

COVID-19 Antigen Rapid Test Cassette

For in vitro diagnostic use only
REF: IC092021005

[INTENDED USE]

The COVID-19 Antigen Rapid Test Cassette is a lateral flow immunoassay intended for the qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid antigens in nasopharyngeal swabs, the swab obtained from patients who are suspected of COVID-19 by nasal swab or oropharyngeal swab and are awaiting confirmation by a reference laboratory.

Results are for the identification of SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid antigen. Antigen is generally detected in nasopharyngeal swabs. Nasal swab and oropharyngeal swab generally detectable in nasopharyngeal swabs. Results indicate the presence of viral during the acute phase of infection. History and the presence of clinical signs and symptoms consistent with COVID-19 and confirmed with a molecular assay. It is intended for use by medical professionals or trained operators who are proficient in performing lateral flow tests. The professionals or trained operators who are proficient in performing lateral flow tests. The professionals or trained operators who are proficient in performing lateral flow tests. The professionals or trained operators who are proficient in performing lateral flow tests.

[SUMMARY]

The novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) belongs to the β genus. COVID-19 is an acute respiratory infectious disease. People are generally susceptible. Currently, the patients infected by the novel coronavirus are the main source of infection. Asymptomatic infected people can also be an infection source. Based on the current epidemiological investigation, the incubation period is 1 to 14 days, mostly 3 to 7 days. The main transmission routes are human-to-human and dog-to-dog. Nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat, myalgia and diarrhea are found in a few cases.

[PRINCIPLE]

The COVID-19 Antigen Rapid Test is a lateral flow immunoassay based on the principle of the double-antibody sandwich technique. SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid protein recombinant antibody conjugated with color microparticles is used as detector and specific on conjugation pad. During the test, SARS-CoV-2 antigen in the specimen interacts with SARS-CoV-2 antibody conjugated with color microparticles making enzyme-antibody labeled complex. The complex migrates on the membrane via capillary action until the test line, where it will be captured by the pre-coated SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid protein monoclonal antibody. A colored test line (T) would be visible in the result window if SARS-CoV-2 antigens are present in the specimen. Absence of the T line suggests a negative result. The control line (C) is used for procedure control, and must always appear if the test procedure is performed properly.

[WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS]

- For in vitro diagnostic use only.
- For healthcare professionals and individuals trained in point of care settings.
- Do not use this product as the sole basis to diagnose or exclude SARS-CoV-2 infection or to infer infection status of COVID-19.
- Do not use this product after the expiration date.
- Please read all the information in this leaflet before performing the test.
- The test cassette should remain in the sealed pouch until use.
- All specimens should be considered potentially hazardous and handled in the same manner as an infectious agent.
- The used test cassette must be disposed according to federal, state and local regulations.

[COMPOSITION]

Materials Provided

- 1 Test Cassette: each cassette with desiccant in individual foil pouch
- 5 Extraction Reagent Tubes: ampoules containing 0.3 mL of extraction reagent
- 5 Shortened Swabs: single use swab for specimen collection
- 1 Package Insert

Materials Required but not Provided

- Time

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

- Store as packaged in the sealed pouch at temperature (4-30°C or 40-86°F). The kit is stable under the expiration date on the labeling.
- Once open the pouch, the test should be used within one hour. Prolonged exposure to air and humid environment will cause product deterioration.
- The LOT and the expiration date were printed on the labeling.

[SPECIMEN]

Specimens obtained early during symptom onset will contain the highest viral titers; specimens obtained after the peak of symptoms are more likely to produce negative results when compared to an RT-PCR assay. Inadequate specimen collection, improper specimen handling, and/or transport may yield false results; therefore, training in to obtain accurate test results.

Acceptable specimen type for testing is a direct swab specimen or a swab in viral transport media (VTM) without disturbing agents. Use freshly collected direct swab specimens for best test performance.

Prepare the extraction reagent tube according to the Test Procedure and use the sterile

swab provided in the kit for specimen collection.

