

WHO Prequalification of In Vitro Diagnostics PUBLIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

Product: ONE STEP Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test WHO reference number: PQDx 0627-017-00

ONE STEP Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test with product codes ITPW11009-TC25, ITPW11009-TC40, ITPW11249-TC25 and ITPW11249-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/Pv) Tri-Line Test

	Date	Outcome
Prequalification listing	28 May 2024	listed
Dossier assessment	12 April 2024	MR
Product performance evaluation	Quarter 3 2021	MR

MR: Meets Requirements

Public report amendment	Summary of amendments	Date of report amendment
Version 2.0	Addition specifications of the ITPW11249-TC25 and ITPW11249-TC40 with an inverted cup as a sample transfer tool for ONE STEP Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test. Clinical performance information has reorganized to better present the result in accordance to 200 para/ μ L	09 June 2025
Version 3.0	Addition of multiple-language IFUs and labels (French and Portuguese) for ONE STEP Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test.	25 November 2025

Intended use

According to the intended use claim from InTec Products, Inc., *“One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line 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) and Pv specific pLDH. This rapid test can be used as an aid in the diagnosis and differentiation of malaria infections caused by P.falciparum and P.vivax 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) and colloid gold conjugated-Anti-pLDH(a) are pre-applied in the reaction pad. Anti-HRP-II(b) is pre-coated in the Pf band region of the membrane. Anti-pLDH(b) is pre-coated in the Pv 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.

For Pv-positive specimens, colloid gold conjugated-Anti-pLDH(a) will react with pLDH released from red blood cells and form a colloid gold conjugated-Anti-pLDH(a)-pLDH complex. The complex will migrate through the test strip and be captured by Anti-pLDH(b) pre-coated in the Pv band region, forming a Pv band.

For Pf and Pv co-infected specimens, two kinds of complexes above will form. The complexes will migrate through the test strip and be captured by correlated antibodies pre-coated in the Pf band region and Pv band region, forming a Pf band and a Pv band.

A negative specimen will not produce a Pf band or Pv due to the absence of a colloidal gold conjugate/plasmodium antigen 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 (ITPW11009-TC25)	40 Tests/Kit (ITPW11009-TC40)	25 Tests/Kit (ITPW11249-TC25)	40 Tests/Kit (ITPW11249-TC40)
Cassette	1 x 25 pieces	1 x 40 pieces	1 x 25 pieces	1 x 40 pieces
Inverted cup			1 x 25 pieces	1 x 40 pieces
Dropper	1 x 25 pieces	1 x 40 pieces	\	\
Buffer bottle	2 mL x 3 bottles	2 mL x 4 bottles	2 mL x 3 bottles	2mL x 4 bottles
Lancet	1 x 25 pieces	1 x 40 pieces	1 x 25 pieces	1 x 40 pieces
Alcohol swab	1 x 25 pieces	1 x 40 pieces	1 x 25 pieces	1 x 40 pieces
Instructions for use	1 x 1 piece	1 x 1 piece	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 shall 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.

Prioritisation for Prequalification Assessment

Based on the established criteria, the One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-Line Test was given priority for the WHO prequalification assessment.

Dossier assessment

InTec Products, Inc. submitted a product dossier for One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-Line 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.

Based on the product dossier screening and assessment findings, the ONE STEP Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test meets the WHO prequalification requirements.

Manufacturing site inspection

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/pgweb/vitro-diagnostics/who-public-inspection-reports>

All published WHOPIRs are with the agreement of the manufacturer.

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

Product performance evaluation

ONE STEP Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test was evaluated in the 3rd quarter of 2021 at Centers of Disease Control and Prevention on behalf of WHO according to protocol PQDx_317, version 2.1. From this evaluation, we drew the following conclusions.

ONE STEP Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line 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		
	<i>P. falciparum</i>	<i>P. vivax</i>
Panel detection score at 200 parasites/μL (N _{Pf} =100) (N _{Pv} =35)	93/100, 93.0%	35/35, 100%
False positive results %	Negative specimens: 0/200, 0% Of which, clean negative specimens: 0/104, 0.0%	
Invalid rate % (N= 1010)	0/1010, 0.0%	
Inter-reader variability % (N= 1010)	HRP-2 test line: 1.0% (10/1010) Pv-pLDH test line: 0.3% (3/1010)	
The lowest concentration of HRP-2 was detected using the 1 st WHO International standard for Pf antigens (NIBSC code: 16/376)	HRP-2 test line: 31.3 IU/mL for both lots Pv-pLDH test line: N/A	

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 addition of diluent)
Internal QC	Yes, reagent addition control

** 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 ONE STEP Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test meets the WHO prequalification requirements.

Labelling

- 1. Labels**
- 2. Instructions for use**

1. Labels

1.1. 25 T/K, product code ITPW11009-TC25

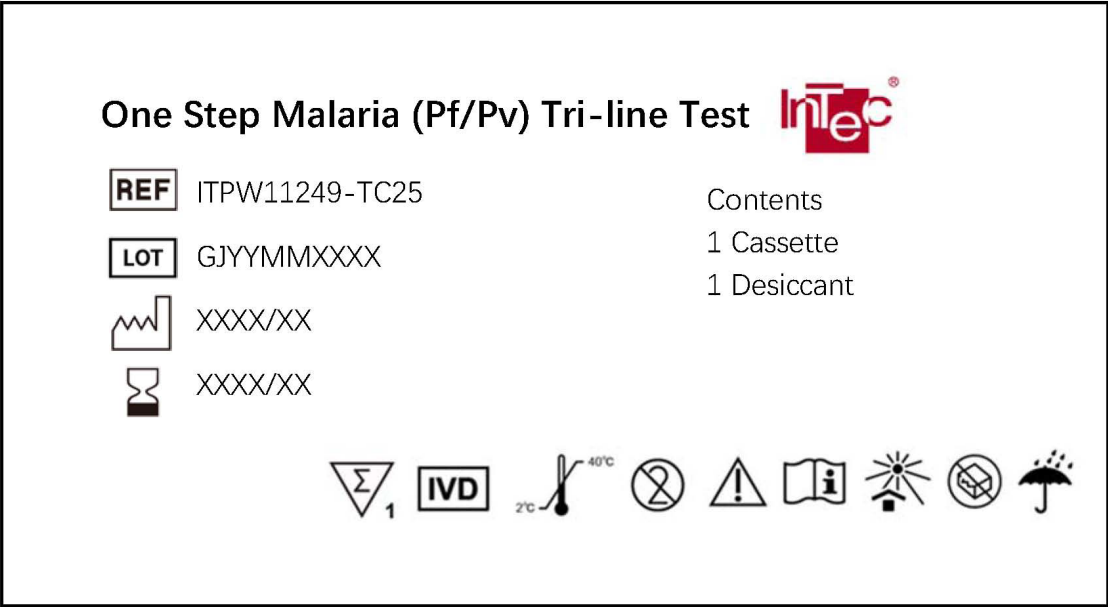
1.2. 40 T/K, product code ITPW11009-TC40

1.3. 25 T/K, product code ITPW11249-TC25

Teste de linha tripla de um passo para a malária (Pf/Pv) Antigénio da malária Pf/Pv (HRP2/pLDH) RDT Malaria  Teste rápido para a detecção do antígeno da malária (Plasmodium falciparum e Plasmodium vivax) Conteúdo 25 Cassetes 25 Copos invertidos 3 Frascos de tampão 25 Lancetas 25 Cotonetes com álcool 1 Instruções de utilização Necessárias mas não fornecidas Temporizador ou cronómetro Instrumentos para recolha de sangue Caixote do lixo de risco biológico Caixote do lixo para objectos cortantes Luvas descartáveis Pipeta de precisão calibrada e pontas de pipeta REF ITPW11249-TC25  ADVANCED QUALITY IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS   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 ADVANCED QUALITY IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS   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 ADVANCED QUALITY IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS   Test tri-ligne One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Antigène du paludisme Pf/Pv (HRP2/pLDH) TDR Test rapide pour la détection des antigènes du paludisme (Plasmodium falciparum et Plasmodium vivax) Contenu 25 Cassettes 25 Tasses inversees 3 Flacons de tampon 25 Lancettes 25 Écouvillons d'alcool 1 Mode d'emploi Exigées mais non fournies Minuterie ou chronomètre Outils de prélèvement sanguin Poubelle à risques biologiques Poubelle pour objets tranchants Gants jetables Pipette de précision calibrée et pointes de pipette REF ITPW11249-TC25  ADVANCED QUALITY IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS   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 ADVANCED QUALITY IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS   One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test Malaria Antigen Pf/Pv (HRP2/pLDH) RDT Rapid test for the antigen detection of malaria (Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax) Content 25 Cassettes 25 Inverted cups 3 Buffer bottles 25 Alcohol swabs 1 Instructions for use Required but not provided Timer or stopwatch Blood sampling tools Biohazard waste bin Sharps bin Disposable gloves Calibrated precision pipette and pipette tips REF ITPW11249-TC25  ADVANCED QUALITY IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS   One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test Malaria Antigen Pf/Pv (HRP2/pLDH) RDT Rapid test for the antigen detection of malaria (Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax) Content 25 Cassettes 25 Inverted cups 3 Buffer bottles 25 Alcohol swabs 1 Instructions for use Required but not provided Timer or stopwatch Blood sampling tools Biohazard waste bin Sharps bin Disposable gloves Calibrated precision pipette and pipette tips REF ITPW11249-TC25  ADVANCED QUALITY IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS   One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test Malaria Antigen Pf/Pv (HRP2/pLDH) RDT Rapid test for the antigen detection of malaria (Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax) Content 25 Cassettes 25 Inverted cups 3 Buffer bottles 25 Alcohol swabs 1 Instructions for use Required but not provided Timer or stopwatch Blood sampling tools Biohazard waste bin Sharps bin Disposable gloves Calibrated precision pipette and pipette tips REF ITPW11249-TC25 

