Reference : BIO K 106

(10 tests)

Immunochromatographic test for qualitative detection of the

View

Avian Influenza Type A virus antigen in birds

Included in the kit

- 10 AIV Ag tests
- 10 sample tubes containing diluent
- 10 sampling swabs
- 10 disposable pipettes

Storage and stability

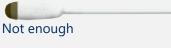
- The kit can be stored at room temperature or refrigerated (2-30 °C). It remains stable until the date marked on the packaging.
- DO NOT FREEZE
- Keep the kit away from light and heat.

Precautions

- For veterinary diagnostics in birds only. Do not use on other species.
- For best results, adhere strictly to the instructions.
- Samples should be treated as potentially infectious.
- Do not remove the tests from their individual packaging until immediately before use.
- Do not use the test if the packaging is damaged.
- Do not reuse the kits.
- All the reagents must be at room temperature before running the assay.
- Do not use the reagents beyond their expiry date.
- The components of this kit have been tested for use together. Do not mix components from kits with different batch numbers

SAMPLE PREPARATION

- These tests are designed for use with avian cloacal, tracheal or faecal samples.
- The samples can be stored at 2-8 °C for 24 hours or frozen at -20 °C for storage beyond 24 hours.
- The amount of sample on the swab may influence the result. The following diagram shows how to collect a swab sample correctly.







Tracheal sample

- 1. Insert the swab into the trachea and rub several times
- 2. Pull the swab out of the trachea
- 3. The swab should come out dark brown or mucous



Cloacal sample

- 1. Hold the inside of both wings with one hand
- 2. Hold the tail up with the other hand
- 3. Insert the swab into the cloaca (rectum)
- 4. Rub the inside of the cloaca several times with the swab
- 5. Pull the swab out of the cloaca
- The sample should come out dark brown or mucous

Faecal sample

- 1. Insert the swab into a faeces sample
- 2. Stir the swab around inside the faeces
- 3. Remove the swab from the faeces

1



- Make sure all items (test, reagents and samples) are at room temperature (18-25 °C) before starting the test.
- Take a cloacal, tracheal or faecal sample using the swab provided.

2



■ Insert the swab into the tube containing the diluent and mix for approximately 10 seconds until the sample has dissolved in the diluent.

3



- Close the tube and homogenise by turning it upside down several times (3 to 5).
- Let it stand for about 1 minute until the sample deposits have settled at the bottom of the tube.

4



- Remove the test device from its packaging without touching the membrane and place it on a flat, dry surface.
- Using the disposable pipette provided, take a (supernatant) aliquot of the sample.
- Add four (4) drops of the sample into the test hole, very slowly, drop by drop.

Once the test has begun, a purple colour moves across the result window in the centre of the test device. If no colour migration occurs after 1 minute, add an additional drop.

■ Interpret the test results after 10 minutes. Do not interpret any later than 20 minutes after the test.

RESULT INTERPRETATION

1 Negative result

The presence of a single band in the "C" part of the window indicates a negative result



2 Positive result

The presence of two bands ("T" and "C") in the result window indicates a positive result (no matter which band appears first)



3 Invalid result

If the purple colour band is not visible in the "C" part of the window after testing, the result is considered invalid. Either the directions have not been followed correctly or the test is damaged. The sample should be retested using a new test device.





Limits

- Pigeon samples may give false-positive results.
- Detection limit of the kit: 10^{4.8}EID₅₀ / mL
- The test can detect all Avian Influenza A (H1-H16) antigens. Although the test is very accurate in qualitatively detecting Avian Influenza virus, a small probability of false results is possible. Further clinical testing will be required if questionable results are obtained. As with any test, a definitive clinical diagnosis should not be based on the results of a single test, but should be made after evaluation of all clinical clues.

Contact us:

