

# ONE STEP antibodies to *Trypanosoma cruzi* RAPID TEST

## SD BIO LINE Chagas Ab Rapid

## Explanation of the test

## [Introduction]

Chagas' disease, caused by the protozoan parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi*, is a chronic illness affecting about 24 million people in Central and South America. In most cases, after an asymptomatic acute phase with parasitemia, parasite growth is controlled by the host immune response. The infection remains quiescent for many years before entering into a chronic phase during which parasites are hardly detectable in the blood of patients. Consequently, detection of specific antibodies in the patient's serum is important for diagnosis of the disease. Several strategies exist for the diagnosis of Chagas disease. Direct detection of the parasite in the blood by microscopy, hemoculture, xenodiagnosis, or PCR is highly specific and confirms the existence of an infection. However, these procedures are technically and operationally demanding. Other tests currently used include measurement of antibodies against crude lysate, complement fixation, indirect hemagglutination, and fluorescent antibody (IFA). All are lacking specificity and/or sensitivity. Serologic tests that detect antibodies specific for antigens expressed by the different developmental stages of the parasite are well suited for a fast and easy diagnosis of the disease. This immunochromatographic test has been designed for the qualitative determination of antibodies against the *T. cruzi* antigen. This test detects antibodies in *T. cruzi* infected individuals. This method employs a unique combination of a specific antibody binding protein which is conjugated to gold particles and antigen which is bound to the membrane. This assay shows a high degree of sensitivity and specificity.

## [Indicated Use]

The SD BIOLINE Chagas Ab Rapid test is an immunochromatographic screening test for the detection of antibodies to *Trypanosoma cruzi* in human serum, plasma or whole blood. Any positive specimen with the SD BIOLINE Chagas Ab Rapid test must be confirmed with alternative testing method and clinical finding.

## [Principle]

The SD BIOLINE Chagas Ab Rapid test device has 2 pre-coated lines, "T" (Test Line) and "C" (Control Line) on the surface of the membrane. Both the Test Line and Control Line in result window are not visible before applying any samples. The "Control Line" is used for procedural control. Control line should always appear if the test procedure is performed properly and the test reagents of control line are working. The presence of two color bands will be visible in the result window if there are enough antibodies to *Trypanosoma cruzi* in the sample. If antibodies to *Trypanosoma cruzi* are not present or are present at very low levels in the sample, there is no color appearance in "Test Line". When a specimen is added to the sample well, antibodies to *Trypanosoma cruzi* in the specimen will react with recombinant *Trypanosoma cruzi* antigen - colloidal gold conjugates and forms a complex of antibody-antigen. As this complex migrates along the length of the test device by capillary action, it will be captured by the recombinant *Trypanosoma cruzi* antigen in test line across the test device and generate a colored line.

## Materials provided/ Active ingredients of main components

- SD BIOLINE Chagas Ab Rapid kit contains the following items to perform the assay.
  - SD BIOLINE Chagas Ab Rapid test device
  - Instruction for use
  - Active ingredients of main components
    - 1 test strip included : Gold conjugates (as main component) : Recombinant *Trypanosoma cruzi* antigen – colloidal gold (0.12±0.024µg), Test line (as main component) : Recombinant *Trypanosoma cruzi* antigen (0.64±0.128µg), Control line (as main component) : Goat anti-mouse Immunoglobulin (0.64±0.128µg)
    - Assay buffer included ; 100 mM Tris-Cl (5 ml), Sodium azide (q.s.)

## Precautions / Storage and kit stability

- For best results, strict adherence to these instructions is required.
- All specimens should be handled as being potentially infectious.
- The test device should be stored at room temperature. Do not store at refrigerator.
- The test device is sensitive to humidity as well as to heat.
- Do not open or remove test device from individually sealed pouches until immediately before their use. Perform the test immediately after removing the test devices from the foil pouch.
- Do not use it beyond the expiration date. The shelf-life of the kit is as indicated on the outer package.
- Do not use the test kit if the pouch is damaged or the seal is broken.
- The components (test device and assay diluent) in this kit have been quality control tested as standard batch unit. Do not mix components from different lot numbers.
- The assay diluent contains low concentration of sodium azide as a preservative. Sodium azide is toxic and should be handled carefully to avoid ingestion and skin contact.

