

INTENDED USE
The GENEDIA COVID-19 Ag is an in vitro diagnostic single-use test and qualitative immunoassay to detect SARS-CoV-2 antigen in nasopharyngeal swab and sputum specimen from human. This assay is designed for professional personnel in laboratory and at point-of-care as an aid in screening patients suspected of being infected and asymptomatic patients.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF THE TEST
A novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) also known as SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) was first identified in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China in December 2019. This virus, as with the novel coronavirus SARS-1 and MERS, is thought to have originated in bats, however the SARS-CoV-2 may have had an intermediary host such as pangolins, pigs or civets. The WHO declared that COVID-19 was a pandemic on March 11, 2020, and human infection has spread globally, with hundreds of thousands of confirmed infections and deaths. The median incubation time is estimated to be approximately 5 days, with symptoms expected to be present within 12 days of infection. The symptoms of COVID-19 are similar to other viral respiratory diseases and include fever, cough, and shortness of breath.

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST
The GENEDIA COVID-19 Ag is an immunochromatographic assay for rapid and qualitative determination of SARS-CoV-2 infection from nasopharyngeal swab or sputum specimens. Test kit contains a membrane strip which is immobilized with the anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibody on the test line (T) and Goat anti mouse IgG on the control line (C) respectively. And the strip is assembled with the sample and the extraction solution are applied to the sample well, the sample is moved to the gold conjugated pad and reacts with anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibody-coupled gold conjugate followed by reaction with anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibody immobilized in the test line. When the sample contains SARS-CoV-2 antigen, a visible line appears in the test region on the membrane. The solution continues to migrate to encounter a control reagent that binds a control conjugate, thereby producing another band in the control region. The GENEDIA W COVID-19 Ag is also used to directly detect SARS-CoV-2 antigens from nasopharyngeal swab and sputum samples.

MATERIALS PROVIDED
The GENEDIA W COVID-19 Ag is available in the following packaging configuration:

Kit Size	20 Tests
Test device	20 EA
Extraction solution	20 EA
Sample developing filter cap	20 EA
Sterilized swabs for sample collection	20 EA
Instructions for use	1 EA

WARNINGS
1) This test kit is for in vitro diagnostic and professional use only.
2) Do not use test kit.
3) Read the package insert completely before using this product.
Follow the instructions carefully. Not doing so may result in inaccurate test results.
4) Do not use test kit after the expiration date and do not freeze.

PREC CAUTIONS
1) Safety precautions
(1) Handle specimens and materials containing specimens with caution as it capable of transmitting infectious agents.
(2) Do not drink, eat or smoke in areas where specimens are being handled or testing is being performed.
- Do not eat the desiccant in the foil pouch.
- Do not drink extraction solution.
(3) Wear disposable gloves when handling specimens and performing testing of specimens. Change gloves and wash hands thoroughly after performing each test. Dispose of gloves and wash hands in a biohazard waste container.
(4) Dispose of all test specimens and materials used in the test procedure in a biohazard waste container. The recommended of disposal of biohazard waste is autoclaving for a minimum of 1 hour at 121 °C. Disposable materials may be incinerated. Liquid wastes may be mixed with appropriate chemical disinfectants. A freshly prepared solution of 10% bleach (1% solution of sodium hypochlorite) is recommended. Allow rest 1 hour for effective decontamination.
- Do not autoclave solutions that contain bleach.
(5) Wipe all spills thoroughly with a solution of 10% bleach or other appropriate disinfectant. Bleach solutions should be made fresh each day.
(6) When solution contacts with skin or enters the eyes, immediately flush the skin or eyes with running water. If there is any irritation on your skin or eyes, consult a physician immediately.
(7) Avoid splashing or aerosol formation.

2) Handing precautions
(1) The test should be undertaken by trained laboratory personnel. Anyone performing an assay with this product must be trained in its use and must be experienced in laboratory procedures.
(2) Use all test components only once and dispose of them properly (See Safety Precautions). Do not reuse.
(3) The test kit is for one use only. Please, carry out the test immediately after removing the test from the aluminum pouch.
(4) Do not use the test kit if the foil pouch is damaged or the seal is broken.
(5) Do not interchange test devices and extraction solution vials from kits with different lot numbers.
(6) Do not mix old and interchange different specimen.
(7) Avoid mixing contamination and exercise care in handling the kit components.
(8) Use of microbial contaminated sample or other transport media can lead to impair the test result.
(9) Extraction solution contains a proprietary anti-microbial agent which presents no hazard to the user if normal laboratory safety precautions are followed.

KIT STORAGE AND STABILITY
1) The GENEDIA W COVID-19 Ag kit and kit components must be stored at 2–30°C (35.6–86°F) until the expiry date.
2) The test kit is stable for 12 months (while sealed in the original aluminum foil pouch) from the date of manufacture when stored at 2–30°C.
3) Allow it to come to room temperature (15–30°C; 59–86°F) before use.
LIMITATIONS
1) This kit provides fast and easy way to get a result, but do not completely exclude the possibility of false positive or false negative result caused by various factors. So, refer to the result of this kit, please make a final diagnosis with clinical manifestation, other test, and doctor's view, collectively.
2) Positive test results do not rule out infections with other pathogens.
3) A negative test result may occur if the level of antigen in a sample is below the detection limit of the test or if the sample was collected or transported improperly.
4) The amount of antigen in a sample may decrease as the duration of illness increases. Specimens collected after day 5 of illness are more likely to be negative compared to a RT-PCR assay.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND HANDLING
*Beacause unknown sample have a possibility as source of infection, sample collection were performed by trained or professional person.

