

## SARS-CoV-2 & Influenza A/B & RSV Antigen Combo Test Kit

### PRODUCT NAME

Common Name: SARS-CoV-2 & Influenza A/B & RSV Antigen Combo Test Kit  
(Colloidal Gold Chromatographic Immunoassay)

REF MF-71

### WHAT DOES THE KIT TEST?

The fluorecare® SARS-CoV-2 & Influenza A/B & RSV Antigen Combined Test Kit is applicable to the simultaneous qualitative detection and differentiation of novel Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2 Antigen), Influenza A virus, Influenza B virus Antigen and/or RSV Antigen in population Nasal swabs samples in vitro.

It can be used to diagnose coronavirus infection disease (COVID-19), caused by SARS-CoV-2, in symptomatic patients within 7 days of onset. It can also be used to aid in the diagnosis of diseases caused by Influenza A/B or RSV.

For in vitro diagnostic use only. For self-testing use.

### User age requirement

This kit is suitable for people over 2 years old.  
People under the age of 2-14 cannot operate by themselves. This kit should be used by adults or parents (18-60 years old) for sample collection and testing.  
People aged 14-17 can use this kit to collect samples and test samples under the supervision of adults or parents (18-60 years old). Supervisors should ensure that users have a detailed understanding of the requirements of the instructions and watch whether the user's operation is correct.

For people over 75 years old, it is recommended that family members or guardians (18-60 years old) use this kit to collect samples and test samples.

### BACKGROUND

The novel coronavirus belongs to the  $\beta$  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 manifestations include fever, fatigue and dry cough. Nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat, myalgia and diarrhea are found in a few cases.

Influenza (flu) is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. Influenza viruses can cause mild to severe illness. Serious outcomes of the flu can result in hospitalization or death. Some people, such as older people, young children, and people with certain underlying health conditions, are at higher risk for serious flu complications. There are two main types of influenza viruses: type A and B. Both type A and B influenza viruses occur regularly in people, and are responsible for seasonal flu each year. Influenza viruses can be spread to others before and after a person shows signs and symptoms of being sick.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) belongs to the genus Pneumovirus of the family Paramyxoviridae. It can be infected by coughing and air droplets, mainly causing lower respiratory tract infections such as bronchiolitis and pneumonia in infants under 6 months, and upper respiratory tract infections such as rhinitis and cold in older children and adults, and bronchitis or pneumonia in the elderly.

### PRINCIPLE

The SARS-CoV-2 & Influenza A/B & RSV Antigen test is a qualitatively test to detect SARS-CoV-2 Antigen / Influenza A/B Antigen/RSV Antigen in Nasal swabs samples by the colloidal gold method. After sample added, the SARS-CoV-2 Antigen (or Influenza A/B & RSV) in the sample to be tested is combined with the SARS-CoV-2 Antigen (or Influenza A/B & RSV) antibody labelled with colloidal gold on the Conjugate pad to form the SARS-CoV-2 Antigen (or Influenza A/B & RSV) antibody-colloidal gold complex. Due to chromatography, the SARS-CoV-2 Antigen (or Influenza A/B & RSV) antibody-colloidal gold complex diffuses along the nitrocellulose's membrane. Within the detection line area, the SARS-CoV-2 Antigen (or Influenza A/B & RSV) antibody complex binds to the antibody enclosed within the detection line area, showing a purple-red band. Colloidal gold labelled SARS-CoV-2 or Influenza A/B & RSV) antibody complex to the control line (C) and is captured by Goat anti-mouse IgG to form red bands. When the reaction is over, the results can be interpreted by visual observation.

