



Rapid-VIDITEST

Salmonella

One step *Salmonella* Card test for the qualitative detection of *Salmonella* in feces.

Instruction manual



Distribuito in ITALIA da
Li StarFish S.r.l.
Via Cavour, 35
20063 Cernusco S/N (MI)
telefono 02-92150794
info@listarfish.it
www.listarfish.it

Producer: VIDIA spol. s r.o., Nad Safinou II 365, 252 50 Vestec, Czech Republic,
Tel.: +420 261 090 565, www.vidia.cz

INTENDED USE:

The Rapid-VIDITEST *Salmonella* is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of *Salmonella* antigen in human feces specimens in order to detect salmonellosis. Only for laboratory use.

INTRODUCTION:

Clinical syndromes in humans caused by infection with *Salmonella enterica* are divided into typhoid fever, caused by *S. enterica* serovars *typhi* and *paratyphi*, and a range of clinical syndromes, including diarrhoeal disease, caused by the non-typhoid salmonellae (NTS) of which there are around 2,500 serovars. Typhoid fever is a human-restricted and highly adapted invasive systemic disease of adults and children that shows little association with immunosuppression. In contrast, NTS have a broad vertebrate host range and epidemiology that often involves food animals, at least in industrialised countries where it usually presents as gastroenteritis. Severe, invasive disease due to NTS is usually associated with the immunocompromised state common in HIV-infected adults. Invasive NTS disease is also common in young African children with co-morbidities such as severe anaemia, malnutrition and HIV infection.

Rapid-VIDITEST *Salmonella* provides a rapid detection of *Salmonella* directly from the fecal samples.

PRINCIPLE:

Rapid-VIDITEST *Salmonella* is a qualitative lateral flow immunoassay for the detection of *Salmonella* antigens in human feces samples. The membrane is pre-coated with monoclonal antibodies against *Salmonella* antigens on the test line region. During testing, the sample reacts with the particle coated with anti-*Salmonella* antibodies which was 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 conjugate and generate a coloured line. A green coloured line 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.

MATERIALS PROVIDED:

- Card tests
- Instructions for use
- Specimen collection vials with buffer

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NO PROVIDED:

- Specimen collection container
- Disposable gloves
- Timer

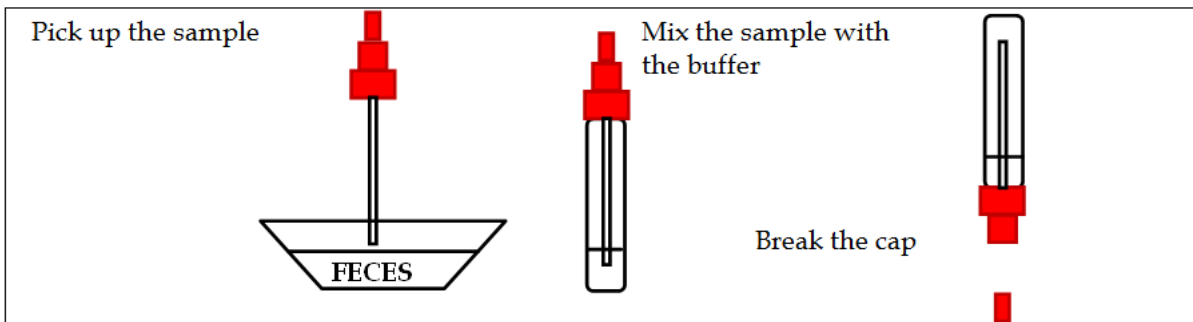
SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION:

Collect sufficient quantity of feces (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 (2-8°C/36-46.4°F) for 1-2 days prior to testing. For longer storage (maximum 1 year) the specimen must be kept frozen at -20°C/4°F. Freezing and thawing cycles are not recommended. The sample will be totally thawed, brought to room temperature and mix as thoroughly as possible before testing.

PROCEDURES:

To process the collected stool samples:

