

Respiratory Syncytial Virus Type A/Type B Nucleic Acid Detection Kit (Fluorescent RT-PCR)

Instructions for Use

For professional use only.

For in vitro diagnostic use only.

REF

BSJ05M1



IVD



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INTENDED USE

Respiratory Syncytial Virus Type A/Type B Nucleic Acid Detection Kit (Fluorescent RT-PCR) is used for the qualitative detection of the respiratory syncytial virus subtype A and subtype B in pharyngeal swabs specimens from suspected cases. The kit is used for the auxiliary diagnosis and epidemiological surveillance of respiratory syncytial virus infection, cannot be used as the basis for the diagnosis or exclusion of cases alone.

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For in vitro diagnostic use only.

PRINCIPLE

This product selects the subtype A (FAM) and subtype B (HEX) regions of respiratory syncytial virus^[1-3] and designs two sets of primers and fluorescent probes. The two sets of primers and probes can specifically bind to the target sequences. When the RT-PCR amplification reaction is performed, the fluorescent signal(s) can be detected by a full-automatic fluorescent PCR detector to realize real-time online monitoring of the RT-PCR reaction. In order to control the entire extraction and detection process, human RNaseP gene was act as a non-competitive internal control during the extraction and detection process.

COMPONENTS

Components		Main Ingredients	BSJ05M1
			48 tests/kit
Amplification reagent	2×RT-PCR Buffer	dNTPs, Mg ²⁺ , Specific Primers and Probes	657.6μL×1
	Enzyme Mix	DNA polymerase, RT enzyme	62.4μL×1
Control	Positive control	Plasmid with specific genes and internal reference gene	500μL×1
	Negative control	Plasmid with internal reference gene	500μL×1

a. *The positive control and negative control need to be set to monitor the test body and the operating environment; the negative control and positive*

control have been packaged in the kit.

- b. The components of different lots cannot be mixed for use.*
- c. Equipment or materials required but not provided: Specimen collection kits, Nucleic acid extraction kits; PCR tubes and caps, etc.*

APPLIED INSTRUMENT

The kit can be applied to Bioer's Fluorescent Quantitative Detection System, QuantGene 9600 (FQD-96C) and LineGene 9600 Plus (FQD-96A).

The instrument should contain at least three channels of FAM, HEX and CY5.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- ◆ For in vitro diagnostic use (IVD).
- ◆ The test is intended for professional use by laboratory personnel specifically trained in RT-PCR in a level 2 (or higher) biosafety laboratory.
- ◆ Read the Instructions for Use carefully before operation. The appropriate operations from specimen collection, storage and transportation, and laboratory test should be strictly manipulated in line with relevant regulations of biosafety and molecular laboratory management.
- ◆ Follow standard precautions. All patient specimens and positive controls should be considered potentially infectious and handled accordingly.
- ◆ Do not eat, drink, smoke, apply cosmetics or handle contact lenses in areas where reagents and human specimens are handled.
- ◆ Perform all manipulations of live virus samples within a Class II (or higher) biological safety cabinet (BSC). Handling samples in the biosafety cabinet, to ensure operator safety and avoid environmental pollution. Place harmful samples and reagents properly. Discard the waste in special containers. Wipe the table, centrifuge, and equipment frequently with 1.0% sodium hypochlorite or 70 % ethanol. The laboratory and the ultra-clean workbench need UV-treated periodically and after each experiment.
- ◆ All the articles in each district are for special use which cannot allow to be exchanged for avoiding pollution. The workbench should be cleaned immediately after the completion of each experiment
- ◆ Use disposable gloves without fluorescent substances, disposable special centrifuge tubes, etc.