### MAKE SURE YOUR TEST KIT CONTAINS

1. Test Card
2. Sample instrument solution
3. Sterile nasal swabs
4. Sample treatment tube

### Specifications

1 Test/box / 2 Tests/box /5 Tests/box

Components	1 Test/box	2 Tests/box	5 Tests/box	Major Components
	REF MF-71-1	REF MF-71-2	REF MF-71-5	
Test Card (including the desiccant)	1 cassette	2 cassettes	5 cassettes	Each test card is mainly composed of a plastic shell and sample. The shell contains: The Nitrocellulose membrane, Colloidal Gold, RSV and Influenza A/B antibodies, and the Conjugate pad containing colloidal gold, Influenza A/B antibodies, RSV and Influenza A/B antibodies. Other components include PVC pad and absorbent paper.
Instruction of use	1 copy	1 copy	1 copy	/
Sterile nasal swabs	1 piece	2 pieces	5 pieces	/
Pre-filled Sample treatment tube	1 tube	2 tubes	5 tubes	Normal saline solution 0.5 mL per tube.

Sterile nasal swabs come from one of the following manufacturers :

Manufacturer	CIOTEST Labware Manufacturing Co., Ltd	Shenzhen MandLab Co., Ltd	Shenzhen KingDuo Biological Technology Co., Ltd	Biocosma Limited	Huachangsheng (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd	Mellico Technology Co., Ltd
Antibacterial representative	Wujiang Ltd	SINORC Foreign B.V.	Shen Jiale Cosmetics Service LLC	CMC-MEDICAL DEVICES S.L.	R Sight B.V.	Wujiang Ltd
Sterilization methods	Sterilized using ethylene oxide	Sterilized using ethylene oxide	Sterilized using irradiation	Sterilized using irradiation	Sterilized using irradiation	Sterilized using ethylene oxide
CE mark	CE 0197	CE 0197	CE 0197	CE 0413	CE 2882	CE 0413

### WHAT ELSE DO YOU NEED?

Timer.

### STORAGE CONDITION AND EXPIRY DATE

1. Test kit store at 2-30°C in dry place and protect from light. Test kit is valid for 18 months.
2. The Test Card must remain in the sealed pouch until use. Once the test card pouch is opened, the test should be performed within 1 hour.

### HOW TO USE THE TEST?

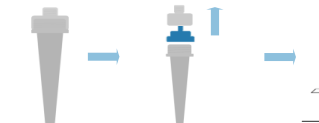
Use a disinfectant to disinfect your hands after washing your hands

Clean the tabletop on which the test will be performed.

Before testing, read the operating instructions carefully, and restore the testing kit and samples to room temperature (20-25°C) before using. The test should be done at 20-25°C. If the kit is removed from the refrigerator, allow it to stand at room temperature (20-25°C) for 5 minutes before testing.

1. Twist off the cap of the Sample treatment tube and remove the inner blue stopper. The purpose of the blue stopper is to prevent the product from leaking during transportation, the blue stopper should be removed before use!

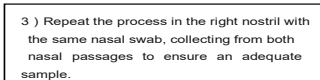
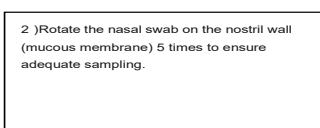
Insert the treatment tube into the hole of the kit or use other items to hold the treatment tube in place.



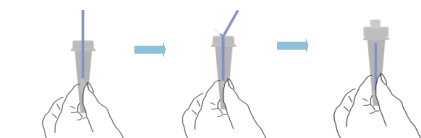
2. Tear open the foil bag, take out the test card, and use it as soon as possible within 1 hour.
3. Sample collection

Nasal swab collection method:

- 1) Carefully remove sterile nasal swab from the packaging. (Avoid touching the end with the cotton swab)
- 2) Insert the nasal swab into the left nostril to a depth of 2.5 cm (1 inch) from the edge of the nostril.



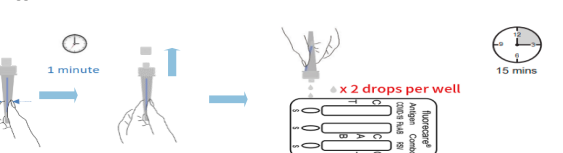
4. Place the swab sample into the tube, then break the swab at the swab node and leave the lower half in the treatment tube. Close the cap.



