

Combined lateral flow test for qualitative detection of S, pneumoniae and L, pneumophila in urine and cerebrospinal fluid. **ENGLISH** 



# IMMUVIEW® S. PNEUMONIAE AND L. PNEUMOPHILA URINARY ANTIGEN TEST

### For in vitro diagnostic use

### Application

The ImmuView\* S, pneumoniae and L, pneumophila Uninary Antigen Test is intended for diagnosis of Streptococcus (S, ) pneumoniae and Legionella (L, ) pneumophila infections by detection of urinary antigens for either or both S, pneumoniae and L, pneumophila serogroup 1. The assay is furthermore intended for diagnosis of S, pneumoniae infections by detection of S, pneumoniae antienn in

cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). The test is a lateral flow test also known as a lateral flow immunochromatographic assay.

### Description

ImmuView\* 5. pneumoniae and L. pneumophila Urinary Antigen Test is a rapid lateral flow test for qualitative detection of S. pneumoniae in human urine and CSF samples and L. pneumophila serogroup 1 antigens in human urine samples.

The test is effective in presumptive diaenosis of pneumococcal

pneumonia caused by S. pneumoniae or Legionella pneumonia (Legionnaires' Disease) caused by L. pneumophila serogroup 1, in conjunction with culture and other methods. Correct and early treatment is vital for the prognosis of both diseases and therefore quick methods to confirm both diseases in the initial phase are very important in order to initiate the proper anti- biotic treatment as soon as possible.

### Principle

ImmuView® S. pneumoniae and L. pneumonhila Urinary Antigen Test is a rapid lateral flow test for detection of S. pneumoniae and L. pneumophila using the same test.

### Limitations

ImmuView® S. pneumoniae and L. pneumophila Urinary Antigen Test has not been validated to use with urine samples from children under 8 years. ImmuView® S. pneumoniae and L. pneumophila Urinary Antigen Test has been validated using urine and CSF specimens only.

Other specimens (e.g. serum or other body fluids) that may The sensitivity of ImmuView® S. pneumoniae and L. pneumophila Urinary Antigen Test when testing CSF samples has only been validated for S. pneumoniae.

contain antigen have not been validated.

The diagnosis of an S. pneumoniae or L. pneumophila infection cannot be based on clinical or radiological evidence alone.

A negative result does not exclude a Legionella infection, as it can be caused by other serogroups and Legionella species. There is no single satisfactory laboratory test for Legionnaires' Disease. Therefore, culture results, PCR, serology and/or antigen detection methods should be used in conjunction with clinical findings to make an accurate diagnosis

- A negative result does not exclude an S. pneumoniae infection. The result of this test as well as culture, serology or other antigen detection methods should be used in conjunction with clinical findings to make an accurate diagnosis.
- S. pneumoniae vaccine may cause false positive results in urine in ImmuView\* S. pneumoniae and L. pneumophila Urinary Antigen teu pto 6 days aftervaccination. Reading test results before or after 15 minutes may give incorrect results.
- The test is not intended to replace PCR or culture.

### Materials Provided

- 1 tube with 22 test strips
- 0.5 mL combined positive control
- for S. pneumoniae and L.
  - pneumophila 0.5 mL combined negative control • 1 cardboard test tube holder
- for S. pneumoniae and L.
- pneumophila
- 2.5 mL runningbuffer 1 tweezer 22 transfer pipettes
  - 22 test tubes

Quick guide can be found on the inside of the box and on page 9.

### Materials Required but not Provided

Timer. Sterile standard urine and CSE collection containers/ transport. tubes.

### Sample Collection

Collect urine sample in sterile standard container (with or without boric acid as preservatives). If the sample is run within 24 hours it can be stored at room temperature. Alternatively, the sample can be stored at 2-8°C for 1 week or frozen (-20°) for at least 2 weeks. Make sure that samples always reach room temperature before testing.

CSF samples should be tested as soon as possible after sampling or be store frozen until testing is possible.

