SaberVet

Classical Swine Fever Virus

Intended Use

Classical Swine Fever Virus Antibody Rapid Test is a lateral flow immunoassay intended for the qualitative detection of specific antibody from Classical Swine Fever Virus (CSFV) in porcine serum, plasma.

Reagent and materials provided

- · Test devices ·Dropper
- ·Package insert

Materials required but not provided

Timer

Storage and Stability

The test device is sealed and should be stored away from light at a room temperature (4-30°C). Do not

The test device should be used before the expiration date marked on the package label.

Warnings, Precautions and Safety Information

- 1. The test device is used for porcine only.
- 2. The results may be influenced by Humidity and Temperature.
- 3. Make sure that the foil pouch containing the test is not damaged before open. Perform the test immediately when the pouch package is opened.
- 4. Do not reuse the test components.
- 5. Do not use after the expiry date.
- 6. Do not mix product components in different lot numbers

- 7. As all samples are potentially infectious. Operators should wear protective gloves while handling samples and wash hands thoroughly afterwards.
- 8. Decontaminate and dispose of all samples, used kits and potentially contaminated materials safely in accordance with national and local regulations.

Specimen Collection, handling, and **Transport**

1. Whole blood, serum or plasma should be used with

Whole blood: Collect the whole blood. If whole blood samples are not immediately tested, they should be refrigerated at 2~8°C and used within 24 hours.

Serum: Collect the whole blood into the collection tube (NOT containing anticoagulants such as heparin, EDTA and sodium citrate), and then centrifuge whole blood to get serum.

Plasma: Collect the whole blood into the collection tube (containing anticoagulants such as heparin, EDTA and sodium citrate) and then centrifuge whole blood to

- 2.Samples should be stored at 2~8°C. Please freeze the samples at -20°C or below for longer storage and avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
- 3. Samples containing precipitate may yield inconsistent test results. They must be clarified prior to
- 4. Hemolyzed or contaminated samples may lead to erroneous results.



Check the product contents and make sure the test operation is under the room temperature (15-30 °C) before testing.



Take the test device out of the aluminum foil bag, and place it on a clean, flat table. Add three drops (about 90 µl) of serum or plasma specimens vertically into the specimen well (S) of the test device.



Read the result at 5-10 minutes

Positive (+): The presence of both C line and T line, regardless of T line being strong or faint.



Negative (-): Only clear C line appears.



Invalid: No colored line appears in C region, regardless of T line's appearance.



Limitations

Although the Classical Swine Fever Virus Antibody Rapid Test is very accurate in detecting Classical Swine Fever Virus antibody, a low incidence of false results may be occurred. Other clinically or laboratory tests might be required if questionable results are obtained. As other diagnostic tests, a definitive clinical diagnosis should not be based on the result of a single test, but should be diagnosed by the veterinarian after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated.

Performance Characteristics

Method		Elisa		Total
		Positive	Negative	lotai
CSFV Ab	Positive	165	3	168
	Negative	5	177	182
Total		170	180	350

Diagnostic Sensitivity of CSFV Ab: 165/170=97.50% (95%CI* (93.53%-99.24%))

Diagnostic Specificity of CSFV Ab: 177/180=98.33% (95%CI* (94.99%-99.66%))

Total Agreement of CSFV Ab:342/350=97.94% (95%CI* (95.73%-99.09%))



batch code





manufacturer



contains sufficient for <n> tests temperature limitation



Do not reuse



consult instructions for use



Hangzhou Antigenne Technology Co.,Ltd

in vitro diagnotic medical device

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