

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE
Rapid test for detection of viral infections
Bi-VirTest®

Intended use:

Bi-VirTest® is a rapid quantitative immunochromatographic test that helps to distinguish the cause of an incipient respiratory or other acute infection. The test is intended for near-patient testing.

Bi-VirTest® measures the level of MxA (myxovirus resistance protein A) in a capillary blood sample. MxA is produced in cells in response to elevated levels of antiviral interferons type I and III (1). Among other mediators of the immune response, it is significant for its activity against an unusually broad spectrum of viruses (2). Elevated MxA levels have been observed during infections with rhinovirus, influenza virus, human parainfluenza virus, coronavirus, respiratory syncytial virus, or human metapneumovirus (3). Its antiviral activity also includes some viruses causing infections beyond the respiratory tract (4; 5).

Clinical diagnosis is based on the fact that normal MxA level in blood is very low and increases specifically in response to acute viral infection (6). MxA increase occurs within hours and the highest concentration is reached within the first day of infectious disease (7; 8). In the presence of interferon, elevated levels are maintained. MxA is also very stable (half-life ~ 2.3 days). Bacterial infections do not increase MxA level (6). The clinical utility of this biomarker in the determination of infections of viral origin has been confirmed by numerous clinical studies (3; 9; 6; 10).

Indications:

Patients with general symptoms of acute infection including upper respiratory tract infection (within 3 days of onset of fever or 7 days of onset of symptoms, including respiratory symptoms) of bacterial or viral origin. The test may not be accurate in the following circumstances:

- Fever lasting more than 7 days.
- Immunodeficiency, or use of immunosuppressive drugs.
- Use of oral medications for infection.
- Within 30 days after vaccination with live virus vaccines.
- Use of interferons (e.g., to treat multiple sclerosis).
- Within 30 days after a major injury or surgery.

Packaging:

10 tests (catalog number BI005-10)

Contents:

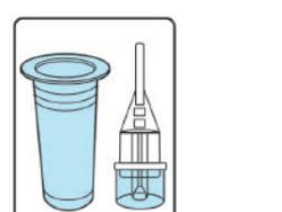
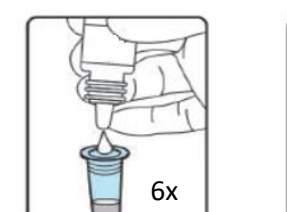
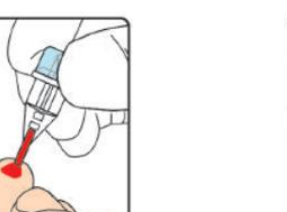
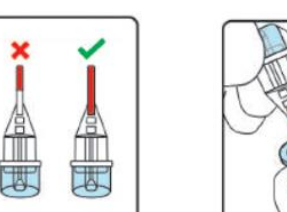

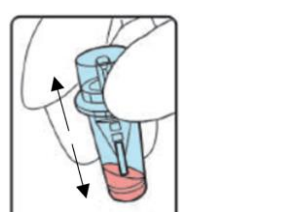
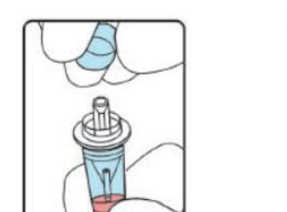
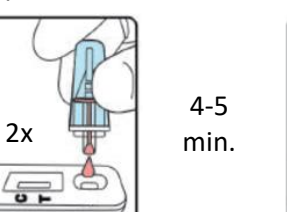
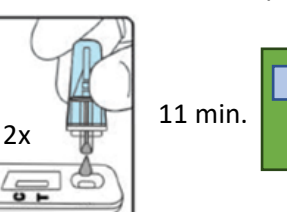
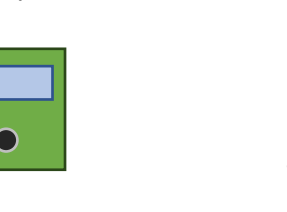
- Test cassette 10x
- Lancet 12x
- UniSampler™ 10x
- RFID card 1x
- Lysis Buffer in 3-5ml bottle 1x
- Instructions for use 1x
- Wash Buffer in Unisampler™ 1x

WARNING: Contact with buffers (Lysis Buffer and Wash Buffer) may cause severe eye irritation. Contact for emergency situations (UK customers): National Poisons Information Service, Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH16 4SA, tel.: +44 121 507 4123, 844 892 0111.

Materials and equipment required but not provided:

- Gloves, sterile swabs, disinfection
- Bi-Reader®

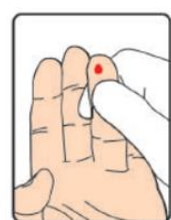
Test procedure:

WARNING: Wash Buffer must be applied exactly 4 to 5 minutes after the sample, otherwise the result may be invalid.

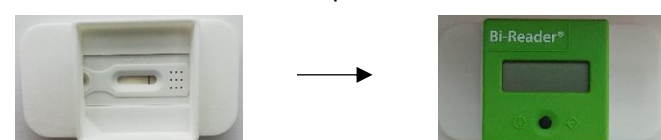
Capillary blood collection:

- Select a puncture site on the side of the finger belly.
- Ensure sufficient blood flow (by gently rubbing the hand or running it under warm water).
- Cleanse the selected site, allow the disinfection to act for a sufficient time, and let dry.
- Perform the finger prick with a disposable lancet.
- Wipe the first droplet with a sterile dry swab.
- Check that the blood droplet is large enough before collection. The formation of the droplet can be enhanced by light pressure. Do not squeeze with force!
- After collection, place a sterile dry swab at the puncture site.