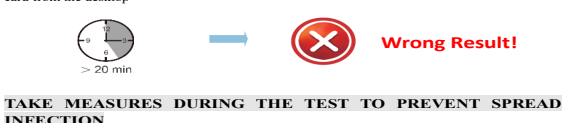
5. Squeeze the swab 10 times in the test tube. Then wait for 1 minutes of sample reaction. Uncover the terminal at the top of the cap. If the terminal on the top of the cap is not uncracked, and if the blue stopper inside the sample processing tube is not removed, it will not be possible to drip liquid!

Each sample well of the test card requires 2 drops (about 60 µL) of the treated sample solution. The wells marked with an "S" under the COVID-19, Influenza A/B or RSV characters are the sample wells. You can add 3 sample wells at the same time to detect 3 different types of antigens, or you can add only one sample well to detect one type of antigen. Only 2 drops of the treated sample solution can be added to each sample well! Adding too much or too little of the treated sample solution may result in invalid test results!

After the sample has been added, the cap, the top terminal of the cap and the blue stopper are all capped back into the treatment tube and treated as contaminants.



6. The test card is kept at room temperature for 15 minutes to observe the test results, but the observation results over 20 minutes were invalid. If you read the test results after 20 minutes, the test results may be wrong or invalid. While waiting, you cannot touch the test card or lift the test card from the desktop



### TAKE MEASURES DURING THE TEST TO PREVENT SPREAD INFECTION

1. After the completion of observation and testing, put the used product components into a plastic bag, close and put the bag into another plastic bag and discard it. Regularly hand sanitizer to disinfect your hands.



2. Please complete the above test operation alone in an isolated room.

### HOW TO READ THE RESULT?

1. Positive of COVID-19 Antigen or RSV. Two purple lines. Both the detection line (T) line and the quality control line (C) line display color.

**NOTE:** It does not matter the line (T) is lighter or darker than the other; the result is "Positive".

### 7. Clinical Accuracy

#### 7.1. Results and Analysis of SARS-CoV-2:

Method	RT-PCR		Total Results	
	Results	Positive		Negative
SARS-CoV-2 & Influenza A/B & RSV Antigen Combo Test Kit	Positive	342	0	342
	Negative	26	450	476
Total Results		368	450	818

Cycle Threshold (CT)	# of RT-PCR positive	fluorecare® SARS-CoV-2 & Influenza A/B & RSV Antigen Combo Test Kit (Colloidal Gold Chromatographic Immunoassay)		PPA	NPA
		# of positive results	# of negative results		
-25	105	104	99.05%		
-30	217	214	98.62%		100%
-35	297	292	98.32%		
-38	368	342	92.93%		

Positive correct rate (Clinical sensitivity) at Ct=38-92:93% (95%CI: 89.82%-95.33%)  
Negative correct rate (Clinical specificity) = 100% (95%CI: 99.18%-100%)

Method	RT-PCR		Total Results	
	Results	Positive		Negative
by Lay person	Positive	30	0	30
	Negative	2	87	89
Total Results		32	87	119

#### 7.2. Results and Analysis of Influenza A:

Method	Reference product		Total Results	
	Results	Positive		Negative
SARS-CoV-2 & Influenza A/B & RSV Antigen Combo Test Kit	Positive	104	0	104
	Negative	9	555	564
Total Results		113	555	668

Clinical sensitivity =92.04% (95%CI: 85.42%-96.29%)  
Clinical specificity =100.00% (95%CI: 99.34%-100.00%)

Method	Reference product Professional test		Total Results	
	Results	Positive		Negative
self-test	Positive	17	0	17
	Negative	0	102	102
Total Results		17	102	119

#### 7.3. Results and Analysis of Influenza B:

Method	Reference product		Total Results	
	Results	Positive		Negative
SARS-CoV-2 & Influenza A/B & RSV Antigen Combo Test Kit	Positive	80	0	80
	Negative	8	580	588
Total Results		88	580	668

