

H. pylori Antigen Rapid Test Cassette
Package Insert
For Self-testing

REF P050505 English

A rapid test for the qualitative detection of Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) antigens in human feces.

For self-testing in vitro diagnostic use only.

INTENDED USE

The H. pylori Rapid Test Cassette (Feces) is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of H. pylori antigens in human feces specimens, providing results in 10 minutes. This test utilizes antibodies specific for H. pylori antigens to selectively detect H. pylori antigens in human feces specimens.

SUMMARYH. pylori is a small, spiral-shaped bacterium that lives in the surface of the stomach and duodenum. It is implicated in the etiology of a variety of gastrointestinal diseases, including duodenal and gastric ulcer, non-ulcer dyspepsia and active and chronic gastritis.^{1,2} Both invasive and non-invasive methods are used to diagnose H. pylori infection in patients with symptoms of gastrointestinal disease. Specimen-dependent and costly invasive diagnostic methods include gastric or duodenal biopsy followed by urease testing (presumptive), culture, and/or histologic staining.³ A very common approach to the diagnosis of H. pylori infection is the serological identification of specific antibodies in infected patients. The main limitation of serology test is the inability to distinguish current and past infections. Antibodies may be present in the patient's serum long after eradication of the organisms.⁴ HpSA (H. pylori Stool Antigen) testing is gaining popularity for diagnosis of H. pylori infection and also for monitoring the efficacy of the treatment of H. pylori infection. Studies have found that more than 90% of patients with duodenal ulcer and 80% of patients with gastric ulcer are infected with H. pylori.⁵**PRINCIPLE**

The H. pylori Antigen Rapid Test Cassette (Feces) is a qualitative, lateral flow immunoassay for the detection of H. pylori antigens in human feces specimens. In this test, the membrane is pre-coated with anti-H. pylori antibodies on the test line region of the test. During testing, the specimen reacts with the particle coated with anti-H. pylori antibodies. The mixture migrates upward on the membrane by capillary action to react with anti-H. pylori antibodies on the membrane and generate a colored line. The presence of this colored line in the test region indicates a positive result, while its absence indicates a negative result. To serve as a procedural control, a colored line will always appear in the control line region indicating that proper volume of specimen has been added and membrane wicking has occurred.

PRECAUTIONS

Please read all the information in this package insert before performing the test.

• Do not eat, drink, or smoke in the area where the specimens or kits are handled.

• Store in a place at 2-30 °C (36-86 °F), avoiding areas of excess moisture. If the foil packaging is damaged or has been opened, please do not use.

• Use a clean container to collect your fecal specimen.

• Follow the indicated time strictly.

• Use the test only once. Do not dismantle and touch the test window of the test cassette.

• The kit must not be frozen or used after the expiration date printed on the package.

• The test should be discarded according to local regulations.

• Keep the test away from children.

STORAGE AND STABILITYThe kit can be stored at room temperature or refrigerated (2-30 °C). The test cassette is stable through the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch. The test cassette must remain in the sealed pouch until use. **DO NOT FREEZE**. Do not use beyond the expiration date.**MATERIALS PROVIDED**

• Test cassette • Specimen collection tube with extraction buffer

• Package insert • Stool collection paper

• Specimen container

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

• Timer • Verpackungsbefüllung

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Before performing the test, stool samples must be collected following the instructions below.

1. Wash your hands with soap and rinse with clear water.

2. To collect fecal specimen:

• The stool specimen should be collected in the stool collection paper or clean collection containers.

• Please use the stool collection paper, avoiding contamination of the specimen by taking precautions that the specimen or side of paper containing specimen does not come in contact with any contaminating objects including toilet cleaners.

3. To process fecal specimens:

• Unscrew the cap of the specimen collection tube, then randomly stab the specimen collection applicator into the fecal specimen in at least 3 different sites. Do not scoop the fecal specimen.

• Screw on and tighten the cap onto the specimen collection tube, then shake the specimen collection tube vigorously to mix the specimen and the extraction buffer.

• Bring the point of the test cassette to room temperature before opening it. Remove the test cassette from the foil pouch and use it as soon as possible. Best results will be obtained if the test is performed immediately after opening the foil pouch.

5. Open the cap of the specimen collection tube and break the tip. Insert the specimen collection tube and transfer 2 full drops of the extracted specimen to the specimen well (S).

6. Read results at 10 minutes. Do not read results after 20 minutes.

7. After reading the results, wash your hands with soap and rinse with clear water.

8. To clean up:

• Unscrew the cap of the specimen collection tube, then randomly stab the specimen collection applicator into the fecal specimen in at least 3 different sites. Do not scoop the fecal specimen.

