



Abbott

Bioline™

Chlamydia

Chlamydia Antigen Rapid Test Prueba rápida de antígeno de Chlamydia

ENGLISH

About the test

[Introduction] In the western world, *Chlamydia trachomatis* is a bacterium which causes a sexually transmitted infection. Chlamydia is very common disease, which, because of its complications, should be taken very seriously. In women, the commonest site for infection is the cervix, or neck of the womb. It can also affect the urethra, which is the tube which carries urine from the bladder to the outside world. Other sites for chlamydial infection in both men and women include the tissues around the rectum and also the eyes. The most worrying effect of a chlamydial infection in women is that of potential fertility problems, due to inflammation of the fallopian tubes or cervix. The disease is particularly common among young people. One of the most common ways of testing for Chlamydia is for the GP (general practitioner) to collect a cell specimen from the infected area (cervix or penis) with a cotton swab, which is sent to a laboratory for evaluation and results by the cell culture methods or direct fluorescent antibody assay, etc. Recently, the immunochromatography format (rapid) to detect Chlamydia antigen are available.

[Test principle] The Bioline™ Chlamydia contains a membrane strip, which is pre-coated with mouse monoclonal anti-*Chlamydia trachomatis* on test line region. The complex of specimen including chlamydia antigen and mouse monoclonal anti-*Chlamydia trachomatis*-gold conjugate moves along the membrane chromatographically to the test region and forms a visible line as the antibody-antigen antibody gold particle complex forms. Therefore, the formation of a visible line in the test region indicates a positive result for the detection of Chlamydia antigen. When the Chlamydia antigen are absent in the specimen, no visible color line in the test region.

[Intended use] The Bioline™ Chlamydia is a solid phase immunochromatographic assay for the rapid, qualitative detection of Chlamydia antigen directly from endocervical swab and cytology brush specimens. This test is intended for professional use as an aid to diagnosis of chlamydial infection.

Materials provided and active ingredients of main components

- 1. The Bioline™ Chlamydia kit contains following items to perform the assay.
 - 25 Test devices with desiccant in individual foil pouches
 - Reagent A (1 x 10 ml/vial): Extraction solution
 - Reagent B (1 x 20 ml/vial): Neutralization solution
 - 50 Sterile swabs
 - 25 Specimen collection tubes
 - 25 disposable droppers (300 µl)
 - 25 disposable droppers (600 µl)
 - 1 Instructions for use
 - 1 test device includes:
 - Gold conjugates: Mouse monoclonal anti-*Chlamydia trachomatis* - gold colloid ($1.0 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{g}$)
 - Test line: Mouse monoclonal anti-*Chlamydia trachomatis* ($0.75 \pm 0.15 \mu\text{g}$)
 - Control line: Goat anti-mouse immunoglobulin ($0.75 \pm 0.15 \mu\text{g}$)
 - Reagent A includes: 0.2N Sodium Hydroxide (8 mg/ml)
 - Reagent B includes: 0.1N Hydrochloric acid (0.37 v/v%)

Materials required but not provided

- Protective gloves, Timer, Biohazard container

Kit storage and stability

- 1. The test kit should be stored at a temperature between 2 °C and 30 °C. Do not freeze the kit or its components.
- 2. Reagent may be opened and resealed for each assay. Cap should be firmly sealed between each use. Reagent is stable until expiration date if kept at 2 - 30 °C.
- 3. The test device is sensitive to both heat and humidity. Perform the test immediately after removing the test device from foil pouch.
- 4. Do not use the test kit beyond its expiration date. The shelf life of the kit is as indicated on the outer package.
- 5. Do not use the test kit if the pouch is damaged or the seal is broken.

Warnings

- 1. The test devices are for *in vitro* diagnostic use only. Do not reuse the test device.
- 2. The instructions must be followed exactly to achieve accurate results. Any individual performing an assay with this product must be trained in its use and must be proficient.
- 3. Do not use the pipette by mouth, smoke, drink, eat, apply cosmetics, or handle contact lenses in areas where specimens or kit components are being handled.
- 4. Wear protective gloves while handling specimens and wash hands thoroughly afterwards.
- 5. Clean up spills thoroughly using an appropriate disinfectant.
- 6. Decontaminate and dispose of all specimens, reaction kits and potentially contaminated materials in a biohazard container as if they were infectious waste.
- 7. Do not mix or interchange different specimens.
- 8. Do not eat the desiccant from the foil pouch.
- 9. Avoid splashing or aerosol formation of specimen and reagent.
- 10. Do not mix or interchange components among different lots or those for other products.
- 11. Do not drink reagent.
- 12. Reagent A contains sodium hydroxide - a basic solution, Reagent B contains hydrochloric acid - an acidic solution. If either of the reagents contact the skin or eye, flush with large volumes of water.
- 13. Use only sterile swabs or cytology brushes to obtain endocervical specimens.