## Specimen Collection, Storage and Precaution

- Whole blood**
  - Collect the whole blood into the collection tube (containing anticoagulants such as heparin, EDTA and sodium citrate) by venipuncture.
  - If blood specimens are not immediately tested, they should be refrigerated at 2–8°C.
  - When stored at 2–8°C, the blood specimens should be used within 3 days.
  - For storage period longer than 3 days, freezing is recommended. They should be brought to room temperature (1–30°C) prior to use.
  - Using the blood specimens in the long-term keeping more than 3 days can cause non-specific reaction.
- Plasma or Serum**
  - [Plasma] Collect the whole blood into the collection tube (containing anticoagulants such as heparin, EDTA and sodium citrate) by venipuncture and then centrifuge blood to get plasma specimen.
  - [Serum] Collect the whole blood into the collection tube (NOT containing anticoagulants such as heparin, EDTA and sodium citrate) by venipuncture, leave to settle for 30 minutes for blood coagulation and then centrifuge blood to get serum specimen of supernatant.
  - If plasma or serum specimens are not tested immediately, they should be refrigerated at 2–8°C. For storage period longer than 2 weeks, freezing is recommended. They should be brought to room temperature (1–30°C) prior to use.
  - Plasma or serum specimens containing a precipitate may yield inconsistent test results. Such specimens must be clarified prior to assaying.
- Precaution**
  - Anticoagulants such as heparin, EDTA, and citrate do not affect the test result.
  - As known relevant interference, hemolytic samples, rheumatoid factors-contained samples and lipemic, icteric samples can lead to impair the test results.
  - Use separate pipette tips for each sample in order to avoid cross-contamination of either samples which could cause erroneous results.

## Warnings

- For in vitro diagnostic use only. DO NOT RE-USE test device.
- Do not eat or smoke while handling specimens.
- Wear protective gloves while handling specimens. Wash hands thoroughly afterwards.
- Avoid splashing or aerosol formation.
- Clean up spills thoroughly using an appropriate disinfectant.

- Decontaminate and dispose of all specimens, reaction kits and potentially contaminated materials, as they were infectious waste, in a biohazard container.
- Do not use the test kit if the pouch is damaged or the seal is broken.
- The instruction must be followed exactly to get accurate results.

## Procedure of the test (Refer to figure)

- Allow all kit components and specimen to room temperature prior to testing.
- Remove the test device from the foil pouch, and place it on a flat, dry surface.
- Add 100µl of serum, plasma or whole blood into the sample well.
- Interpret test results within 15 minutes after the addition of assay diluent.

## Caution :

- Allow a full 15 minutes to confirm a negative result. Do not read test results after 15 minutes. Reading too late can give false results.
- The above interpreting time is based on reading the test results at room temperature of 15 – 30°C. If your room temperature is significantly lower than 15°C, then the interpreting time should be properly increased.

## Interpretation of the test (Refer to figure)

- A color band will appear at left section of the result window to show that the test is working properly. This band is the "Control Band".
- The right section of the result window indicates the test results and this band is the "Test Band".

## Negative result

The presence of only one purple color band within the result window indicates a negative result.

## Positive result

The presence of two color bands ("T" band and "C" band) within the result window, no matter which band appears first, indicates a positive result.

## Invalid result

If the purple color band is not visible within the result window after performing the test, the result is considered invalid. The directions may not have been followed correctly or the test may have deteriorated. It is recommended that the specimen be re-tested.

## Limitations of the test

- A negative result can occur if the quantity of anti-*T. cruzi* present in the specimen is below the detection limit of the assay, or the antibodies that are detected are not present during the stage of disease in which a sample is collected.
- The positive result of detectable anti-*T. cruzi*. Other Chagas serology assays should be performed to confirm Chagas infection.

