

Dengue NS1 Ag rapid test



About Dengue

Dengue viruses are transmitted in nature by day-biting Stegomyia family principally *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes. Dengue fever virus belongs to the group Flavi virus, which is widely distributed in the epidemic and endemic areas throughout tropical and subtropical regions of the world. More than 2.5 billion people living in the areas of tropical Asia, Australia, Africa and the Americas are at risk for dengue infection. Dengue fever virus is considered the most important in terms of morbidity, mortality and economic cost with an estimated about 100 million cases of dengue fever and 250,000 cases of life-threatening dengue hemorrhagic fever occur annually on a worldwide basis.

Intended Use

The Dengue NS1 Rapid Test is a immunochromatographic assay for the qualitative detection of Dengue Virus NS1 Antigen in serum, plasma or whole blood specimens. The test is intended for professionals use.

NS1 is a glycoprotein that is present in high concentration in the bloodstream during the early clinical phase of the disease. NS1 antigen was found circulating from the first day after the onset of fever up to day 9, once the clinical phase of the disease is over. The NS1 protein could be detected in the presence of immunoglobulin M antibodies. NS1 circulation levels varied among individuals during the course of the disease, ranging from several nanograms per milliliter (ng/ml) to several micrograms per milliliter (µg/ml) of serum.

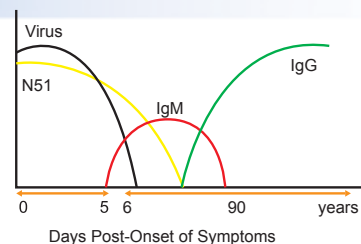
Dengue IgG/IgM rapid test

Intended Use

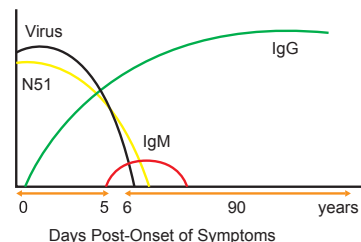
The Dengue IgG/IgM Rapid Test is a immunochromatographic assay for the qualitative and differential detection of IgG and IgM to DENV 1, 2, 3 & 4 in serum, plasma or whole blood specimens. The test is intended for professionals use.

There are four known serotypes of dengue. Symptoms of dengue fever includes high fever, headache, muscle pain and skin rash. The complications often associated with this infection are dengue hemorrhagic fever or dengue shock syndrome. The immune response to this virus includes the production of IgM antibodies by the 5th day of symptoms, which remain in the circulatory system for 30-60 days. IgG antibodies appear by the 14th day of infection and persist for life. A secondary infection often results in high fever and, in many cases, initiates hemorrhagic events and circulatory failure. A secondary infection also induces an IgM antibody response after 20 days of infection and IgG antibodies rise within 1-2 days after the onset of symptoms. Therefore patients with secondary infections will have a positive IgG result usually with a positive IgM result as well.

Primary Dengue Infection



Secondary Dengue Infection



Catalog Number	Description	Format	Strip size	Package Size
DEN02CSWB	Dengue NS1 Whole Blood Test	Cassette	4mm	25 tests
DEN02CSSE	Dengue NS1 Serum or Plasma Test	Cassette	4mm	25 tests
DENGMCSWB	Dengue IgG/IgM Whole Blood Test	Cassette	4mm	25 tests
DENGMCSSE	Dengue IgG/IgM Serum or Plasma Test	Cassette	4mm	25 tests