Clinical sensitivity =90.91% (95%CI: 82.87%-98.99%)  
Clinical specificity =100.00% (95%CI: 99.37%-100.00%)

Method	Reference product Professional test		Total Results	
	Results	Positive		Negative
self-test	Positive	11	0	11
	Negative	1	107	108
Total Results		12	107	119

#### 7.4. Results and Analysis of RSV:

Virus strains	Limit value
SARS-CoV-2	1.8-10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL
2009H1N1	9.8-10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL
Seasonal H1N1	1.3-10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL
Type A/HN2	2.1-10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL
B/Victoria	1-10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL
B/Yamagata	1-10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL
RSV type A	4.6-10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL
RSV type B	3.2-10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL

2. Positive of Influenza A/B: Line A and quality control line (Line C) are appeared to represent Influenza A is positive. Line B and control line (Line C) are appeared to represent Influenza B is positive. Line A, Line B and quality control line (Line C) are appeared indicating that both Influenza A and Influenza B are positive.

**NOTE:** It does not matter the Line A or Line B is lighter or darker than the other two, the result is "Positive".

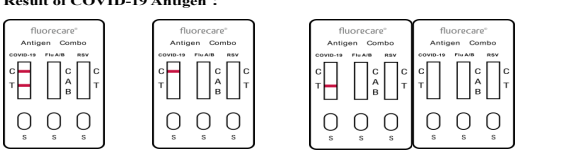
3. Negative: A purple Line, Only quality control line (Line C) line appeared.

4. Invalid: The position of the quality control line (Line C) in the observation window does not appear, indicating that the test is invalid. Sampling should be re-tested with new kits.

If the retest result is still shows invalid, please contact:

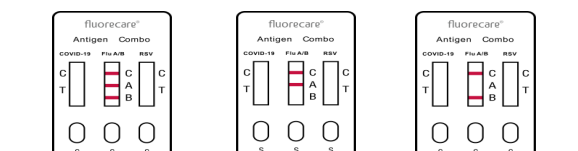
bio@microprofi.com

### Result of COVID-19 Antigen :

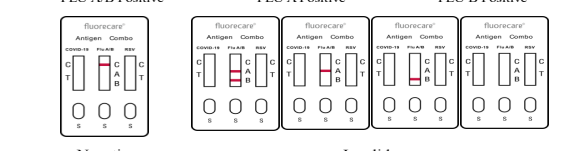


- Positive
- Negative
- Invalid

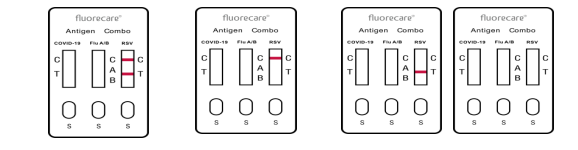
### Result of Influenza A/B :



- FLU A/B Positive
- FLU A Positive
- FLU B Positive



- Negative
- Invalid
- Positive



- Positive
- Negative
- Invalid

### WHAT SHOULD YOU DO AFTER READING THE TEST RESULT ?

1. A positive result for COVID-19 Antigen means that you may have COVID-19 disease. Please contact your doctor for further medical advice. You may be asked to be isolated at home to avoid spreading the virus to others. Wear a mask when advised and wash your hands regularly with soap and water.

A positive result for Influenza A/B or RSV means you may have Influenza or RSV disease. Please contact your doctor for further medical advice. Wear a mask when advised to avoid spreading the disease to others.

2. A negative result for COVID-19, Influenza A/B or RSV Antigen means the virus that causes COVID-19, Influenza A/B or RSV was not found in your sample. A negative test result does not guarantee that you do not or have never had COVID-19, nor does it confirm whether or not you are currently contagious. If you have had cold symptoms, dyspnea or high fever, you should assume that you have covid-19, Influenza A/B or RSV because the home test does not provide complete certainty.

You can contact your doctor to find out if another test is needed. In the meantime, try to avoid leaving your home and have as few contact as possible with others, including the people you live with. Use disposable tissues and throw them straight in the bin. Sneeze and cough into the crook of your elbow. Wash your hands regularly and wear a face mask. See your symptoms getting worse (difficulty breathing, high fever, etc)? Contact your doctor/health provider immediately.