### Procedure

The positive and negative controls should follow the same procedure as if it was a urine or a CSF sample. The positive control should be visible at the control test line and the S. pneumoniae and L. pneumophila test line. The negative control should only be visible at

the control line. Bring the patient urine or CSF sample to room temperature. Whirl thoroughly prior to testing.

Apply a test tube in the cardboard holder. Fill the transfer pipette with urine or CSF and add 3 drops (120 µL) of sample to the test tube (hold the pipette vertically). 1

Add 2 drops (90 uL) of running buffer to the test tube (holdthe buffer bottle vertically).

Whirl the test tube gently. Take the "Test" container, open it and take out the number oftest strips

needed, and close it firmly afterwards.

Insert the test strip into the test tube. Wait 15 minutes

Lift the test strip out of the test tube. Read the result within 5 minutes. \*\*

10. Discard the test strip after interpretation of treesult. \* If the urine sample contains visible blood, please confirm a positive result by boiling the sample

\*\* The test has also been validated for using only 10µL CSF adding 200µL running buffer. \*\*\* Otherwise the test result may be inaccurate.

# Quick guide 3 dropes 13 dropes 15 minutes And service buffer vertically and vertical guide.

Kommenterede [PLE(1]: Vi vil gerne have tilføjet det med grå streger og dotter i tegningen? Samt den skal deles i 2 valid and invalid ligesom PUT indlægsedlen

### Interpretation of results

The Control test line in the top will appear purple/grey, but can also be more blue or red depending on whether the sample is positive for either S. pneumoniae or L. pneumophila serogroup 1. Only a full line indicates a positive result.

A positive sample for both Legionella and Pneumococcus will show a pink/red line in the bottom half of the test for Pneumo-coccus positive followed by a <u>blue</u> line in the middle for L. pneumophila serogroup 1 positive, and at the top of the test a purple/erev Control line will allopear (see test number 1. page 9).

A positive sample for Legionella will show a <u>blue</u> line for L. pneumophila serogroup 1 positive, and at the top of the test a

purple/grey Control line will appear (see test number 2).

A positive sample for Pneumococcus will show a pink/red line for Pneumococcus positive, and at the top of the test a purple/ grey

Control line will appear (see test number 3).

A negative sample will show a single purple/grey Control line in the top of the test (see test number 4).

A negative result does not exclude an S. pneumoniae or Legionella

infection, see limitations.

Note: Three grey/purple test lines do not indicate a positive result.

If three grey lines are observed the result can be confirmed by

10

boiling the urine sample for approx. 10 minutes. Boiling can also be used for confirmation of a positive result as *Legionella* and Pneumococcus antigens are heat stabile. Remember to let the urine sample cool down to room temperature before retesting the sample.

If no Control line is observed the test is **invalid** and the sample should be retested (see test number 5 and 6).

Clinical Sensitivity and Specificity for urine
The clinical sensitivity of the S. pneumoniae test line was obtained
by testing retrospective urine samples from patients with a blood
culture positive sample for S. pneumoniae.

The clinical sensitivity of the *L. pneumophila* test line was obtained by testing retrospective urine samples from patients with a confirmed Legionnaires' Disease.

The clinical specificity of the S. pneumonine and L. pneumophilo test lines was obtained by testing urine samples from patients with urinary tract infections and blood culture negative samp- les. Furthermore, no cross-reaction between S. pneumonine and L. pneumophilo serogroup 1 urine samples was detected.

| Urine                      | ImmuView®<br>Sensitivity | Other Rapid Tests<br>Sensitivity |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| S. pneumoniae              | 85% (60/71)              | 78% (55/71)                      |
| L. pneumophila SG1         | 89% (88/99)              | 72% (71/99)                      |
| L. pneumophila non-<br>SG1 | 26% (13/50)              | 2% (1/50)                        |
| Combined                   | 73% (161/220)            | 58% (127/220)                    |

|                | Specificity  |
|----------------|--------------|
| S. pneumoniae  | 99% (75/76)  |
| L. pneumophila | 100% (76/76) |
| Combined       | 99% (75/76)  |