1.4. 40 T/K, product code ITPW11249-TC40

1.5 Test device pouch labels



One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test		InTec®
REF	ITPW11249-TC40	Contents
LOT	GJYYMMXXXX	1 Cassette
	XXXX/XX	1 Desiccant
	XXXX/XX	
        		

1.6 Assay buffer bottle labels

InTec®	Buffer bottle
	For One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test
  	REF ITPW11009-TC25
Vol: 2mL	LOT
Storage: 2-40°C	



Buffer bottle

For One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test



IVD



REF

ITPW11009-TC40

Vol: 2mL

LOT

Storage: 2-40°C



Buffer bottle

For One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test



IVD



REF

ITPW11249-TC25

Vol: 2mL

LOT

Storage: 2-40°C



	Buffer bottle For One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test
  	REF ITPW11249-TC40
Vol: 2mL	LOT
Storage: 2-40°C	

1.7 Specimen sampling device label (25 T/k)

Inverted Cup (5µL)	
Specification: 5µL	REF 1115807005
  	LOT 20240628
 	 2027-06-27
 Jiangsu Changfeng Medical Industry Co., Ltd. Address: Touqiao Town, Guangling District, Yangzhou 225109 Jiangsu P.R. China Tel: +86 13816762056	

(40 T/k)

Inverted Cup (5µL)

Specification: 5µL







Jiangsu Changfeng Medical Industry Co., Ltd.
Address: Touqiao Town, Guangling District, Yangzhou 225109
Jiangsu P.R. China
Tel: +86 13816762056

REF1115807005

LOT20240628

2027-06-27

1.8 Alcohol swab label

(25 Tests/Kit)

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



6 945630 1100000

REF06-023060

LOTXXXXX

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 naked fire.
• Keep the alcohol swab away from children.
• Do not use beyond the use-by date.

Symbolic interpretation:

Do not smoke

Caution

REF

Crabgrass number

Do not use if package is damaged

Manufacturer

LOT

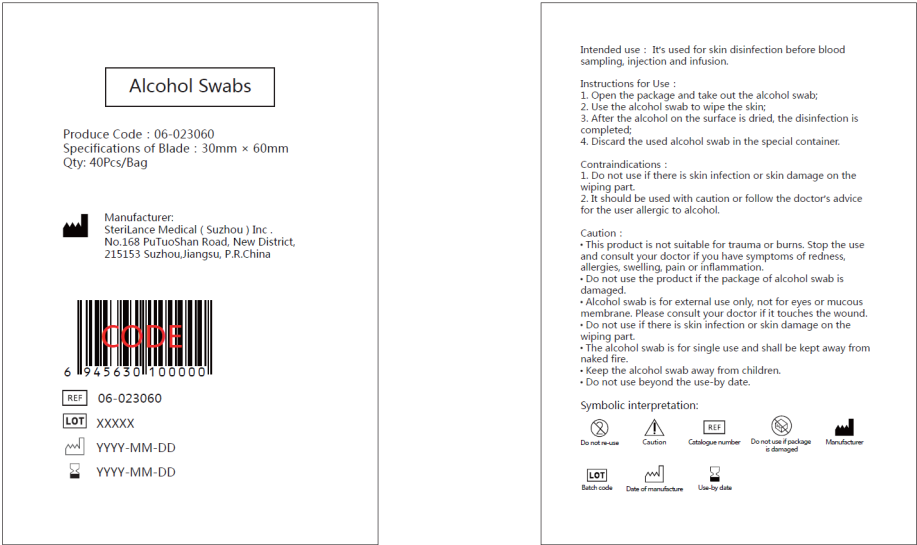
Batch code

Date of manufacture

Use-by date

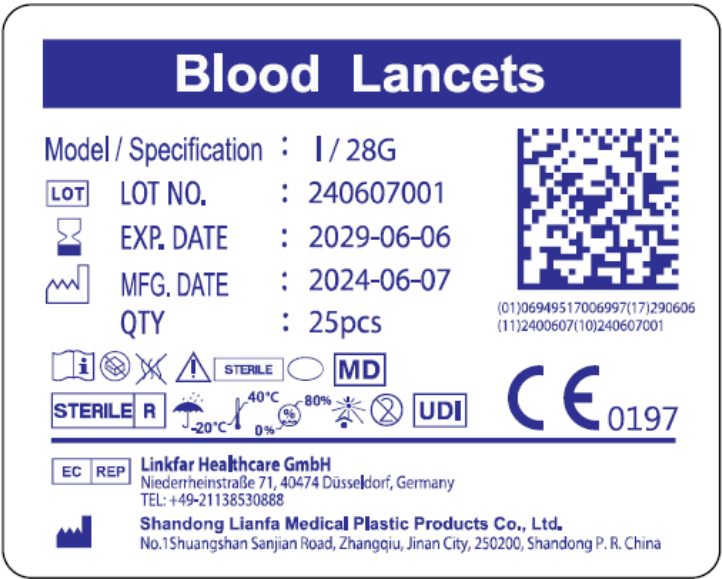
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(40 Tests/Kit)



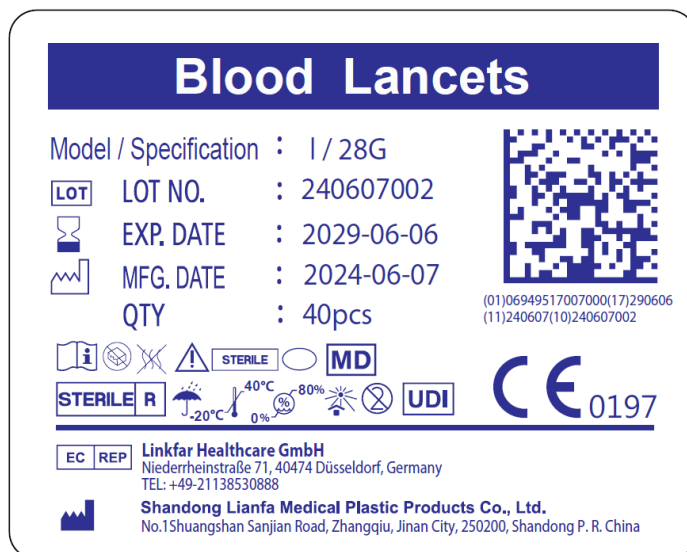
1.9 Sterile lancet label
(25 Tests/Kit)

 **PANTONE Reflex Blue C**
Size:50*40mm



(40 Tests/Kit)

PANTONE Reflex Blue C
Size:50*40mm

**2. Instructions for use¹**

¹ English version of the IFU was the one that was assessed by WHO. The manufacturer is responsible for ensuring correct translation into other languages.



One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test

FOR IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE ONLY. [IVD]

Please read this instructions for use carefully prior to use and strictly follow the instructions. [I]

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 bite 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.

Intended use

One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test is a colloidal gold, two site sandwich immunoassay utilizing whole blood (venous and fingerstick) for the detection of specific histidine rich protein-II (Pf HRP-II) and Pv specific pLDH. This rapid test can be used as an aid in the diagnosis and differentiation of malaria infections caused by P. falciparum and P. vivax for symptomatic patients; 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/Pv) Tri-line Test is based on immunochromatography, and used for HRP-II/pLDH detection in human whole blood (venous and fingerstick)^{2,3}. It is a simple, visual qualitative test that detects Pf HRP-II and Pv pLDH in human whole blood, and presents the result within 20 minutes.

Test principle¹

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

For Pf positive specimens, colloidal gold conjugated-Anti-HRP-II(a) will react with HRP-II released from red blood cells and form a colloidal 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.

For Pv positive specimens, colloidal gold conjugated-Anti-pLDH(a) will react with pLDH released from red blood cells and form a colloidal gold conjugated-Anti-pLDH(a)-pLDH complex. The complex will migrate through the test strip and be captured by Anti-pLDH(b) pre-coated in the Pv band region, forming a Pv band.

For Pf and Pv co-infected specimens, two kinds of complexes will form. The complexes will migrate through the test strip and be captured by correlated antibodies pre-coated in the Pf band region and Pv band region, forming a Pf band and a Pv band.

A negative specimen will not produce a Pf band or Pv due to the absence of a colloidal gold conjugate/plasmodium antigen 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/Pv) Tri-line 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 and/or Pv 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.
- 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. saline, 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 results.
- 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 disposal plant.)

Reagents and materials provided

Components	25 tests (ITPW11009-TC25)	40 tests (ITPW11009-TC40)
	Cassette Dropper Buffer bottle Lancet Alcohol swab Instructions for use	1 x 40 pieces 1 x 25 pieces 2mL x 4 bottles 1 x 25 pieces 1 x 25 pieces 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:



2. Wear gloves.



3. Mark the sample ID number.

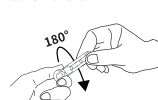


I. Fingerprint Whole Blood

4. Clean the finger with alcohol swab and leave it to dry.



5. Twist the peripheral lancet cap for over 180° to remove it.



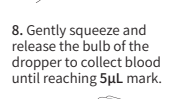
6. Place the lancet firmly on side of finger (avoid callus) and push.