**Q7. How accurate is the SARS-CoV-2 & Influenza A/B & RSV Antigen Combo Test Kit?**  
The test has been shown in field clinical evaluations performed by professional health care persons to correctly identify 96.11% (642/668) of 2019-nCoV samples (known as the

accuracy). Further, in field clinical evaluations conducted, the test correctly identified 100%

Actions you take after getting your test results must comply with current local regulations.

4. If there is a mixed infection of COVID-19 virus, Influenza virus and RSV virus, the disease may be more serious, and there will be corresponding complications. You should pay attention to personal protection to prevent infecting others, and go to the hospital for diagnosis as soon as possible.

### LIMITATION OF METHODOLOGY

1. This kit is a qualitative test and is only used for in vitro auxiliary diagnosis.
2. Negative test results may occur if the level of antigen in a sample is below the detection limit of the test, or from improper sample collection, and the negative results are not intended to exclude other non COVID-19 virus, Influenza virus or RSV virus infections.
3. Unreasonable sampling, transportation, handling, and low virus content in samples may lead to false negatives.
4. This reagent is a qualitative assay. As it is with any diagnostic procedure, a confirmed virus infection diagnosis should only be made by a physician after evaluating all clinical and laboratory findings.
5. Reading the test results earlier than 15 minutes or later than 20 minutes may give incorrect results.

6. A negative test result for COVID-19, Influenza A/B or RSV Antigen does not rule out COVID-19, Influenza A/B or RSV infection and does not exempt you from the applicable rules for spread control (e.g. contact restrictions and protective measures).

### QUESTION & ANSWER

#### Q1. How does the SARS-CoV-2 & Influenza A/B & RSV Antigen Combo Test Kit work?

The SARS-CoV-2 & Influenza A/B & RSV Antigen Combo Test Kit is an antigen test that is to detect novel Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2 Antigen), Influenza A virus, Influenza B virus Antigen and/or RSV Antigen in population Nasal swabs samples in vitro.

**Q2. What is the difference between a COVID-19 antigen, molecular, and antibody test?**

1. Positive reference coincidence rate: the positive reference coincidence rate of the enterprise should be 100%.

2. Negative reference product conformity rate: the negative reference product conformity rate of the enterprise should be 100%.

3. Limit of detection (LoD) :  
① The LoD of SARS-CoV-2 is 49 TCID<sub>50</sub>/mL.  
② The LoD of the Influenza A is:

Virus strains	LoD
2009H1N1	1.96-10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL
Seasonal H1N1	2-10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL
Type A/HN2	4-10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL

③ The LoD of the Influenza B is:

Virus strains	LoD
B/Victoria	5-10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL
B/Yamagata	2.625-10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL

④ RSV type A is 1.15-10<sup>7</sup> TC ID<sub>50</sub>/mL, RSV type B is 1.6-10<sup>7</sup> TC ID<sub>50</sub>/mL.