## Internal Quality Control

The "Control Line" is used for procedural control. Control line should always appear if the test procedure is performed properly and the test reagents of control line are working. It confirms sufficient specimen volume and correct procedural technique. A clear background is also required.

## Performance Characteristics

The SD BIOLINE Chagas Ab Rapid test have tested with positive and negative clinical samples confirmed by a leading commercial ELISA test. We used 140 samples for positive and 140 samples for negative. We found the relative sensitivity is 99.2% (139/140), the relative specificity is 100% (140/140). The results are summarized in the following table.

		Commercial ELISA	Total
	Positive	Negative	
SD Chagas Ab Rapid	139	0	139
Negative	1	140	141
Total	140	140	280
SD Sensitivity		99.2% (139/140)	
SD Specificity		100% (140/140)	

- For best results, strict adherence to these instructions is required.
- All specimens should be handled as being potentially infectious.
- The test device should be stored at room temperature. Do not store at refrigerator.
- The test device is sensitive to humidity as well as to heat.
- Do not open or remove test device from individually sealed pouches until immediately before their use. Perform the test immediately after removing the test devices from the foil pouch.
- Do not use it beyond the expiration date. The shelf-life of the kit is as indicated on the outer package.
- Do not use the test kit if the pouch is damaged or the seal is broken.
- The components (test device and assay diluent) in this kit have been quality control tested as standard batch unit. Do not mix components from different lot numbers.
- The assay diluent contains low concentration of sodium azide as a preservative. Sodium azide is toxic and should be handled carefully to avoid ingestion and skin contact.

## Bibliography of suggested reading

- Eufrosina S. U. et al. 1999. Evaluation of recombinant antigens for serodagnosis of chagas' disease in South and Central America. J. Clin. Microbiol. 37: 1544-1560.
- Carlos P. et al. 1999. Validation of a rapid and reliable test for diagnosis of chagas' disease by detection of *Trypanosoma cruzi*-specific antibodies in blood of donors and patients in Central America. J. Clin. Microbiol. 43: 5065-5068.
- Eufrosina S. U. et al. 2004. Serodiagnosis of chronic and acute chagas' disease with *Trypanosoma cruzi* recombinant proteins: results of a collaborative study in six Latin America countries. J. Clin. Microbiol. 42: 449-452.
- James M. B. et al. 1992. Identification and synthesis of a major conserved antigenic epitope of *Trypanosoma cruzi*. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 89: 1239-1243.

## Disclaimer:

Whilst every precaution has been taken to ensure the diagnostic ability and accuracy of this product, the product is used outside of the control of the Manufacturer and Distributor and the result may accordingly be affected by environmental factors and / or user error. A person who is the subject of the diagnosis should consult a doctor for further confirmation of the result.

The Manufacturers and Distributors of this product shall not be liable for any losses, liability, claims, costs or damages whether direct or indirect or consequential arising out of or related to an incorrect diagnosis, whether positive or negative, in the use of this product.

Recolección de muestras, Almacenamiento y Precaución

- Sangre total**
  - Recolete la sangre total dentro del tubo de recolección (contiene anticoagulantes tales como heparina, EDTA y citrato de sodio) por venipunción.
  - Sí las muestras de sangre no son analizadas inmediatamente, estas deben ser refrigeradas de 2–8°C.
  - Cuando se almacena de 2–8°C, las muestras de sangre deben ser usados dentro de los siguientes 3 días.
  - Para un período de almacenamiento mayor a 3 días, se recomienda congelar. Estos deben ser llevados a temperatura ambiente (1–30°C) antes de su uso.
  - El uso de las muestras de sangre almacenadas por períodos mayores a 3 días puede causar una reacción no específica.

