Filariasis IgG/IgM Rapid Test

Cat.No: DTSXY-L3
Lot. No. (See product label)

Intended Use

The Filariasis IgG/IgM Rapid Test is a lateral flow immunoassay for the simultaneous detection and differentiation of IgG and IgM anti-lymphatic filarial parasites (W. Bancrofti and B. Malayi) in human serum, plasma or whole blood. This test is intended to be used as a screening test and as an aid in the diagnosis of infection with lymphatic filarial parasites. Any reactive specimen with the Filariasis IgG/IgM Rapid Test must be confirmed with alternative testing method(s).

General Description

The lymphatic filariasis known as Elephantiasis, mainly caused by W. bancrofti and B. malayi, affects about 120 million people over 80 countries1,2. The disease is transmitted to humans by the bites of infected mosquitoes within which the microflariae sucked from an infected human subject develops into third-stage larvae. Generally, repeated and prolonged exposure to infected larvae is required for establishment of human infection.

The definitive parasitologic diagnosis is the demonstration of microflariae in blood samples3. However, this gold standard test is restricted by the requirement for nocturnal blood collection and lack of adequate sensitivity. Detection of circulating antigens is commercially available. Its usefulness is limited for W. bancrofti4. In addition, microfilaremia and antigenemia develop from months to years after exposure.

Antibody detection provides an early means to detect filarial parasite infection. Presence of IgM to the parasite antigens suggest current infection, whereas, IgG corresponds to late stage of infection or past infection5. Furthermore, identification of conserved antigens allows 'panfilaria' test to be applicable. Utilization of recombinant proteins eliminates cross-reaction with individuals having other parasitic diseases6. The Filariasis IgG/IgM Rapid Test uses conserved recombinant antigens to simultaneously detect IgG and IgM to the W. bancrofti and B. malayiparasites without the restriction on specimen collection.

Principle Of The Test

The Filariasis IgG/IgM Rapid Test is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay. The test cassette consists of: 1) a burgundy colored conjugate pad containing recombinant W. bancrofti and B. malayicommon antigens conjugated with colloid gold (Filariasis conjugates) and rabbit IgG-gold conjugates, 2) a nitrocellulose membrane strip containing two test bands (T1 and T2 bands) and a control band (C band). The T1 band is pre-coated with monoclonal anti-human IgM for the detection of IgM anti-W. bancrofti and B. malayi, T2 band is pre-coated with reagents for the detection of IgG anti-W. bancrofti and B. malayi, 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 cassette, the specimen migrates by capillary action across the cassette. W. bancrofti or B. malayi IgM antibodies if present in the specimen willbind to the Filariasis conjugates. The immunocomplex is then captured on the membrane by the pre-coated anti-human IgM antibody, forming a burgundy colored T2 band, indicating a W. bancrofti or B. malayi IgM positive test result.

W. bancrofti or B. malayi IgG antibodies if present in the specimen will bind to the Filariasis conjugates. The immunocomplex is then captured by the pre-coated reagents on the membrane, forming a burgundy colored T1 band, indicating a W. bancrofti or B. malayi IgG positive test result.

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Absence of any test bands (T1 and T2) 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.

Reagents And Materials Provided

1. Each foil pouch contains with three items inside:
a. One cassette device.
b. One plastic dropper.
c. One desiccant.
2. Sample diluent
3. One package insert (instruction for use).

Materials Required But Not Supplied

MATERIALS REQUIRED AND AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE
1. Positive Control
2. Negative Control

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED
1. Clock or Timer
2. Lancing device for whole blood test

Specimen Collection And Preparation

Consider any materials of human origin as infectious and handle them using standard biosafety procedures.

Plasma
1. Collect blood specimen into a lavender, blue or green top collection tube (containing EDTA, citrate or heparin, respectively in Vacutainer®) by veinpuncture.
2. Separate the plasma by centrifugation.
3. Carefully withdraw the plasma into new pre-labeled tube.

Serum
1. Collect blood specimen into a red top collection tube (containing no anticoagulants in Vacutainer®) by veinpuncture.
2. Allow the blood to clot.
3. Separate the serum by centrifugation.
4. Carefully withdraw the serum into a new pre-labeled tube.

Test specimens as soon as possible after collecting. Store specimens at 2°C to 8°C if not tested immediately.

Store specimens at 2°C to 8°C up to 5 days. The specimens should be frozen at -20°C for longer storage.

Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles. Prior to testing, bring frozen specimens to room temperature slowly and mix gently. Specimens containing visible particulate matter should be clarified by centrifugation before testing. Do not use samples demonstrating gross lipemia, gross hemolysis or turbidity in order to avoid interference on result interpretation.

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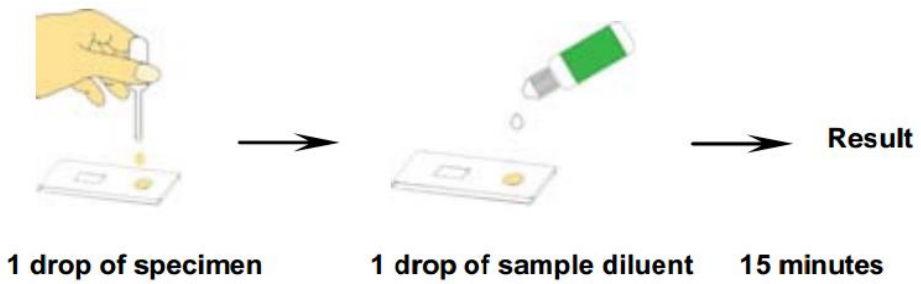
Blood
Drops of whole blood can be obtained by either finger tip puncture or veinpuncture. Do not use any hemolized blood for testing.

Whole blood specimens should be stored in refrigeration (2°C-8°C) if not tested immediately. The specimens must be tested within 24 hours of collection.

Reagent Preparation

All reagents are ready to use as supplied. Store unused test devices unopened at 2°C -30°C. The positive and negative controls should be kept at 2°C -8°C. If stored at 2°C -8°C, 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. Do not freeze the kit or expose the kit over 30°C.

Assay Procedure



Step 1: Bring the specimen and test components to room temperature if refrigerated or frozen. Mix the specimen well prior to assay once thawed.

Step 2: When ready to test, open the pouch at the notch and remove device. Place the test device on a clean, flat surface.

Step 3: Be sure to label the device with specimen's ID number.

Step 4: **For whole blood test**
Apply 1 drop of whole blood (about 40-50 µL) into the sample well. Then add 1 drop (about 35-50 µL) of Sample Diluent immediately.
For serum or plasma test
Fill the pipette dropper with the specimen.

Holding the dropper vertically, dispense 1 drop (about 30-45 µL) of specimen into the sample well making sure that there are no air bubbles.

Then add 1 drop (about 35-50 µL) of Sample Diluent immediately.

Step 5: Set up timer.

Step 6: Results can be read in 15 minutes. Positive results can be visible in as short as 1 minute.

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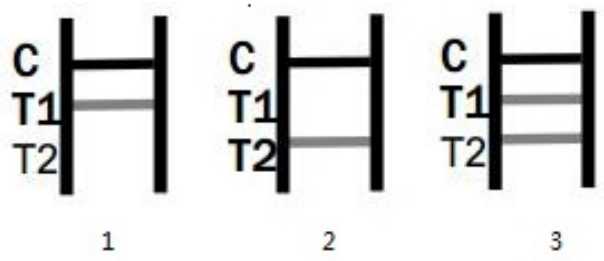
Don't read result after 15 minutes. To avoid confusion, discard the test device after interpreting the result.

Quality Control

Using individual Filariasis IgG/IgM Rapid Testcassettes as described in the Assay Procedure above, run 1 Positive Control and 1 Negative Control (provided upon request) under the following circumstances to monitor test performance:

1. A new operator uses the kit, prior to performing testing of specimens.
2. A new test kit is used.
3. A new shipment of kits is used.
4. The temperature used during storage of the kit falls outside of 2°C-30°C.
5. The temperature of the test area falls outside of 15°C-30°C.

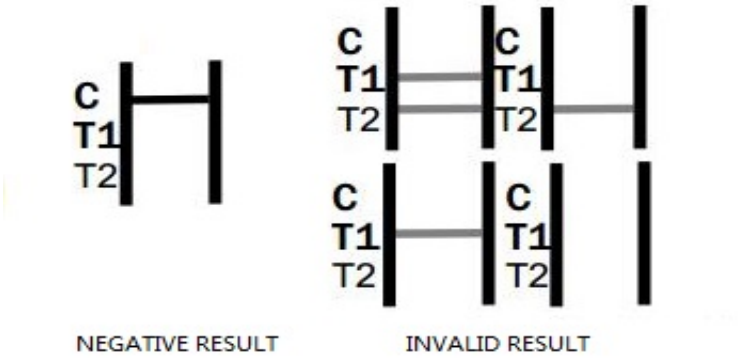
Interpretation Of Results



POSITIVE RESULT:

1. In addition to the presence of C band, if only T1 band is developed, the test indicates for the presence of anti-W. bancrofti or B. malayi IgG antibody. The result is positive.
2. In addition to the presence of C band, if only T2 band is developed, the test indicates for the presence of anti-W. bancrofti or B. malayi IgM antibody. The result is positive.
3. In addition to the presence of C band, both T1 and T2 bands are developed, the test indicates for the presence of both IgG and IgM anti-W. bancrofti or B. malayi. The result is also positive.

