Dengue NS1 Ag Rapid Test

For detection of Dengue NS1 antigens in Human Serum, Plasma or Whole Blood.

IVD *In-vitro diagnostic use only* *Not reuse*

Introduction

Dengue viruses, transmitted by Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus mosquitoes, are widely distributed throughout the tropical and subtropical areas of the world. There are four known distinct serotypes (dengue virus 1, 2, 3, and 4). In children, infection is often sub-clinical or causes a self-limited febrile disease. However, if the patient is injected a second time with a different serotype, a more severe disease, dengue hemorrhagic fever or dengue shock syndrome, is more likely to occur. Dengue is considered to be the most important arthropod-borne viral disease due to the human morbidity and mortality associated with it. NS1 is a highly-conserved glycoprotein that is present at high concentrations in the sera of dengue-infected patients during the early clinical phase of the disease. NS1 antigen is found from the first day and up to 9 days after the onset of fever in samples of primary or secondary dengue infected patients. Usually IgM does not become detectable until 5 to 10 days after the onset of illness in cases of primary dengue infection and until 4 to 5 days after onset of illness in secondary infections. In primary infections, IgG appears the 14th day and persist for life. Secondary infections show that IgG rise within 1-2 days after the onset of symptoms and induce IgM response after 20 days of infection.

Intended Use

Dengue NS1 Ag rapid test is an in-vitro immunochromatographic, one step assay designed for the qualitative determination of dengue virus NS1 antigen in human serum, plasma or whole blood for the diagnosis of early acute dengue infection. This test device contains a membrane strip, which is pre-coated with anti-dengue NS1 Ag capture on test band region. The anti-dengue NS1 Ag-colloidal gold conjugate and serum, plasma or whole blood sample move along the membrane chromatographically to the test region and forms a visible line as the antibody-antigen-antibody gold particle complex forms.

Principle

Dengue NS1 Ag test device result window has 2 pre-coated lines, "T" (Test line) and "C" (Control line). Both the Test Line and the Control line in result window are not visible before applying any samples. The Control Line is used for procedural control and should always appear if the test procedure is performed correctly. The Dengue NS1 Ag rapid test can identify dengue virus NS1 antigen in serum, plasma or whole blood specimens with a high degree of sensitivity and specificity.

Materials Included and Active Ingredients

1) Dengue NS1Ag kit contains the following items to perform the assay.
   - Dengue NS1 Ag test device foil pouched with a desiccant
   - Disposable dropper capable of delivering 100 µL sample volume (may not provided)
   - Instruction for use

2) Active ingredients of main components of one Dengue NS1 test strip
   - Gold Conjugates (as main component): Mouse monoclonal anti-dengue NS1 – gold colloid (0.27 ±0.05 µg),
   - Test Line (as main component): Mouse monoclonal anti-dengue NS1 (0.72 ±0.14 µg),
3) Control Line (as main component) Goat anti-mouse IgG (0.72 ±0.14 µg)

Kit Precautions and Storage Instructions

1) For best results, adhere to instructions provided
2) All specimens should be handled as potentially infectious
3) The test device should be stored at room temperature
4) The test device is sensitive to humidity as well as heat
5) Do not use beyond expiration date
6) Do not use test kit if pouch is damaged or seal is broken
7) Use test device immediately after removing from the pouch
8) The components (test device and assay diluents) in this kit have been quality control tested as a standard batch unit. Do not mix components from different lot numbers.

Warnings

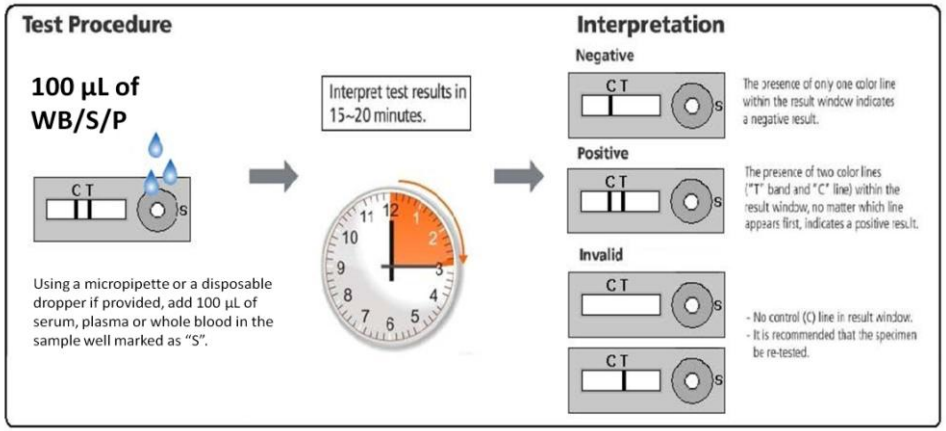
1) For in vitro diagnostic use only. DO NOT RE-USE test device
2) The instructions must be followed to obtain accurate results. Anyone performing an assay with this product must be trained in its use and laboratory procedures.
3) Do not eat or smoke while handling specimens
4) Wear protective gloves while handling specimens. Wash hands thoroughly afterwards.
5) Avoid splashing or aerosol formation
6) Clean up spills thoroughly using an appropriate disinfectant
7) Decontaminate and dispose of all specimens, reaction kits and potentially contaminated materials, as if they were infectious waste, in a biohazard container.
8) Do not mix with other specimens.