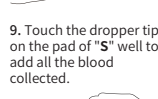
7. Wipe away the first drop of blood. Massage finger to create a whole drop of blood.



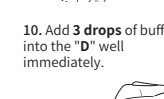
8. Gently squeeze and release the bulb of the dropper to collect blood until reaching 5µL mark.



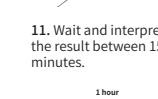
9. Touch the dropper tip on the pad of "S" well to add all the blood collected.



10. Add 3 drops of buffer into the "D" well immediately.



11. Wait and interpret the result between 15-20 minutes.

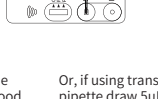


II. Venous Whole Blood

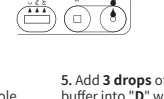
4. Gently squeeze and release the bulb of the dropper to collect blood until reaching 5µL mark. Touch the dropper tip on the pad of "S" well, to add all the blood collected.



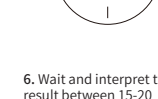
Or, if using transfer pipette draw the whole blood into "D" well touching pad



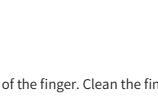
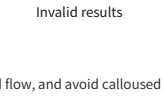
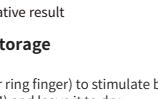
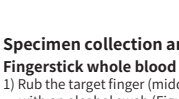
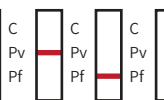
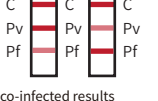
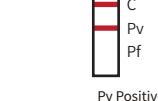
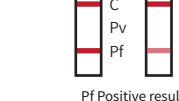
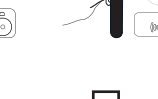
5. Add 3 drops of buffer into the "D" well immediately.



6. Wait and interpret the result between 15-20 minutes.



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 I.5 for details; (b). Place the lancet firmly on the finger and push it, see Figure I.6 for details.
- 3) 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 bulb, 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 homogeneous for sampling. Other anticoagulants may lead to incorrect results.

Notes:

- 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. 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 hyperlipidemic 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. Fingerstick whole blood

Gently squeeze and release the bulb of the dropper to collect blood until reaching 5µL mark and touch the dropper tip on the pad of "S" well to add all the blood collected.

Venous whole blood

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 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 Pf and/or Pv.

Result interpretation

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

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

Pf and Pv co-infected: Purplish red bands appear at Pf band area (even though very faint), Pv band area (even though very faint) and the control band area indicates a positive result.

Negative: Purplish red band only appears on control band area 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: A purplish red band appears only at the Pv band area of the cassette. Repeat the test. Contact the supplier if the control band remains invisible.

Invalid 3: A purplish red band appears at both the Pf band area and the Pv band area but not the control band area of the cassette. Repeat the test. Contact the supplier if the control band remains invisible.

Invalid 4: Purplish red band appears at none of the three band areas (Pf band area and Pv band area and 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/Pv) Tri-line 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/Pv) Tri-line Test. Although no interference observed in the study, the possibility cannot be excluded completely.

No.	Type of Specimen	Potential Interfering Substance	Sample Quantity
1	Endogenous Substance	Total protein	3
2		Hemoglobin	1
3		Anti-Escherichia coli (AEC)	3
4		(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
11	Exogenous Substance	Triglyceride	13
12		Cholesterol	10
13		Glucose	10
14		Uric acid	5
15		Multiple blood transfusions	5
16		Pregnant women (multifarious)	20
17		Antiparasitic	1
18		Antimalarial	1
19		Antiretroviral	1
20		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 69 potentially cross-reacting substances have no impact on the test result of One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test. Although no cross reactivity 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	Mycoplasma 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	1
19	Human metapneumovirus	1	54	Herpes simplex virus 1	1
20	Bordetella pertussis	1	55	SARS coronavirus	10
21	Neisseria meningitidis	1	56	MERS coronavirus	1
22	Human cytomegalovirus	1	57	Schistosomiasis	2
23	Norovirus	1	58	Leishmania	9
24	Bocavirus	1	59	Plasmodium malariae (Pm)	8
25	Chlamydia pneumoniae	1	60	Plasmodium ovale (Po)	1
26	Klebsiella pneumoniae	1	61	Rheumatoid factors	5
27	Neisseria gonorrhoeae	1	62	Anti-nuclear antibodies	5
28	Pyogenic streptococcus	1	63	Upper respiratory track infection (URTL)	14
29	Corynebacterium ulcerans	1	64	Respiratory track infection (UTI)	8
30	Legionella pneumophila	1	65	Tonsillitis	1
31	Lactobacillus casei	1	66	Dental caries	1
32	Moraxella catarrhalis	1	67	Diarrhoea	1
33	Escherichia coli	1	68	Enteric fever	2
34	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	1	69	Pneumonia	3

3. Hook effect

The hook effect was evaluated by testing dilution series prepared by clinical samples of high parasite densities up to 113,820 parasites/µL for Pf and 20,400 parasites/µL for Pv, whereas high antigen concentrations up to 68,496,720 ng/mL for Pf and 248,076 ng/mL for Pv. 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 four different sites located in Africa, Asia. Overall, a total of 1299 clinical samples (fingerstick/venous whole blood) were tested by One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test, with samples characterized by composite reference method, first by microscopy and further confirmed by PCR. Among these samples, 589 were malaria Pf positive, 167 malaria Pv positive, 3 malaria Pf & Pv positive, 1170 malaria negative. The diagnostic sensitivity and specificity achieved from the studies after the exclusion of 7 invalid sample results are listed in tables below.

Table 2 Diagnostic Sensitivity study in three sites						
Study site	Total number of malaria reactive specimens tested	Specimen type	Parasite density (para- sites/µL)	Number of specimens reactive by PCR and microscopy	Number of invalid tested	Sensitivity
						95% CI

Venous shole blood									
China	50	Pf	≥200	25	0	25	0	100%	86.68%-100%
		Pv	≥200	25	0	25	0	100%	86.66%-100%
Ethiopia	176	Pf	1-199	1	0	1	0	100%	20.65%-100%
			≥200	80	0	78	2	97.50%	91.34%-99.31%
		Pv	1-199	3	0	3	0	100%	43.85%-100%
			≥200	89	3	83	3	96.51%	90.24%-98.81%
		Pf & Pv	≥200	3	0	3	0	100%	43.85%-100%
			Pf	≥200	100	0	98	2	98.00%
Bangladesh	150	Pv	1-199	3	0	3	0	100%	43.85%-100%
			≥200	47	0	46	1	97.87%	88.89%-99.62%
Fingerprint whole blood									
Tanzania	383	Pf	1-199	32	0	21	11	65.63%	48.31%-79.59%
			≥200	351	0	345	6	98.29%	96.32%-99.21%

Table 3 Diagnostic Specificity study in four sites						
Study site	Total number of malaria specimens tested	Specimen type	Number of specimens non-reactive by PCR and microscopy	Number of invalid tested	Number of specimens non-reactive by Intec RDT	Specificity
						95% CI

Venous whole blood								
China	92	Pf	67	0	67	0	100%	94.08%-100%
		Pv	67	0	67	0	100%	94.08%-100%
		Pf & Pv	42	0	42	0	100%	91.62%-100%
Ethiopia	270	Pf	189	3	186	0	100%	97.98%-100%
		Pv	178	0	177	1	99.44%	96.89%-99.90%
		Pf&Pv	97	0	97	0	100%	96.13%-100%
Bangladesh	275	Pf	175	0	175	0	100%	97.85%-100%
		Pv	225	0	224	1	99.56%	97.53%-99.92%
		Pf & Pv	125	0	124	1	99.20%	95.61%-99.86%
Fingerstick whole blood								
Tanzania	533	Pf	533	1	521	11	97.93%	96.34%-98.84%

3	Anti-Escherichia coli (AEC)	3
4	(non spécifique) IgM	3
5	(non spécifique) IgG	3
6	Anticorps humain anti-souris (HAMA)	1
7	Bilirubine	1
8	Facteurs rhumatoïdes (RF)	3
9	Anticorps antinucléaires (ANA)	3
10	Lupus érythémateux systémique (LES)	13
11	Triglycéride	13
12	Cholestérol	10
13	Glucose	10
14	Acide urique	5
15	Transfusions sanguines multiples	5
16	Femmes enceintes (divers)	20
17	Antiparasitaire	1
18	Antipaludique	1
19	Antirétroviraux	1
20	Anti-tuberculose	1
21	Aspirine	1
22	Paracétamol	1
23	Ibuprofène	1
24	Alcool	1
25	Caféine	1

2. Substances réagissant potentiellement de manière croisée

Les 69 substances suivantes, susceptibles de réagir de manière croisée, n'ont aucune incidence sur le résultat du test Tri-line en une étape pour le paludisme (Pf/Pv). Bien qu'aucune réactivité croisée n'ait été observée dans l'étude, cette possibilité ne peut être totalement exclue.

