

# SBio Syphilis Test

Rapid test for Syphilis (Modified TPHA)

REF	90211025
Σ	25 T



Temperature Limitation	Manufacturer	<b>PIPETTE</b> Disposable Plastic Sample Applicator	<b>EC REP</b> Authorised Representative in the European Community	 <b>Xn</b> <b>Na<sub>N</sub>, R22</b> <b>S23-46-61</b> Harmful if swallowed. Do not breathe vapour. If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions.
Use by (Last day of stated month)	Consult Instructions for use	<b>DEVICE</b> Device	<b>BUF</b> Assay Buffer	
Date of Manufacture	<b>REF</b> Catalogue Number	Contains sufficient for <n> tests	Do not reuse	
<b>LOT</b> Batch Number/ Lot Number	<b>IVD</b> In vitro Diagnostic Medical Device	This side up	<b>Syphilis</b> Rapid test for syphilis	

## INTENDED USE

SBio Syphilis Test is a rapid, qualitative, two site double antigen sandwich immunoassay for the detection of antibodies to *Treponema pallidum* (Syphilis) in human serum / plasma / Whole blood specimen.

## SUMMARY

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted (venereal) disease caused by the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*. The disease can also be transmitted congenitally thereby attaining its importance in antenatal screening. After infection the host forms non-treponemal anti lipoidal antibodies (reagins) to the lipoidal material released from the damaged host cells as well as *Treponema* specific antibodies. Serological tests for non-treponemal antibodies such as VDRL, RPR, TRUST etc. are useful as screening tests. Tests for *Treponema* specific antibodies such as TPHA, FTA-ABS, rapid *Treponema* antibody tests are gaining importance as screening as well as confirmatory tests because they detect the presence of antibodies specific to *Treponema pallidum*.

SBio Syphilis Test is a modified TPHA, which qualitatively detects the presence of IgM and IgG class of *Treponema* specific antibodies during syphilis in whole blood, serum or plasma specimens within 15 minutes.

## PRINCIPLE

SBio Syphilis Test utilizes the principle of immunochromatography, a unique two-site immunoassay on a membrane. As the test sample flows through the membrane assembly of the test device, the recombinant *Treponema pallidum* antigens (47 kDa, 17 kDa)-colloidal gold conjugate forms a complex with *Treponema* specific antibodies in the sample. This complex moves further on the membrane to the test region where it is immobilized by the recombinant *Treponema pallidum* antigens (47 kDa, 17 kDa) coated on the membrane leading to the formation of a pink to deep purple coloured band at the test region 'T' which confirms a positive test result. Absence of this coloured band in test region 'T' indicates a negative test result. The unreacted conjugate and the unbound complex if any, along with rabbit IgG colloidal gold conjugate move further on the membrane and are subsequently immobilized by the goat anti-rabbit antibodies coated on the membrane at the control region 'C', forming a pink/purple coloured band. This control band serves to validate the test results.

## REAGENTS AND MATERIALS SUPPLIED

SBio Syphilis Test kit contains:

A. Individual pouches, each containing:

1. Device: Membrane assembly pre-dispensed with recombinant *Treponema pallidum* antigens (47 kDa, 17 kDa)-colloidal gold conjugate, rabbit globulins-colloidal gold conjugate, recombinant *Treponema pallidum* antigens (47 kDa, 17 kDa) and goat anti-rabbit antibodies coated at the respective regions.

2. Disposable plastic dropper.
  3. Desiccant pouch.
- B. Diluent Buffer in a dropper bottle.  
C. Package insert.

## OPTIONAL MATERIAL REQUIRED

Calibrated micropipette capable of delivering 25 µl sample accurately.

## STORAGE AND STABILITY

The sealed pouches in the test kit & the kit component may be stored between 4 to 30°C for the duration of shelf life as indicated on the pouch/ carton. DO NOT FREEZE.