- ◆ Use personal protective equipment such as (but not limited to) gloves, eye protection, and lab coats when handling kit reagents, while performing this assay and handling materials including samples, reagents, pipettes, and other equipment and reagents.
- ◆ The false positive or negative testing result can be led by poor quality of specimen, incorrect operations in sample collection, transportation or laboratory processing, or limitation of the technology. Operator should understand well the principles of the procedures and its limitation in performance in advance and avoid any potential mistakes intentionally
- ◆ Amplification technologies such as PCR are sensitive to accidental introduction of PCR product from previous amplification reactions. Incorrect results could occur if either the clinical specimen or the real-time reagents used in the amplification step become contaminated by accidental introduction of amplification product.
- ◆ Separate laboratory areas are recommended to performing predefined procedures of the assay. Area I: Reagent preparation area-reagent required for preparing amplification. Area II: Sample processing area-processing of tested samples and controls. Area III: PCR detection region-PCR amplification detection.
- ◆ The separation of the reaction solution should avoid the generation of air bubbles as far as possible. Before the amplification, pay attention to check whether the caps of each reaction tube are tightened to avoid contaminating instrument.
- ◆ Samples should be completely put into the reaction solution when adding samples. No samples should adhere to the tube wall and the cap should be tightened as soon as possible after adding samples.
- ◆ Both the kit and nucleic acid products are all stored at -20 °C. Before using, they should be fully thaw out at room temperature, mixed and then instantaneous briefly centrifugation. RNA should be maintained on cold-block or on ice during preparation and use to ensure stability.
- ◆ After amplification, please take out the reaction tube immediately, seal it in the special plastic bag, put it in the designated place, and wait for unified treatment.
- ◆ Dispose of used / unused kit reagents and human specimens according to local, state, and federal regulations.

STORAGE AND PERIOD OF VALIDITY

1. The kit should be stored at $-25^{\circ}\text{C} \sim -15^{\circ}\text{C}$ away from light, and avoid repeated freeze-thaw. The kit can be stored for 3 days at $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ after opening.
2. The kit can be stored for up to 12 months if all components are kept in the manner above. Do not use after the stated expiry date.
3. The kit can be transported in foam box sealed with ice bags or dry ice at $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ or lower.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION, STORAGE, AND TRANSPORTATION

1. Specimens: Upper respiratory tract specimens (URT): Pharyngeal swabs.
2. Collection: Specimens of all types are collected by conventional methods.
3. Storage: It is recommended that specimens be processed as soon as possible after collection. If specimens are not processed immediately, they should be stored at $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ for up to 24hours. If a delayed processing is expected, the specimens should be stored at -70°C or lower. Specimens should not be frozen and thawed frequently.
4. Transportation: Specimen should be transported with 0°C cooling bottle or foam box sealed with ice.

SPECIMEN PRETREATMENT (SPECIMEN DISPOSAL AREA)

Follow the instructions of the nucleic acid extraction and purification kit.

For Automatic extraction: It is recommended to use MagaBio plus Virus DNA/RNA Purification Kit III (Cat: BSC86) to purify the nucleic acid with Gene Pure Series Nucleic acid extractor.

Note: The negative control, positive control and unknown specimen need to be tested in the same experiment.



It's recommended to prepare the reagent ahead of specimen pretreatment to ensure that the reagents are not contaminated.

USING OF THE KIT PCR REACTION (PCR TEST AREA)

- 1) Reagent prepares

Thaw out the reagents at room temperature. Mix gently and centrifuge all reagents for a few seconds.

Make RT-PCR reagents according to the quantity of specimens and controls as below (N means the number of **specimens and controls**):

Reagents	$2 \times \text{RT-PCR Buffer}$	Enzyme Mix
Dosage/ test	$13.7\mu\text{L}$	$1.3\mu\text{L}$
Dosage	$(N+1) \times 13.7\mu\text{L}$	$(N+1) \times 1.3\mu\text{L}$

Distribute 15 µL mixed RT-PCR reagents into each PCR tubes, and then transfer the reaction plate to sample processing area.

2) Adding sample

Add 10µL negative control, 10µL extracted product, 10µL positive control into different PCR tube. Cap the PCR tubes immediately to prevent cross contamination.



Note: Do not label on the scanned area of the reaction tubes!

3) RT-PCR reaction

Place the reaction tubes on a PCR instrument.

It is recommended to choose FAM, HEX and CY5 channels to collect fluorescent signals.