- Plasma o Sero**
  - [Plasma] Recolete la sangre total dentro de un tubo de recolección (contiene anticoagulantes tales como heparina, EDTA y citrato de sodio) mediante punción venosa y luego centrifugue la sangre para obtener la muestra de plasma de sangre.
  - [Sero] Recolete la sangre total dentro del tubo de recolección (NO contiene anticoagulantes tales como heparina, EDTA y citrato de sodio) por punción venosa, dejar reposar por 30 minutos para permitir la coagulación de la sangre y luego centrifugue la sangre para obtener el suero del sobrenadante.
  - Sí las muestras de plasma o suero no son analizadas inmediatamente, estas deben ser refrigeradas de 2–8°C.
  - Para períodos de almacenamiento mayores a 2 semanas, se recomienda congelar.
  - Todas las muestras de plasma o suero que contienen precipitados pueden arrojar resultados de prueba inconsistentes. Tales muestras deben ser aclaradas antes del ensayo.

- Precaución**
  - Anticoagulantes tales como heparina, EDTA, y citrato no afectan los resultados de prueba.
  - Como es conocida la interferencia relevante, muestras hemolíticas, muestras que contienen factor reumatoide y lípicas, muestras ictericas pueden arrojar resultados de prueba erróneos.
  - Use separadamente las puntas de pipetas para cada muestra con el fin de evitar la contaminación cruzada de cada muestra lo cual puede causar resultados erróneos.

- Limitación de responsabilidad:**

Aunque se han tomado todas las precauciones para garantizar la eficacia de diagnóstico y la precisión de este producto, su uso queda fuera del control del fabricante y del distribuidor; por consiguiente, el resultado puede verse afectado por factores ambientales y/o errores del usuario. Una persona sometida al diagnóstico debe consultar a su médico para mayor confirmación del resultado.

- Advertencia:**

Los Fabricantes y Distribuidores de este producto no serán responsables ante cualquier pérdida, reclamo, costo o daño ya sea directo o indirecto o que resulte como consecuencia de o en relación a un diagnóstico incorrecto, ya sea positivo o negativo, en el uso de este producto.

- Precauciones:**
  - Anticoagulantes como heparina, EDTA, y citrato no interferen los resultados de los tests.
  - Amortas hemolíticas, conteniendo factores reumáticos, lípicas e/ou ictericas pueden ocasionar resultados erróneos.
  - Utilice diferentes pines para cada muestra para evitar contaminación cruzada de muestras, e consecuentes resultados erróneos.

- Cuidados:**
  - Apenas para uso diagnóstico in vitro. No reutilizar el dispositivo de prueba.
  - No fumar, coma o beba durante el manejo de muestras.
  - Utilice lentes protectoras enquanto manuseia amostras. Lave as mãos após o ensaio.
  - Evite splash e a formação de aerosol.

## Español

PRUEBA RÁPIDA DE UN PASO de anticuerpos contra *Trypanosoma cruzi*

## SD BIO LINE Chagas Ab Rapid

## Explicación de la prueba

## [Introducción]

Enfermedad de Chagas, causada por el parásito protozario *Trypanosoma cruzi* afeta cerca de 24 millones de personas en Centro y Sur América. En la mayoría de los casos, después de una fase aguda sintomática con parasitemia, el crecimiento del parásito es controlado por la respuesta inmune del huésped. La infeción permanece inactiva por varios años antes de entrar en una fase crónica durante la cual los parásitos son difficilmente detectables en la sangre de los pacientes. Consecuentemente, la detección de anticuerpos específicos en el suero de los pacientes es importante para el diagnóstico de la enfermedad.

Existen varias estrategias para el diagnóstico de la enfermedad de Chagas. La detección directa de los parásitos en la sangre por microscopía, hemocultura, xenodiagnóstico o PCR es altamente específica y confirma la infección existente.

Otro procedimiento demanda experiencia técnica y equipamiento. Otros tests utilizados medianos de anticuerpos contra crude lysate, fijación complementaria, hemaglutinación indirecta y anticuerpos fluorescentes (IFA).

