# WHO Prequalification of In Vitro Diagnostics PUBLIC REPORT

Product: ONE STEP Malaria (Pf) Test WHO reference number: PQDx 0626-017-00

ONE STEP Malaria (Pf) Test with product codes ITPW11007-TC25 and ITPW11007-TC40 manufactured by InTec Products, Inc., Rest of World regulatory, was accepted for the WHO list of prequalified in vitro diagnostics and was listed on 28 May 2024.

### Summary of WHO Prequalification Assessment for One Step Malaria (Pf) Test

	Date	Outcome
Prequalification listing	28 May 2024	listed
Dossier assessment	12 April 2024	MR
Site inspection of quality	11 to 13 October 2023	MR
management system		
Product performance	Quarter 3 2021	MR
evaluation		

MR: Meets Requirements

### Intended use

According to the intended use claim from InTec Products, Inc., "ONE STEP Malaria (Pf) Test is a colloidal gold, two site sandwich immunoassay utilizing whole blood (venous and fingerstick) for the detection of Pf specific histidine rich protein-II (Pf HRP-II). This rapid test can be used as an aid in the diagnosis of malarial infection caused by P .falciparum for symptomatic patients, including adults (including pregnant women) and children. This test is intended for professional use by laboratory professionals, trained healthcare workers or trained lay providers in laboratory and non-laboratory settings."

### Assay description

According to the claim of assay description from InTec Products, Inc, "Colloid gold conjugated-Anti-HRP-II(a) is pre-applied in the reaction pad. Anti-HRP-II(b) is pre-coated in the Pf band region of the membrane. After the buffer is added, red blood cells will be lysed. For Pf positive specimens, colloid gold conjugated-Anti-HRP-II(a) will react with HRP-II released from red blood cells and form a colloid gold conjugated-Anti-HRP-II(a)-HRP-II complex. The complex will migrate through the test strip and be captured by Anti-HRP-II(b) pre-coated in the Pf band region, forming a Pf band. A negative specimen will not produce a Pf band due to the absence of colloid gold conjugated-Anti-HRP-II(a)-HRP-II complex. To ensure assay validity, a control band in the control band region will appear at the end of the

test procedure regardless of the test result. Only when the control band appears the assay is valid."

### Test kit contents

Component	25 Tests/Kit (T/K)	40 T/K
	(ITPW11007-TC25)	(ITPW11007-TC40)
Cassette	1 x 25 pieces	1 x 40 pieces
Dropper	1 x 25 pieces	1 x 40 pieces
Buffer bottle	2mL x 3 bottles	2mL x 4 bottles
Lancet	1 x 25 pieces	1 x 40 pieces
Alcohol swab	1 x 25 pieces	1 x 40 pieces
Instructions for use	1 x 1 piece	1 x 1 piece

### Items required but not provided:

- Timer or stopwatch.
- Blood sampling tools (sterile gauze pad, venous puncture device, collection tube with EDTA/heparin sodium/sodium citrate for whole blood or plasma, collection tube with no anticoagulant for serum.)
- Biohazard waste bin and sharps bin.
- Disposable gloves.
- A calibrated precision pipette and applicable pipette tips.

### Storage

The test kit should be stored at 2-40 °C.

### Shelf-life upon manufacture

24 months.

### Warnings/limitations

Please refer to the current version of the manufacturer's instructions for use attached to this public report.

### **Prioritization for Prequalification Assessment**

Based on the established criteria, the ONE STEP Malaria (Pf) Test was given priority for the WHO prequalification assessment.

### **Dossier assessment**

InTec Products, Inc. submitted a product dossier for One Step Malaria (Pf) Test as per the "Instructions for compilation of a product dossier" (PQDx\_018). The information (data and documentation) submitted in the product dossier was reviewed by WHO staff and external technical experts (assessors) appointed by WHO. The manufacturer's responses to the nonconformities found during dossier screening and assessment findings were accepted on 12 April 2024.

### **Commitments for prequalification**

- 1. The manufacturer must submit additional information regarding the formulation and composition. At the time of publication of this Public Report, the information was provided and is under review.
- The manufacturer must submit additional information regarding the specimen type.
   At the time of publication of this Public Report, the information was provided and is under review.
- The manufacturer must submit additional information regarding analytical specificity. At the time of publication of this Public Report, the information was provided and is under review.
- 4. The manufacturer must submit additional information regarding the clinical evaluation. At the time of publication of this Public Report, the information was provided and is under review.

Based on the product dossier screening and assessment findings, the product dossier for ONE STEP Malaria (Pf) Test Test meets WHO pregualification requirements.

### Manufacturing site inspection

An onsite inspection of InTec Products, Inc. at 332 Xinguang Rd, Xinyang IND AREA, Haicang, Xiamen 361011, China, was conducted from 11 to 13 October 2023. At the time of considering the product application for Prequalification, the Manufacturer of the product had a well-established quality management system and manufacturing practices in place that would support the manufacture of a product of consistent quality. Routine inspections of the Manufacturing site will be conducted with copies of the WHO Public Inspection Report (WHOPIR) published on the WHO Prequalification web page as per Resolution WHA57.14 of the World Health Assembly. Note that a WHOPIR reflects the information on the most current assessment performed at a manufacturing site for in vitro diagnostic products and summarises the assessment findings.

https://extranet.who.int/pqweb/vitro-diagnostics/who-public-inspection-reports

All published WHOPIRs are with the agreement of the manufacturer.

