

Nota: Os dados apresentados nos exemplos são apenas para ilustração e não podem ser usadas para cálculo dos resultados.

LIMITAÇÕES DO PROCESSO

A interpretação de um teste diagnóstico, não deve ser estabelecida com base em um único ensaio. Devem-se incluir outros testes de confirmação, antes que uma amostra seja considerada positiva. Um resultado negativo não exclui a possibilidade de exposição. Todos os resultados devem ser interpretados em conjunto com outras informações clínicas disponíveis antes do diagnóstico definitivo da doença.

INTERFERENTES

Nenhuma interferência foi observada por Triglicérides até 2000 mg/dL. Hemoglobina até 5 g/L, Bilirrubina até 30 mg/dL, e Fator Reumatóide até 1500 UI/mL.

CONTROLE INTERNO DE QUALIDADE

O Laboratório Clínico deve possuir um programa interno de controle da qualidade, onde procedimentos, normas, limites e tolerância para variações sejam claramente estabelecidos. É importante ressaltar que todos os sistemas de medição apresentam uma variabilidade analítica característica, que deve ser monitorada pelos próprios laboratórios. Para tanto, é recomendável a utilização de controles, que permitem avaliar a precisão e a exatidão das dosagens.

DESEMPENHO DO PRODUTO

CONTROLE DE QUALIDADE

Precisão

REPETIBILIDADE

A repetibilidade foi calculada a partir de 8 determinações sucessivas, utilizando 3 amostras com valores diferentes, obtendo-se os seguintes resultados de absorbância:

REPETIBILIDADE	AMOSTRA		
	1	2	3
Média	0,064	0,092	0,527
Desvio Padrão	0,009	0,007	0,017
Coefficiente de Variação (%)	14,869	7,355	3,193

REPRODUTIBILIDADE

A reprodutibilidade foi calculada a partir de 8 determinações sucessivas durante 3 dias consecutivos, utilizando 3 amostras com valores diferentes, obtendo-se os seguintes resultados de absorbância:

REPRODUTIBILIDADE	AMOSTRA		
	1	2	3
Média	0,064	0,090	0,540
Desvio Padrão	0,0004	0,006	0,043
Coefficiente de Variação (%)	0,601	7,077	7,967

Sensibilidade e Especificidade Clínica

O kit BIOLISA Leishmaniose Visceral analisou amostras clínicas em comparação com outro método de EIA. Os resultados mostram que a sensibilidade clínica do kit BIOLISA Leishmaniose Visceral é 97,9% e a especificidade clínica é > 99,9%.

Biolisa Leishmaniose Visceral x EIA Referência

MÉTODO		EIA REFERENCIA		Total
		Positivo	Negativo	
BIOLISA Leishmaniose Visceral	Positivo	48	0	48
	Negativo	1	51	52
Resultado Total		49	51	100

Sensibilidade Clínica: 97,9% (48/49)

Especificidade Clínica: > 99,9% (51/51)

SIGNIFICADO DIAGNÓSTICO

A Leishmaniose Visceral, também conhecida como calazar, é uma doença infecciosa parasitária sistêmica, não contagiosa, causada pelo protozoário *Leishmania infantum chagasi*. É transmitida através da picada de flebótomos, sendo o *Lutzomyia longipalpis* a principal espécie do vetor no Brasil. A doença se caracteriza por uma evolução progressiva que pode levar a óbito se não for tratada. Seus principais sintomas são: perda de peso, febre irregular, anemia, fraqueza (redução da força muscular), inchaço abdominal, aumento do fígado e do baço.

Um paciente é considerado clinicamente suspeito quando apresenta um histórico prolongado de febre (mais de duas semanas) com um quadro de esplenomegalia e perda de peso.

Segundo a Organização mundial da Saúde, apenas 50 a 60% dos pacientes com os achados clínicos citados, apresentam Leishmaniose Visceral. Portanto, um diagnóstico diferencial laboratorial é fundamental. As principais doenças com sintomas semelhantes ao calazar são: malária, esquistossomose, brucelose, febre tifóide, abscesso esplênico, doenças mieloproliferativas, leucemias, linfomas e anemia hemolítica crônica.

