

---

## Crypto-Giardia Rapid Test (Card)

---

Cat. No.: DTS524

Pkg. Size: 20T

### Intended use

The Crypto-Giardia Rapid Test is a one step coloured chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of Cryptosporidium and Giardia in stool samples.

### General Description

Giardia and Cryptosporidium are parasites that can be found in water. Giardia causes an intestinal illness called giardiasis. Cryptosporidium is responsible for a similar illness called cryptosporidiosis. These infections have become the most common causes of waterborne diseases (found in both drinking and recreational water) in humans.

Giardiasis is a diarrheal illness caused by a very small parasite, Giardia intestinalis (also known as Giardia lamblia and Giardia duodenalis). Once an animal or person is infected with Giardia, the parasite lives in the intestine and is passed in the stool. The parasite is protected by an outer shell and can survive outside the body and in the environment for a long time. The most common symptoms of giardiasis include: diarrhea, loose or watery stool, stomach cramps and upset stomach.

Cryptosporidium parvum is the major cause of persistent diarrhoea in developing countries. This parasite is recognised as a highly infectious enteric pathogen and infective stage is transmitted by the fecal- oral route. Symptoms of cryptosporidiosis include watery diarrhoea, stomach cramps, weight loss, nausea and sometimes fever.

### Principle Of The Test

The Crypto-Giardia Rapid Test is a qualitative immunochromatographic assay for the determination of Cryptosporidium and Giardia antigens in stool samples. The membrane is pre -coated with antibodies, on the test band region, against these antigens. During testing, the sample is allowed to react with the coloured conjugate (anti-Cryptosporidium antibodies-red microspheres and anti-Giardia antibodies-blue microspheres) which was pre -dried on the test. The mixture then moves upward on the membrane by capillary action. As the sample flows through the test membrane, the coloured particles migrate. In the case of a positive result the specific antibodies present on the membrane will capture the coloured conjugate. Different coloured lines will be visible, depending upon the virus content of the sample. These lines are used to interpret the result. The mixture continues to move across the membrane to the immobilized antibody placed in the control band region, a GREEN coloured band always appears. The presence of this GREEN band serves as 1) verification that sufficient volume is added, 2) that proper flow is obtained and 3) as an internal control for the reagents.

### Reagents And Materials Provided

1. Crypto-Giardia Rapid Tests
2. Instructions for use
3. Stool collection tubes with sample diluent

### Materials Required But Not Supplied

1. Specimen collection container
2. Disposable gloves
3. Timer

## Storage

Store as packaged in the sealed pouch at 2-30°C. The test is stable through the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch. The test must remain in the sealed pouch until use. Do not freeze.

## Specimen Collection And Preparation

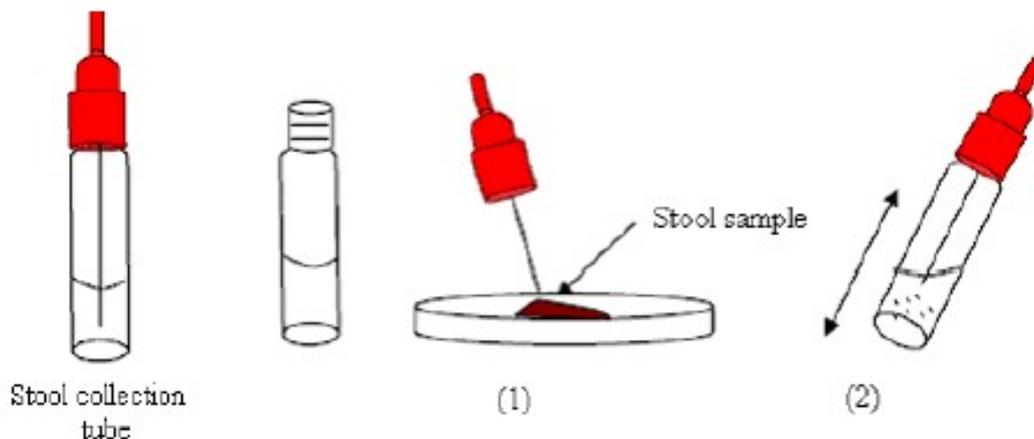
Stool samples should be collected in clean containers and the assay should be done right after collection. The samples can be stored in the refrigerator (2-4 °C) for 1-2 days prior to testing. For longer storage, maximum 1 year, the specimen must be kept frozen at -20°C. In this case, the sample will be totally thawed, and brought to room temperature before testing.