## NOTES

1. For in vitro diagnostic use only. NOT FOR MEDICINAL USE.
2. Do not use beyond expiry date.
3. Do not reuse the test device.
4. Read the instructions carefully before performing the test.
5. Handle all specimens as potentially infectious.
6. Do not intermix the reagents from different lots.
7. Follow standard bio-safety guidelines for handling and disposal of potentially infective material.

## SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

### Whole Blood as sample:

Fresh blood from finger prick / puncture may be used as a test specimen. For collection of whole blood as a test specimen, EDTA or Heparin or Oxalate can be used as a suitable anticoagulant. The specimen should be collected in a clean glass or plastic container. If immediate testing is not possible then the specimen may be stored at 2 to 8°C for up to 72 hours before testing. Do not use haemolysed, clotted or contaminated blood samples for performing the test.

### Serum or Plasma as sample:

No special preparation of the patient is necessary prior to specimen collection by approved techniques. Though fresh serum/ plasma is preferable, serum/ plasma specimens may be stored at 2 to 8°C for up to 24 hours, in case of delay in testing. Do not use haemolysed or contaminated specimens. Turbid specimens should be centrifuged or allowed to settle and only the clear supernatant should be used for testing.

## TESTING PROCEDURE AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

1. Bring the SBio Syphilis Test kit components to room temperature before testing.
2. Bring the sealed pouch to room temperature, if the pouch of the test device is damaged, discard the device and take a new one for the test. Open the pouch, remove the device and place it on a flat surface. Once opened, the device must be used immediately.

- Check the colour of the desiccant. It should be blue, if it has turned colourless or faint blue or Pink, discard the device and use another device. **Once opened, the device must be used immediately.**
- Tighten the vial cap of the diluent buffer provided with the kit in the clock wise direction to pierce the dropper bottle nozzle.
  - With the help of the dropper provided dispense one drop (approx. 25 µl) of serum / plasma or whole blood to the sample port 'A'. Alternatively 25 µl of serum / plasma or whole blood specimen may be delivered in the sample port 'A' using a micropipette.
  - Immediately add four drops of diluent buffer from the diluent buffer bottle to reagent port 'B'.
  - Read the results at the end of **15 minutes** as follows:

#### Negative



Appearance of only one pink to deep pink/purple coloured band at the control window 'C'.

#### Positive



In addition to the control band, a distinct pink/purple coloured band also appears at the test window 'T'.

#### Invalid



The test should be considered invalid if neither the test band nor the control band appear. Repeat the test with a new device.

- Although, depending on the concentration of treponemal antibodies in the specimen, positive results may appear as early as 2 to 3 minutes, negative results must be confirmed only at the end of 15 minutes.

#### PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

##### Internal evaluation

In an in-house evaluation SBio Syphilis Test was run in parallel against standard TPHA, 100% correlation was found in 103 samples. SBio Syphilis Test was evaluated with Syphilis Mixed Titer Performance Panel (PSS202) obtained from Boston Biomedica Inc., USA. It was found that SBio Syphilis Test is as sensitive as some of the Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assays.

##### External evaluation

SBio Syphilis Test was evaluated by WHO (SDI) at various evaluation center for sensitivity and specificity, the combined result of SBio Syphilis Test sensitivity is found to be 95.3% and of specificity is found to 93.7%.

#### REMARKS

- SBio Syphilis Test detects the presence of treponemal antibodies; thus a positive result indicates a past or present infection. Positive results should be evaluated in co-relation with the clinical condition before arriving at a final diagnosis.
- Low levels of antibodies to *Treponema pallidum* such as those present at a very early primary stage of infection can give a negative result. But a negative result does not exclude the possibility of exposure to or infection with *Treponema pallidum*. Retesting is indicated after two weeks if clinically syphilis is still suspected.
- In order to assess the clinical response to treatment it is advisable to use a reagin test such as VDRL, RPR.
- SBio Syphilis Test detects treponemal antibodies in whole blood/ serum/ plasma; other body fluids may not give accurate results.
- In immunocompromised patients the test results must be interpreted with caution. Testing of pooled samples is not recommended.
- As with all diagnostic tests, result must correlated with clinical findings.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

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EC REP

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