Non.	Pathogène à réaction croisée potentielle	Quantité d'échantillon	Non.	Pathogène à réaction croisée potentielle	Quantité d'échantillon
1	Virus de l'hépatite A (VHA)	3	36	Cryptococcus neoformans	1
2	Virus de l'hépatite C (VHC)	30	37	Rothia mucilaginosa	1
3	Virus de l'hépatite B (VHB)	26	38	Haemophilus influenzae	1
4	Virus de l'immunodéficience humaine (VIH)	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	Pneumonie à mycoplasme (MP)	3	43	Adenovirus de type 1	1
9	Dengue	8	44	Adenovirus de type 2	1
10	Mycobacterium tuberculosis (TB)	22	45	Adenovirus de type 3	1
11	Toxoplasma (Toxo)	5	46	Adenovirus type 4	1
12	Virus de la rougeole	1	47	Adenovirus de type 5	1
13	Virus de la varicelle et du zona (VZV)	1	48	Adenovirus de type 7	1
14	Virus d'Epstein-Barr (EBV)	1	49	Adenovirus de type 55	1
15	Virus des oreillons	1	50	Rhinovirus de type B70	1
16	Streptococcus pneumonia type 14	1	51	Rhinovirus de type A2	1
17	Staphylococcus doré	1	52	Virus respiratoire syncytial de type A	1
18	Candida albicans	1	53	Virus respiratoire syncytial de type B	1
19	Métapneumovirus humain	1	54	Virus de l'herpès simplex	1
20	Bordetella pertussis	1	55	Coronavirus du SRAS	10
21	Neisseria meningitidis	1	56	Coronavirus MERS	5
22	Cytomegalovirus humain	1	57	Schistosomiase	2
23	Norovirus	1	58	Leishmanias	9
24	Bocavirus	1	59	Plasmodium malariae (Pm)	8
25	Chlamydia pneumoniae	1	60	Plasmodium ovale (Po)	3
26	Klebsiella pneumoniae	1	61	Facteurs rhumatoïdes	5
27	Neisseria gonorrhoeae	1	62	Anticorps antinucléaires	5
28	Streptococcus pyogenes	1	63	Infection des voies respiratoires supérieures (URTS)	14
29	Corynebacterium ulcerans	1	64	Infection des voies respiratoires (UTI)	8
30	Legionella pneumophila	1	65	Amygdalite	1
31	Staphylococcus epidermidis	1	66	Caries dentaires	1
32	Lactobacillus casei	1	67	Diarrhée	3
33	Moraxella catarrhalis	1	68	Fièvre entérique	2
34	Escherichia coli	1	69	Pneumonie	3
35	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	1	70		

3. Effet crochet

L'effet crochet a été évalué en testant des séries de dilution préparées par des échantillons cliniques de fortes densités parasitaires allant jusqu'à 113,820 parasites/µL pour Pf et 20,400 parasites/µL pour Pv, alors que de fortes concentrations d'antigènes allant jusqu'à 68,496,720 ng/mL pour Pf et 248,076 ng/mL pour Pv. Aucun effet crochet n'a été observé dans les résultats des tests. Cependant, l'effet crochet ne peut pas être complètement exclu, en particulier lorsque la densité parasitaire/concentration d'antigène est supérieure aux valeurs susmentionnées.

4. Sensibilité et spécificité du diagnostic

Des évaluations cliniques externes ont été menées dans quatre sites différents situés en Afrique, en Asie. Au total, 1929 échantillons cliniques (sang total prélevé au doigt ou par voie veineuse) ont été testés à l'aide du test Tri-line One Step malaria (Pf/Pv), les échantillons étant caractérisés par une méthode de référence composite, d'abord par microscopie, puis confirmés par PCR. Parmi ces échantillons, 589 étaient positifs pour le paludisme (Pf), 167 pour le paludisme (Pv), 3 pour le paludisme (Pf et Pv) et 1170 pour le paludisme (Pv). La sensibilité et la spécificité diagnostiques obtenues à partir des études, après exclusion de 7 échantillon non valide, sont présentées dans les tableaux ci-dessous.

Tableau 2 : Étude de la sensibilité diagnostique dans les trois sites									
Site d'étude	Nombre total de spécimens de paludisme testés	Type d'échantillon	Densité parasitaire (parasites/µL)	Nombre d'échantillons réactifs par PCR et microscopie	Nombre de tests non valides	Nombre d'échantillons réactifs au TDR Intec	Nombre d'échantillons faussement non réactifs	Sensibilité	IC à 95
Sang total veineux									
China	50	Pf	≥200	25	0	25	0	100%	86,68%-100%
		Pv	≥200	25	0	25	0	100%	86,68%-100%
		Pf	1-199	1	0	1	0	100%	20,65%-100%
		Pf	≥200	80	0	78	2	97,50%	91,34%-99,31%

7

Ethiopie	176	Pv	1-199	3	0	3	0	100%	43,85%-100%
			>=200	89	3	83	3	96,51%	90,24%-98,81%
		Pf & Pv	>200	3	0	3	0	100%	43,85%-100%
			Pf	>200	100	0	98	2	98,00%
Bangladesh	150	Pv	1-199	3	0	3	0	100%	43,85%-100%
			>=200	47	0	46	1	97,87%	88,89%-99,62%
		Sang total au doigt							
Tanzania	383	Pf	1-199	32	0	21	11	65,63%	48,31%-79,59%
			>=200	351	0	345	6	98,29%	96,32%-99,21%

Tableau 3 Étude de la spécificité du diagnostic dans quatre sites

Site d'étude	Nombre total de spécimens de paludisme testés	Type d'échantillon	Nombre d'échantillons non réactifs par PCR et microscopie	Nombre de tests non valides	Nombre d'échantillons non réactifs au TDR Intec	Nombre d'échantillons faussement réactifs	Spécificité	IC à 95
Sang total veineux								
China	50	Pf	67	0	67	0	100%	94,08% - 100%
		Pv	67	0	67	0	100%	94,08% - 100%
		Pf & Pv	42	0	42	0	100%	91,62% - 100%
Ethiopia	176	Pf	189	3	186	0	100%	97,98% - 100%
		Pv	178	0	177	1	99,44%	96,89% - 100%
		Pf & Pv	97	0	97	0	100%	96,19% - 100%
Bangladesh	150	Pf	175	0	175	0	100%	97,85% - 100%
		Pv	225	0	224	1	99,56%	97,53% - 99,92%
		Pf & Pv	125	0	124	1	99,20%	95,61% - 98,84%
Sang total au doigt								
Tanzania	533	Pf	533	1	521	11	97,93%	96,34% - 98,84%

La sensibilité des échantillons de sang veineux total pour le paludisme à Plasmodium falciparum (Pf) (≥200 parasites/µL) et des échantillons de sang capillaire (prélevé par piqûre au doigt) total (≥200 parasites/µL) était de 98,08 % (IC à 95 % : 95,16-99,25 %) et 98,29 % (IC à 95 % : 96,32-99,21 %), respectivement. La sensibilité était de 97,52 % (IC à 95 % : 93,79-99,03 %) pour les échantillons de sang veineux total de paludisme à Plasmodium vivax (Pv) (≥200 parasites/µL). La spécificité totale était de 98,89 % (IC à 95 % : 98,10-99,35 %).

5. Sensibilité analytique (limite de détection)

La limite de détection pour Malaria Pf est de 50 parasites/µL et pour Malaria Pv est de 133 parasites/µL selon le niveau de parasite basé sur l'évaluation avec des matériaux de référence.

6. Étude d'équivalence des groupes sanguins

L'équivalence des tests de différents groupes sanguins a été étudiée et les résultats de l'étude ont montré qu'il n'y avait pas de différence significative entre le sang prélevé au doigt et le sang veineux conservé dans les anticoagulants courants EDTA, héparine sodique et citrate de sodium.

7. Précision

La répétabilité et la reproductibilité du test de paludisme en une étape (Pf) ont été évaluées par des études intra-cycle, inter-cycle, inter-sites, inter-jours, inter-opérateurs et inter-lots à l'aide d'échantillons de contrôle internes. Les résultats de l'étude indiquent une répétabilité et une reproductibilité de 100 %.

Limites de l'étude

- Le kit est conçu pour détecter l'antigène Pf et/ou l'antigène Pv du paludisme dans le sang total humain. Les échantillons autres que ceux spécifiés peuvent ne pas fournir des résultats exacts et le dispositif ne signale pas ce type d'utilisation abusive à l'utilisateur.
- L'intensité de la bande test n'est pas nécessairement en corrélation avec le titre de l'antigène dans l'échantillon.
- La présence de la bande de contrôle indique uniquement l'écoulement du conjugué.
- Lorsqu'un échantillon contenant une forte concentration de paludisme est testé sur le dispositif, la bande de contrôle peut également être corréliée avec les présentations cliniques et les données épidémiologiques.
- Ce produit étant destiné à détecter les antigènes Pf HRP-II et Pv pLDH chez les individus, le diagnostic clinique doit également être corrélié avec les présentations cliniques et les données épidémiologiques.
- Un résultat négatif ne doit pas exclure la possibilité d'une infection causée par Pf et/ou Pv. Un résultat négatif peut également survenir dans les circonstances suivantes :
 - Infection à Pf et/ou Pv récemment contractée.
 - Faibles niveaux d'antigènes, inférieurs à la limite de détection du test.
 - Antigènes Pf et/ou Pv chez le patient qui ne réagissent pas avec les antigènes spécifiques utilisés dans la configuration de l'essai; dans des cas exceptionnels, cela peut conduire à l'observation de résultats négatifs.
 - Les échantillons ne sont pas correctement conservés.
 - Concentrations élevées d'analyses particulières.
 - Sous-souches de Pf et/ou Pv récemment découvertes.
 - Echantillons présentant des délétions du gène HRP-II/III de Pf.
- Pour les raisons susmentionnées, il convient de faire preuve de prudence dans l'interprétation des résultats négatifs. D'autres données cliniques (par exemple, des symptômes ou des facteurs de risque) doivent être utilisées en conjonction avec les résultats du test.
- Éviter d'utiliser des échantillons coagulés ou excessivement visqueux.
- Le produit peut donner un résultat faussement positif même si le patient a été traité contre le paludisme plusieurs semaines avant le test. Le test ne peut pas être utilisé pour surveiller la réponse au traitement antipaludique.