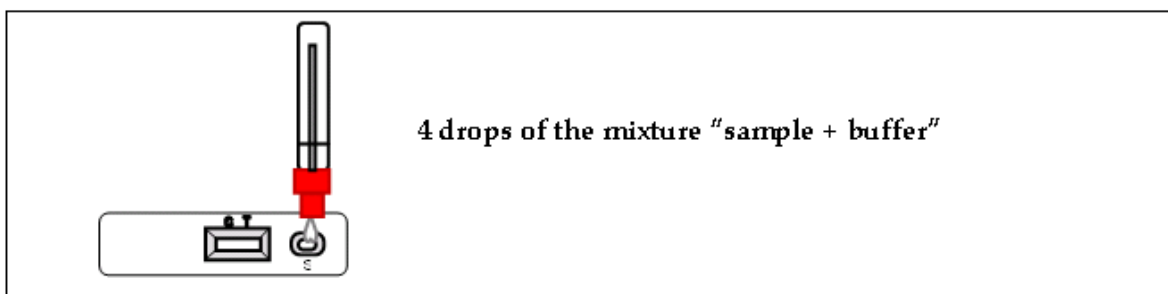
Use a separate vial for each sample. Unscrew the cap of the vial and introduce the stick four times into the fecal specimen to pick up the sample (approx. 125mg). Close the vial with the buffer and stool sample. Shake the vial in order to assure good sample dispersion. For liquid stool samples, aspirate the fecal specimen with a dropper and add 125µL into the vial with buffer.



Test Procedure:

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

1. Remove the Rapid-VIDITEST *Salmonella* from its sealed pouch and use it as soon as possible.
2. Shake the specimen collection vial to assure a good sample dispersion. Break off the cap of the vial.
3. Use a separate card for each sample. Dispense exactly 4 drops into the specimen well (S). Start the timer.
4. Read the result at **10 minutes** after dispensing the sample.



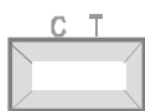
INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS:



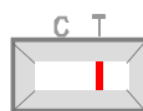
POSITIVE



NEGATIVE



INVALID



INVALID

POSITIVE: Two lines appear across the central window, a **red** test line marked with the letter T and a **green** control line marked with the letter C.

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

INVALID: Total absence of the green control coloured band regardless the appearance or not of the red test line. 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 your local distributor.

NOTES ON THE INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS:

The intensity of the red 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.

LIMITATIONS:

1. Rapid-VIDITEST *Salmonella* will only indicate the presence of *Salmonella* in the specimen (qualitative detection) and should be used for the detection of *Salmonella* antigens in feces specimens only. Neither the quantitative value nor the rate of increase in *Salmonella* 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 green line.
4. Freezing and thawing cycles for the sample are not recommended, it could cause wrong results.
5. A negative result is not meaningful because it is possible that *Salmonella* content in the stool sample is too small. A *Salmonella* determination should be carried out on a sample from an enrichment culture.
6. This test provides a presumptive diagnosis of salmonellosis. A confirmed infection diagnosis should only be made by a physician after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated must be based in the correlation of the results with further clinical observations.

EXPECTED VALUES:

Typhoid fever and salmonellosis are public health problems in developing countries, where the incidence of cases per year is 200–500/100 000. Transmission occurs by contamination of water or food with bacteria. Animals and humans are the principal reservoirs.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS:

Detection limit

The detection limits for the different species are: *S. enteritidis* 3.34x10⁷ CFU/mL, *S. typhimurium* 6.15x10⁶ CFU/mL, *S. typhi* 2.26x10⁹ CFU/mL, *S. paratyphi* A 2.15x10⁶ CFU/mL and *S. paratyphi* B 3.68x10⁴ CFU/mL.

Sensitivity and specificity

It was performed an evaluation using Rapid-VIDITEST *Salmonella*. The results were confirmed by another immunochromatographic test (Singlepath®*Salmonella*, Merck). Sensitivity >99% and specificity >97%.

Cross-reactivity

It was performed an evaluation to determine the cross reactivity of Rapid-VIDITEST *Salmonella*. There is not cross reactivity with common intestinal pathogens, other organisms and substances occasionally present in feces: *Campylobacter*, *Clostridium difficile*, *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, *H. pylori*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Shigella*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Yersinia enterocolitica*.

STORAGE AND STABILITY:

Store as packaged in the sealed pouch either at refrigerated or room temperature (2-30°C/36-86°F). 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.







PRECAUTIONS:

- For professional *in vitro* diagnostic use only.
- Do not use after expiration date.
- The test should remain in the sealed pouch until use.
- Do not use the test if pouch 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:

- GORDON, M, et al, "Invasive salmonellosis in Malawi". J Infect Developing Countries 2008; 2(6):438-442.
- SANCHEZ-JIMENEZ, M. et al. "Validation of a PCR for diagnosis of typhoid fever and salmonellosis by amplification of the *hliA* gene in clinical samples from Colombian patients", Journal of Medical Microbiology (2004), 53, 875–878.

SYMBOLS FOR IVD COMPONENTS AND REAGENTS:

	In vitro diagnostic use only		Batch code
	Use by		Manufacturer
	Temperature limitation		Number of tests

Last Revision: 05/2015/A