

Test Procedures - Sample collection

To collect a Nasal swab sample:

1. Tilt patient's head back slightly to straighten the nasal passage. (Image 1)
2. Insert a Sterile Nasal Swab into one nostril. Using gentle rotation, push the swab up to 2.5 cm (1 inch) from the edge of the nostril or until resistance is met at the turbinates. Rotate the swab 5 times against the mucosa inside the nostril to ensure sufficient specimen collection. (Image 2)
3. Using the same swab, repeat this process in the other nostril to ensure that an adequate amount of sample is collected **from both nasal cavities**.
4. Withdraw the swab from the nasal cavity. The sample is now ready for preparation. (Image 3)

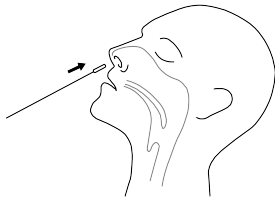


Image 1

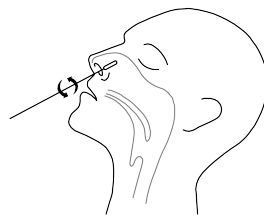


Image 2

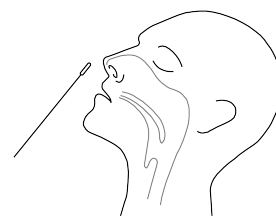
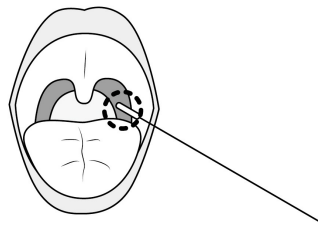


Image 3

To collect a throat swab sample:

1. Vigorously rub a rayon throat swab on both tonsillar surfaces and the posterior pharynx.



To collect a Nasopharyngeal swab sample:

1. To collect a nasopharyngeal swab specimen, insert swab into nostril parallel to the palate. (Image 1)
2. Slowly rotate the swab 3-5 times over the surface of the posterior nasopharynx to absorb secretions (Image 2).
3. Slowly remove the swab from the nostril while rotating it. (Image 3)