The onsite inspection was accepted on 23 February 2024.

Based on the site inspection and corrective action plan review, the quality management system for the ONE STEP Malaria (Pf) Test meets WHO prequalification requirements.

### **Product performance evaluation**

ONE STEP Malaria (Pf) Test was evaluated in the 3rd quarter of 2021 at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on behalf of WHO according to protocol PQDx\_317, version 2.1.

ONE STEP Malaria (Pf) Test was evaluated against a *Plasmodium falciparum* cultured line panel, *P. falciparum* wild-type parasite panel, P. vivax wild-type parasite panel and a *P. falciparum* and *P.vivax* negative panel.

Performance characteristics						
	P. falciparum	P. vivax				
Panel detection score at 200 parasites/μL (N=100)	89/100, 89.0%	NA for Pf assays				
False positive results %	Negative specimens: 0/200, 0%					
	Of which, clean negative specim	ens: 0/104, 0.0%				
	P. vivax specimens at 200 and 2000 parasites/µL: 0/210, 0%					
Invalid rate %	0/1010, 0.0%					
(N= 1010)						
Inter-reader variability %	20/1010, 2.0%					
(N= 1010)						
The lowest concentration of HRP-	31.3 IU/mL on both lots					
2/pLDH was detected using the 1st						
WHO International standard for						
Pf antigens (NIBSC code: 16/376)						

### Operational characteristics and ease of use

This assay does not require laboratory equipment and can be performed in laboratories with limited facilities or in non-laboratory settings.

The assay was found easy to use by the operators performing the evaluation.

Key operational characteristics	
Specimen types and volume	5 μL of capillary or venous whole blood
Number of steps*	2 steps in total
	1 step with specimen transfer device (precision pipette
	was used during the evaluation)
Time to result	15 minutes
Endpoint stability (interval)	5 minutes (the test can be read between 15 and 20
	minutes after the addition of diluent)
Internal QC	Yes, reagent addition control

<sup>\*</sup> Definition: each action required to obtain a result (excluding specimen collection, device preparation – opening the pouch), e.g. for RDTs: add specimen, add buffer (2 steps).

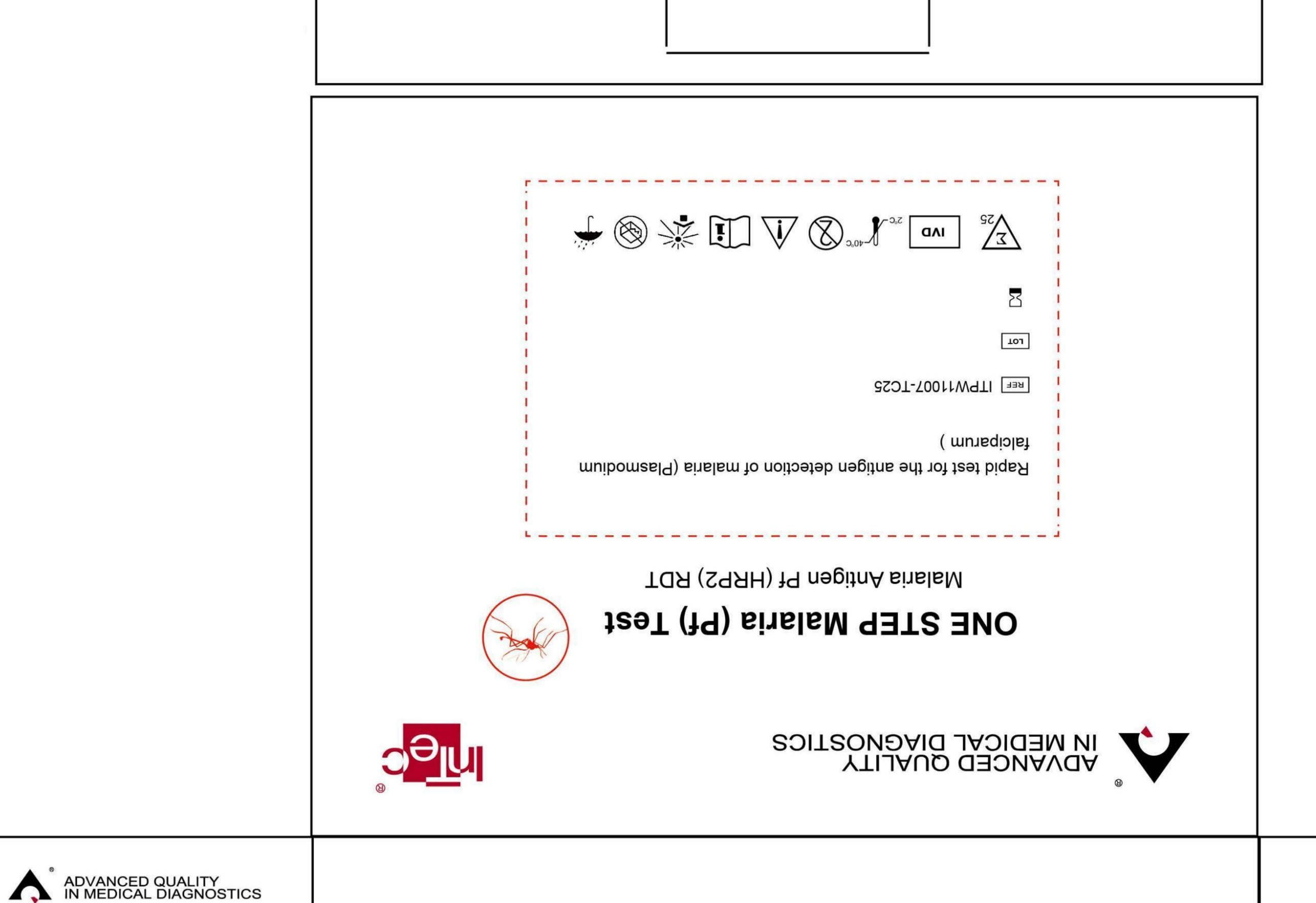
Based on these results, the performance evaluation for the ONE STEP Malaria (Pf) Test meets the WHO prequalification requirements.

# Labelling

- 1. Labels
- 2. Instructions for use

### 1. Labels

1.1. 25 T/K, product code ITPW11007-TC25

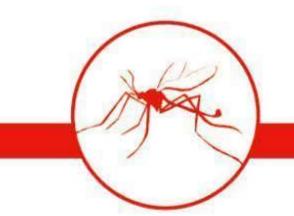




# ONE STEP Malaria (Pf) Test

Malaria Antigen Pf (HRP2) RDT





Content

25 Cassettes

25 Droppers 3 Buffer bottles

25 Lancets

25 Alcohol swabs

1 Instructions for use

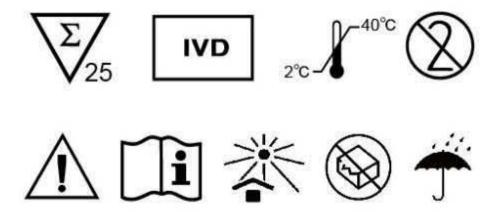
Required but not provided Timer or stopwatch Blood sampling tools

Biohazard waste bin Sharps bin

Disposable gloves











REF ITPW11007-TC25

25 Cassettes

25 Droppers

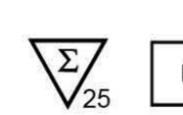
25 Lancets

Buffer bottles

25 Alcohol swabs

Instructions for use

InTec PRODUCTS, INC.
332 Xinguang Road, Xinyang Industrial Area,
Haicang, 361022, Xiamen, Fujian, P.R.China
Tel: +86 592 6807188 Website: www.intecasi.com Email: intecproducts@asintec.com



ONE STEP Malaria (Pf) Test

Malaria Antigen Pf (HRP2) RDT

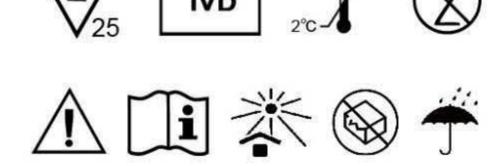
Required but not provided

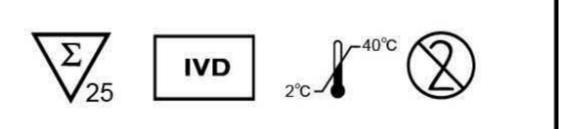
Timer or stopwatch

Blood sampling tools

Biohazard waste bin

Sharps bin Disposable gloves

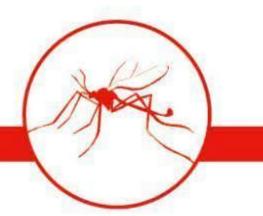














Tel: +86 592 6807188 Website: www.intecasi.com Email: intecproducts@asintec.com

ADVANCED QUALITY IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS

01.05.11.087-240402

InTec PRODUCTS, INC.



### One Step Malaria (Pf) Test

Malaria Antigen Pf (HRP2) RDT



### One Step Malaria (Pf) Test

REF

Contents



Cassette







■ InTec PRODUCTS, INC. 332 Xinguang Road, Xinyang Industrial Area, Haicang, 361022, Xiamen, Fujian, P.R.China

Tel: +86 592 6807188 Website: www.intecasi.com Email: intecproducts@asintec.com

















# Buffer bottle For One Step Malaria (Pf) Test







**REF** ITPW11007-TC25

Vol: 2mL



Storage: 2-40°C



### **Alcohol Swabs**

Produce Code : 06-023060 Specifications of Blade : 30mm × 60mm

Qty: 25Pcs/Bag



Manufacturer: SteriLance Medical ( Suzhou ) Inc . No.168 PuTuoShan Road, New District, 215153 Suzhou,Jiangsu, P.R.China



REF 06-023060

LOT XXXXX



YYYY-MM-DD



YYYY-MM-DD

Intended use: It's used for skin disinfection before blood sampling, injection and infusion.

### Instructions for Use:

- 1. Open the package and take out the alcohol swab;
- 2. Use the alcohol swab to wipe the skin;
- 3. After the alcohol on the surface is dried, the disinfection is completed;
- 4. Discard the used alcohol swab in the special container.

- Contraindications:
  1. Do not use if there is skin infection or skin damage on the wiping part.
  2. It should be used with caution or follow the doctor's advice
- for the user allergic to alcohol.