Références

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- Murray C K, Bennett J W. Rapid diagnosis of malaria [J]. Perspectives interdisciplinaires sur les maladies infectieuses, 2009, 2009.
- Moody A. Tests de diagnostic rapide pour les parasites du paludisme [J]. Revue de microbiologie clinique, 2002, 15 (1) : 66- 78.

Attention	Conservar au sec	Ne pas réutiliser
Conservar à l'abri de la lumière du soleil	Limite de température	Contient suffisamment pour <=n tests
Fabricant	Dispositif médical de diagnostic in vitro	Date de péremption
Code du lot	Numéro de catalogue	
Ne pas utiliser si l'emballage est endommagé et consulter les instructions d'utilisation	Consulter les instructions d'utilisation	

Historique des révisions

Numéro de version	Date de publication	Description des modifications
250702	2025.07.07	Première publication

	Intec PRODUCTS, INC.
REF	ITPW11009-TC25
	ITPW11009-TC40
	01.05.14.180-250702

Teste de linha tripla de um passo para a malária (Pf/Pv)

APENAS PARA UTILIZAÇÃO EM DIAGNÓSTICO IN VITRO. [VD]

Ler atentamente este manual de instruções antes da sua utilização e seguir rigorosamente as instruções. [i]
 A fiabilidade do ensaio não pode ser garantida se houver desvios às instruções de utilização.

A malária é uma doença parasitária grave, por vezes fatal, muito comum nas regiões tropicais e subtropicais (principalmente em África, na América do Sul e no Sudeste Asiático). Caracteriza-se por febre com arrepios, anemia e é causada pelo parasita Plasmodium, que é transmitido às pessoas através da picada de fêmeas infectadas do mosquito Anopheles. Entre as várias espécies de Plasmodium parasitas que causam a malária nos seres humanos (ou seja, P. falciparum, P. vivax, P. malariae, P. ovale e P. knowlesii), o P. falciparum (Pf) e o P. vivax (Pv) são os dois agentes patogénicos que representam a maior ameaça, uma vez que são os mais mortais ou mais prevalentes.

Utilização prevista

O teste de linha tripla de um passo para a malária (Pf/Pv) é um imunoensaio em sanduíche com ouro coloidal, em dois locais, que utiliza sangue total (venoso e picada no dedo) para a deteção da proteína rica em histidina-I específica de Pf (Pf HRP-II) e da pLDH específica de Pv. Este teste rápido pode ser utilizado como auxiliar no diagnóstico e na diferenciação de infeções por malária causadas por P. falciparum e P. vivax em doentes sintomáticos, incluindo aditos (incluindo mulheres grávidas) e crianças. Este teste destina-se a utilização profissional por profissionais de laboratório, profissionais de saúde com formação ou prestadores leigos com formação em ambientes laboratoriais e não laboratoriais.

Resumo

O teste de linha tripla de um passo para a malária (Pf/Pv) baseia-se na imunocromatografia e é utilizado para a deteção de HRP-II/pLDH em sangue humano total (venoso e de picada no dedo)¹. É um teste qualitativo visual simples que detecta Pf HRP-II e Pv pLDH no sangue humano total e apresenta o resultado em 20 minutos².

Princípio do teste¹

O conjugado de ouro coloidal-Anti-HRP-II (a) e o conjugado de ouro coloidal-Anti-pLDH (a) são pré-aplicados na almofada de reação. O Anti-HRP-II (b) é pré-revestido na região da banda Pf da membrana. O Anti-pLDH (b) é pré-revestido na região da banda Pv da membrana. Após a adição do tampão, os glóbulos vermelhos são liados. Para espécimes Pf positivos, o Anti-HRP-II(a) conjugado com ouro coloidal reagirá com a HRP-II libertada dos glóbulos vermelhos e formará um complexo Anti-HRP-II(a)-HRP-II conjugado com ouro coloidal. O complexo migrará através da tira de teste e será capturado pelo Anti-HRP-II(b) pré-revestido na região da banda Pf, formando uma banda Pf. Para amostras Pv positivas, o conjugado de ouro coloidal Anti-pLDH(a) reagirá com a pLDH libertada dos glóbulos vermelhos e formará um complexo conjugado de ouro coloidal Anti-pLDH(a)-pLDH. O complexo migrará através da tira de teste e será capturado pelo Anti-pLDH(b) pré-revestido na região da banda Pv, formando uma banda Pv. No caso de espécimes co-infectados com Pf e Pv, formar-se-ão dois tipos de complexos acima referidos. Os complexos migrarão através da tira de teste e serão capturados por anticorpos correlacionados pré-revestidos na região da banda Pf e na região da banda Pv, formando uma banda Pf e uma banda Pv. Uma amostra negativa não produzirá uma banda Pf ou Pv devido à ausência de um conjugado de ouro coloidal/compleo de antígeno de plúsmio. Para garantir a validade do ensaio, aparecerá uma banda de controlo na região da banda de controlo no final do procedimento de teste, independentemente do resultado do teste.

Só quando a banda de controlo aparecer é que o ensaio é válido.

Condições de armazenamento e estabilidade

O teste em linha tripla de um passo para a malária (Pf/Pv) deve ser armazenado a 2-40°C. A casete de teste deve ser utilizada imediatamente após a abertura da bolsa de alumínio. O tampão deve ser utilizado no prazo de 8 semanas após a abertura.

⚠ Avisos e precauções

- O Este produto destina-se apenas ao diagnóstico in vitro da infeção por Pf e/ou Pv, não sendo possível analisar outras doenças com qualquer componente deste kit.
- Usar luvas durante todo o processo de teste.
- Não utilizar reagentes ou cassetes de teste fora do prazo de validade.
- Não utilizar os acessórios se o selo ou a embalagem estiverem danificados.Ⓢ
- Não utilizar a casete de teste se a bolsa de alumínio estiver danificada ou se o selo estiver quebrado. Ⓢ
- Não utilizar a lanceta fornecida se a tampa já tiver sido retirada antes da utilização. Ⓢ
- Não reutilizar os acessórios. Todos os acessórios são de utilização única. Ⓢ
- Não reutilizar a casete de teste. Cada casete contém uma bolsa de alumínio destina-se apenas a uma única utilização. Ⓢ
- Não aspirar o tampão ou a amostra com a boca.
- Não comer nem fumar durante o manuseamento de espécimes.
- Não guardar o espécime no conta-gotas, pois este só é utilizado para a colheita de espécimes.
- Não utilizar reagentes combinados ou espécimes diferentes dos especificados (ou seja, saliva, urina).
- Não trocar reagentes entre kits de número de lote diferente ou mesmo produtos.
- Não efectuar o teste num ambiente que conduza a uma evaporação rápida (por exemplo, perto de uma ventoinha ou de um ar condicionado).
- Asegurar que a amostra é adicionada corretamente antes da adição do tampão.
- Evitar o contacto entre o poço "S" da casete e o frasco de tampão para evitar a contaminação do tampão.
- Limpar e desinfetar com desinfetante adequado todas as áreas que possam estar contaminadas por derrames de amostras ou reagentes.
- Descontaminar e eliminar todas as amostras, reagentes, acessórios e outros materiais potencialmente contaminados como resíduos infecciosos num contentor de risco biológico. As lincas usadas devem ser eliminadas num contentor para objetos cortantes.
- A realização do teste em condições que sejam simultaneamente > 40°C e > 70% de humidade relativa (HR) pode conduzir a resultados incorretos.
- O tampão de amostras contém 0,3% de Triton X-100 e 0,01% de azida de sódio. Se o contacto com o tampão atingir os olhos e/ou a pele, lavar imediatamente a área afectada com água e sabão. Não eliminar o tampão nos esgotos e oferecer as soluções excedentes a uma empresa de eliminação autorizada (eliminar o conteúdo/recipiente numa instalação de eliminação de resíduos aprovada).

- Realização do teste em condições que sejam simultaneamente > 40°C e > 70% de humidade relativa (HR) pode conduzir a resultados incorretos.
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Reagentes e materiais fornecidos

Componentes	25 testes (ITPW11009-TC25)	40 testes (ITPW11009-TC40)
Cassete	1 x 25 peças	1 x 40 peças
Conta-gotas	1 x 25 peças	1 x 40 peças
Frasco de tampão	2mL x 3 frascos	2mL x 4 frascos
Lanceta	1 x 25 peças	1 x 40 peças
Cotonete com álcool	1 x 25 peças	1 x 40 peças
Instruções de utilização	1 x 1 peça	1 x 1 peça

Materiais necessários mas não fornecidos

- Temporizador ou cronómetro
- Instrumentos de colheita de sangue (compressa de gaze esterilizada, dispositivo de punção venosa, tubo de colheita com EDTA/heparina sódica/citrato de sódio para sangue total ou plasma, tubo de colheita sem anticoagulante para o soro).
- Caixote do lixo de risco biológico e caixote do lixo para objectos cortantes
- Luvas descartáveis
- Uma pipeta de precisão calibrada e pontas de pipeta aplicáveis

Preparação

- Abri r as bolsas de papel de alumínio. Os componentes são os seguintes

Conta-gotas	Cassete	Dessecante	Frasco de tampão	Cotonete com álcool	Lanceta
2. Usar luvas.			3. Marcar o número de identificação da amostra.		