Os principais métodos de diagnóstico laboratorial para Leishmaniose Visceral são os sorológicos, incluindo teste de aglutinação direta, ELISA e teste rápido (imunocromatografia), e os testes parasitológicos como análise microscópica de aspirado de linfonodo, aspirado esplênico e aspirado de medula óssea.

NÚMERO DE TESTES

Apresentação 1 - 96 testes

Apresentação 2 - 192 testes

Apresentação 3 - 480 testes

REFERÊNCIA BIBLIOGRÁFICA

- Ritmeijer K. et al. Evaluation of a new recombinant K39 rapid diagnostic test. Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg., 74(1), pp. 76–80, 2006.
- Costa MM, Penido M, dos Santos MS, Doro D, de Freitas E, et al. Improved Canine and Human Visceral Leishmaniasis Immunodiagnosis Using Combinations of Synthetic Peptides in Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 6(5): e1622, 2012.
- Om Prakash Singh and Shyam Sundar. Developments in Diagnosis of Visceral Leishmaniasis in the Elimination Era. Journal of Parasitology Research. Volume 2015, Article ID 239469, 2015.
- Srivastava et al. Diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg. January; 105(1): 1–6, 2011.
- Pearson, R. et al. Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, Vol. 84 (2): 157-166, 1989.
- Bioclin – Dados de arquivos

GARANTIA DE QUALIDADE

Antes de serem liberados para consumo, todos os reagentes **Bioclin** são testados pelo Departamento de Controle de Qualidade. A qualidade dos reagentes é assegurada até a data de validade mencionada na embalagem de apresentação, desde que armazenados e transportados nas condições adequadas.

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Número de Registro do kit BIOLISA Leishmaniose Visceral na ANVISA: 10269360317

Revisão: Fevereiro/2019

SIMBOLOGIA UNIVERSAL

	NÚMERO DE CATÁLOGO		FABRICADO POR
	NÚMERO DO LOTE		CONTROLE
	DATA DE FABRICAÇÃO		CONTROLE POSITIVO
	DATA DE VALIDADE (último dia do mês)		CONTROLE NEGATIVO
	LIMITE DE TEMPERATURA (conservar a)		RISCO BIOLÓGICO
	O CONTEÚDO É SUFICIENTE PARA <N> TESTES		INFLAMÁVEL
	CONSULTAR INSTRUÇÕES DE USO		CORROSIVO
	PRODUTO PARA DIAGNÓSTICO IN VITRO		TÓXICO
	REPRESENTANTE EUROPEU AUTORIZADO		MARCA CE
	PROTEGER DA LUZ E CALOR		NÃO UTILIZAR SE A EMBALAGEM ESTIVER DANIFICADA

Nota: Los datos presentados en los ejemplos son sólo para ilustración y no se pueden utilizar para calcular los resultados.

LIMITACIONES DEL PROCESO

La interpretación de un test diagnóstico, no debe ser establecida con base en un único ensayo. Se deben incluir otros tests de confirmación, antes que una muestra sea considerada positiva. Un resultado negativo no excluye la posibilidad de exposición. Todos los resultados deben ser interpretados en conjunto con otras informaciones clínicas disponibles antes del diagnóstico descriptivo de la enfermedad.

INTERFERENTES

Ninguna interferencia se observó por Triglicéridos hasta 2000 mg/dL. Hemoglobina hasta 5 g/L, Bilirrubina hasta 30 mg/dl y Factor Reumatoide hasta 1500 UI/mL.

CONTROL INTERNO DE CALIDAD

El Laboratorio Clínico debe poseer un programa interno de control de calidad, donde procedimientos, normas, límites y tolerancia para variaciones sean claramente establecidos. Es importante resaltar que todos los sistemas de medición presentan una variabilidad analítica característica, que debe ser vigilada por los propios laboratorios. Por lo tanto, es recomendable la utilización de controles, que permiten la evaluación, la precisión y la exactitud de las dosificaciones.