### Caution:

- This product is not suitable for trauma or burns. Stop the use and consult your doctor if you have symptoms of redness, allergies, swelling, pain or inflammation.

  Do not use the product if the package of alcohol swab is damaged.
- Alcohol swab is for external use only, not for eyes or mucous membrane. Please consult your doctor if it touches the wound.
- Do not use if there is skin infection or skin damage on the wiping part.
  • The alcohol swab is for single use and shall be kept away from
- Keep the alcohol swab away from children. • Do not use beyond the use-by date.

### Symbolic interpretation:



**LOT** Batch code











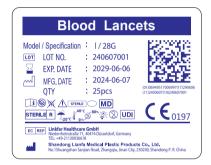




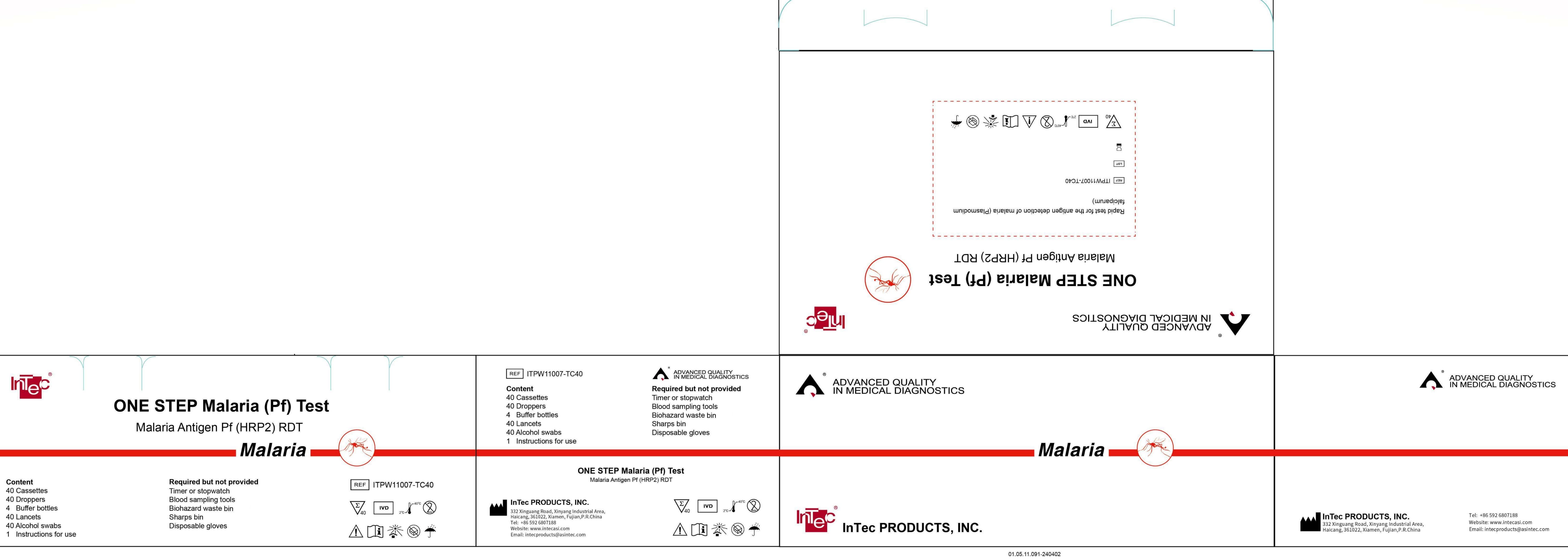


### PANTONE Reflex Blue C

Size:50\*40mm



1.2. 40 T/K, product code ITPW11007-TC40





### One Step Malaria (Pf) Test

Malaria Antigen Pf (HRP2) RDT



### One Step Malaria (Pf) Test

REF

Contents



Cassette







■ InTec PRODUCTS, INC. 332 Xinguang Road, Xinyang Industrial Area, Haicang, 361022, Xiamen, Fujian, P.R.China

Tel: +86 592 6807188 Website: www.intecasi.com Email: intecproducts@asintec.com

















# Buffer bottle For One Step Malaria (Pf) Test







**REF** ITPW11007-TC40

Vol: 2mL



Storage: 2-40°C



### **Alcohol Swabs**

Produce Code: 06-023060

Specifications of Blade : 30mm × 60mm

Qty: 40Pcs/Bag



Manufacturer: SteriLance Medical ( Suzhou ) Inc . No.168 PuTuoShan Road, New District, 215153 Suzhou,Jiangsu, P.R.China



REF 06-023060

LOT XXXXX



YYYY-MM-DD



YYYY-MM-DD

Intended use: It's used for skin disinfection before blood sampling, injection and infusion.

### Instructions for Use:

- 1. Open the package and take out the alcohol swab;
- 2. Use the alcohol swab to wipe the skin;
- 3. After the alcohol on the surface is dried, the disinfection is completed;
- 4. Discard the used alcohol swab in the special container.

- Contraindications:
  1. Do not use if there is skin infection or skin damage on the wiping part.
  2. It should be used with caution or follow the doctor's advice
- for the user allergic to alcohol.

### Caution:

- This product is not suitable for trauma or burns. Stop the use and consult your doctor if you have symptoms of redness, allergies, swelling, pain or inflammation.