Set fluorescent signals detecting at 60°C, liquid volume is 25µL.

Set reaction procedure as below:

Step	Temperature	Duration	Number of cycles
1	50°C	5 min	1
2	95°C	1 min	1
3	95°C	5 sec	45
	60°C	10 sec	

QUALITY CONTROL STANDARDS

To generate valid results, a set of assay controls must be tested. One replicate of the positive control and negative control must be tested for each run.



Note: The results of any test should meet the following QC requirement, otherwise the test results are INVALID and patient specimen nucleic acid should be re-extracted and re-test.

Acceptance Criteria for Assay Controls

Control	FAM (RSV subtype A)	HEX (RSV subtype B)	CY5 (Internal Control)
Positive Control	Ct Value ≤35	Ct Value ≤35	Ct Value ≤35
Negative Control	no Ct value		Ct Value ≤35

RESULT ANALYSIS AND JUDGMENTS

The signal for each fluorescence channel is deemed as positive (POS) or negative (NEG) based on the following criteria.

Fluorescence channel	Positive (POS)	Negative (NEG)
FAM (RSV subtype A)	Ct value \leq 40, with “S” curve	Ct value $>$ 40 or no Ct value
HEX (RSV subtype B)	Ct value \leq 40, with “S” curve	Ct value $>$ 40 or no Ct value
CY5(Internal Control)	Ct value \leq 40, with “S” curve	Ct value $>$ 40 or no Ct value

Based on the Ct values, the result can be interpreted using the following criteria.

FAM (RSV A)	HEX (RSV A)	CY5 (IC)	Result Judgment
POS	NEG	POS or NEG	Positive for RSV subtype A
NEG	POS	POS or NEG	Positive for RSV subtype B
POS	POS	POS or NEG	Positive for RSV subtype A and Positive for RSV subtype B
NEG	NEG	POS	Negative for RSV subtype A and Negative for RSV subtype B
NEG	NEG	NEG	Invalid, repeat test.

NOTE:

- a) A valid test is a test where the Internal Control (CY5 Channel) result is positive, or the Internal Control (CY5 Channel) is negative, but at least one of the two target channels (i.e., FAM and /or HEX) is positive.
- b) Results should always be used in combination with other medical finding, such as symptoms, results of other tests, clinical impressions, etc. If the results are inconsistent with clinical evidence, additional testing is suggested to confirm the result.
- c) The invalid result could be caused by 1) handling error (e.g., sample collection, RNA extraction) or inhibition; 2) a sample at concentrations near or below the limit of detection of the specific target; 3) a mutation in the corresponding target region; 4) other factors.

LIMITATIONS

1. The kit is only used for the qualitative detection the presence of respiratory syncytial virus in specimens. Neither the quantitative value nor the rate of increase can be determined by the qualitative test.
2. The results of the test are just for clinical reference. The test should not be used as sole criteria for diagnosis. Results should be considered in conjunction with the clinical information and other data available to the physician.
3. An incorrect result may occur by incorrect operation in sample collection, transportation or processing.
4. A false negative result may occur by very low concentration of target virus in the specimens, mutations within the viral genome covered by the kit's primers and/or probe, and unproved external interference factors, such as PCR inhibitor.
5. A false positive result may occur by aerosol pollution or operating errors.
6. For the positive result or any suspected cases, it's recommended to re-extract and/or retest with a new lot of kit or confirmed with another available method.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance validation was conducted with Bioer's Fluorescent Quantitative Detection System, QuantGene 9600 (FQD-96C) and LineGene 9600 Plus (FQD-96A). The kit can be applied to QuantGene 9600 (FQD-96C) and LineGene 9600 Plus (FQD-96A). Since positive specimen of Respiratory syncytial virus was few, positive reference control was prepared for the virus culture.