REF 09FK10

Specimen collection and storage

1. [Swab] A first swab should be taken to remove excess mucus from the exocervix. The second swab should be inserted in to the endocervical canal, past the squamocolumnar junction, until most of the tip is no longer visible. This will permit acquisition of columnar or cuboidal epithelial cells which are the main reservoir of chlamydia organisms. Firmly rotate the swab for 15 - 20 seconds. The swab should be withdrawn without contamination with exocervical or vaginal cells.
2. [Cytology brush] After cleaning the exocervix with the Dacron swab, insert the cytology brush into the endocervical canal past the squamocolumnar junction. Leave in place two to three seconds. Rotate the cytology brush two full turns, withdraw the brush without touching any vaginal surface.
3. Caution: Do not use cytology brushes with pregnant patients.
4. The specimen may be tested immediately or returned to the provided transport tube for storage or transport. Do not place the specimen in any transport device containing medium interferes with the assay and viability of the organisms is not required for the assay.
5. Specimens may be stored for 6 hours at 15 - 27 °C or 72 hours refrigerated 2 - 8 °C. It is recommended that specimens be processed as soon as possible after collection.

Test procedure

[Extraction procedure: preparation of extracted specimen]

1. Bring all kit components and specimens to reach a temperature between 15 °C and 30 °C prior to testing.
2. Open the empty specimen collection tube.
3. Take Reagent A up to the Fill line as shown in Figure (about 300 µl). And then, transfer into the tube.
4. Insert the patient swab into the tube containing Reagent A (300 µl/tube).
5. Compress the bottom of the tube between the thumb and forefinger and swirl the swab 10 times.
6. Hold the dropper vertically, draw reagent B solution up to the Fill line as shown in Figure (about 600 µl). And then, transfer 600 µl reagent B into the tube.
7. Express the liquid from the swab by compressing the middle of the tube and pulling the swab up through it. Discard the swab.

[Test procedure]

1. Bring all kit components and specimens to reach a temperature between 15 °C and 30 °C prior to testing.
2. Remove the test device from foil pouch and place it on a flat, dry surface. Label the test device with a patient identifier.
3. Assemble dropping cap on the specimen collection tube, add 3 drops (about 110 µl) of the extracted specimen from the tube to the round specimen well (S) on the test device.
4. As the test begins to work, you will see purple color move across the result window in the center of the test device.
5. Interpret test results at 15 minutes. Some positive results may be seen earlier.

Test interpretation

- Negative result: The presence of only the control line (C) within the result window indicates a negative result.
- Positive result: The presence of the test line (T) and the control line (C) within the result window, regardless of which line appears first, indicates a positive result.
- Caution: The presence of any test line, no matter how faint, the result is considered positive.

- Invalid result: If the control line (C) is not visible within the result window after performing the test, the result is considered invalid. Instructions may not have been followed correctly or the test may have deteriorated. It is recommended that the specimen be retested using a new test device.

Test limitations

1. The Bioline™ Chlamydia test has been tested using endocervical swab and cytology brush clinical specimens for the qualitative detection of chlamydia antigen. Performance with other specimens has not been assessed.
2. Detection of chlamydia is dependent on the number of organisms present in the specimen. This may be affected by specimen collection methods and patient factors such as age, history of STD, presence of symptoms, etc. The minimum detection level of this test may vary according to serovar.
3. Test results should be interpreted in conjunction with other laboratory and clinical data available to the physician. Standard chlamydial cell culture methods should be used in the evaluation of suspected sexual abuse and the other medicolegal cases where diagnosis could lead to adverse psychosocial impact.