  Do not use the product if the package of alcohol swab is damaged.
- Alcohol swab is for external use only, not for eyes or mucous membrane. Please consult your doctor if it touches the wound.
- Do not use if there is skin infection or skin damage on the wiping part.
  • The alcohol swab is for single use and shall be kept away from
- Keep the alcohol swab away from children.
- Do not use beyond the use-by date.

### Symbolic interpretation:















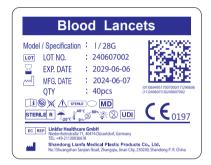






### PANTONE Reflex Blue C

Size:50\*40mm



2. Instructions for use<sup>1</sup>

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  English version of the IFU was the one that was assessed by WHO. The manufacturer is responsible for ensuring correct translation into other languages.





REF ITPW11007-TC25 ITPW11007-TC40 01.05.14.078-240507

## One Step Malaria (Pf) Test

FOR IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE ONLY. IVD

Please read this instructions for use carefully prior to use and strictly follow the instructions. Reliability of the assay cannot be guaranteed if there are any deviations from the instructions for use.

### Clinical significance

Malaria is a serious, sometimes fatal, parasitic disease, widespread in the tropical and subtropical regions (mainly Africa, South America, and Southeast Asia). It is characterized by fever with chills, anemia and is caused by Plasmodium parasite that is transmitted to people through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes.

Among several parasitic Plasmodium species that cause malaria in humans (i.e., P. falciparum, P. vivax, P. malariae, P. ovale, and P. knowlesi), P. falciparum (Pf) and P. vivax (Pv) are two pathogens posing the greatest threat as they are the deadliest or most prevalent.

One Step Malaria (Pf) Test is a colloidal gold, two site sandwich immunoassay utilizing whole blood (venous and fingerstick) for the detection of Pf specific histidine rich protein-II (Pf HRP-II). This rapid test can be used as an aid in the diagnosis of malarial infection caused by P. falciparum for symptomatic patients<sup>1</sup>, including adult (including pregnant women) and children. This test is intended for professional use by laboratory professionals, trained healthcare workers or trained lay providers in laboratory and non-laboratory settings.

### Summary

One Step Malaria (Pf) Test is based on immunochromatography, and used for Pf HRP-II detection in human whole blood (venous and fingerstick)<sup>2-3</sup>. This is a simple, visual qualitative test that detects Pf HRP-II in humanwhole blood, and presents the result within 20 minutes3.

### Test principle<sup>4</sup>

Colloid gold conjugated-Anti-HRP-II(a) is pre-applied in the reaction pad. Anti-HRP-II(b) is pre-coated in the Pf band region of the membrane. After the buffer is added, red blood cells will be lysed.

For Pf positive specimens, colloid gold conjugated-Anti-HRP-II(a) will react with HRP-II released from red blood cells and form a colloid gold conjugated-Anti-HRP-II(a)-HRP-II complex. The complex will migrate through the test strip and be captured by Anti-HRP-II(b) pre-coated in the Pf band region, forming a Pf band. A negative specimen will not produce a Pf band due to the absence of colloid gold conjugated-Anti-HRP-II(a)-HRP-II complex. To ensure assay validity, a control band in the control band region will appear at the end of the test procedure regardless of the test result.

Only when the control band appears the assay is valid.

### Storage conditions and Stability

One Step Malaria (Pf) Test shall be stored at 2-40°C. Test cassette should be used immediately upon opening the foil pouch. Buffer should be used within 8 weeks after opening.

### ♠ Warnings and precautions

The warnings and precautions are included, but not limited to the following:

- · This product is for in vitro diagnosis of the infection of Pf only, and other diseases cannot be analyzed with any component of this kit
- Wear gloves during the entire testing process.
- · Do not use expired reagents or test cassettes.
- Do not use accessories if the seal or package is broken. @
- Do not use test cassette if the foil pouch is damaged or the seal is broken.
- Do not use the provided lancet if the cap is already pulled off before use.
- Do not reuse the accessories. All the accessories are for single use. ②
- Do not reuse the test cassette. Each cassette enclosed in a foil pouch is only for single use. ®
- · Do not suck buffer or specimen by mouth.
- Do not eat or smoke while handling specimens.
- Do not store specimen in dropper, it is only used for specimen collection.
- Do not use pooled specimens or specimens other than specified (i.e. saliva, urine).
- Do not interchange reagents among kits of different batch number or even products.
- · Do not perform the test under environment which leads to rapid evaporation (e.g. close to a running fan or air conditioner)
- Ensure the specimen is added correctly prior to the addition of buffer.
- · Avoid contact between the "S" well of cassette and buffer bottle to prevent contamination of buffer.
- · Clean and disinfect all the areas that may be contaminated by spills of specimens or reagents with appropriate disinfectant. • Decontaminate and dispose of all specimens, reagents, accessories and other potentially contaminated
- materials as infectious wastes in a biohazard container. Used lancet should be disposed of in a sharps bin. • Operate the test at conditions that are both >40°C and >70% relative humidity (RH) might lead to incorrect
- · Sample buffer contains 0.3% Triton X-100 and 0.01% sodium azide. If contact with buffer to the eyes and/or

skin, wash affected area with soap and water immediately. Do not dispose buffer enter drains, and offer surplus solutions to a licensed disposal company (dispose of contents/container to an approved waste