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Test rapido su card antigene H.pylori
Foglietto illustrativo
Per autoanalisi

REF P050505 Italiano

Test rapido per la rilevazione qualitativa degli antigeni di *Helicobacter pylori* (*H.pylori*) nelle feci umane.

Per uso autonotificato in vitro.

Il Test rapido su card antigene *H.pylori* (Feci) è un test immunologico cromatografico rapido per la rilevazione qualitativa degli antigeni *H.pylori* in campioni di fuci umane, che fornisce risultati in 10 minuti. Il test utilizza anticorpi specifici per gli antigeni *H.pylori* per rilevare selettivamente gli antigeni *H.pylori* nei campioni di fuci.**USO PREVISTO**Il kit per la rilevazione qualitativa degli antigeni di *Helicobacter pylori* (*H.pylori*) nelle feci umane. È implicato nell'ezioologia di una varietà di malattie gastrointestinali, tra cui ulcera duodenale e gastrica, dispepsia non ulcerosa e gastrite attiva o cronica.^{1,2} Per la diagnosi dell'infezione da *H.pylori* in pazienti con sintomi di malattie gastrintestinali. I metodi diagnostiche invasivi costosi e dipendenti dal campione includono biopsia gastrica o duodenale seguita da test dell'ureasi (presunto), cultura e/o colorazione istologica.³ Un approccio molto comune alla diagnosi di infezioni da *H.pylori* è l'identificazione sierologica di anticorpi specifici ai pazienti infetti. La principale limitazione del test sierologico è l'incapacità di distinguere le infezioni attuali e passate. Gli anticorpi possono essere presenti nel sangue del paziente molto tempo dopo l'eradicazione degli organismi.⁴ Il test *H.pylori* (antigene nelle feci) sta guadagnando popolarità per la diagnosi di infezione da *H.pylori* e anche per il monitoraggio dell'efficacia del trattamento da *H.pylori*. Gli studi hanno rilevato che oltre il 90% dei pazienti con ulcera duodenale e l'80% dei pazienti con ulcera gastrica sono infetti da *H.pylori*.⁵**PRINCIPIO**Il Cassette per Test rapido per antigeni *H.pylori* (Feci) è un test immunologico qualitativo a flusso laterale per la rilevazione degli antigeni di *H.pylori* in campioni di fuci umane. In questo test, la membrana viene preinvestita con anti-*H.pylori* sulla zona della linea del test. Durante il test, il campione reagisce con la particella rivestita di antigeni *H.pylori*. La miscela migra verso l'alto lungo la striscia reattiva per reagire con gli antigeni *H.pylori* presenti nel campione e generare una linea colorata. La presenza di questa linea nella zona del test indica un risultato positivo, mentre la sua assenza indica un risultato negativo. Per funzionare da controllo, procedura una linea colorata apparirà sempre nella regione della linea di controllo indicando che è stato aggiunto un volume adeguato di campione e che si è verificata la trascrizione della membrana.**PRECAUZIONI**

Leggere tutte le informazioni in questo foglietto illustrativo prima di eseguire il test.

- Solo per autonotificazione in vitro. Non utilizzare dopo la data di scadenza.
- Non mangiare, bere o fumare nell'area in cui vengono manipolati i campioni o i kit.
- Conservare il luogo asciutto a 2-30 °C, evitando zone di umidità in eccesso. Se la confezione in alluminio è danneggiata o è stata aperta, non utilizzarla.
- Non utilizzare puliti con il tuo fucile campeggiante.
- Seguire rigorosamente il tempo indicato.
- Usare il test una sola volta. Non smontare e toccare la finestra del test della card del test.
- Il kit deve essere congelato o utilizzato dopo la data di scadenza stampata sulla confezione.
- Il test utilizzato deve essere smaltito secondo le normative locali.
- Tenere fuori dalla portata dei bambini.

CONSERVAZIONE E STABILITÀIl kit può essere conservato in temperatura ambiente o refrigerato (2-30 °C). La card del test è stabile fino alla data di scadenza stampata sulla confezione sigillata. Non dovete rimanere nella busta sigillata fino all'uso. **NON CONGELARE**. Non utilizzare oltre la data di scadenza.**MATERIALI FORNITI**

- Cord del test • Provetta di raccolta del campione con tamponi di estrazione • Foglietto illustrativo • Carta per la raccolta delle feci
- Timer • Contenitore per campioni

ISTRUZIONI PER L'USO

Prima di eseguire il test, i campioni di fuci devono essere raccolti seguendo le istruzioni seguenti.