Nasopharyngeal Swab Specimen Collection

1. Remove the swab from the package.
2. Tilt patient's head back about 70°.

3. Insert the swab through the nostril parallel to the palate (not upwards) until resistance is encountered or the distance is equivalent to that from the ear to the nostril of the patient, indicating contact with the nasopharynx. (Swab should reach about 10 cm distance from nostril to outer opening of the ear.) Gently rub and rotate the swab. Leave swab in place for several seconds to absorb secretions.
4. Slowly remove swab while rotating it.

Specimens can be collected from both sides using the same swab, but it is not necessary to collect specimens from both sides if the tip of swab is saturated with fluid from the first collection. If a double insertion or backflow from the first collection is observed, the specimen from one nostril, use the same swab to obtain the specimen from the other nostril.

Nasal Swab Specimen Collection

1. While gently rotating the swab, insert swab about 2.5 cm (1 inch) into nostril until resistance is met at turbinate.

2. Rotate the swab several times against nasal wall and repeat in other nostril using the same swab.

Oropharyngeal Swab Specimen Collection

Insert swab into the posterior pharynx and tonsillar areas. Rub swab over both tonsillar pillars and posterior oropharynx and avoid touching the tongue, teeth, and gums.

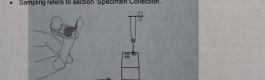
Specimen Transport and Storage

Do not return the swab to the original swab packaging. Freshly collected specimens should be processed as soon as possible, but no later than one hour after specimen collection. Specimen collector may be stored at 2-8°C for no more than 24 hours. Store at -70°C for a long time, but avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

[TEST PROCEDURE]

Note: Allow the test cassette, reagents and specimens to equilibrate to room temperature (15-30°C or 59-86°F) prior to testing.

- Cautiously tear off the sealed foil film on the extraction reagent tube. Do not let the extraction reagent flow out.
- Probe a hole on the box and insert the extraction reagent tube into the hole.
- Squeezing refers to action "Specimen Collection".



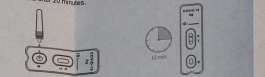
Direct Swab Test Procedure

1. Insert the swab specimen into the extraction reagent tube which contains extraction reagent. Rub the swab at least 15 times while pressing the head against the bottom and side of the extraction reagent tube. Leave the swab in the extraction reagent tube for one minute.
2. Remove the swab while squeezing the sides of the tube to extract the liquid from the swab. The extracted solution will be used as test sample.

3. Cover the extraction reagent tube with the attached pipette tip tightly.
4. Remove the test cassette from the sealed pouch.

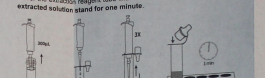
5. Squeeze the specimen extraction tube, holding the tube upright, transfer 3 drops (approximately 100 μ L) slowly in the specimen well(s) of the test cassette. Then start

- the timer.
- Wait for colored lines to appear. Interpret the test results at 15 minutes. Do not read results after 20 minutes.



Swab in Viral Transport Media (VTM) Test Procedure

1. Insert the swab specimen into the transport tube containing a maximum of 3 mL VTM without disturbing agents.
2. Mix the specimen mixed in VTM by vortexing.
3. Transfer 100 μ L of the VTM solution containing specimen into the extraction reagent tube which contains extraction reagent with a calibrated micropipette. Homogeneous mixture by pipetting up and down.
4. Cover the extraction reagent tube with the attached pipette tip tightly, and let the extracted solution stand for one minute.



5. Follow Steps 4 - 6 of the Direct Swab Test Procedure above.

[INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS]

Positive Two lines appear. One colored line appears at the control region (C), and another colored line appears at the test region (T), regardless of the intensity of the test line.

Negative One colored line appears at the control region (C), and no line appears at the test region (T).

Invalid Control line fails to appear. Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural techniques are the most likely reasons for control line failure. Review the procedure and repeat the test using a new test cassette. If the problem persists, discontinue using the kit immediately and contact your local distributor.

[QUALITY CONTROL]

A procedural control is included in the test. A colored line appearing in the control region does not necessarily correlate to the concentration of the antigen of the specimen volume, adequate membrane wetting and correct procedural technique.

Control standards are not supplied with this kit. However, it is recommended that positive and negative patients be tested as good laboratory practice to confirm the test procedure and to verify proper test performance.

[LIMITATIONS]

- The product is limited to provide a qualitative detection. The intensity of the test line does not necessarily correlate to the concentration of the antigen of the specimens.
- Negative results do not preclude SARS-CoV-2 infection and should not be used as the sole basis for patient management decisions.
- A physician must interpret the results in conjunction with the patient's history, physical findings, and other diagnostic procedures.
- A negative result does not occur if the quantity of SARS-CoV-2 antigens present in the specimen is below the detection threshold of the assay, or the virus has undergone minor amino acid mutations in the target epitope region recognized by the monoclonal antibodies utilized in the test.

[PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS]

Clinical Performance

For nasopharyngeal swab: The clinical performance of COVID-19 Antigen Rapid Test Cassette was established in prospective studies with nasopharyngeal swabs collected from 770 individual asymptomatic patients (within 7 days of onset) and asymptomatic patients who were suspected of COVID-19.

Summary data of COVID-19 Antigen Rapid Test as below:
The RT-PCR cycle threshold (Ct) is the relevant signal value. Lower Ct value indicates higher viral load. The sensitivity was calculated for the different Ct value range (Ct values33 and Ct values37).

COVID-19 Antigen	RT-PCR (Ct values33)		Total
	Positive	Negative	
CLUNGENE®	145	2	147
	148	593	598
PPA (CI53) 96.4% (40/48) (95%CI: 94.2% - 99.3%)	148	593	598
NPA: 99.7% (59/59) (95%CI: 98.6% - 99.9%)			

COVID-19 Antigen	RT-PCR (Ct values37)		Total
	Positive	Negative	
CLUNGENE®	151	1	153
	154	595	597
PPA (CI57) 92.8% (141/151) (95%CI: 87.6% - 95.2%)	154	595	597
NPA: 99.7% (59/59) (95%CI: 98.6% - 99.9%)			

For nasal swab:

The clinical performance of COVID-19 Antigen Rapid Test Cassette was established in prospective studies with nasal swabs collected from 817 individual asymptomatic patients (within 7 days of onset) and asymptomatic patients who were suspected of COVID-19.

Summary data of COVID-19 Antigen Rapid Test as below:
The sensitivity was calculated for the different Ct value range (Ct values33 and Ct values37).

COVID-19 Antigen	RT-PCR (Ct values33)		Total
	Positive	Negative	
CLUNGENE®	132	3	135
	136	465	466
PPA (CI53) 91.1% (126/136) (95%CI: 85.9% - 94.9%)	136	465	466
NPA: 99.4% (463/465) (95%CI: 98.1% - 99.9%)			

COVID-19 Antigen	RT-PCR (Ct values37)		Total
	Positive	Negative	
CLUNGENE®	159	3	162
	163	475	475
PPA (CI57) 91.4% (150/163) (95%CI: 85.9% - 94.9%)	163	475	475
NPA: 99.4% (463/465) (95%CI: 98.1% - 99.9%)			

PPA: Positive Percent Agreement (Sensitivity)
NPA: Negative Percent Agreement (Specificity)

Limit of Detection (Analytical Sensitivity)

The study used cultured SARS-CoV-2 virus (Isolate Hong Kong/M200010612020, HK-5292), which is not cultivated and spiked into nasopharyngeal swab specimen. The Limit of Detection (LOD) is 1.7×10^4 TCID₅₀/mL.

Cross Reactivity (Analytical Specificity)

Cross reactivity was evaluated by testing 12 commercial and pathogenic microorganisms that may be present in the nasal cavity.

No cross-reactivity was observed with recombinant MERS-CoV NP protein when tested at the concentration of 0.1 μ g/mL.

No cross-reactivity was observed with the following viruses when tested at the concentration of 1.0 $\times 10^4$ TCID₅₀/mL: Influenza A (PRN1), Influenza A (H1N1 pdm09), Influenza A (H3N2), Influenza B (Yamagata), Influenza B (Victoria), Adenovirus (type 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 55), Human metapneumovirus, Parainfluenza virus (type 1, 2, 3, 4), Respiratory syncytial virus, Enterovirus, Rhinovirus, Human coronavirus 229E, Human coronavirus NL63, Human coronavirus HKU1.

No cross-reactivity was observed with the following bacteria when tested at the concentration of 1×10^6 CFU/mL: Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Chlamydia pneumoniae, Legionella pneumophila, Haemophilus influenzae, Streptococcus pyogenes (group A), Streptococcus pneumoniae, Candida albicans, Staphylococcus aureus.

Interference

The following potential interference substances were evaluated with the COVID-19 Antigen Rapid Test Cassette at the concentrations listed below and were found not to affect test performance.

Substance	Concentration	Substance	Concentration
Alcohol	4%	Whole blood	4%
Benzalkonium	1-mL	Mucoid	10 mg/mL
Saline nasal spray	10%	Phenylephrine	10%
Dexamethasone	1-mL	Magnesium	10 mg/mL
Tetracycline	5-mg/mL	Zinc sulfate	5-mg/mL
Amoxicillin	10-mg/mL	Ribavirin	5-mg/mL
Fluconazole	5-mg/mL	Dexamethasone	5-mg/mL
Tramadol	10-mg/mL	Hexamine	10-mg/mL
		Chlorthalidone	10-mg/mL

High-dose Hook Effect

The COVID-19 Antigen Rapid Test Cassette was tested up to 1.0×10^{10} TCID₅₀/mL of inactivated SARS-CoV-2 and no high-dose hook effect was observed.

Hangzhou Coretech Biotech Co., Ltd.
No. 1 Yichang Road, Yuhang Sub-district, Yuhang District,
311112 Hangzhou, China

EC REP Shanghai International Holding Corp GmbH (Europe)
Erfstrasse 80, D-2037 Hamburg, Germany

Index of Symbol

IVD In vitro diagnostic medical device

Store between 4-30°C

LOT Lot number

Use by

Keep dry

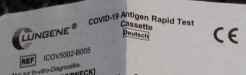
Do not use if package is damaged

REF Catalogue number

Authorized representative in the European Community

Manufacturer

Version No.: 1.1
Effective Date: September 23, 2021



VERWENDUNGSZWECK
Das COVID-19 Antigen Rapid Test Cassette ist eine schnelle, einfache und zuverlässige Methode zum Nachweis von SARS-CoV-2 Antigenen in Nasenabstrichen. Es ist für den Einsatz in der Gemeinschaft und in der klinischen Praxis geeignet. Das COVID-19 Antigen Rapid Test Cassette ist für die Verwendung zum Nachweis von SARS-CoV-2 Antigenen in Nasenabstrichen geeignet. Es ist für den Einsatz in der Gemeinschaft und in der klinischen Praxis geeignet. Das COVID-19 Antigen Rapid Test Cassette ist für die Verwendung zum Nachweis von SARS-CoV-2 Antigenen in Nasenabstrichen geeignet. Es ist für den Einsatz in der Gemeinschaft und in der klinischen Praxis geeignet.

PRINZIP
Das COVID-19 Antigen Rapid Test Cassette ist ein Lateral-Flow-Immunoassay, das auf dem Prinzip der Doppelantigen-Deutsch-Technologie basiert. Der monoklonale SARS-CoV-2 Antikörper wird mit einem Gold-Nanopartikel konjugiert. Dieser Komplex wird in der Probe mit dem SARS-CoV-2 Antigen interagiert. Wenn das Antigen vorhanden ist, wird es mit dem Antikörper gebunden. Dieser Komplex wird durch einen Nitrocellulose-Membran geleitet, auf der Antikörper fixiert sind. Wenn das Antigen vorhanden ist, wird es mit dem Antikörper gebunden. Dieser Komplex wird durch einen Nitrocellulose-Membran geleitet, auf der Antikörper fixiert sind.

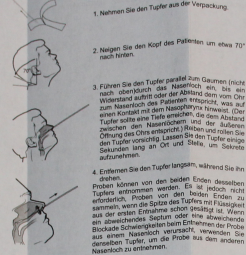
WARNUNGEN UND VORSICHTSMAßNAHMEN
• Nur zur In-vitro-Diagnostik.
• Für medizinische Fachpersonal unter Beachtung der üblichen Vorsichtsmaßnahmen für infektiöse Substanzen.
• Verwenden Sie diese Probe nicht als alleinige Grundlage zur Diagnose oder zum Ausschluss einer COVID-19-Infektion oder zur Information über den Infektionsstatus von COVID-19.
• Verwenden Sie nicht den verpackten Zustand.
• Beseitigen Sie die Abfälle in einem geeigneten Behälter.
• Die Abfälle sollten als infektiös behandelt werden.
• Die Abfälle sollten als infektiös behandelt werden.

ZUSAMMENSETZUNG
Benötigte Materialien:
• 1 Testkassette (Jahreszahl)
• 1 Extraktionsreagenz (3 ml)
• 1 Desinfektionsmittel (70% Ethanol)
• 1 Desinfektionsmittel (70% Ethanol)

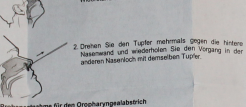
LAGERUNG UND STABILITÄT
• Lagern Sie die Testkassette bei einer Temperatur von 4-30 °C oder 40-60 °C.
• Die Testkassette ist für 12 Monate stabil.
• Die Testkassette ist für 12 Monate stabil.

PROBE
Proben, die für die Analyse verwendet werden, sollten entnommen werden, nachdem der Patient eine geeignete Probe entnommen hat. Verwenden Sie eine geeignete Probe, die für die Analyse verwendet werden sollte. Verwenden Sie eine geeignete Probe, die für die Analyse verwendet werden sollte.

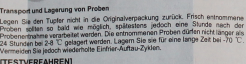
Probenentnahme für den Nasopharyngealabstrich



Probenentnahme für den Nasenabstrich



Probenentnahme für den Oropharyngealabstrich



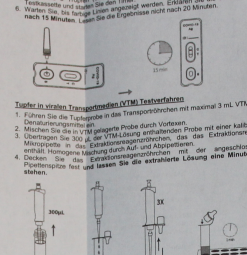
Transport und Lagerung von Proben

Liegen Sie die Testkassette nicht in der Originalverpackung zurück. Füllen Sie die Testkassette mit der Extraktionsreagenz. Füllen Sie die Testkassette mit der Extraktionsreagenz. Füllen Sie die Testkassette mit der Extraktionsreagenz.

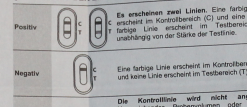
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Probenentnahme für den Nasopharyngealabstrich



Probenentnahme für den Nasenabstrich



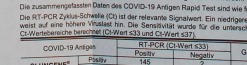
Probenentnahme für den Oropharyngealabstrich



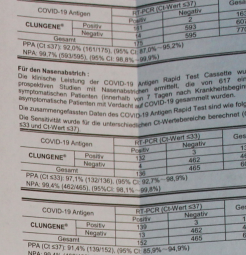
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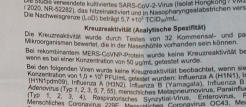
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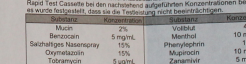
Probenentnahme für den Nasopharyngealabstrich



Probenentnahme für den Nasenabstrich



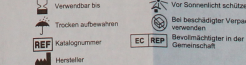
Probenentnahme für den Oropharyngealabstrich



Transport und Lagerung von Proben

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Probenentnahme für den Nasopharyngealabstrich



Probenentnahme für den Nasenabstrich



Probenentnahme für den Oropharyngealabstrich



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