### Reagents and materials provided

Table 1 Reagents and materials provided

Components	25 tests (ITPW11007-TC25)	40 tests (ITPW11007-TC40)
Cassette	1 x 25 pieces	1 x 40 pieces
Dropper	1 x 25 pieces	1 x 40 pieces
Buffer bottle	2mL x 3 bottles	2mL x 4 bottles
Lancet	1 x 25 pieces	1 x 40 pieces
Alcohol swab	1 x 25 pieces	1 x 40 pieces
Instructions for use	1 x 1 piece	1 x 1 piece

### Materials required but not provided

- · Timer or stopwatch
- · Blood sampling tools (sterile gauze pad, venous puncture device, collection tube with EDTA/heparin sodium/sodium citrate for whole blood.)
- · Biohazard waste bin and sharps bin
- Disposable gloves
- · A calibrated precision pipette and applicable pipette tips

### Preparation

1. Unseal the foil pouches. The components are as below:









Buffer bottle



Lancet

7. Gently press around the

bleeding point. Wipe away the first drop of blood.

2. Wear gloves





### I. Fingerstick whole blood

4. Clean the finger and leave it to dry



8. Gently squeeze and

release the bulb of the

until reaching 5uL mark



9. Touch the dropper tip

on the pad of "S" wellto

5. Twist the lancet





6. Place the lancet firmly

on side of finger (avoid



11. Wait and interpret the result between 15-20



10. Add 3 drops

of buffer into "D





5. Add 3 drops of 6. Wait and interpret

buffer into "D" well the result between

### II. Venous whole blood

4. Gently squeeze and release the bulb of the dropper to collect blood dropper tip on the pad of "S" well.

Dropper

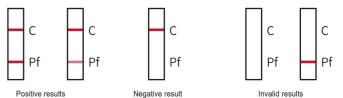








### Test results



### Specimen collection and storage

### Fingerstick whole blood

- 1) Rub the target finger (middle or ring finger) to stimulate blood flow, and avoid calloused areas of the finger. Clean the finger with an alcohol swab (Figure I.4) and leave it to dry.
- 2) Prick the finger with the provided lancet: (a) Twist clockwise the protective cap and remove it, see Figure 1.5 for details. (b) Place the lancet firmly on the finger to trigger it, see Figure I.6 for details.
- 3) Gently press the bleeding point (avoid excessive bleeding). Wipe away the first drop of blood with a sterile gauze pad (Figure I.7). Allow a new drop of blood to form.
- 4) Transfer the blood specimen with the dropper provided. Gently squeeze the bulb of the dropper, touch the blood, and gently release the bulb to draw up the blood (Figure I.8).

Note: The fingerstick blood should be tested immediately after collection.

### Venous whole blood

Collect whole blood specimen into a collection tube (with specified anticoagulant, namely EDTA, heparin sodium or sodium citrate) according to standard venous blood sampling process. Then gently mix the venous blood collection tube by inverting the specimen to make it homogenous for sampling. Other anticoagulants

- Venous whole blood specimens can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 7 days if not tested immediately. Store at -18°C or below for 30 months. Frozen specimens shall be equilibrated to room temperature (10-30°C) before testing. Multiple freeze-thaw cycles should be avoided (3 times at most).
- · Avoid using hyperlipidemia or excessively aged specimens.

### Test procedure

- 1. Do not open the pouch until ready to perform a test. Use the test under low environment humidity (RH≤ 70%) within 1 hour.
- 2. Equilibrate all reagents and specimens to room temperature (10-30°C) before use.
- 3. Unseal the foil pouch and put the cassette on a flat, clean and dry surface.
- 4. Mark the sample ID number on test cassette.
- 5. Gently squeeze and release the bulb of the dropper to collect blood until reaching 5µL mark (or 5µL by the transfer pipette) and touch the dropper tip on the pad of "S" well to add all the blood collected.
- 6. Then add 3 drops of lysis buffer into "D" well and start the timer immediately.
- 7. Wait for at least 15 minutes (and 20 minutes at most) to interpret the result.

### **⚠** Caution:

- Always apply specimen with a new and clean dropper or pipette tip to avoid cross contamination.
- Negative results cannot rule out the possibility of the exposure to or the infection with of Pf.

### **Result interpretation**

Positive: Purplish red bands appear at both the Pf band area (even though very faint) and the control band area indicates a positive result.

Negative: Purplish red band only appears on control band region indicates a negative result.

Invalid 1: A purplish red band appears only at the Pf band area of the cassette. Repeat the test. Contact the supplier if the control band remains invisible.

Invalid 2: Purplish red band appears at neither the Pf band area nor the control band area of the cassette. Repeat the test. Contact the supplier if the control band remains invisible.

### Performance characteristics

The performance characteristics of One Step Malaria (Pf) Test was established based on external clinical evaluations and internal studies. Concluded from the study results, the analytical performance and clinical performance were summarized as below:

### 1. Potential interfering substances

The following listed 25 potentially interfering substances have no impact on the test result of One Step Malaria (Pf) Test. Although no interference observed in the study, the possibility cannot be excluded completely.