Analytical Sensitivity and Specificity for urine samples
To determine the analytical sensitivity and specificity of the
ImmuView. 8. pneumoniae and L. pneumophila Urinary Anti-gen
Test a panel of the 92.5. pneumoniae serotypes, the 8 subgroups
of L. pneumophila serogroup 1, 16. L. pneumophila non-serogroup
1, 4 Legionella species, and a panel of 116 po-

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tential cross-reactants were tested. No cross-reactions were detected. The panel of 116 potential cross-reactants was spiked in nega- tive urine at a concentration of 107 CFU/mL. Lacto. catenaforme

| Bacillus subtilis       | Lacto. rhamnosus       | S. parasanguis             |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bordetella pertussis    | Listeria monocytogenes | S. sanquis                 |
| Branhamella catarrhalis | M. morganii            | S. saprophyticus           |
| Candida albicans (4)    | Maraxella alsoensis    | S. thamson                 |
| C. aquaticum (2)        | N. cineria             | S. typhimurium             |
| Corynebacterium sp.     | N. gonorrhoeae (3)     | Serratia marcescens        |
| E. cloacea (4)          | N. lactamica           | Staph. aureus (6)          |
| E. coli (10)            | N. meningitidis        | Staph. epidermidis (5)     |
| E. faecalis (5)         | N. polysak             | Staph. saprophyticus       |
| E. faecium              | P. mirabilis (2)       | Stena. maltophilia         |
| Enterococcus durans     | P. vulgaris (2)        | Streptococcus group A (2)  |
| G. vaginalis            | Pseudomonas (2)        | Streptococcus group B (10) |
| H. influenzae (11)      | Ps. aeruginosa (4)     | Streptococcus group C      |
| H. parainfluenzae       | Ps. stutzeri           | Streptococcus group F      |
| K. oxytoca (2)          | S. bredeney            | Streptococcus group G      |
| K. pneumoniae (3)       | S. epidermidis         | Streptococcus group L      |
| Lactabacillus           | C alarteus             |                            |

The analytical test performance is:

Acinetobacter (4)

Sensitivity (n = 100) 100 %. Specificity (n = 116) 100 %

### Clinical Sensitivity and Specificity for CSF

The sensitivity of the *S. pneumoniae* test line was obtained by testing 12 CSF samples which were culture positive *S. pneumo- niae* and 15 CSF samples spiked with *S. pneumoniae*.

The specificity of the *S.pneumoniae* test line was obtained by testing 170 negative CSF samples from negative donors.

## S. nneumoniae

|   | Sensitivity  | Specificity      |
|---|--------------|------------------|
| ImmuView® S. pneumoniae and L. pneumophila Urinary Antigen Test | 100% (27/27) | 98.8% (168*/170) |

<sup>\* 2</sup> samples were tested positive and confirmed positive with both BinaxNow S, pneumoniae and Immulex S, pneumoniae Omnii. It was not possible to culture any bacteria from thesamples, which can be caused by too many times of freezing and thawing of thesample.

The sensitivity of the *L. pneumophila* test line was not validated as only one cases of *Legionella* meningitis have been reported. The specificity of the *L. pneumophila* test line were 100% (170/170).

### Storage and Shelf Life

Store at room temperature. Expiry date is printed on the pack- age.

### Quality Certificate

SSI Diagnostica's development, production and sales of in vitro diagnostics are quality assured and certified in accordance with ISO 9001 and ISO 13485.







# **REF** 95389 References

1. Jørgensen, Uldum, Sørensen, Skovsted, Otte, Elverdal. (2015) "Evaluation of a new lateral flow test for detection of

Streptococcus pneumonipe and Legionella pneumophila urinary antieen." J Microbiol Methods. 116 (2015): 33-36. 2. Athlin. Iversen. Özenci. (2017) "Comparison of the ImmuView and the BinaxNOW antizen tests in detection of Streptococcus pneumoniae and Legionella pneumophila in urine". Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis. 2017 Jun 6. doi: 10.1007/s10096-017-3016-6. [Epub ahead of print].

### Information and Ordering SSI

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