DESEMPEÑO DEL PRODUCTO

CONTROL DE CALIDAD

Precisión

REPETIBILIDAD

La repetibilidad fue calculada a partir de 8 determinaciones sucesivas, utilizando 3 muestras con valores diferentes, obteniéndose los siguientes resultados de absorbancia:

REPETIBILIDAD	MUESTRA		
	1	2	3
Promedio	0,064	0,092	0,527
Desvío Patrón	0,009	0,007	0,017
Coefficiente de Variación (%)	14,869	7,355	3,193

REPRODUCTIBILIDAD

La reproductibilidad fue calculada a partir de 8 determinaciones sucesivas durante 3 días consecutivos, utilizando 3 muestras con valores diferentes, obteniéndose los siguientes resultados de absorbancia:

REPRODUCTIBILIDAD	MUESTRA		
	1	2	3
Promedio	0,064	0,090	0,540
Desvío Patrón	0,0004	0,006	0,043
Coefficiente de Variación (%)	0,601	7,077	7,967

Sensibilidad y Especificidad Clínica

El kit BIOLISA Leishmaniasis Visceral analizó muestras clínicas en comparación con otro método de EIA. Los resultados muestran que la sensibilidad clínica del kit BIOLISA Leishmaniasis Visceral es 97,9% y la especificidad clínica es > 99,9%.

Biolisa Leishmaniasis Visceral x EIA Referencia

MÉTODO		EIA REFERENCIA		Total
		Positivo	Negativo	
BIOLISA Leishmaniasis Visceral	Positivo	48	0	48
	Negativo	1	51	52
Resultado Total		49	51	100

Sensibilidad Clínica: 97,9% (48/49)

Especificidad Clínica: > 99,9% (51/51)

SIGNIFICADO DIAGNÓSTICO

La leishmaniasis visceral, también conocida como calazar, es una enfermedad infecciosa parasitaria sistémica, no contagiosa, causada por el protozooario *Leishmania infantum chagasi*. Se transmite a través de la picadura de flebótomos, siendo el *Lutzomyia longipalpis* la principal especie del vector en Brasil. La enfermedad se caracteriza por una evolución progresiva que puede llevar a la muerte si no se trata. Sus principales síntomas son: pérdida de peso, fiebre irregular, anemia, debilidad (reducción de la fuerza muscular), hinchazón abdominal, aumento del hígado y del bazo.

Un paciente es considerado clínicamente sospechoso cuando presenta un historial prolongado de fiebre (más de dos semanas) con un cuadro de esplenomegalia y pérdida de peso.

Según la Organización Mundial de la Salud, sólo 50 a 60% de los pacientes con los hallazgos clínicos citados, presentan Leishmaniasis Visceral. Por lo tanto, un diagnóstico diferencial de laboratorio es fundamental. Las principales enfermedades con síntomas similares al calazar son: malaria, esquistosomiasis, brucelosis, fiebre tifoidea, abscesos esplénicos, enfermedades mieloproliferativas, leucemias, linfomas y anemia hemolítica crónica.

Los principales métodos de diagnóstico de laboratorio para Leishmaniasis Visceral son los serológicos, incluyendo pruebas de aglutinación directa, ELISA y prueba rápida (inmunoquímica), y las pruebas parasitológicas como análisis microscópico de aspirado de ganglio, aspirado esplénico y aspirado de médula ósea.

NÚMERO DE PRUEBAS

Presentación 1 - 96 Pruebas

Presentación 2 - 192 Pruebas

Presentación 3 - 480 Pruebas

REFERENCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS

- Ritmeijer K. et al. Evaluation of a new recombinant K39 rapid diagnostic test. Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg., 74(1), pp. 76–80, 2006.
- Costa MM, Penido M, dos Santos MS, Doro D, de Freitas E, et al. Improved Canine and Human Visceral Leishmaniasis Immunodiagnosis Using Combinations of Synthetic Peptides in Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 6(5): e1622, 2012.
- Om Prakash Singh and Shyam Sundar. Developments in Diagnosis of Visceral Leishmaniasis in the Elimination Era. Journal of Parasitology Research. Volume 2015, Article ID 239469, 2015.
- Srivastava et al. Diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg. January; 105(1): 1–6, 2011.
- Pearson, R. et al. Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, Vol. 84 (2): 157-166, 1989.
- Bioclin – Datos de archivos