No.	Type of Specimen	Potential Interfering Substance	Sample Quantity
1		Total protein	3
2		Hemoglobin	1
3		Anti-Escherichia coli (AEC)	3
4	Endogenous Substance	(Nonspecific) IgM	3
5		(Nonspecific) IgG	3
6		Human anti-mouse antibody (HAMA)	1
7		Bilirubin	1
8		Rheumatoid factors (RF)	3
9		Anti-nuclear antibodies (ANA)	3
10		Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)	13

Or, if using transfer

Pipette

pipette add 5 μL whole blood into "**S**" well.

11		Triglyceride	13
12		Cholesterol	10
13		Glucose	10
14	Endogenous Substance	Uric acid	5
15		Multiple blood transfusions	5
16		Pregnant women (multifarious)	20
17		Antiparasitic	1
18		Antimalarial	1
19		Antiretroviral	1
20	Substance Collection	Anti-tuberculosis	1
21	Exogenous Substance	Aspirin	1
22		Paracetamol	1
23		Ibuprofen	1
24		Alcohol	1
25		Caffeine	1

### 2.Potential cross-reacting substances

The following listed 70 potentially cross-reacting substances have no impact on the test result of One Step Malaria (Pf) Test. Although no cross reactivity occurred in the study, the possibility cannot be completely excluded.

No.	Potential Cross-reacting Pathogen	Sample Quantity	No.	Potential Cross-reacting Pathogen	Sample Quantity
1	Hepatitis A virus (HAV)	3	36	Cryptococcus neoformans	1
2	Hepatitis C virus (HCV)	30	37	Rothia mucilaginosa	1
3	Hepatitis B virus (HBV)	26	38	Haemophilus influenzae	1
4	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	14	39	Aspergillus fumigatus	1
5	Treponema pallidum (TP)	20	40	Aspergillus flavus	1
6	Influenza A (Flu A)	23	41	Streptococcus oralis	1
7	Influenza B (Flu B)	21	42	Streptococcus salivarius	1
8	Mycoplasmal pneumonia (MP)	3	43	Adenovirus type 1	1
9	Dengue	8	44	Adenovirus type 2	1
10	Mycobacterium tuberculosis (TB)	22	45	Adenovirus type 3	1
11	Toxoplasma (Toxo)	5	46	Adenovirus type 4	1
12	Measles virus	1	47	Adenovirus type 5	1
13	Varicella-zoster virus (VZV)	1	48	Adenovirus type 7	1
14	Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	1	49	Adenovirus type 55	1
15	Mumps virus	1	50	Rhinovirus type B70	1
16	Streptococcus pneumonia type 14	1	51	Rhinovirus type A2	1
17	Staphylococcus aureus	1	52	Respiratory syncytial virus type A	1
18	Candida albicans	1	53	Respiratory syncytial virus type B	
19	Human metapneumovirus	1	54	Herpes simplex virus	
20	Bordetella pertussis	1	55	SARS coronavirus	
21	Neisseria meningitidis	1	56	MERS coronavirus	1
22	Human cytomegalovirus	1	57	Plasmodium vivax (Pv)	6
23	Norovirus	1	58	Schistosomiasis	2
24	Bocavirus	1	59	Leishmania	9
25	Chlamydia pneumoniae	1	60	Plasmodium malariae (Pm)	8
26	Klebsiella pneumoniae	1	61	Plasmodium ovale (Po)	3
27	Neisseria gonorrhoeae	1	62	Rheumatoid factors	5
28	Pyogenic streptococcus	1	63	Anti-nuclear antibodies	5
29	Corynebacterium ulcerans	1	64	Upper respiratory track infection (URTL)	14
30	Legionella pneumophila	1	65	Respiratory track infection (UTI)	8
31	Staphylococcus epidermidis	1	66	Tonsilitis	1
32	Lactobacillus casei	1	67	Dental caries	1
33	Moraxella catarrhalis	1	68	Diarrhoea	3
34	Escherichia coli	1	69	Enteric fever	2
35	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	1	70	Pneumonia	3

### 3. Hook effect

The hook effect was evaluated by testing dilution series prepared by clinical samples of high parasite density up to 113,820 parasites/ $\mu$ L for Pf, whereas high antigen concentration up to 68,496.720 ng/mL for Pf. No hook effect was observed in the test results. Still, hook effect cannot be completely excluded especially when parasite density/antigen concentration is higher than the above values.

### 4. Diagnostic sensitivity & specificity

External clinical evaluations were conducted in three different sites located in Africa, Asia. Overall, a total of 1236 clinical samples (fingerstick/venous whole blood) were tested by One Step Malaria (Pf) Test, with samples characterized by composite reference method, first by microscopy and further confirmed by PCR. Among these samples, 533 were malaria Pf positive, 703 malaria negative. The diagnostic sensitivity and specificity achieved from the studies are listed in tables below.