1) Collection
(1) Nasopharyngeal swab specimens
- Carefully insert sample collection swab into the nostril that presents the most secretion under visual inspection.
- Keep the swab near the septum floor of the nose while gently pushing the swab into the posterior nasopharynx.
- Rotate and several times then remove it from the nasopharynx.
- Samples should be tested as soon as possible after collection.

(2) Sputum specimens
- Sterile container is prepared to collect sputum samples. Sterile containers are not provided in this kit.

- Carefully insert the sputum sample in a sterile container by deep coughing.

- Put the swab for sample collection enclosed with this kit into the sterile container containing the sputum sample, turn it several times and soak it sufficiently.

2) Preparation before use

If the test kit is refrigerated (2–8°C), keep it at room temperature (15–30°C) for 15–30 minutes prior to testing. If test kit is stored at room temperature, it could be used immediately.

3) Preparation of the test

Open the extraction solution tube and insert the patient swab sample into the extraction solution tube. Then, swirl swab 6 times while pressing the head against the bottom and side of the tube.

2) Roll the swab head against the inside of the tube as you remove it. Dispose of the used swab in accordance with your biohazard waste disposal protocol.

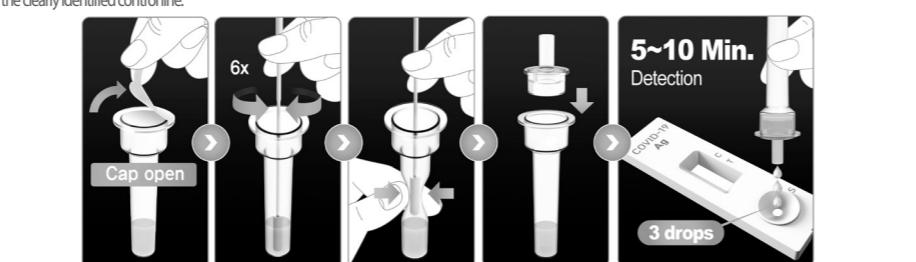
3) Bind the sample developing filter cap with the extraction tube.

4) Remove the test device from an aluminum pouch and place it on a flat and dry surface.

5) Add 3 drops of extraction solution with specimen into the sample well. Inaccurate drops of the extraction solution can result in reverse migration phenomenon and/or overall migration.

6) Interpret the test result in 10 minutes. Some positive results may appear sooner in 5 minutes. Do not read after 15 minutes.

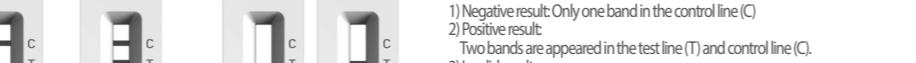
7) Refer to the test result and interpretation of test result section in this package insert. Since the red color band of the test line may identified clearly, interpret the test result after appearing the clearly identified control line.



INTERPRETATION OF TEST RESULT

The GENEDIA W COVID-19 Ag kit qualitatively interprets positive and negative by examining the presence or absence of color bands on the test line (T) and control line (C). The control line (C) always shows a band regardless of the presence or absence of COVID-19 specific antigen in the sample, which is for acknowledging the presence or absence of an abnormality in the reaction. If the control line does not appear, because of an error in the experimental method or a problem with the reagent, retest is required.

In the test line, a band appears or does not appear depending on the presence or absence of COVID-19 specific antigen in the sample. Positive and negative are determined depending on the presence or absence of the test line.



INTERNAL QUALITY CONTROL

1) The control line should appear on all valid tests, whether the sample is positive or negative. The control line indicates that a specimen was added and that the fluid migrated appropriately through the test device.

2) If the test does not meet the criteria, retest is performed.

3) Control materials are not provided with GENEDIA W COVID-19 Ag.

ANTERINAL QUALITY CONTROL

1) The control line (C) always shows a band regardless of the presence or absence of COVID-19 specific antigen in the sample, which is for acknowledging the presence or absence of an abnormality in the reaction. If the control line does not appear, because of an error in the experimental method or a problem with the reagent, retest is required.

In the test line, a band appears or does not appear depending on the presence or absence of COVID-19 specific antigen in the sample. Positive and negative are determined depending on the presence or absence of the test line.

2) Srodko ostroznosci zwiastowanej z obslugi

1) Ostrzne obchodziec sie z problemami i materialami majacymi kontakt z problemami, tak jakby by one zdolne do przenoszenia czynnikow zakazych.

2) Nie wolno pic, ani palic w miejscach, w których probki sa podawane obrane lub w których przeprowadzane sa badania.

3) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

4) Nie wolno uzywac termometru do kontakowania z probkami.

5) Wszystkie badanie niezleczonosc skontaktujecie z odpowiednim szkoleniem biologiczne.

6) Uzywanie jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

7) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

8) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

9) Rozlaczek ekstrakcyjny zawiera zatrzymka szprotek, ktorej nie powinno dokonywac zbyt duzej nieskoncowej dekontaminacji.

10) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

11) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

12) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

13) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

14) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

15) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

16) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

17) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

18) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

19) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

20) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

21) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

22) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

23) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

24) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

25) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

26) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

27) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

28) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

29) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

30) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

31) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

32) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

33) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

34) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

35) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

36) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

37) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

38) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

39) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

40) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

41) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

42) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

43) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

44) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

45) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

46) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

47) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

48) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

49) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

50) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

51) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

52) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

53) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

54) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

55) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

56) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

57) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

58) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

59) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

60) Nie wolno uzywac jednorazowych tarek do kontakowania z probkami.

61) Nie wolno uzyw