Internal quality control

The Bioline™ Chlamydia test device has a letter of T and C as "Test Line" and "Control Line" on the surface of the case. Both the Test Line and Control Line in result window are not visible before applying any specimens. The Control Line is used for procedural control. The control line of the RDT only shows that the diluents has been applied successfully, and that the active ingredients of main components on the strip was still functional, but is not a guarantee that the specimen has been properly applied and does not represent a positive specimen control.

Performance characteristics

- 1. Comparison with culture method

The accuracy of Bioline™ Chlamydia test was evaluated in comparison to culture positive/negative results of endocervical specimens. Of the 71 culture positive specimens, Bioline™ Chlamydia test correctly identified 93.1% (67/72) and of the 647 culture negative specimens, Bioline™ Chlamydia test correctly identified 98.8% (639/647).

Reference	Bioline™ Chlamydia	Total Results	
Method	Results	Positive	Negative
Culture	Positive	67	5
	Negative	8	639
Total Results		75	644
		719	

- 2. Comparison study with a commercially available Rapid Chlamydia test

The accuracy of Bioline™ Chlamydia test was also evaluated against a commercially available rapid Chlamydia test using endocervical specimens. The used specimens were tested and confirmed with culture and DFA method as positive (51)/negative(123). Of the 51 positive specimens and 123 negative specimens, Bioline™ Chlamydia test correctly identified 100 %.

Reference	Bioline™ Chlamydia	Total Results	
Method	Results	Positive	Negative
USA product	Positive	51	0
	Negative	0	123
Total Results		51	123
		174	

- 3. Reproducibility of the Bioline™ Chlamydia has been demonstrated by within-run, between-run, and batch-to-batch studies using in-house reference panels. All values were identical to reference panel acceptance criteria.

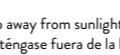
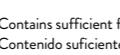
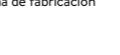
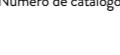
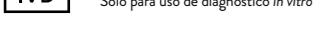
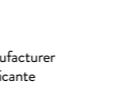
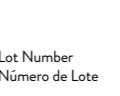
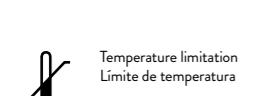
Product Disclaimer:

While every precaution has been taken to ensure the diagnostic ability and accuracy of this product, the product is used outside of the control of the manufacturer and distributor and test results may accordingly be affected by environmental factors and/or user error. The subject of the diagnosis should consult a doctor for further confirmation of the test result.

Warning:

The manufacturers and distributors of this product shall not be liable for any direct, indirect, or consequential losses, liability, claims, costs or damages arising from or related to an incorrect positive or negative result using this product.

Glossary of symbols / Glosario de símbolos



ESPAÑOL

Acerca de la prueba

[Introducción] En el mundo occidental, la *Chlamydia trachomatis* es una bacteria que causa una infección de transmisión sexual. La enfermedad es muy común y debido a sus complicaciones debe tomarse muy en serio. En las mujeres, el sitio más común de infección es el cérvix o cuero uterino e igualmente puede afectar la uretra, es decir, el tubo que transporta la orina desde la vejiga al exterior. Otros sitios de infección por *Chlamydia* tanto en hombres como en mujeres son los tejidos alrededor del recto, así como los ojos. El efecto más preocupante de una infección por *Chlamydia* se encuentra entre los jóvenes. Uno de los métodos más comunes para detectar la *Chlamydia* es el método general recogida una muestra celular del área infectada (cérvix o pene) con un hisopo, que se envía al laboratorio para evaluación y los resultados se determinan mediante métodos de cultivo celular o estudios de anticuerpos con fluorescencia directa, y otros similares. El formato de inmunocromatografía (rápido) para detectar el antígeno de la *Chlamydia* se encuentra recientemente disponible.

[Principio de la prueba] Bioline™ Chlamydia contiene una tira de membrana que está recubierta con anticuerpo monoclonal de ratón anti-*Chlamydia trachomatis* en la región de la prueba. El complejo de la muestra que incluye el antígeno *Chlamydia* y el conjugado con oro coloidal anti-*Chlamydia trachomatis* monoclonal de ratón se desplaza a lo largo de la membrana en forma chromatográfica hasta llegar a la región de prueba y formar una línea visible en forma de complejo articulado de anticuerpo - anticuerpo de partícula de oro. Por lo tanto, la formación de una línea visible en la región de prueba indicará un resultado positivo para detección del antígeno de *Chlamydia*. Cuando este antígeno se encuentra ausente en la muestra, no se presentará ninguna línea visible en la región de prueba.