#### 4. Cross-reactivity

**Q3. Virus/bacteria listed below are confirmed not to have cross-reactivity with SARS-CoV-2 antigen test :**

Human Coronavirus (OC43) 3.8-10<sup>7</sup> PFU/ml; Human Coronavirus (229E) 2.3-10<sup>7</sup> PFU/ml; Human Coronavirus MER8 (Florida/USA-2, Saudi Arabia 2014) 1.05-10<sup>7</sup> PFU/ml; Human Coronavirus (NL63) 2.8-10<sup>7</sup> PFU/ml; Human Coronavirus (HKU1) (N-protein) 45µg/ml; Adenovirus Type 01 (Species C) 8.34-10<sup>7</sup> PFU/ml; Adenovirus Type 02 (Species C) 1.05-10<sup>7</sup> PFU/ml; Adenovirus Type 11 (Species B) 1.02-10<sup>7</sup> PFU/ml; Enterovirus Type 68 (2014 Isolate) 1.05-10<sup>7</sup> PFU/ml; Human Metapneumovirus (16 Type A1) 3.80-10<sup>7</sup> PFU/ml; Human Metapneumovirus (3 Type B1 strain Peru 2\_2002) 1.41-10<sup>7</sup> PFU/ml; Parainfluenza Virus (Type 1) 1.26-10<sup>7</sup> PFU/ml; Parainfluenza Virus (Type 2) 1.26-10<sup>7</sup> PFU/ml; Parainfluenza Virus (Type 3) 3.39-10<sup>7</sup> PFU/ml; Parainfluenza Virus (Type 4B) 3.80-10<sup>7</sup> PFU/ml; Respiratory Syncytial Virus Type A, HN2 (HK/8/68) 1.51-10<sup>7</sup> PFU/ml; Influenza Type A, H1N1 (Brisbane/59/07) 4.57-10<sup>7</sup> PFU/ml; Influenza Type A, H1N1pdm (Canada/6294/0





## SARS-CoV-2 und Influenza A/B und RSV Antigen-Kombi-Testkit

### PRODUKTNAMEN

Gebäuchlicher Name: SARS-CoV-2 und Influenza A/B und RSV Antigen Kombi-Testkit (Kolloidales Gold Chromatographischer Immunassay)

### REF MF-71

WAS TESTET DAS KIT?

Der fluorecare® Kombi-Test für SARS-CoV-2 und Influenza A/B-Virus und RSV-Antigen kann für die gleichzeitige qualitative Detektion und die Differenzierung neuer Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2-Antigene), Influenza A-Virus-Antigen, Influenza B-Virus-Antigene und/oder RSV-Antigene in Nasenabstrichproben von Testpopulationen verwendet werden.

Dieses Kit kann als Hilfsmittel zur Diagnose einer Coronavirus-Infektionskrankheit (COVID-19) verwendet werden, die durch SARS-CoV-2 innerhalb von 7 Tagen nach Ausbruch der Krankheit bei symptomatischen Patienten verursacht wird; es kann auch als Hilfsmittel zur Diagnose einer durch Influenza A/B-Virus oder RSV verursachten Krankheit verwendet werden.

Nur für die In-vitro-Diagnostik. Für Selbsttests.

**Anforderung an das Alter des Benutzers**

Dieses Kit ist für die Leute ab 2 Jahren geeignet.

Die Leute im Alter von 2-14 Jahren können dieses Kit nicht selbst bedienen. Dieses Kit sollte von Erwachsenen oder Eltern (18-60 Jahre alt) zur Probenahme und zum Testen verwendet werden.

Die Leute im Alter von 14-17 Jahren können dieses Kit zur Probenahme und zum Probentesten unter der Aufsicht von Erwachsenen oder Eltern (18-60 Jahre alt) verwenden. Die Supervisors sollten sicherstellen, dass die Benutzer die Anforderungen der Bedienungsanleitung genau verstehen haben und beobachten, ob der Benutzer korrekt bedient wird.

Für die Leute, die älter als 75 Jahre sind, wird es empfohlen, dass Familienmitglieder oder Erziehungsberechtigte (18-60 Jahre) dieses Kit verwenden, um Proben zu nehmen und Proben zu testen.

### ÜBER COVID-19

Die neuen Coronaviren gehören zur ß-Gattung. COVID-19 ist eine akute Infektionskrankheit der Atemwege. Alle Leute sind dafür empfänglich. Zuerst sind die Patienten, die sich mit dem neuen Coronavirus infiziert haben, die Hauptansteckungsquelle. Auch asymptomatische infizierte Leute können eine Infektionsquelle sein. Basierend auf den aktuellen epidemiologischen Untersuchungen beträgt die Inkubationszeit von neuen Coronaviren 1 bis 14 Tage, meistens 3 bis 7 Tage. Die häufigsten Manifestationen sind Fieber, Müdigkeit und Reizhusten. In einigen wenigen Fällen treten nasale Kongestion, laufende Nase, Halschmerzen, Myalgie und Durchfall auf.