I. Sangue total por picada no dedo

4. Limpar o dedo com uma compressa com álcool e deixar secar.

5. Tournez le capuchon de la lancette de plus de 180° degrés et retirez-le.

6. Colocar a lanceta firmemente no lado do dedo (evitar



One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test

FOR IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE ONLY. **[VD]**

Please read this instructions for use carefully prior to use and strictly follow the instructions. **[I]**

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.

Intended use

One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line 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 (PfHRP-II) and Pv specific pLDH. This rapid test can be used as an aid in the diagnosis and differentiation of malaria infections caused by P.falciparum and P.vivax for symptomatic patients', 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/Pv) Tri-line Test is based on immunochromatography, and used for HRP-II/pLDH detection in human whole blood (venous and fingerstick). It is a simple, visual qualitative test that detects PfHRP-II and Pv.pLDH in human whole blood, and presents the result within 15 minutes*.

Test principle*

Colloid gold conjugated-Anti-HRP-II(a) and colloid gold conjugated-Anti-pLDH(a) are pre-applied in the reaction pad. Anti-HRP-II(b) is pre-coated in the Pf band region of the membrane. Anti-pLDH(b) is pre-coated in the Pv 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. For Pv positive specimens, colloid gold conjugated-Anti-pLDH(a) will react with pLDH released from red blood cells and form a colloid gold conjugated-Anti-pLDH(a)-pLDH complex. The complex will migrate through the test strip and be captured by Anti-pLDH(b) pre-coated in the Pv band region, forming a Pv band. For Pf and Pv co-infected specimens, two kinds of complexes above will form. The complexes will migrate through the test strip and be captured by correlated antibodies pre-coated in the Pf band region and Pv band region and a Pv band will form. A negative specimen will not produce a Pf band and/or Pv due to the absence of a colloidal gold conjugate/plasmodium antigen 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/Pv) Tri-line 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 and/or Pv 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. **[S]**
- Do not use test cassette if the foil pouch is damaged or the seal is broken. **[S]**
- Do not use the provided lancet if the cap is already pulled off before use. **[S]**
- Do not reuse the accessories. All the accessories are for single use. **[S]**
- Do not reuse the test cassette. Each cassette enclosed in a foil pouch is only for single use. **[S]**
- Do not suck buffer or specimen by mouth.
- Do not eat or smoke while handling specimens.
- Do not store specimen in inverted cup, 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 results.
- 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 end drains, and offer surplus solutions to a licensed disposal company (dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant).

Reagents and materials provided

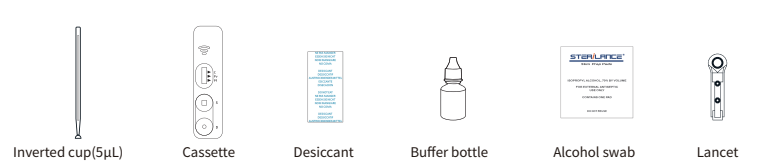
Table 1 Reagents and materials provided	
Components	25 tests (ITPW11249-TC25)
Cassette	1 x 25 pieces
Inverted cup	1 x 40 pieces
Buffer bottle	2mL x 3 bottles
Lancet	1 x 25 pieces
Alcohol swab	1 x 40 pieces
Instructions for use	1 x 1 piece

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 or plasma, collection tube with or without anticoagulant for serum).
- Biohazard waste bin and sharps bin
- Disposable gloves
- A calibrated precision pipette and applicable pipette tips

Preparation

- Open the package box and find the following components:

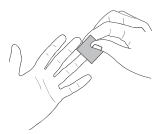


2. Wear gloves.



1. Fingertstick Whole Blood

4. Clean the finger with alcohol swab and leave it to dry.

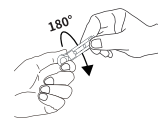


3. Mark the sample ID number.



4. Clean the finger with alcohol swab and leave it to dry.

5. Twist the peripheral lancet cap for over 180° to remove it.



6. Place the lancet firmly on side of finger (avoid callus) and push.



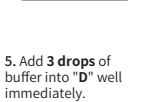
7. Wipe away the first drop of blood. Massage finger to create a whole drop of blood.



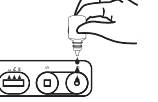
8. Take the inverted cup (5µL) provided, dip the circular end of the inverted cup into the blood specimen.



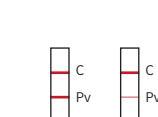
9. Dispense 5µL collected blood into "D" well immediately.



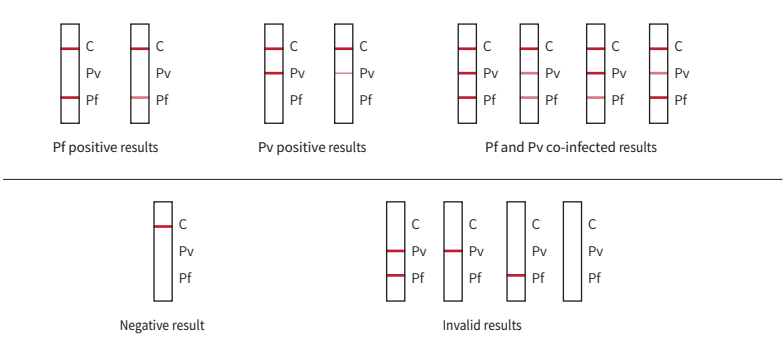
10. Add 3 drops of buffer into the "D" well immediately.



11. Wait and interpret the result between 15-20 minutes.



Test results



Specimen collection and storage

Fingertstick 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 1.4) 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 push it, see Figure 1.6 for details.
3. Wipe away the first drop of blood with a sterile gauze pad (Figure 1.7). Allow a new drop of blood to form.
4. Transfer the blood specimen with the inverted cup provided (Figure 1.8).

Note: The fingertick 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 homogeneous for sampling. Other anticoagulants may lead to incorrect results.

- Notes:**
- 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. 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. **Fingertstick whole blood**
Take the inverted cup (5µL) provided, collect fingertick whole blood by dipping the circular end of the inverted cup into the specimen, ensuring the blood fills the whole cup. Gently place the circular end of the inverted cup on the specimen well pad and then press down lightly, dispense 5µL of blood into "S" well.
6. **Venous whole blood**
Take a transfer pipette collecting 5µL venous whole blood, then dispense into "S" well touching pad.
7. Then add 3 drops of buffer into "D" well and start the timer immediately.
8. Wait for at least 15 minutes (and 20 minutes at most) to interpret the result.

Caution:

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

Result interpretation

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

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

Pf and Pv co-infected: Purplish red bands appear at Pf band area (even though very faint), Pv band area (even though faint) and the control band area indicates a positive result.

Negative: Purplish red band only appears on control band area 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: A purplish red band appears only at the Pv band area of the cassette. Repeat the test. Contact the supplier if the control band remains invisible.

Invalid 3: A purplish red band appears at both the Pf band area and the Pv band area but not the control band area of the cassette. Repeat the test. Contact the supplier if the control band remains invisible.

Invalid 4: Purplish red band appears at none of the three band areas (Pf band area and Pv band area and 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/Pv) Tri-line 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/Pv) Tri-line Test. Although no interference observed in the study, the possibility cannot be excluded completely.

No.	Type of Specimen	Potential Interfering Substance	Sample Quantity
1	Endogenous Substance	Total protein	3
2		Hemoglobin	1
3		Anti-Escherichia coli (AEC)	3
4		(Non-specific) IgM	3
5		(Non-specific) 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
11		Triglyceride	13
12		Cholesterol	10
13		Glucose	10
14		Uric acid	5
15		Multiple blood transfusions	5
16	Exogenous Substance	Pregnant women (multifarious)	20
17		Antiparasitic	1
18		Antimalarial	1
19		Antiretroviral	1
20		Anti-tuberculosis	1
21		Aspirin	1
22		Paracetamol	1
23		Ibuprofen	1
24		Alcohol	1
25		Caffeine	1

2. Potential cross-reacting substances

The following listed 69 potentially cross-reacting substances have no impact on the test result of One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test. Although no cross reactivity 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	Mycoplasma 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	1
19	Human metapneumovirus	1	54	Herpes simplex virus	1
20	Bordetella pertussis	1	55	SARS coronavirus	10
21	Neisseria meningitidis	1	56	MERS coronavirus	1
22	Human cytomegalovirus	1	57	Schistosomiasis	2
23	Norovirus	1	58	Leishmania	9
24	Bocavirus	1	59	Plasmodium malariae (Pm)	8
25	Chlamydia pneumoniae	1	60	Plasmodium ovale (Po)	3
26	Klebsiella pneumoniae	1	61	Rheumatoid factors	5
27	Neisseria gonorrhoeae	1	62	Anti-nuclear antibodies	5
28	Pyogenic streptococcus	1	63	Upper respiratory track infection (URTL)	14
29	Corynebacterium ulcerans	1	64	Respiratory track infection (UTI)	1
30	Legionella pneumophila	1	65	Tonsillitis	1
31	Staphylococcus epidermidis	1	66	Dental caries	1
32	Lactobacillus casei	1	67	Diarrhoea	3
33	Moraxella catarrhalis	1	68	Enteric fever	2
34	Escherichia coli	1	69	Pneumonia	3
35	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	1			

3. Hook effect

The hook effect was evaluated by testing dilution series prepared by clinical samples of high parasite densities up to 113,820 parasites/µL for Pf and 20,400 parasites/µL for Pv, with extremely high antigen concentrations up to 68,498,720 ng/mL for Pf and 248,076 ng/mL for Pv. 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 four different sites located in Africa, Asia. Overall, a total of 1929 clinical samples (fingerstick/venous whole blood) were tested by One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test, with samples characterized by composite reference method, first by microscopy and further confirmed by PCR. Among these samples, 589 were malaria Pf positive, 167 malaria Pv positive, 3 malaria Pf & Pv positive, 1170 malaria negative. The diagnostic sensitivity and specificity achieved from the studies after the exclusion of 7 invalid sample results are listed in tables below.