Duo Dengue NS1 + IgG/IgM Rapid

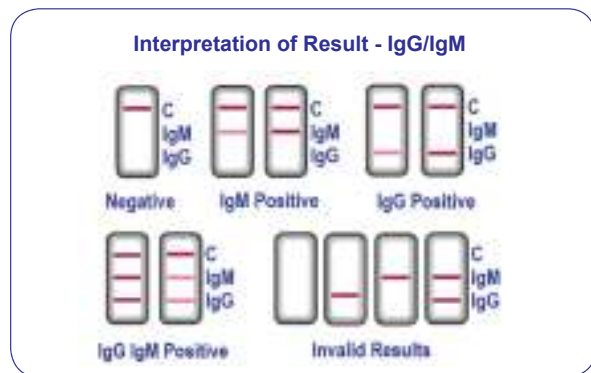
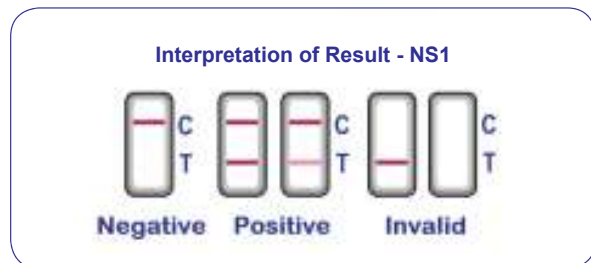
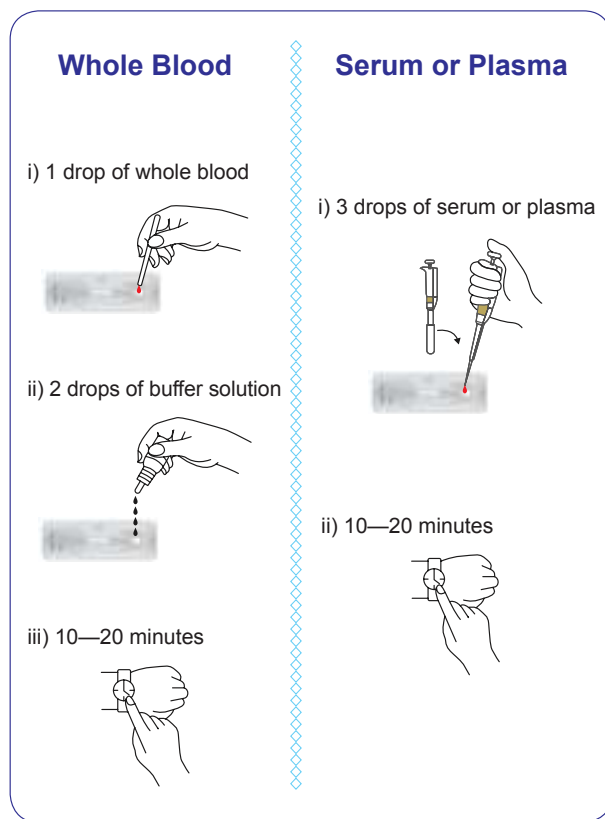
Intended Use

The Duo Dengue NS1 + IgG/IgM Rapid Test qualitatively detects and differentiates IgG and IgM anti-dengue virus and dengue Ag in serum, plasma or whole blood.

Dengue NS1 detection might shorten the window period by first few days of illness. A combination of dengue NS1 antigen and IgM antibody testing facilitates enhanced diagnosis rates. The test is intended for professionals use only.

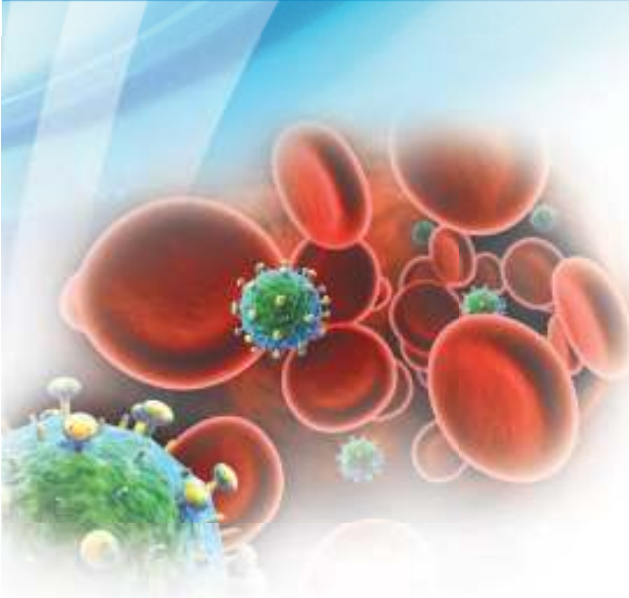


Test Procedure



Catalog Number	Description	Format	Strip size	Package Size
DENDUOWB	Dengue NS1 + IgG/IgM Whole Blood Test	Cassette	4mm	25 tests
DENDUOSE	Dengue NS1 + IgG/IgM Serum or Plasma Test	Cassette	4mm	25 tests