### PRINZIP

Das SARS-CoV-2 und Influenza A/B- und RSV-Antigen wird durch die kolloidale Gold-Methode qualitativ in Nasenabstrichproben der Menschen erkannt. Nachdem die Probe hinzugefügt wurde, wird das SARS-CoV-2-Antigen (oder Influenza A/B und RSV) in der zu testenden Probe mit dem SARS-CoV-2-Antigen (oder Influenza A/B und RSV) Antikörper, der mit kolloidalem Gold markiert ist, auf dem Bindungsplatz kombiniert, um den SARS-CoV-2-Antigen (oder Influenza A/B und RSV) Antikörper-kolloidales Goldkomplex zu bilden. Wegen der Chromatographie diffundiert der SARS-CoV-2-Antigen (oder Influenza A/B und RSV) -Antikörper-kolloidales Gold-Komplex entlang der Nitrocellulose-Membran. Innerhalb des Bereichs der Detektorlinie bindet der SARS-CoV-2-Antigen (oder Influenza A/B und RSV) -Antikörper-Komplex an den Antikörper im Bereich der Detektorlinie und zeigt eine lilafarbene Bande. Mit kolloidalem Gold markierte SARS-CoV-2-Antigene (oder Influenza A/B und RSV) diffundieren in den Bereich der Qualitätskontrolllinie (C) und werden von Schwalbennest-Maus IgG erkannt und zeigen eine rote Bande. Wenn die Reaktion beendet ist, können Sie die Ergebnisse durch visuelle Beobachtung interpretieren.

**ACHTEN SIE DARAUF, DASS IHR TESTKIT DIESE SACHEN ENTHÄLT:**

1. Testkarte
2. Probenbehandlungslösung

der Test nicht. Sie sollten den Test mit einem neuen Testkit wiederholen und die Anweisungen genau befolgen. Kontaktieren Sie gleichzeitig sofort unsere E-Mail: [bio@microproff.com](mailto:bio@microproff.com).

**F11. Können Medikamente oder Krankheiten die Ergebnisse beeinflussen?**

Wir haben Untersuchungen schon zu den Wirkungen der Medikamente durchgeführt, lesen Sie dazu Kapitel 5 des INDEX DER MERKMALE. Die Ergebnisse zeigten, dass die Medikamente in Abschnitt 5 keinen Einfluss auf die Testergebnisse hatten. Wenn Sie andere Medikamente einnehmen als die aufgelisteten, fragen Sie Ihren Arzt um Rat.

**F12. Was sind die möglichen Risiken dieses Tests?**

Mögliche Risiken:

- Unbequem sein während der Probenahme
- Falsche Testergebnisse (siehe Abschnitte Interpretation der Ergebnisse und Einschränkungen).

**F13. Was soll ich tun, wenn es Blut an dem Nasenabstrichprüfer gibt, wenn ich ihn verwende?**

Bitte achten Sie darauf, ob die Nasenhöhle durch den Nasenabstrichprüfer verletzt wurde. Wenn dies der Fall ist, kontaktieren Sie Ihren Arzt nach dem Test. Das Blut hat keinen Einfluss auf die Testergebnisse.

### INDEX DER MERKMALE

1. Positive Referenzkoinzidenzrate: Die positive Referenzkoinzidenzrate des Unternehmens sollte 100% betragen.

2. Negative Referenzprodukt-Konformitätsrate: Die negative Referenzprodukt-Konformitätsrate des Unternehmens sollte 100% betragen.

3. Detektionsgenauigkeit (LoD):

- ① Die LoD von SARS-CoV-2 ist: 49 TCID<sub>50</sub>/mL.
- ② Die LoD der Influenza A/B ist:

Virenstämme	LoD
2009H1N1	1,06×10 <sup>6</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL
Saisonalen H1N1	2×10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL
Typ A H3N2	4×10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL

- ③ Die LoD der Influenza B ist:

Virenstämme	LoD
B/Victoria	5×10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL
B/Yamagata	2,625×10 <sup>7</sup> TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL

4.RSV Typ A ist: 1,5×10<sup>7</sup> TC ID<sub>50</sub>/mL, RSV Typ B ist 1,6×10<sup>7</sup> TC ID<sub>50</sub>/mL.

