



IVD

# Rapid-VIDITEST **Rota-Adeno Blister**

One Step Rotavirus and Adenovirus Antigen Blister test.

#### **Instruction manual**

#### **INTENDED USE:**

The Rapid-VIDITEST Rota-Adeno Blister test is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of Rotavirus antigens in human faeces specimens to aid in the diagnosis of Rotavirus and Adenovirus infection.

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

Viral gastroenteritis is an infection caused by a variety of viruses that results in vomiting or diarrhea. Many different viruses can cause gastroenteritis, including rotaviruses, noroviruses, adenoviruses, sapoviruses, and astroviruses.

The main symptoms of viral gastroenteritis are watery diarrhea and vomiting. The affected person may also have headache, fever, and abdominal cramps ("stomach ache"). In general, the symptoms begin 1 to 2 days following infection with a virus that causes gastroenteritis and may last for 1 to 10 days, depending on which virus causes the illness. Some research studies have shown that the duration of the symptoms are approximately three to four days. Rotavirus is the more frequent cause of acute diarrhea in children under two years of age. Adenoviruses and astroviruses cause diarrhea mostly in young children, but older children and adults can also be affected.

# **PRINCIPLE:**

The Rapid-VIDITEST Rota-Adeno Blister is a qualitative lateral flow immunoassay for the detection of Rotavirus antigen in human faeces samples. The membrane is pre-coated with monoclonal antibodies against Rotavirus and Adenovirus antigens on the test lines region. During testing, the sample reacts with the particle coated with anti-Rotavirus antibodies and/or with anti-Adenovirus antibodies which were pre-dried on the test strip. The mixture moves upward on the membrane by capillary action. In the case of a positive result the specific antibodies present on the membrane will react with the mixture conjugates and generate coloured lines. A green coloured band always appears in the control line and serves as verification that sufficient volume was added, that proper flow was obtained and as an internal control for the reagents.

#### **MATERIAL PROVIDED:**

- Rapid-VIDITEST Rota-Adeno Blister tests
- Instructions for use
- Stool collection tubes

# MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED:

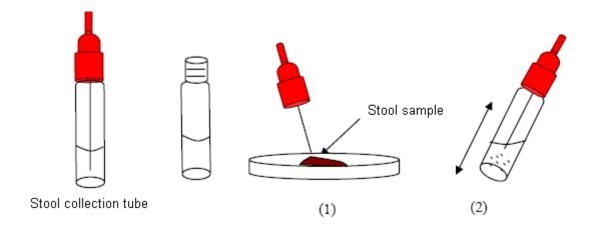
- Specimen collection container
- Disposable gloves
- Timer

#### SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION:

Collect sufficient quantity of faeces (1-2 g or mL for liquid sample). Stool samples should be collected in clean and dry containers (no preservatives or transport media). The samples can be stored in the refrigerator  $(2-4^{\circ}\text{C}/36-40^{\circ}\text{F})$  for 1-2 days prior to testing. For longer storage the specimen must be kept frozen at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}/-4^{\circ}\text{F}$ . In this case, the sample will be totally thawed, and brought to room temperature before testing.

# **Specimen preparation:**

Use a separate vial for each sample. Introduce the stick in different parts of the faecal specimen to pick up the sample (approx. 100 mg) (1) and put into the vial with buffer. Shake the vial in order to assure good sample dispersion (2). For liquid stool samples, aspirate the faecal specimen with a dropper and add  $100 \mu L$  into the vial with buffer.

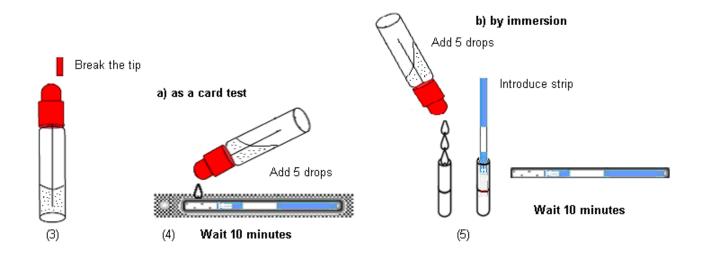


# **TEST PROCEDURE:**

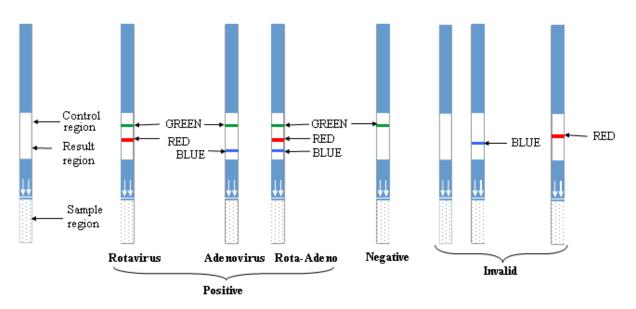
Allow the tests, stool samples and buffer to reach to room temperature  $(15-30^{\circ}\text{C/59-86^{\circ}F})$  prior to testing. Do not open the pack with strips until ready to perform the assay.