Rapid HIV 1 + 2 test



About HIV

It has been shown that the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is caused by viruses transmitted by sexual contact, transfusion, use of contaminated blood products and sharing contaminated needles. HIV-1 and HIV-2 viruses have been isolated from patients with AIDS and AIDS-related complex (ARC), high-risk persons for AIDS. HIV-1 and HIV-2 viruses delete T helper cells, a subpopulation of T cells for body defense, thus causing AIDS patients susceptible to opportunistic infections and developing malignant tumors. The incidence of specific antibodies to HIV 1 or 2 is high in AIDS, ARC and persons with high risk for AIDS.

Intended Use

The Rapid HIV 1 + 2 Test is a single-use immunochromatographic assay for the detection of antibodies to Human Immunodeficiency Virus Types 1 (HIV-1) and Type 2 (HIV-2) in fingerstick whole blood, serum or plasma specimens. The Rapid HIV 1 & 2 test is intended for use by professionals

Test Procedure

Whole Blood	Serum or Plasma
i) 1 drop of whole blood	i) 3 drops of serum or plasma
ii) 2 drops of buffer solution	ii) 10—20 minutes
iii) 10—20 minutes	



Interpretation of Result

Negative **Positive** **Invalid**

Catalog Number	Description	Format	Strip size	Package Size
HIV02CSWB	HIV 1 + 2 Whole Blood Test	Cassette	4mm	25 tests
HIV02CSSE	HIV 1 + 2 Serum or Plasma Test	Cassette	4mm	25 tests

Rapid HCV test

About Hepatitis C

Hepatitis C is an infectious disease affecting primarily the liver, caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV). The infection is often asymptomatic, but chronic infection can lead to scarring of the liver and ultimately to cirrhosis, which is generally apparent after many years. In some cases, those with cirrhosis will go on to develop liver failure, liver cancer or life-threatening esophageal and gastric varices.



Intended Use

The Rapid HCV Test is a single-use immunochromatographic assay for qualitative detection of antibodies to hepatitis C virus (HCV) in Whole Blood, Serum or Plasma. It is intended for use by professional as an aid in the diagnosis of infections by Hepatitis C virus and screening for the potential carrier of this virus.

Test Procedure

Whole Blood	Serum or Plasma
i) 1 drop of whole blood	i) 3 drops of serum or plasma
ii) 2 drops of buffer solution	ii) 10—20 minutes
iii) 10—20 minutes	



Interpretation of Result

Negative Positive Invalid

Catalog Number	Description	Format	Strip size	Package Size
HCV02CSWB	HCV Whole Blood Test	Cassette	4mm	25 tests
HCV02CSSE	HCV Serum or Plasma Test	Cassette	4mm	25 tests

Rapid HBsAg test



About Hepatitis B

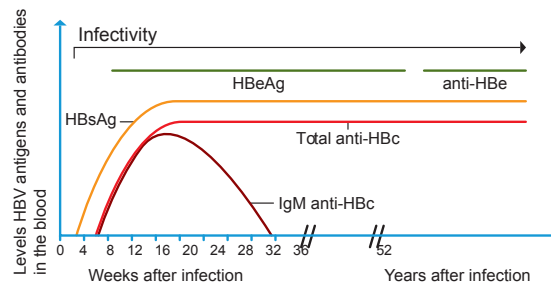
Hepatitis B is a viral infection of the liver caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). When a person is first infected with the hepatitis B virus, this is called an acute infection. Symptoms include jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and joint pain. HBV is transmitted by direct contact with body fluids. This may occur either by skin punctures or otherwise broken skin or by contact with mucosal membranes. Some avenues of infection include contaminated needles or medical instruments, transfusion with contaminated blood or blood products, unprotected sex, and from neonatal/congenital.