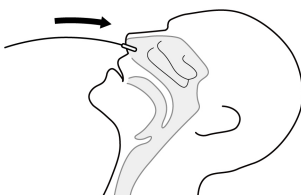


Image 1

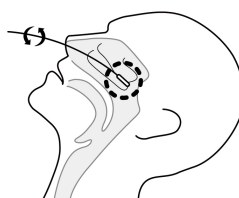


Image 2

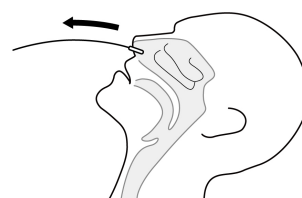


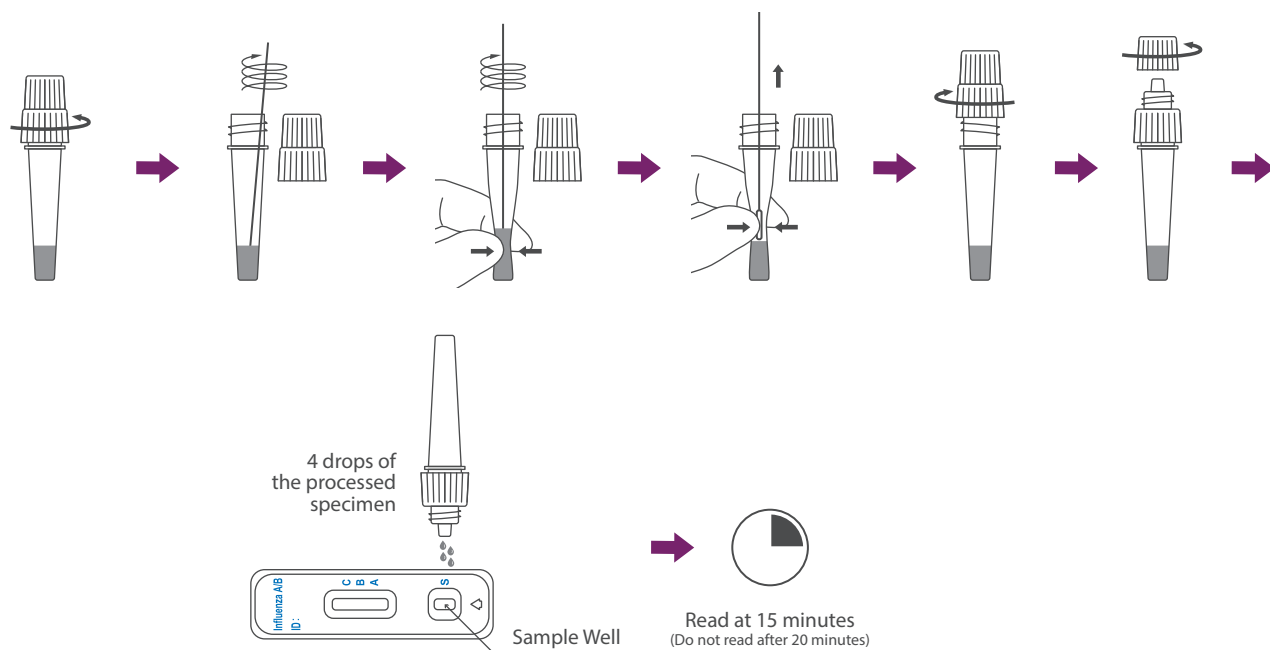
Image 3

Test Procedures - Sample Testing

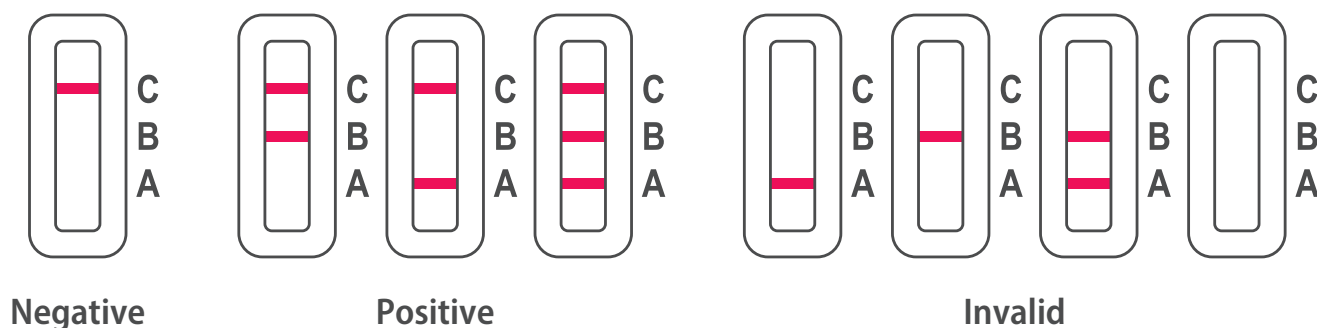
Allow the test and extraction buffer to reach room temperature (15-30 °C) prior to testing

- Use an extraction buffer tube for each specimen to be tested, and label each tube appropriately.
- Unscrew the dropper cap from the extraction buffer tube without squeezing.
- Insert the swab into the tube and swirl it for 30 seconds. Then rotate the swab at least 5 times while squeezing the sides of the tube. Take care to avoid splashing contents out of the tube.
- Remove the swab while squeezing the sides of the tube to extract the liquid from the swab.
- Attach the dropper tip firmly onto the extraction tube containing the sample. Mix thoroughly by swirling or flicking the bottom of the tube.
- Remove the test cassette from the foil pouch and use it as soon as possible. Best results will be obtained if the assay is performed as close as possible to collection time, and at most within the hour following the specimen collection.
- Place the test cassette on a flat and clean surface.
- Add the specimen to the test cassette well
- Invert the extraction tube with dropper tip pointing downwards and hold it vertically (approximately one inch above the sample well).
- Gently squeeze the tube, dispensing 4 drops (approximately 100 µL) of the processed specimen into the sample well.
- Wait for the colored line(s) to appear. The result should be read at 15 minutes.

Do not interpret the result after 20 minutes.



Interpretation of Results



(Please refer to the illustrations above)

NEGATIVE: Only one colored control line appears in the control region (C). No apparent colored line appears in the test line region (T). This means that no Influenza B or Influenza A antigen was detected.

POSITIVE:*

1. Two distinct colored lines appear. One line in the control line region (C) and the other line in the test line region (B). This means that the presence of Influenza B antigen was detected.
2. Two distinct colored lines appear. One line in the control line region (C) and the other line in the test line region (A). This means that the presence of Influenza A antigen was detected.
3. Three distinct colored lines appear. One line in the control line region (C) and one line in the test line region (B) and one line in the test line region (A). This means that the presence of Influenza A antigen and Influenza B antigen were both detected.

***NOTE:** The color intensity of the test line may vary depending on the concentration of the Influenza B and Influenza A antigen present in the specimen. Therefore, any shade of color in the test line region (T) should be considered positive.

INVALID: Control line fails to appear. Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect operation are the most likely reasons for control line failure. Review the procedure and repeat the test with a new test cassette. If the problem persists, do not use the test kit immediately and contact your local distributor.