4. Kreuzreaktivität

④Die unten aufgelisteten Viren/Bakterien haben bestätigt keine Kreuzreaktivität mit dem SARS-CoV-2-Antigen Test:

Humans Coronavirus (OC43) 3,8×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Humans Coronavirus (229E) 2,3×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Humans Coronavirus MERS (Florida/USA-2\_Saudi Arabia\_2014) 1,05×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Humans Coronavirus (NL63) 2,8×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Humans Coronavirus (HKU1) (N-protein) 45 µg/ml; Adenovirus Typ 01 (Spezies C) 8,34×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Adenovirus Typ 02 (Spezies C) 1,05×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Adenovirus Typ 11 (Spezies B) 1,02×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Enterovirus Typ 68 (2014 Isolate) 1,05×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Humans Metapneumovirus (16 Typ A1) 3,80×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Humans Metapneumovirus (3 Typ B1 Stamm Peru 2\_2002) 1,41×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Parainfluenza Virus (Typ 1) 1,26×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Parainfluenza Virus (Typ 2) 1,26×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Parainfluenza Virus (Typ 3) 3,39×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Parainfluenza Virus (Typ 4B) 3,80×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Respiratorisches Synzytialvirus Typ A (Isolat: 2006) 7,35×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Influenza Typ B (Texas/01/11) 2,36×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Influenza Typ B (Alabama/21/17) 3,16×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/ml; Staphylococcus aureus (Protein A) DSM 21705 (E. Domann) 3,62×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Staphylococcus aureus (Protein A) DSM 21979 (E. Domann, Univ.) 7,64×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Staphylococcus aureus (Protein A) DSM 46320 (E. Domann) 4,58×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Staphylococcus aureus (Protein A) DSM 1798 (PCI 1200) 4,90×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Staphylococcus aureus (Walker) DSM 20044 (Fussel) 5,10×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Bordetella pertussis DSM 4923 (Walker) 2,71×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Bordetella pertussis DSM 4926 (Sato und Ara) 2,02×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Bordetella pertussis DSM 5571 8,07×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Legionelle pneumophila DSM 7513 (Philadelphia-1) 4,50×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Legionelle pneumophila DSM 7514 (Los Angeles-1) 1,17×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Streptococcus pyogenes DSM 20565 (SF130, T1) 1,37×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Streptococcus pyogenes DSM 2071 (S. Koshimura, Sv) 9,30×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Haemophilus influenzae DSM 24049 (TD-4) 7,77×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Haemophilus influenzae DSM 4690 (Maryland) 1,41×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Haemophilus influenzae DSM 23393 (Pittman 576) 1,23×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Mycobacterium tuberculosis DSM 43990 (BCGT, tice) 4,69×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Streptococcus pneumoniae (Protein G) DSM 20566 (SV1) 4,05×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Streptococcus pneumoniae (Protein G) DSM 11967 (Jorgensen/262) 3,80×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Streptococcus pneumoniae (Protein G) DSM 25971 (Gyeonggi) 2,70×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Mycoplasma pneumoniae DSM 23978 (Eaton Agent, FH) >10<sup>6</sup> Zelle/ml; Mycoplasma pneumoniae DSM 23979 (M129-B7) >10<sup>6</sup> Zelle/ml; Candida albicans DSM 1386 (NH 3147) 6,53×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Candida albicans DSM 1665 (132) 2,39×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Candida albicans DSM 5817 (806M) 2,55×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Pseudomonas aeruginosa DSM 1117 (Boston 41501) 1,31×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; Pseudomonas aeruginosa DSM 3227 (Schütze) 3,93×10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml; 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