Specimen Collection, Storage and Precautions

1) Serum (S): Collect the whole blood into a 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
2) Plasma (P): Collect the whole blood into a collection tube (containing anticoagulants such as heparin, EDTA, and sodium citrate) by venipuncture and then centrifuge blood to get plasma specimen.
3) Whole Blood (WB): Collect the whole blood by lancing devices. WB can be delivered by pipette directly to the test card.
4) If serum or plasma specimens are not tested immediately, they should be refrigerated at 2-8℃. For storage periods longer than 2 weeks, freezing is recommended. They should be brought to room temperature (1-30℃) prior to use.
5) Serum or plasma specimens containing a precipitate may yield inconsistent test results. Such specimens must be clarified prior to assaying.
6) Anticoagulants such as heparin, EDTA and sodium citrate do not affect the test results.
7) Use separately disposable capillary pipettes or pipette tips for each sample in order to avoid cross-contamination of either samples which could cause erroneous results.
8) As known relevant interference, hemolytic samples, rheumatoid factors-contained samples and lipaemic, icteric samples can lead to impair the test results.

Test Procedure (Refer to Figure)

1) Allow all test components and specimen to come to room temperature prior to testing
2) Remove the test device from the foil pouch, and place it on a flat, dry surface
3) With a micropipette (not provided) or a disposable dropper, add about 100 µL of serum, plasma or whole blood specimen into the sample well marked “S”
4) As the test begins to work, you will see red color move across the result window in the center of the test device.
5) Interpret test results at 15-20 minutes. Caution: Do not read test results after 20 minutes. Reading too late can give false results.



Interpretation of Test Results (Refer to Figure)

1) Negative
The control line is the only visible line on the test device. This indicates a negative result.
2) Positive
The presence of two color lines ("T" line and "C" line) within the result window, no matter which line appears first, indicates a positive result.
3) Invalid
If the "C" line (control) 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

1) A negative result can occur if the quantity of Dengue virus NS1 antigen present in the specimen is below the detection limits of the assay, or the antigens are not present during the stage of disease in which the sample was collected.
2) A negative test result cannot exclude a recent infection.
3) The presence of detectable Dengue virus NS1 Ag may mean positive for early dengue infection. As with all diagnostic tests, all results must be considered with other clinical information available to the physician.

Internal Quality Control

The Dengue NS1 Ag test device has a "Test line" and a "Control line" on the surface of the cassette. Both the Test Line and Control Line in the result window are not visible before applying any samples. The Control Line is used for procedural control. The Control line should always appear if the test procedure is performed properly and the test reagents of the control line are working.

Expected value

The NS1 antigen is expected to be detected 1 day after the onset of fever and persist up to 9 days in both primary and secondary dengue infection. But, if anti-NS1 antibodies are produced, the detection of NS1 is inhibited. Primary dengue infection is characterized by the presence of detectable IgM 3-5 days alter the onset of infection. Secondary dengue is characterized by the elevation of specific IgG 1-2 days alter the onset of infection and in the majority of cases this is generally accompanied by an elevation of IgM.

Evaluation Data

The specimens tests were confirmed by reference RT-PCR assay.

		RT-PCR Assay		
		Positive	Negative	Total
Dengue Fever NS1 rapid test	Positive	28	2	30
	Negative	2	31	33
	Total	30	33	63

Sensitivity = 28/30 (93.3%)
Specificity = 31/33 (93.9%)

Suggested Readings

1. Dengue haemorrhagic fever: Diagnosis, treatment, prevention and contril. WHO 2nd Edition,1997
2. Clarke, D. H. and Casals, J. Techniques for Hemagglutination and hemagglutination inhibition with arthropodborne viruses. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 1958,* 7, 561-573.
3. Pryor MJ., Wright PJ. The effects of site-directed mutagenesis on the dimerization and secretion of the NS1 protein specified by dengue virus. *Virology*, 1993; 194,768-80
4. Shu, P., Huang, J. Current advances in dengue diagnosis. *Clin. Diagn. Lab. Immunol.* 2004,11, 642-650.
5. Alcon S., Talamin A., Debryyne M., Falconar A., Deubel V., Falmand M., Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay specific to dengue virus type 1 non structural protein NS1 reveals circulation of theantigen in the blood during acute phase of disease in patients experiencing primary or secondary infections. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 2002, 40, 376-381.

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