Table 2 Diagnostic Sensitivity study in four sites										
Study site	Total number of malaria reactive specimens tested	Specimen type	Parasite density (parasites/ μ L)	Number of specimens reactive by PCR and microscopy	Number of invalid tested	Number of specimens reactive by InTec RDT	Number of specimens falsely-non-reactive	Sensitivity	95% CI	
Venous whole blood										
China	50	Pf	≥ 200	25	0	25	0	100%	86.68%-100%	
		Pf	≥ 20	25	0	25	0	100%	86.68%-100%	
		1-199	1	0	1	0	100%	20.65%-100%		
Ethiopia	176	Pv	≥ 200	80	0	78	2	97.50%	91.34%-99.31%	
		Pf	1-199	3	0	3	0	100%	43.85%-100%	
		Pf	≥ 200	89	3	83	3	96.51%	90.24%-98.81%	
		Pf & Pv	≥ 200	3	0	3	0	100%	43.85%-100%	
		Pv	≥ 200	100	0	98	2	98.00%	93.00%-99.45%	
		Pv	1-199	3	0	3	0	100%	43.85%-100%	
Bangladesh	150	Pv	≥ 200	47	0	46	1	97.87%	88.89%-99.62%	
		Fingerstick whole blood								
Tanzania	383	Pf	1-199	92	0	21	11	65.63%	48.31%-79.59%	
		Pf	≥ 200	351	0	345	6	98.29%	96.32%-99.21%	

Table 3 Diagnostic Specificity study in four sites								
Study site	Total number of malaria reactive specimens tested	Specimen type	Number of specimens reactive by PCR and microscopy	Number of invalid tested	Number of specimens reactive by InTec RDT	Number of specimens falsely-non-reactive	Sensitivity	95% CI
Venous whole blood								
China	92	Pf	67	0	67	0	100%	94.08%-100%
		Pv	67	0	67	0	100%	94.08%-100%
		Pf & Pv	42	0	42	0	100%	91.62%-100%
Ethiopia	270	Pf	189	3	186	0	97.98%-100%	
		Pv	178	0	177	1	99.44%	96.89%-99.90%
		Pf & Pv	97	0	97	0	100%	96.19%-100%
Bangladesh	275	Pf	175	0	175	0	100%	97.85%-100%
		Pv	225	0	224	1	99.56%	97.53%-99.92%
		Pf & Pv	125	0	124	1	99.20%	95.61%-99.86%
Fingerstick whole blood								
Tanzania	533	Pf	533	1	521	11	97.93%	96.34%-98.84%

Invalide 1 : Une bande rouge violacée apparaît uniquement dans la zone de la bande Pf de la cassette. Répéter le test. Contacter le fournisseur si la bande de contrôle reste invisible.

Invalide 2 : Une bande rouge violacée apparaît uniquement dans la zone de la bande Pv de la cassette. Répéter le test. Contacter le fournisseur si la bande de contrôle reste invisible.

Invalide 3 : Une bande rouge violacée apparaît à la fois dans la zone de la bande Pf et dans la zone de la bande Pv, mais pas dans la zone de la bande de contrôle de la cassette. Répéter le test. Contacter le fournisseur si la bande de contrôle reste invisible.

Invalide 4 : Une bande rouge violacée n'apparaît dans aucune des trois zones de bande (zone de bande Pf, zone de bande Pv et zone de bande de contrôle) de la cassette. Répéter le test. Contacter le fournisseur si la bande de contrôle reste invisible.

Caractéristiques de performance

Les caractéristiques de performance du One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line Test ont été établies sur la base d'évaluations cliniques externes et d'études internes. Les résultats de l'étude ont permis de résumer les performances analytiques et cliniques comme suit :

1. Substances interférentes potentielles

Les 25 substances potentiellement interférentes énumérées ci-dessous n'ont pas d'impact sur le résultat du test tri-line en une étape pour le paludisme (Pf/Pv). Bien qu'aucune interférence n'ait été observée dans l'étude, cette possibilité ne peut être totalement exclue.Non.

Non.	Type d'échantillon	Substance interférente potentielle	Quantité d'échantillon
1		Protéine totale	1
2		Hémoglobine	1
3		Anti-Escherichia coli (AEC)	3
4		(non spécifique) IgM	3
5		(non spécifique) IgG	3
6		Anticorps humain anti-souris (HAMA)	1
7		Bilirubine	1
8		Facteurs rhumatoïdes (RF)	3
9		Anticorps antinucléaires (ANA)	3
10		Lupus érythémateux dissimulé (LED)	13
11		Triglycéride	13
12		Cholestérol	10
13		Glucose	10
14		Acide urique	5
15		Transfusions sanguines multiples	5
16		Femmes enceintes (divers)	20
17		Antiparasitaire	1
18		Antipaludique	1
19		Antirétroviral	1
20		Anti-tuberculeux	1
21		Aspirine	1
22		Paracétamol	1
23		Ibuprofène	1
24		Alcool	1
25		Caféine	1

2. Substances réagissant potentiellement de manière croisée

Les 69 substances suivantes, susceptibles de réagir de manière croisée, n'ont aucune incidence sur le résultat du test Tri-line en une étape pour le paludisme (Pf/Pv). Bien qu'aucune réactivité croisée n'ait été observée dans l'étude, cette possibilité ne peut être totalement exclue.

Non.	Pathogène à réaction croisée potentielle	Quantité d'échantillon	Non.	Pathogène à réaction croisée potentielle	Quantité d'échantillon
1	Virus de l'hépatite A (VHA)	3	36	Cryptococcus neoformans	1
2	Virus de l'hépatite C (VHC)	30	37	Rothia mucilaginosa	1
3	Virus de l'hépatite B (VHB)	26	38	Haemophilus influenzae	1
4	Virus de l'immunodéficience humaine (VIH)	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	Pneumonie à mycoplasme (MP)	3	43	Adenovirus de type 1	1
9	Dengue	8	44	Adenovirus de type 2	1
10	Mycobacterium tuberculosis (TB)	22	45	Adenovirus de type 3	1
11	Toxoplasma (Toxo)	5	46	Adenovirus type 4	1
12	Virus de la rougeole	1	47	Adenovirus de type 5	1
13	Virus de la varicelle et du zona (VZV)	1	48	Adenovirus de type 7	1
14	Virus d'Epstein-Barr (EBV)	1	49	Adenovirus de type 55	1
15	Virus des oreillons	1	50	Rhinovirus de type B70	1
16	Streptococcus pneumonia type 14	1	51	Rhinovirus de type A2	1
17	Staphylococcus doré	1	52	Virus respiratoire syncytial de type A	1
18	Candida albicans	1	53	Virus respiratoire syncytial de type B	1
19	Métapneumovirus humain	1	54	Virus de l'herpès simplex	1
20	Bordetella pertussis	1	55	Coronavirus du SRAS	10
21	Neisseria meningitidis	1	56	Coronavirus MERS	1
22	Cytomégalo virus humain	1	57	Schistosomie	2
23	Norovirus	1	58	Leishmaniasis	9
24	Bocavirus	1	59	Plasmodium malariae (Pm)	8
25	Chlamydia pneumoniae	1	60	Plasmodium ovale (Po)	3
26	Klebsiella pneumoniae	1	61	Facteurs rhumatoïdes	5
27	Neisseria gonorrhoea	1	62	Anticorps antinucléaires	5
28	Streptococcus pyogenes	1	63	Infection des voies respiratoires supérieures (URT)	14
29	Corynebacterium ulcerans	1	64	Infection des voies respiratoires (UTI)	8
30	Legionella pneumophila	1	65	Amygdalite	1
31	Staphylococcus epidermidis	1	66	Caries dentaires	1
32	Lactobacillus casei	1	67	Diarrhée	3
33	Moraxella catarrhalis	1	68	Fièvre étiotérique	2
34	Escherichia coli	1	69	Pneumonie	3
35	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	1			

3.Effet croché

L'effet croché a été évalué en testant des séries de dilution préparées par des échantillons cliniques de fortes densités parasitaires allant jusqu'à 113 820 parasites/µL pour Pf et 20 400 parasites/µL pour Pv, alors que de fortes concentrations d'antigènes allant jusqu'à 68 496,720 ng/mL pour Pf et 248,076 ng/mL pour Pv, n'ont eu d'effet croché dans les résultats des tests. Cependant, l'effet croché ne peut pas être complètement exclu, en particulier lorsque la densité parasitaire/concentration d'antigène est supérieure aux valeurs susmentionnées.

4. Sensibilité et spécificité du diagnostic

Des évaluations cliniques externes ont été menées dans quatre sites différents situés en Afrique, en Asie, Au total, 1929 échantillons cliniques (sang total prélevé au doigt ou par veine) ont été testés à l'aide du test One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv), les échantillons étant caractérisés par une méthode de référence composite, d'abord par microscopie, puis confirmés par PCR. Parmi ces échantillons, 589 étaient positifs pour le paludisme (Pf), 167 pour le paludisme (Pv), 3 pour le paludisme (Pf et Pv) et 1170 pour le paludisme (Pv). La sensibilité et la spécificité diagnostiques obtenues à partir des études, après exclusion de 7 échantillon non valide, sont présentées dans les tableaux ci-dessous.