Intended Use

The One Step Hepatitis B Surface Antigen Test is a colloidal gold/antibody complex based immunoassay designed for the qualitative determination of Hepatitis B Surface Antigen in serum or whole blood specimens. It is intended for professional use as an aid in the diagnosis of infections by Hepatitis B virus and screening for the potential carrier of this virus.

Test Procedure

Whole Blood	Serum or Plasma
i) 1 drop of whole blood	i) 3 drops of serum or plasma
ii) 2 drops of buffer solution	ii) 10–20 minutes
iii) 10–20 minutes	



Interpretation of Result

Negative **Positive** **Invalid**



Catalog Number	Description	Format	Strip size	Package Size
HBS02CSWB	HBsAg Whole Blood Test	Cassette	4mm	25 tests
HBS02CSSE	HBsAg Serum or Plasma Test	Cassette	4mm	25 tests

Rapid Malaria p.f/p.v test

About Malaria

Malaria is a mosquito-borne, hemolytic, febrile illness that infects over 250 million people and kills more than 1 million people per year. It is caused by a parasite that is transmitted from one human to another by the bite of infected Anopheles mosquitoes. *P. falciparum* causes more severe disease than the other plasmodial species and accounts for most malaria deaths. *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* are the most common pathogens, however, there is considerable geographic variation in species distribution.



Intended Use

The Rapid Malaria p.f/p.v Test is a qualitative immunochromatographic assay for the simultaneous detection of IgG, IgM and IgA antibodies specific to *Plasmodium falciparum* and *Plasmodium vivax* in serum, plasma or whole blood specimens. The test is intended for use by professionals only.

Test Procedure

Whole Blood	Serum or Plasma
i) 1 drop of whole blood	i) 3 drops of serum or plasma
ii) 2 drops of buffer solution	ii) 10–20 minutes
iii) 10–20 minutes	



Interpretation of Result

Negative	Positive	Invalid	

Catalog Number	Description	Format	Strip size	Package Size
MAL02CSWB	Malaria Whole Blood Test	Cassette	4mm	25 tests
MAL02CSSE	Malaria Serum or Plasma Test	Cassette	4mm	25 tests

Rapid Syphilis (T. Pallidum) test

About Syphilis

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the spirochete bacterium *Treponema pallidum* subspecies *pallidum*. The primary route of transmission is through sexual contact; it may also be transmitted from mother to fetus during pregnancy or at birth, resulting in congenital syphilis. Syphilis is believed to have infected 12 million people worldwide in 1999, with greater than 90% of cases in the developing world. After decreasing dramatically since the widespread availability of penicillin in the 1940s, rates of infection have increased since the turn of the millennium in many countries, often in combination with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). This has been attributed partly to unsafe sexual practices among men who have sex with men, increased promiscuity, prostitution, and decreasing use of barrier protection.



Intended Use

The Syphilis test is a chromatographic immunoassay for the detection of all antibodies, including IgM, IgG and IgA to *T. pallidum* in serum, plasma or whole blood. The test is intended for use by professionals only.

Test Procedure

Whole Blood	Serum or Plasma
i) 1 drop of whole blood	i) 3 drops of serum or plasma
ii) 2 drops of buffer solution	ii) 10–20 minutes
iii) 10–20 minutes	



Interpretation of Result

Negative	Positive	Invalid	Invalid

Catalog Number	Description	Format	Strip size	Package Size
TPV02CSWB	TP Whole Blood Test	Cassette	4mm	25 tests
TPV02CSSE	TP Serum or Plasma Test	Cassette	4mm	25 tests