To process the collected stool samples:

Use a separate vial for each sample.

Unscrew the tap and use the stick to pick up a little sample (approx. 150mg), if the stool sample was liquid take approx. 150 µL using a pipette, and add the sample into the stool collection tube.

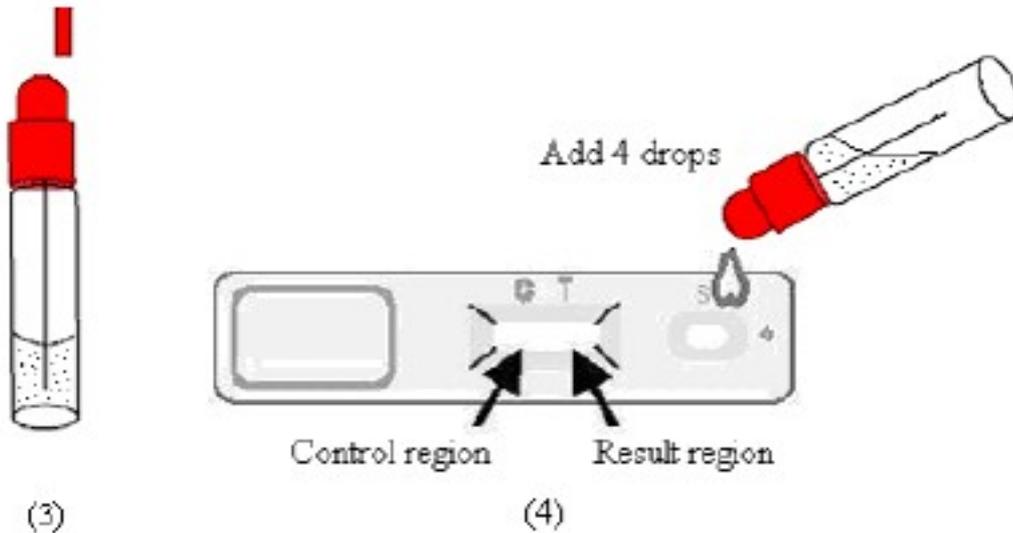
Close the tube with the diluent and stool sample. Shake the tube in order to assure good sample dispersion.



## Assay Procedure

Allow the tests, stool samples and buffer to reach to room temperature (15-30°C/59-86°F) prior to testing. Do not open the pouch until ready to perform the assay.

1. Proceed to shake the stool collection tube in order to assure good sample dispersion. Cut the end of the top.
2. Remove the Crypto-Giardia Rapid Test device from its sealed bag just before using.
3. Use a separate stool collection tube and device for each sample or control. Dispense exactly 4 drops into the circular window marked with an arrow, avoiding to add solid particles with the liquid.
4. Read the result at 10 minutes (the coloured bands appear).



## Quality Control

Internal procedural controls are included in the test:

A green line appearing in the kontrol region (C) is the internal procedural control. It confirms sufficient specimen volume and correct procedural technique.