After 1 invalid sample results were excluded from the final analysis:

Clinical sensitivity for Malaria Pf: 96.06% (95% CI: 94.05%-97.41%)

Clinical specificity for Malaria Pf: 98.43% (95% CI: 97.22%-99.12%)

Table 2 Diagnostic Sensitivity study in three sites

	Number of		Number of			
Study site	specimens reactive by PCR and microscopy	Number of invalid tested	specimens reactive by InTec RDT	Number of specimens falsely-non- reactive	Sensitivity	95% CI
Fingerstick wh	ole blood					
Tanzania	383	0	364	19	95.04%	92.38%-96.80%
Venous whole	blood					
Bangladesh	100	0	98	2	98.00%	93.00%-99.45%
China	50	0	50	0	100.00%	92.87%-100.00%
		В	ased on above dat	a:		
	Total number	Number of invalid tested	Number of specimens reactive by InTec RDT	Number of specimens falsely-non- reactive	Overall sensitivity	95% CI
Total	533	0	512	21	96.06%	94.05%-97.41%

### Table 3 Diagnostic Specificity study in three sites

Number of specimens non-reactive by PCR and microscopy	Number of invalid tested	Number of specimens non-reactive by InTec RDT	Number of specimens falsely-reac- tive	Specificity	95% CI
ole blood					
533	1	521	11	97.93%	96.34%-98.84%
blood					
125	0	125	0	100.00%	97.02%-100.00%
45	0	45	0	100.00%	92.14%-100.00%
	В	ased on above dat	a:		
Total number	Number of invalid tested	Number of specimens non-reactive by InTec RDT	Number of specimens falsely-reac- tive	Overall specificity	95% CI
703	1	691	11	98.43%	97.22%-99.12%
	specimens non-reactive by PCR and microscopy  ole blood  533  blood  125  45  Total number	specimens non-reactive by PCR and microscopy lole blood    533	Number of specimens non-reactive by PCR and microscopy  ole blood  533 1 521  blood  125 0 125  45 0 45  Based on above dat fested  Total number  Number of invalid tested  Number of invalid tested  Number of invalid tested  Number of specimens non-reactive by InTec RDT	Number of specimens non-reactive by PCR and microscopy  ole blood  533 1 521 11  blood  125 0 125 0  Based on above data:  Total number  Number of invalid tested by InTec Non-reactive by InTec Non-r	Number of specimens non-reactive by PCR and microscopy  ole blood  533 1 521 11 97.93%  blood  125 0 125 0 100.00%  45 0 45 0 100.00%  Based on above data:  Total number  Number of specimens falsely-reactive by InTec RDT  Number of specimens falsely-reactive by InTec RDT  Number of specimens falsely-reactive by InTec RDT  Number of specimens non-reactive by InTec RDT  Number of specimens falsely-reactive by InTec RDT  Overall specificity

### 5. Analytical sensitivity (Limit of detection)

The limit of detection for Malaria Pf is 50 parasites/ $\mu$ L according to the level of parasite based on calibration with reference material.

### 6. Blood type equivalence study

The equivalence of testing different blood types was investigated and the study results demonstrated no significant difference among fingerstick blood and venous blood preserved in common anticoagulants EDTA, heparin sodium and sodium citrate.

### 7. Precision

The repeatability and reproducibility of One Step Malaria (Pf) Test has been evaluated by within-run, between-run, between sites, between days, between operators and between lots studies using in-house control samples. The study results indicated 100% repeatability and 100% reproducibility.

### Limitations /

- The kit is designed to detect malaria Pf antigen in human whole blood. Specimens other than those
  specified may not supply accurate results and the device will not notify this kind of misuse to the user.
- The intensity of test band does not necessarily correlate to the titer of antigen in specimen.
- The presence of the control band only indicates the flow of the conjugate.
- $\bullet \ \ When a specimen contain high concentration of Pf antigen is tested on the device, the control band could$

be absent due to the test principle.

- As this product is intended to detect Pf antigen from individuals, clinical diagnosis on Pf infection should also be correlated with clinical presentations and epidemiological data.
- A negative result should not exclude the possibility of infection caused by Pf. A negative result can also occur
  in the following circumstances:
- Recently acquired Pf infection.
- Low levels of antigen below the detection limit of the test.
- Pf antigen in the patient that do not react with specific antigens utilized in the assay configuration, in exceptional cases this may lead to observation of negative results.
- Specimens are not properly stored.
- High concentrations of a particular analyte.
- Recently discovered sub-strain of Pf.
- Samples with Pf HRP-II/III gene deletions.
- For reasons above, care should be taken in interpreting negative results. Other clinical data (e.g., symptoms or risk factors) should be used in conjunction with the test results.
- · Avoid using clotted or excessively viscous specimens.
- The product may give a false positive result even after the patient was treated for malaria several weeks before testing. The test cannot be used to monitor treatment response to antimalarials.

### References

- World Health Organization. Global Malaria Programme. https://www.who.int/teams/global-malaria-programme/case-management/diagnosis.
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- 3. Murray C K, Bennett J W. Rapid diagnosis of malaria[J]. Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Infectious Diseases, 2009, 2009.
- 4. Moody A. Rapid diagnostic tests for malaria parasites[J]. Clinical microbiology reviews, 2002, 15(1): 66-78.

### Symbols

À	CAUTION	<del>*</del>	KEEP DRY	2	DO NOT REUSE
类	KEEP AWAY FROM SUNLIGHT	1	TEMPERATURE LIMITATION	[]i	CONSULT INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE
***	MANUFACTURER		IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC	7.57	CONTAINS SUFFICIENT
LOT	BATCH CODE	IVD	MEDICAL DEVICE	ΣN	FOR (N) TESTS
<b>®</b>	DO NOT USE IF PACKAGE IS DAMAGED	REF	CATALOGUE NUMBER	$\square$	USE-BY DATE

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