Site d'étude	Nombre total de spécimens de paludisme testés	Type d'échantillon	Densité parasitaire (parasites/µL)	Nombre de l'ions réactifs par PCR et microscopie	Nombre de l'ions non valides	Nombre d'échantillons réactifs au TDR InTec	Nombre d'échantillons faussement non réactifs	Sensibilité	IC À 95
Sang total veineux									
Chine	50	Pf	≥200	25	0	25	0	100%	86,68%-100%
			≥200	25	0	25	0	100%	86,68%-100%
		Pv	1-199	1	0	1	0	100%	20,65%-100%
			≥200	80	0	78	2	97,50%	91,34%-99,31%
Éthiopie	176	Pf	1-199	3	0	3	0	100%	43,85%-100%
			≥200	89	3	83	3	96,51%	90,24%-98,81%
		Pv	≥200	3	0	3	0	100%	43,85%-100%
			≥200	100	2	98	2	98,00%	93,00%-99,45%
Bangladesh	150	Pf	1-199	3	0	3	0	100%	43,85%-100%
			≥200	47	0	46	1	97,87%	88,89%-99,62%
		Pv	≥200	351	0	345	6	98,29%	96,32%-99,21%
			≥200	351	0	345	6	98,29%	96,32%-99,21%

Site d'étude	Nombre total de spécimens de paludisme testés	Type d'échantillon	Nombre d'échantillons non réactifs par PCR et microscopie	Nombre de tests non valides	Nombre d'échantillons non réactifs au TDR InTec	Nombre d'échantillons faussement non réactifs	Sensibilité	IC À 95
Sang total veineux								
Chine	92	Pf	67	0	67	0	100%	94,08%-100%
			67	0	67	0	100%	94,08%-100%
		Pv	42	0	42	0	100%	91,62%-100%
			189	3	186	0	100%	97,98%-100%
Éthiopie	270	Pf	178	0	177	1	99,44%	96,89%-99,90%
			97	0	97	0	100%	96,19%-100%
		Pv	175	0	175	0	100%	97,85%-100%
			225	0	224	1	99,56%	97,53%-99,92%
Bangladesh	275	Pf	175	0	174	1	99,40%	96,19%-100%
			225	0	224	1	99,56%	97,53%-99,92%
		Pv	125	0	124	1	99,20%	95,61%-99,86%
			125	0	124	1	99,20%	95,61%-99,86%
Tanzanie	533	Pf	533	1	521	11	97,93%	96,34%-98,84%
			533	1	521	11	97,93%	96,34%-98,84%
		Pv	533	1	521	11	97,93%	96,34%-98,84%
			533	1	521	11	97,93%	96,34%-98,84%

La sensibilité du paludisme Pf est les échantillons de sang total veineux (≥200 parasites/µL) et le doigt entre les échantillons de sang (≥200 parasites/µL) étaient de 98,08 % (ic à 95% : 95,16 - 99,25) et de 98,29 % (ic à 95% : 96,32-99,21%), respectivement. La sensibilité du paludisme Pv est les échantillons de sang total veineux (≥200 parasites/µL) et le doigt entre les échantillons de sang (≥200 parasites/µL) étaient de 98,89 % (ic à 95% : 98,19-99,35%).

5. Sensibilité analytique (limite de détection)

La limite de détection pour Malaria Pf est de 50 parasites/µL et pour Malaria Pv est de 133 parasites/µL, selon le niveau de parasite basé sur l'évaluation avec des matériaux de référence.

6. Étude d'équivalence des groupes sanguins

L'équivalence des tests de différents groupes sanguins a été étudiée et les résultats de l'étude ont montré qu'il n'y avait pas de différence significative entre le sang prélevé au doigt et le sang veineux conservé dans les anticoagulants courants EDTA, héparine sodique et citrate de sodium.

7. Précision

The repeatability and reproducibility of One Step Malaria (Pf/Pv) Tri-line 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.

Limites de l'étude

- Le kit est conçu pour détecter l'antigène Pf et/ou l'antigène Pv du paludisme dans le sang total humain. Les échantillons autres que ceux spécifiés peuvent ne pas fournir des résultats exacts et le dispositif ne peut pas être utilisé de manière abusive à l'ultisisateur.
- L'intervalle de la bande test n'est pas nécessairement en corrélation avec le titre de l'antigène dans l'échantillon.
- La présence de la bande de contrôle indique uniquement l'écoulement du conjugué.
- Lorsqu'un échantillon contenant une forte concentration de paludisme est testé sur le dispositif, la bande de contrôle peut être absente en raison du principe du test.
- Ce produit étant destiné à détecter les antigènes Pf HRP-II et Pv pLDH chez les individus, le diagnostic clinique doit également être corrélié avec les présentations cliniques et les données épidémiologiques.
- Un résultat négatif ne doit pas exclure la possibilité d'une infection causée par Pf et/ou Pv. Un résultat négatif peut également survenir dans les circonstances suivantes :
 - Infection à Pf et/ou Pv récemment contractée.
 - Faibles niveaux d'antigènes, inférieurs à la limite de détection du test.
 - Antigènes Pf et/ou Pv chez le patient qui ne réagissent pas avec les antigènes spécifiques utilisés dans la configuration de l'appareil, dans des cas exceptionnels, cela peut conduire à l'observation de résultats négatifs.
 - Les échantillons ne sont pas correctement conservés.
 - Concentrations élevées d'analyses particulières.
 - Sous-souches de Pf et/ou Pv récemment découvertes.
- Échantillons présentant des détections du gène HRP-II/III de Pf.
- Pour les raisons susmentionnées, il convient de faire preuve de prudence dans l'interprétation des résultats négatifs. D'autres données cliniques (par exemple, des symptômes ou des facteurs de risque) doivent être utilisées en conjonction avec les résultats du test.
- Éviter d'utiliser des échantillons coagulés ou excessivement visqueux.
- Le produit peut donner un résultat faussement positif même si le patient a été traité contre le paludisme plusieurs semaines avant le test. Le test ne peut pas être utilisé pour surveiller la réponse au traitement antipaludique.

Références

- Organisation mondiale de la santé, Programme mondial de lutte contre le paludisme, <https://www.who.int/teams/global-malaria-prog-gramme/case-management/diagnosis>.
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- Murray C K, Bennett J W. Rapid diagnosis of malaria [J]. Perspectives interdisciplinaires sur les maladies infectieuses, 2009, 2009.
- Moody A. Tests de diagnostic rapide pour les parasites du paludisme [J]. Revue de microbiologie clinique, 2002, 15 (1) : 66 - 78.

3. Usar luvas.

3. Marcar o número de identificação da amostra.

4. Limpar o dedo com uma compressa com álcool e deixar secar.

5. Gire a tampa da lanceta periférica em mais de 180° para removê-la.

6. Coloque a lanceta firmemente na lateral do dedo (evite calar) e pressione.

7. Limpe a primeira gota de sangue. Massageie o dedo para formar uma gota de sangue completa.

8. Pegue o copo invertido (5µL) fornecido, mergulhe a extremidade circular do copo invertido na amostra de sangue.

9. Distribua 5µL de sangue coletado no poço 'S', tocando a almofada do poço de amostra e, em seguida, pressione levemente.

10. Adicionar imediatamente 3 gotas de tampão ao poço 'D'.

11. Aguardar e interpretar o resultado entre 15-20 minutos.

II. Sangue total venoso

4. Pegue uma pipeta de transferência, aspire 5µL de sangue venoso total e deposite no poço 'S', tocando a almofada.

5. Adicionar imediatamente 3 gotas de tampão ao poço 'D'.

6. Aguardar e interpretar o resultado entre 15-20 minutos.

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4. Pegue uma pipeta de transferência, aspire 5µL de sangue venoso total e deposite no poço 'S', tocando a almofada.

5. Adicionar imediatamente 3 gotas de tampão ao poço 'D'.

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5. Adicionar imediatamente 3 gotas de tampão ao poço 'D'.

6. Aguardar e interpretar o resultado entre 15-20 minutos.

II. Sangue total venoso

4. Pegue uma pipeta de transferência, aspire 5µL de sangue venoso total e deposite no poço 'S', tocando a almofada.

5. Adicionar imediatamente 3 gotas de tampão ao poço 'D'.

6. Aguardar e interpretar o resultado entre 15-20 minutos.

II. Sangue total venoso

4. Pegue uma pipeta de transferência, aspire 5µL de sangue venoso total e deposite no poço 'S', tocando a almofada.

5. Adicionar imediatamente 3 gotas de tampão ao poço 'D'.

6. Aguardar e interpretar o resultado entre 15-20 minutos.

II. Sangue total venoso

4. Pegue uma pipeta de transferência, aspire 5µL de sangue venoso total e deposite no poço 'S', tocando a almofada.

5. Adicionar imediatamente 3 gotas de tampão ao poço 'D'.

6. Aguardar e interpretar o resultado entre 15-20 minutos.

II. Sangue total venoso

4. Pegue uma pipeta de transferência, aspire 5µL de sangue venoso total e deposite no poço 'S', tocando a almofada.

5. Adicionar imediatamente 3 gotas de tampão ao poço 'D'.

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