Estos tests poseen baja sensibilidad/especificidad.

Los tests sorológicos que detectan anticuerpos específicos para抗原 expresados por diferentes estadios de desarrollo del parásito son adecuados para para diagnóstico rápido y fácil de la enfermedad.

Este test es un procedimiento demanda experiencia técnica y equipamiento. Otros tests utilizados medianos de anticuerpos contra crude lysate, fijación complementaria, hemaglutinación indirecta y anticuerpos fluorescentes (IFA).

Estos tests poseen alta sensibilidad y especificidad.

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## Procedimento do teste SD BIOLINE Chagas Ab Rapid

**1** Utilizando uma micropipeta, adicione  $100\mu\text{l}$  de soro, plasma ou de sangue total na janela de amostra marcada com S.



**2** Interpretar os resultados em 15 minutos

**Não interprete os resultados após 15 minutos.**  
A leitura tardia dos resultados pode ocasionar resultados incorretos



## Interpretação

### Negativo

- Uma linha colorida C irá aparecer na janela de resultados



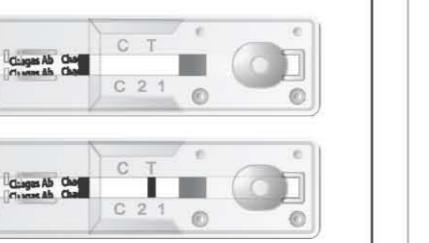
### Positivo

- Duas linhas coloridas C e T irão aparecer na janela de resultados (não importa qual linha aparece primeiro)



### Resultado inválido

- Ausência da linha controle C na janela de resultados  
- É recomendado que a amostra seja re-testada.



## Procedimiento de la prueba SD Bioline Chagas Ab Rapid

**1** Usando una micropipeta, adicione  $100\mu\text{l}$  de suero, plasma o sangre total dentro del pozo de la muestra marcado con una "S".



**2** Interprete los resultados de prueba dentro de los 15 minutos.

**No leer los resultados después de 15 minutos.**  
Las lecturas tardías pueden dar resultado falsos.



## Interpretación

### Negativo

- Una línea colorida C irá aparecer na janela de resultados



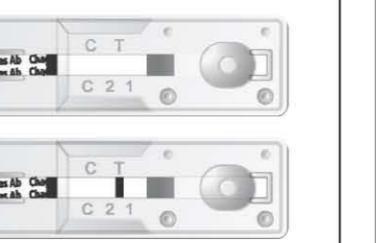
### Positivo

- Dos líneas púrpuras "C" y "T" en la ventana de resultados (sin importar cuál línea aparece primero)



### Resultado no válido

-No hay línea control "C" en la ventana de resultados  
-Se recomienda analizar nuevamente la muestra.



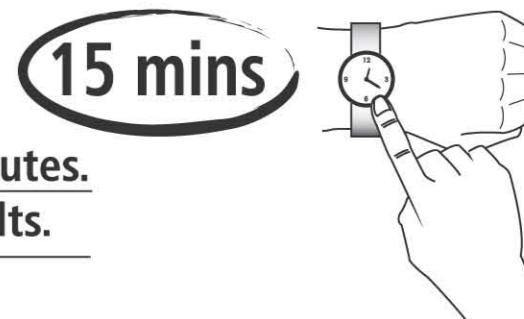
## SD BIOLINE Chagas Ab Rapid test procedure

**1** Using micropipette, add  $100\mu\text{l}$  of serum, plasma or whole blood into the sample well marked "S".



**2** Interpret test results in 15 minutes.

**Do not read the results after 15 minutes.**  
Reading too late can give false results.



## Interpretation

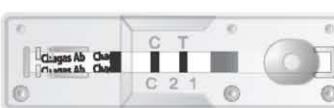
### Negative

-One purple line "C" in result window



### Positive

-Two purple lines "C" and "T" in result window (no matter which band appears first)



### Invalid

-No control (C) line in result window  
-It is recommended that the specimen be re-tested.