- Lavarsi le mani con sapone e risciacquare con acqua.
- Per raccogliere i campioni fecali:

Il campione deve essere raccolto nella carta per la raccolta delle feci o in contenitori di raccolta puliti. Utilizzare la carta per la raccolta delle feci, evitando la contaminazione del campione prendendo precauzioni affinché il campione o il lato della carta contenente il campione non venga a contatto con oggetti contaminanti, compresi i detergenti per WC.

- Per processare i campioni fecali:

Svitare il tappo della provetta di raccolta del campione, quindi infilare in modo casuale l'applicatore di raccolta del campione nel campione fecale in almeno 3 diversi siti. **Non raccogliere il campione fecale**.

Avviare il timer e inserire la provetta di raccolta del campione, quindi agitare vigorosamente la provetta di raccolta del campione per miscelare il campione e il liquido di estrazione per 2 minuti.

Portare la busta a temperatura ambiente prima di aprirla. Rimuovere la card test dalla busta di alluminio e utilizzarla il prima possibile. I migliori risultati si ottengono se il test viene eseguito immediatamente dopo aver aperto la busta di alluminio.

Aprire il tappo della provetta di raccolta del campione e rompere la carta. Capovolgere la provetta di raccolta del campione e trasferire **2 gocce** del campione estratto nel pozzetto del campione (S) della card del test, quindi avviare il timer. Evitare di intrappolare bolle d'aria nel pozzetto del campione (S).

Leggere i risultati a **10 minuti**. Non leggere i risultati dopo 20 minuti.

**[LETTURA DEI RISULTATI]**

POSITIVO: * Vengono visualizzate due linee. Vengono visualizzate sia la linea del T (test) che la linea C (controllo). Questo risultato significa che c'è la presenza dell'antigene *H.pylori* nelle fuci e che dovresti consultare un medico.

*NOTA: L'intensità del colore nella regione della linea del test (T) varierà a seconda della concentrazione dell'antigene *H.pylori* presente nel campione. Pertanto, qualsiasi sfumatura di colore nella zona della linea del test (T) dovrebbe essere considerata positiva.

NEGATIVO: Viene visualizzata una linea colorata nell'area della linea di controllo (C). Nessuna linea appare nella zona della linea del test (T).

Questo risultato significa che la presenza dell'antigene *H.pylori* nelle fuci non è rilevabile.

NON VALIDO: La linea di controllo non viene visualizzata. Un volume di campione insufficiente o tecniche procedurali errate sono le ragioni più probabili del guasto della linea di controllo. Rivedere la procedura e ripetere il test con un nuovo test. Se il problema persiste, interrompere immediatamente l'utilizzo del kit di test e contattare il distributore locale.

esta prova qualitativa.

2. La Prueba Rápida de antigeno de *H.pylori* (Heces) solo indica la presencia de *H.pylori* en la muestra y no debe ser usada como el único criterio para la confirmación que el *H.pylori* sea el agente etiológico de la enfermedad.

3. Considerar que las pruebas de resultados de la prueba se interpretan conjuntamente con otra información clínica que esté al alcance del médico.

4. Si el resultado de la prueba resulta negativo y los síntomas clínicos persisten, examenes adicionales utilizando otros métodos clínicos son recomendados. Un resultado negativo en ningún momento excluye la posibilidad de infección de *H.pylori* con baja concentración de partículas de virus.5. Siguiendo ciertos tratamientos de antibióticos, la concentración de los antígenos de *H.pylori* pueden decrecer mas allá del nivel de concentración mínima de detección de la prueba. Por lo cual, el diagnóstico se debe hacer cuidadosamente durante la etapa de tratamiento con antibióticos.**[RENDIMIENTO DE LAS CARACTERÍSTICAS]**

Sensibilidad Clínica, Especificidad y Exactitud

La Prueba Rápida de detección del antígeno de *H.pylori* (Heces) ha sido evaluado con muestras obtenidas de una población de individuos sintomáticos y asintomáticos. Los resultados muestran que la sensibilidad del Examen en Placa de Un Paso del Antígeno *H.pylori* (Heces) es 97.6% y la especificidad es 97.9% con relación a los métodos de Endoscopia de base.