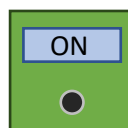

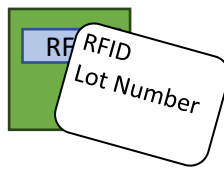

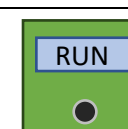
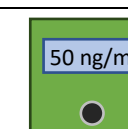


Results readout using Bi-Reader®:

Place the cassette holder onto the used test cassette. The pin on the bottom of the holder must fit into the sample well.



Make sure the detection window on the bottom of the reader is clean and place the reader on the cassette holder. The slanted corner of the reader must face its counterpart on the holder.

1. Turn on the reader by pressing the button on the front. The reader runs a self-test, during which "WAIT" is displayed. If the reader can display the last result, it will now appear on the display. Confirm the result by briefly (< 1 s) pressing the button. After the beep, "ON" is displayed. Press the button again briefly*.
 → 
2. "RFID" appears on the display. Place a lot-specific RFID card provided with the test onto the top of the reader. This will upload the calibration data to the reader.
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3. After the beep signal, "TEST" is displayed. Press the button to display "RUN". After the next beep signal, the MxA concentration in ng/ml is displayed.
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*Note: If you want to use the automatic readout function after the incubation time of the test, press the button longer (>1 s) in step 1. After step 3, a countdown indication appears on the display (i.e., a repeated countdown from 9 to 0) and the result is displayed automatically after the incubation time. If you press the button during the countdown, the measurement is terminated.

Interpretation of results:

Test result (ng/ml)	MxA level	Acute viral infection	Symptoms of the disease	Recommendations about further diagnosis and use of antibiotics*
0–21	Normal	NO	Mild	Primarily NO, then according to the course of the disease + CRP test may be done.
			Severe	YES (CRP test immediately + use of antibiotics)
>21	Elevated	YES	Mild	Primarily NO, then according to the course of the disease + CRP test may be done.
			Severe	

* Important information: the MxA protein is an important marker of ongoing viral infection. However, the clinical condition of the patient and the results of any further investigations should always be taken into account when making a definitive diagnosis.

Analytical performance:

Sensitivity

The analytical sensitivity (lower limit of detection) is 4.5 ng/ml.

Measurement range

The measurement range is 5 ng/ml to 200 ng/ml. The calibration curve contained 6 points and the samples were measured in 8-fold determination.

Interfering substances

Interference was measured on MxA positive and negative samples in 5-fold determination. Low interference indicates a bias of more than 20%, medium interference more than 30% and high interference more than 50%.

Name of substance	Concentration	Interference	Name of substance	Concentration	Interference
Ampicillin-Na	1 mg/ml	None	Cyclosporine	5 µg/ml	Low
Biotin unconjugated	0.66 mg/ml	Low	Doxycycline Hyclate	5 µg/ml	Low
	3.5 µg/ml	High	Levodopa	30 µg/ml	None
	1.2 µg/ml	Medium	Phenylbutazone	0.1 mg/ml	None
	0.6 µg/ml	Low	Rifampicin	60 µg/ml	None
	0.1 µg/ml	Low	Theophylline	0.1 mg/ml	None
Biotin conjugated	60 mg/dl	Low			

Clinical performance:

Sensitivity and specificity

In a clinical study, 43 patients with symptoms of acute upper respiratory tract infection were evaluated. MxA levels obtained by Bi-VirTest® were compared with the evidence of viral infection in a respiratory sample by PCR (reference test). Based on a previous population-based study, MxA level 12 ng/ml was set as the cut-off value. The resulting sensitivity and specificity are 91.7% and 94.7%, respectively.

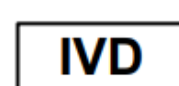
		Reference test		
		Positive	Negative	Total
Bi-VirTest®	Positive	22	1	23
	Negative	2	18	20
	Total	24	19	43

Storage and other information:

- Appropriate protective equipment (gloves) must be worn when working with the test and during blood collection.
- Store at 2-8 °C, out of direct sunlight.
- Keep out of the reach of children.
- Once opened, the cassette must be used immediately.
- Open buffers (Lysis Buffer and Wash Buffer) must be stored under the storage conditions specified for the entire kit and can be used for the entire shelf life.
- The product can be used only if the packaging is not damaged. Do not use damaged parts of the test.
- The test cassette, empty UniSampler™, and lancet are intended for single use.
- Dispose of the used material (cassette and lancet) as infectious waste. Residual buffers must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
- Read the result only with the Bi-Reader® and its accessories recommended by the test manufacturer.
- The values of MxA protein correspond to the standard MxA Protein Human HEK293 (BioVendor - Laboratorní medicína a.s., Czech Republic).
- Any serious adverse events related to the product (e.g. serious deterioration of health) shall be reported to the manufacturer and local competent authority if required by local regulations.

Literature:

- Zav'yalov VP et al. 2019. Interferon-Inducible Myxovirus Resistance Proteins: Potential Biomarkers for Differentiating Viral from Bacterial Infections. Clin Chem. 65(6): 739-750.
- Mitchell PS et al. 2014. An evolutionary perspective on the broad antiviral specificity of MxA. Curr Opin Microbiol. 16(7):493-499.
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- Engelmann I et al. 2015. Diagnosis of viral infections using myxovirus resistance protein A (MxA). Pediatrics. 135:e985-93.
- Sambursky R et Shapiro N. 2015. Evaluation of a combined MxA and CRP point-of-care immunoassay to identify viral and/or bacterial immune response in patients with acute febrile respiratory infection. 2:10.3402/ecrj.v2.28245.



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