***NOTE:** Samples with positive results should be confirmed with alternative testing method(s) and clinical findings before a positive determination is made.



NEGATIVE RESULT: If only the C band is present, the absence of any burgundy color in the both test bands (T1 and T2) indicates that no antiW. bancrofti or -B. malayiantibody is detected in the specimen. The result is negative.

INVALID RESULT: If no C band is developed, the assay is invalid regardless of any burgundy color in the test bands. Repeat the

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assay with a new device.

Performance Characteristics

	Filariasis IgG/IgM Rapid Test		
Clinical Status	Positive	Negative	Total
Acute filariasis	23	1	24
Negative	0	200	200
Total	23	201	224

1. Clinical Performance For IgM Test

24 samples from patients with acute lymphatic filariasis and 200 samples collected from a non-filariasis region were tested by the Filariasis IgG/IgM Rapid Test.Comparison for all subjects is showed in the following table: Relative Sensitivity: 95.8%; Relative Specificity: 100%; Overall agreement: 99.6%

	Filariasis IgG/IgM Rapid Test		
Clinical Status	Positive	Negative	Total
Chronic filariasis	24	2	26
Negative	0	200	200
Total	24	202	226

2. Clinical Performance For IgG Test

26 samples from patients with chronic lymphatic filariasis and 200 samples collected from a non-filariasis region were tested by the Filariasis IgG/IgM Rapid Test. Comparison for all subjects is showed in the following table: Relative Sensitivity: 92.3%; Relative Specificity: 100%; Overall agreement: 99.1%

Precautions

• Do not use after expiration date indicated on the package. Do not use the test if its foil pouch is damaged. Do not reuse tests.
• This kit contains products of animal origin. Certified knowledge of the origin and/or sanitary state of the animals does not totally guarantee the absence of transmissible pathogenic agents. It is therefore, recommended that these products be treated as potentially infectious, and handled observing the usual safety precautions (do not ingest or inhale).
• Avoid cross-contamination of specimens by using a new specimen collection container for each specimen obtained.
• Read the entire procedure carefully prior to performing any tests.
• Do not eat, drink or smoke in the area where the specimens and kits are handled. Handle all specimens as if they contain infectious agents. Observe established precautions against microbiological hazards throughout the procedure and follow the standard procedures forproper disposal of specimens. Wear protective clothing such as laboratory coats, disposable gloves and eye protection when specimens are assayed.
• Buffered Saline contains sodium azide which may react with lead or copper plumbing to form potentially explosive metal azides. When disposing of buffered saline or extracted samples, always flush with copious quantities of water to prevent azide build up.
• Do not interchange or mix reagents from different lots.
• Humidity and temperature can adversely affect results.

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• The used testing materials should be discarded in accordance with local, state and/or federal regulations.

Limitations

1. The Assay Procedure and the Test Result Interpretation must be followed closely when testing the presence of antibodies to filarial parasites in serum, plasma or whole blood from individual subjects. Failure to follow the procedure may give inaccurate results.
2. The Filariasis IgG/IgM Rapid Test is limited to the qualitative detection of antibodies to W. bancrofti and B. malayi in human serum, plasma or whole blood. The intensity of the test band does not have linear correlation with the antibody titer in the specimen.
3. A negative result for an individual subject indicates absence of detectable W. bancrofti and B. malayi antibodies. However, a negative test result does not preclude the possibility of exposure to W. bancrofti and B. malayi.
4. A negative result can occur if the quantity of W. bancrofti and B. malayi antibodies present in the specimen is below the detection limits of the assay, or the antibodies that are detected are not present during the stage of disease in which a sample is collected.
5. Some specimens containing unusually high titer of heterophile antibodies or rheumatoid factor may affect expected results.
6. The results obtained with this test should only be interpreted in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures and clinical findings.

References

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