Método	Otras pruebas rápidas	Resultados Totales
Prueba Rápida de antigeno de <i>H.pylori</i> (Heces)	Positivo	83
	Negativo	2
	Total	85

Sensibilidad Relativa: 97.6% (95% CI: 91.8% - 99.7%);

Especificación Relativa: 97.9% (95% CI: 92.6% - 99.7%);

Exactitud Relativa: 97.8% (95% CI: 94.4% - 99.4%).

*Confidencia de Intervalos

La Intra-corrida de precisión han sido determinadas usando 15 réplicas de cuatro muestras: una negativa, una baja positiva, una media positiva y una alta positiva. Las muestras fueron correctamente identificadas >99% de las veces.

Entre-corridas la precisión fue determinada mediante 15 ensayos independientes en las mismas muestras: una negativa, una baja positiva una media positiva y una alta positiva. Las muestras fueron correctamente identificadas >99% de las veces.

Reacción CruzadaLa reacción cruzada con los siguientes organismos fue estudiada a 1.0x109 organismos/mL. Los siguientes organismos fueron encontrados negativos cuando se examinaron con la Prueba Rápida de detección del antígeno de *H.pylori* (Heces):

Staphylococcus aureus	Proteus mirabilis	Neisseria gonorrhoeae	Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Acinetobacter spp	Group B Streptococcus	Enterococcus faecalis	Salmonella choleraesuis
Group C Streptococcus	Gardnerella vaginalis	Enterococcus faecium	Brahminellacatarrhalis
Acinetobacter calcoaceticus	Hemophilus influenzae	Klebsiella pneumoniae	Rotavirus
Candida albicans	Campylobacter jejuni	Escherichia coli	Neisseria meningitidis
A streptococcus		Streptococcus faecalis	

Las siguientes sustancias posiblemente interferentes se agregaron a muestras HPG negativas y positivas:

Ácido ascórbico: 20 mg/dL	Ácido oxálico: 60 mg/dL	Ácido úrico: 60 mg/dL	Aspirina: 20 mg/dL
Urea: 2000 mg/dL	Bilirrubina: 100 mg/dL	Cafeína: 40 mg/dL	Álbumina: 2000 mg/dL
Glucosa: 2000 mg/dL			

INTERFERENCIAS EXTRA*H.pylori* es una pequeña bacteria en forma de espiral que vive en la superficie del estómago y el duodeno. La Prueba Rápida de antígeno de *H.pylori* detecta específicamente los antígenos en las heces para determinar la presencia de la bacteria.**¿Cuándo se debe utilizar la prueba?**

La prueba se puede realizar en cualquier momento del día. La prueba se puede realizar en caso de problemas estomacales e intestinales repetidos (ERGE, gastritis, etc.).

¿Por qué el resultado puede ser incorrecto?Los resultados son precisos en la medida en que se respeten cuidadosamente las instrucciones. Sin embargo, el resultado puede ser incorrecto si el Prueba Rápida de antígeno de *H.pylori* se moja antes de realizar la prueba o si la cantidad de heces desprendidas en el pocillo de la muestra es demasiado o no suficiente, o si el número de gocce de muestras extraídas es inferior a 2 o más de 3. Además, debido a los principios inmunológicos involucrados, existe la posibilidad de resultados falsos en casos raros. Siempre se recomienda una consulta con el médico para tales pruebas basadas en principios inmunológicos.**¿Cómo interpretar la prueba si la color y la intensidad de las líneas son diferentes?**

El resultado es correcto si las dos líneas (C y T) aparecen de igual intensidad. Las líneas solo deben ser homogéneas y claramente visibles. La prueba debe considerarse positiva sea cual sea la intensidad del color de la línea de prueba.

¿Para qué sirve la línea que aparece debajo de la marca C (control)?

Cuando aparece esta línea, solo significa que la unidad de prueba está funcionando bien.

¿Qué tengo que hacer si el resultado es positivo?Si el resultado es positivo, significa que los anticuerpos de *H.pylori* se detectaron en las heces y que debe consultar a un médico para mostrar el resultado de la prueba.**¿Qué tengo que hacer si el resultado es negativo?**Si el resultado es negativo, significa que no fué posible detectar los antígenos de *H.pylori*. Sin embargo, si los síntomas persisten, se recomienda consultar a un médico.**[BIOGRAPHY]**

- Marshall, BJ, McGechie, DB, Rogers, PAR and Glancy, RG. Pyloric Campylobacter infection and gastroduodenal disease. Med. J. Australia. (1985), 149: 439-444.
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Indice de símbolos

	Consulte las instrucciones de uso
	Sólo para uso diagnóstico in vitro
	Almacenar entre 2-30°C
	Número de lote
	Fabricante

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