection of antigen to Malaria Plasmodium sp. Although the test is very accurate in detecting HRP-II specific to P. falciparum or pLDH specific to plasmodium species (P. falciparum, vivax, malariae, ovale) ,a low incidence of false results can occur. Other clinically available tests are required if questionable results are obtained.
6. 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 malaria infection.
7. As with all diagnostic tests, a definitive clinical diagnosis should not be based on the results of a single test, but should only be made by the physician after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERSTICS

1. Clinical Performance for P.f Ag test:
A total of 352 samples from susceptible subjects were tested by the Malaria Pf/Pan Ag Rapid Test (Whole Blood) and by thick blood smear test.

Method		Smear Test		Total Results
Malaria Pf/Pan Ag Rapid Test	Results	Positive	Negative	
	Positive	50	4	54
	Negative	0	298	298
Total Results		50	302	352

Relative Sensitivity: 100%
Relative Specificity: 98.7%
Overall Agreement: 98.9%

2. Clinical Performance for P.v Ag test:
A total of 289 samples from susceptible subjects were tested by the Malaria Pf/Pan Ag Rapid Test (Whole Blood) and by thick blood smear test.

Method		Smear Test		Total Results
Malaria Pf/Pan Ag Rapid Test	Results	Positive	Negative	
	Positive	63	3	66
	Negative	0	223	223
Total Results		63	226	289

Relative Sensitivity: 100%
Relative Specificity: 98.7%
Overall Agreement: 99.0%
3.Precision: Within-run and between-run have been determined by the testing 10 replicates of four specimens : a negative, a low positive, a medium positive and a strong positive. All values were correctly identified 100% of the time.
4.Interference: To evaluate the interference of Malaria Pf/Pan Ag Rapid Test with known relevant interfering specimens, the haemolytic samples, rheumatoid factors-contained samples and lipaemic, icteric samples were investigated. In these studies, those specimens did not interfere with the Malaria Pf/Pan Ag Rapid Test.

REFERENCE

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