Cut the blister to obtain a test single pack and identify it, hold the non sealed side and open it peeling off the upper foil. Shake the specimen collection vial to assure good sample dispersion and break off the tip of the cap (3). There are two possibilities for performing the test:

- a. As a card test: Don't remove the test from the blister cavity and use it as soon as possible. Place the blister test single pack horizontally. Dispense 5 drops of sample+buffer on the white end of the test (4). Start the timer. Read the result at 10 minutes after dispensing the sample.
- b. <u>By immersion</u>: Remove the blister from the cavity and use it as soon as possible. Dispense 5 drops of sample+buffer in an identified vial and leave the test strip to stand vertically in the vial, taking care of not surpassing the limit of immersion indicated with the arrows (5). Start the timer. Read the result at **10 minutes**.



#### **INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS:**



**ROTAVIRUS POSITIVE:** Two lines appears across the central window, in the result line region (**red** test line marked with the letter T) and in the control line region (**green** control line marked with the letter C).

**ADENOVIRUS POSITIVE:** Two lines appears across the central window, in the result line region (**blue** test line marked with the letter T) and in the control line region (**green** control line marked with the letter C).

**ROTA-ADENO VIRUS POSITIVE:** Three lines appears across the central window, in the result line region two lines (**red** test line and **blue** test line marked with the letter T) and in the control line region (**green** control line marked with the letter C).

**NEGATIVE:** Only one **green** band appears across the control line region marked with the letter C (control line).

**INVALID**: A total absence of the green control coloured band regardless the appearance or not of the red and blue test lines. Note: 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 on the interpretation of results:

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

#### **QUALITY CONTROL:**

Internal procedural controls are included in the test:

- A green line appearing in the control line region (C). It confirms sufficient specimen volume and correct procedural technique.
- A clear background is an internal negative background control. If the test is working properly, the background in the result area should be clear and not interfere with the ability to read the result.

#### **LIMITATIONS:**

- 1. Rapid-VIDITEST Rota-Adeno Blister will only indicate the presence of Rotavirus/Adenovirus in the specimen (qualitative detection) and should be used for the detection of Rotavirus and Adenovirus antigens in faeces specimens only. Neither the quantitative value nor the rate of increase in antigens concentration can be determined by this test.
- 2. An excess of sample could cause wrong results (brown bands appear). Dilute the sample with the buffer and repeat the test.
- 3. Some stool samples can decrease the intensity of the control line.
- 4. 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 Rotavirus and Adenovirus infection.
- 5. This test provides a presumptive diagnosis of Rotavirus and Adenovirus infections. All results must be interpreted together with other clinical information and laboratory findings available to the physician.

#### **EXPECTED VALUES:**

Each year in the U.S., Rotavirus infection results in the hospitalization of an estimated 70,000 children, 160,000 emergency room visits in children younger than 5, and half a million visits to doctor's offices. It is estimated that 100 children die each year in the U.S. from complications of Rotavirus infection. Rotavirus affects populations in all socioeconomic groups and is equally prevalent in industrialized and developing countries, so differences in sanitation practices or water supply are not likely to affect the incidence of the infection.

In the U.S., Rotavirus infections usually peak in the fall months in the southwest and spread to the northeast by spring, so infections are most common during the winter months. However, infection with Rotavirus can occur at any time of the year.

Adenoviruses cause diarrhea mostly in young children, but older children and adults can also be affected. Adenovirus infections occur throughout the year.

#### **PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS:**

#### **Sensitivity and Specificity**

An evaluation was conducted comparing the results obtained using the Rapid-VIDITEST Rota-Adeno Blister to a commercial available Rotavirus and Adenovirus ELISA assays. Rapid-VIDITEST Rota-Adeno Blister was highly specific >98% to detect Rotavirus and >99% to detect Adenovirus and also highly sensitive >99% to detect Rotavirus and >99% to detect Adenovirus compared with the results of that ELISA assay.

# **Cros-reactivity**

It was performed an evaluation to determine the cross reactivity of Rapid-VIDITEST Rota-Adeno Blister. There is not cross reactivity with common gastrointestinal pathogens, other organisms and substances occasionally present in faeces (Astrovirus, *Escherichia coli, Campylobacter, Giardia lamblia*, human Hemoglobin).

# STORAGE AND STABILITY:

Store as packaged in the sealed pack either at refrigerated or room temperature (2-30°C/36-86°F). The test is stable through the expiration date printed on the sealed pack. The test must remain in the sealed pack until use. Do not freeze.

# **PRECAUTIONS:**

- For professional *in vitro* diagnostic use only.
- Do not use after expiration date.
- The test should remain in the sealed pack until use.
- Do not use the test if pack is damaged.
- Follow Good Laboratory Practices, wear protective clothing, use disposal gloves, do not eat, drink or smoke in the area.
- All the specimens should be considered potentially hazardous and handled in the same manner as an infectious agent.
- The test should be discarded in a proper biohazard container after testing.
- The test must be carried out within 2 hours of opening the sealed bag.

# **REFERENCES:**

1. SILVA DE OLIVEIRA, CONSUELO; LINHARES, ALEXANDRE C. et al., "Rotavirus: clinical features and prevention", Jornal de Pediatria - Vol. 75, Supl.1, 1999.

# SYMBOLS FOR IVD COMPONENTS AND REAGENTS:

IVD	In vitro diagnostic device	LOT	Batch code
$\subseteq$	Use by		Manufacturer