[Uso previsto] Bioline™ Chlamydia es un ensayo inmunocromatográfico de fase sólida para lograr la detección rápida y cualitativa del antígeno de *Chlamydia* directamente utilizando hisopo endocervical y haciendo una citología por cepillado. Esta prueba debe aplicarse al profesional como una ayuda para establecer el diagnóstico de presunta infección por *Chlamydia*.

Materiales incluidos e ingredientes activos de los componentes principales

1. El kit de prueba rápida Bioline™ Chlamydia contiene los siguientes elementos para realizar el ensayo.

- 25 dispositivos de prueba con descanso en bolsas de papel aluminio individuales
- Reactivo A (1 x 10 ml/vial): solución de extracción
- Reactivo B (1 x 20 ml/vial): solución de neutralización
- 50 hisopos estériles
- 25 tubos para recolección de muestras
- 25 goteros desechables de 300 µl
- 25 goteros desechables de 600 µl
- 1 instrucciones de uso
- 2. Ingredientes activos de los componentes principales
 - 1 dispositivo de prueba incluye:
 - Conjungados con oro: Anticuerpo monoclonal de ratón anti-*Chlamydia trachomatis* con oro coloidal ($1.0 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{g}$)
 - Línea de prueba: Anticuerpo monoclonal de ratón anti-*Chlamydia trachomatis* ($0.75 \pm 0.15 \mu\text{g}$)
 - Línea de control: Immunoglobulina de cabra anti-*Chlamydia* ($0.75 \pm 0.15 \mu\text{g}$)
 - El reactivo A incluye: Hidróxido de sodio; 0.2 N (8 mg/ml)
 - El reactivo B incluye: Ácido clorhídrico; 0.1 N (0.37 v/v%)

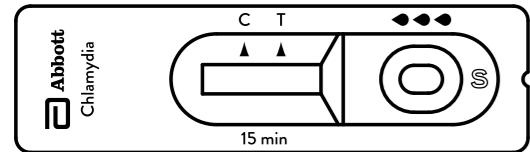


Bioline™

Chlamydia

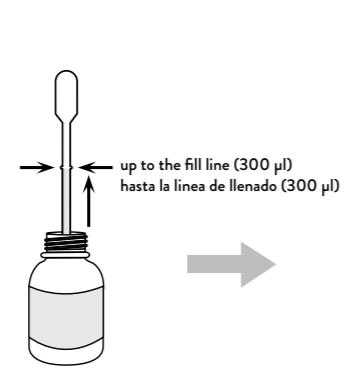
Chlamydia Antigen Rapid Test
Prueba rápida de antígeno de Chlamydia

TEST PROCEDURE / PROCEDIMIENTO DE LA PRUEBA

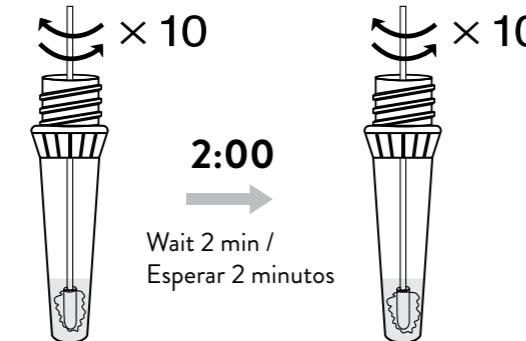


••• : 3 drops of extracted specimen / 3 gotas de la muestra extraída

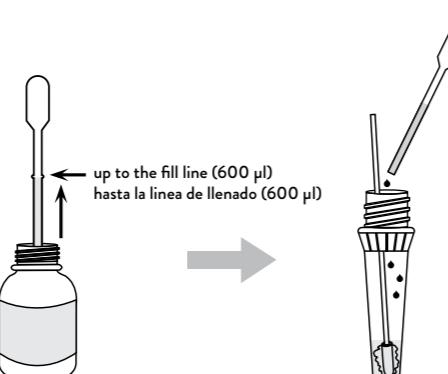
- 1** **EN** Add 300 μ l of Reagent A
ES Agregue 300 μ l de Reactivo A