## Interpretation of Results

**NEGATIVE:** only one GREEN band appears across the central window in the site marked with the letter C (control line).

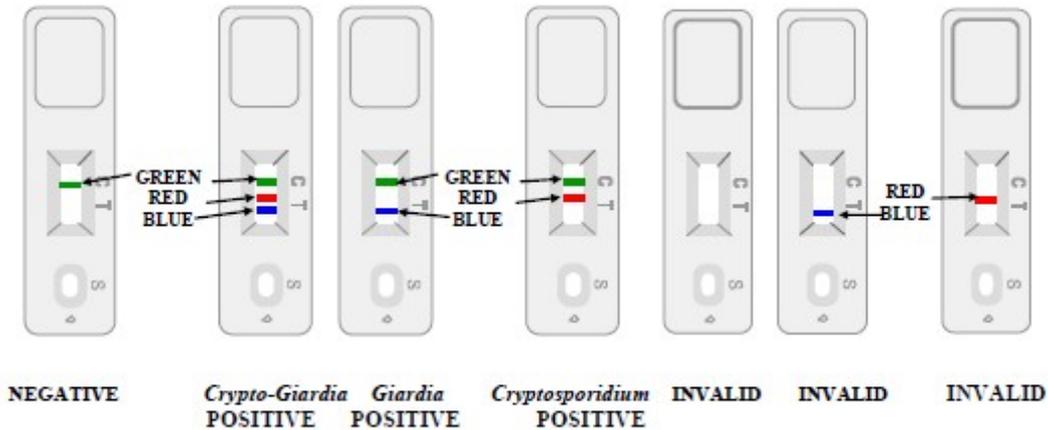
**Cryptosporidium POSITIVE:** in addition to the GREEN control band, a RED band (Crypto test line) also appears in the site marked with the letter T (results lines).

**Giardia POSITIVE:** in addition to the GREEN control band, a BLUE band (Giardia test line) also appears in the site marked with the letter T (results lines).

**CRYPTO-GIARDIA POSITIVE:** All the lines above described (a GREEN control band in the control region, a RED band and a BLUE band in the result region) could appear at the same time during the test performance due to a simultaneous infection of Crypto and Giardia.

**INVALID:** A total absence of the control coloured band (GREEN) regardless the appearance or not of the results lines (RED/BLUE). Insufficient specimen volume, incorrect procedural techniques or deterioration of the reagents are the most likely reasons for control line failure. Review the procedure and repeat the test with a new test. If the problem persists, discontinue using the test kit and contact you local distributor.

**NOTES:** The intensity of the red/blue coloured band in the result line region (T) will vary depending on the concentration of antigen present in the specimen. However, neither the quantitative value, nor the rate of increase in antigen can be determined by this qualitative test.



## Sensitivity

Sensitivity results showed >99% for Giardia and >99% for Cryptosporidium.

## Specificity

Specificity results showed >99% for Giardia and >99% for Cryptosporidium.

## Precautions

1. Do not use after expiration date.
2. All the specimens should be considered potentially hazardous and handled in the same manner as an infectious agent.
3. The tests should be discarded in a proper biohazard container after testing.

## Limitations

1. The test must be carried out within 2 hours of opening the sealed bag.
2. Only fresh or fresh-frozen unpreserved and unfixed stool samples can be tested.
3. An excess of stool sample could cause wrong results (brown bands appear). Dilute the sample with the buffer and repeat the test.
4. After one week of infection, the number of parasites in feces is decreasing, making the sample less reactive. Stool samples should be collected within one week of the onset of symptoms.
5. This test provides a presumptive diagnosis for Cryptosporidiosis and/or Giardiasis. A confirmed infection diagnosis should only be made by a physician after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated.

## REFERENCES

1. MARSHALL, M.M., et al., "Waterborne Protozoan Pathogens", Clinical Microbiology Review, Jan. 1997, pp 67-85
2. DYLAN R. PILLAI and KEVIN C, KAIN, "Immunochromatographic Strip-Based Detection of Entamoeba histolytica-E. dispar and Giardia lamblia Coproantigen". Journal of Clinical Microbiology, Sept. 1999, Vol. 37, No 9, p. 3017-3019.
3. LYNNE S. GARCIA et al., "Commercial Assay for Detection of Giardia lamblia and Cryptosporidium parvum Antigens in Human Fecal Specimens by Rapid Solid-Phase Qualitative Immunochromatography", Journal of Clinical Microbiology, Jan. 2003, Vol. 41, No. 1, p. 209-212.