- ★ Limit of Detection (LoD): The positive reference standard was diluted into 2000 copies/mL, 1000 copies/mL, 500 copies/mL, 200 copies/mL, and 100 copies/mL, then were tested by 3 lots of kits. Each concentration was tested with 20 replicates. The testing data demonstrated that the kit can detect respiratory syncytial virus type A and type B with detection rate equal or higher than 95% at the concentration equal or higher than 500 copies/mL.
- ★ Analytical sensitivity: 8 positive reference standards, and 10 negative reference standards were tested by 3 lots of kits. The positive coincidence rate was 100%, and the negative coincidence rate was 100 %.
- ★ Analytical specificity: No cross reactivity has been observed by testing the clinical positive specimens such as Enterovirus EV71, Coxsackie virus A24, Coxsackie virus B1, Enterovirus EV70, Human metapneumovirus, Parainfluenza virus type3, Oral Streptococci, Moraxella catarrhalis, Included influenza A(H1N1), Influenza B virus, Adenovirus tybe 3, Parainfluenza virus type1, Staphylococcus aureus, Haemophilus influenzae, Streptococcus pneumonia, Rhinovirus A30, Rhinovirus B52, Morbillivirus, Human bocavirus, Aspergillus flavus, Mycoplasma pneumonia, Bordetella pertussis and Human genomic DNA.
- ★ Analytical specificity: The potentially interfering substances were spiked into positive control, then tests were performed with a lot of kits. The tested substances Blood (10%), Mucins (0.2mg/mL), Nasal secretions (15%), Oxymetazoline (0.5mg/L), Sodium chloride (0.09%), Dexamethasone (0.1mg/L), Triamcinolone acetonide (105ng/mL), Budesonide (3nmol/L), Mometasone (0.03%), Fluticasone (0.5ng/mL), Ribavirin (3680ng/mL), Oseltamivir (1275µg/L), Levofloxacin (5µg/mL), Azithromycin (0.4mg/L), Tobramycin (3.7µg/mL), Phenylephrine (0.5mg/mL), Beclomethasone (0.2mg/L), Flunisolide (1mg/mL), Histamine hydrochloride (1mg/mL), Zanamivir (142ng/mL), Peramivir (100µg/mL), Lopinavir (25µg/mL), Ritonavir (25µg/mL), Arbidol














(614.1ng/mL), Ceftriaxone (80µg/mL), Meropenem (100µg/mL) showed no influence on the detection.

- ★ Precision: Positive controls and low positive controls were tested by 3 lots of kits with 10 replicates by 2 operators for 20 days. The results showed that the variation coefficient (CV) of within-lot, between-lots, between-operators and between-days were less than 5%.

REFERENCES

- [1] Andrea T Borchers, Christopher Chang, et al. Respiratory syncytial virus--a comprehensive review[J]. *Clinic Rev Allerg Immunol* (2013) 45:331–379
- [2] Zhou H, Thompson WW, Viboud CG et al (2012) Hospitalizations associated with influenza and respiratory syncytial virus in the United States, 1993–2008. *Clin Infect Dis* 54:1427–1436
- [3] Alaa A, Tanya B, Dafi F, et al. Morbidity and mortality of respiratory syncytial virus infection in hospitalized adultus: Comparison with seasonal influenza. *International Journal of Infectious Diseases* (2021) 489-493.

SYMBOL DESCRIPTION

	Manufacturer		Catalogue number
	CE mark		Authorized representative in the European community
	Batch code		Consult instructions for use
	In vitro diagnostic medical device		Temperature limitation
	Caution		Use by date
	Do not reuse		Negative control
	Positive control		



HANGZHOU BIOER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

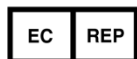
Address: 1192 BinAn Rd, Binjiang District, 310053, Hangzhou,
P. R. China

Website: www.bioer.com.cn

TEL: +86-571-87774575 FAX: +86-571-87774565

CMC MEDICAL DEVICES & DRUGS SL

Address: C/Horacio Lengo N° 18 CP 29006, Málaga-Spain



Tel: +34951214054

Fax: +34952330100

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Please dial phone number +86-571-87774567-5211 or 87774575, by fax to +86-571-87774553, or by email to reagent@bioer.com.cn.