- 2** **EN** Extraction
ES Extracción

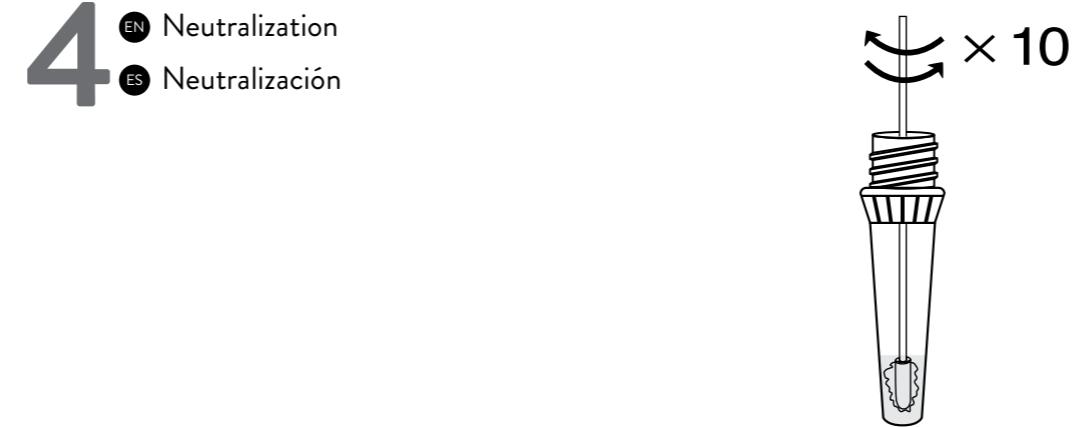


- 3** **EN** Add 600 μ l of Reagent B
ES Agregue 600 μ l de Reactivo B

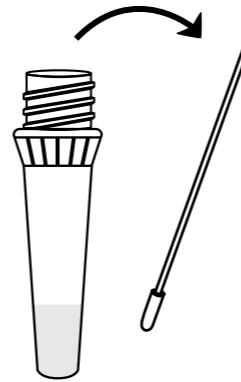


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4 **EN** Neutralization
ES Neutralización



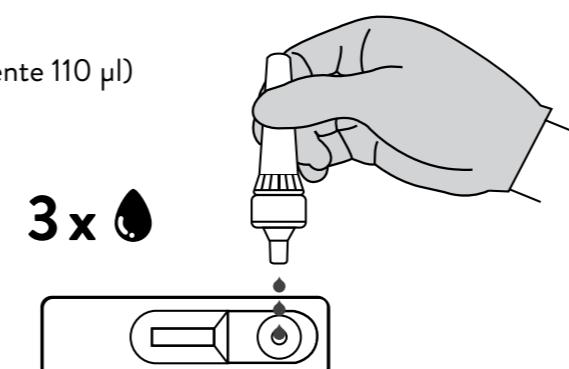
- 5** **EN** Discard the swab.
ES Deseche el hisopo.



- 6** **EN** Assemble dropping cap on the specimen collection tube.
ES Ensamble la tapa gotero sobre al tubo de recolección.



- 7** **EN** Add 3 drops (about 110 μ l) of extracted specimen.
ES Agregue 3 gotas (aproximadamente 110 μ l) de la muestra extraída.



- 8** **EN** Interpret test results at 15 minutes.
ES Interprete los resultados de prueba al cabo de 15 minutos.

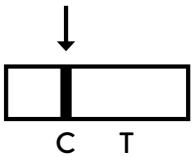


INTERPRETATION / INTERPRETACIÓN

Negative / Negativo

EN One line "C" in the result window.

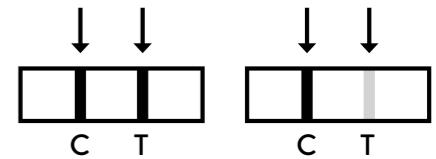
ES Una línea "C" en la ventana de resultados



Positive / Positivo

EN Two lines "C", "T" in the result window.

ES Dos líneas de color (línea de prueba "T" y línea de control "C")
Caution: The presence of any test line, no matter how faint, the result is considered positive.



Invalid / No válido

EN No "C" line in the result window.
It is recommended that the specimen should be re-tested.

ES Sin línea "C", en la ventana de resultados.
Se recomienda que la muestra se vuelva a analizar.