GARANTÍA DE CALIDAD

Antes de ser liberado para el consumo, todos los reactivos **Bioclin** son testados por el Departamento de Control de Calidad. La calidad de los reactivos es asegurada hasta la fecha de validez mencionada en el embalaje de presentación, desde que sean almacenados y transportados en las condiciones adecuadas.

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Numero de Registro del kit BIOLISA Leishmaniasis Visceral en la ANVISA: 10269360317

Revisión: Febrero/2019

SIMBOLOGÍA UNIVERSAL

	NÚMERO DEL CATÁLOGO		ELABORADO POR
	NÚMERO DE LOTE		CONTROL
	FECHA DE FABRICACIÓN		CONTROL POSITIVO
	ESTABLE HASTA (último día del mes)		CONTROL NEGATIVO
	TEMPERATURA LÍMITE (conservar a)		RIESGO BIOLÓGICO
	CONTENIDO SUFICIENTE PARA <N> TESTES		INFLAMABLE
	CONSULTAR INSTRUCCIONES DE USO		CORROSIVO
	DISPOSITIVO DE DIAGNÓSTICO IN VITRO		TÓXICO
	EUROPEA REPRESENTANTE AUTORIZADO		MARCADO CE
	PROTEGER DEL LUZ Y CALOR		NO UTILICE SI EL EMBALAJE ESTÁ DAÑADA

BIOLISA VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS

REF K210

USAGE INSTRUCTIONS

FUNCTION

Test for the qualitative determination of IgG antibodies anti-*Leishmania infantum chagasi* in serum or human plasma by enzyme immunoassay microplate. For *in vitro* diagnostic use only.

PRINCIPLE OF ACTION

Methodology: Enzyme immunoassay or immunoenzymatic
The BIOLISA Visceral Leishmaniasis kit is a solid phase enzyme immunoassay based on the principle of qualitative detection IgG Antibodies against *Leishmania infantum chagasi* in serum or plasma. Antibodies specific for *Leishmania infantum chagasi*, present in the sample, bind to the recombinant antigens immobilized on the microplate, forming complexes antigen-antibody complexes. After initial incubation, the microplate is washed to remove unbound materials. Peroxidase-conjugated human Anti-IgG Antibodies are added to the microplate and then incubated. Conjugated antibodies bind to the antigen-antibody complexes. New wash is performed to remove unbound. After this step, the Substrate is added and incubated, producing a blue color, if IgG antibodies to *L. infantum chagasi* are present in the sample. The Stop Solution is added to stop the reaction having a color change to yellow, measured in a microplate reader, in 450 nm / 630 nm.

REAGENTS

- 1- Sensitized Plate** - Store between 2 and 8°C.
- 2- Conjugate** - Store between 2 and 8°C. Contains: Human Anti-IgG Antibody linked to Peroxidase and preservative.
- 3- Concentrated Washing Solution** - Store between 2 and 8°C. Contains: Buffer Solution, surfactant and preservative.
- 4- Sample Diluent** - Store between 2 and 8°C. Contains: Buffer Solution, stabilizers and preservative.
- 5- Substrate** - Store between 2 and 8°C. Contains: Buffer Solution containing Hydrogen Peroxide, Tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) and preservative.
- 6- Stop Solution** - Store between 2 and 8°C. Contains: Sulfuric Acid < 1 M.
- 7- Negative Control** - Store between 2 and 8°C. Contains: Non-reactive IgG Antibodies to *L. infantum chagasi*, stabilizers and preservative. **Potentially infectious.**
- 8- Positive Control** - Store between 2 and 8°C. Contains: IgG Antibodies Anti-*L. infantum chagasi*, stabilizers and preservative. **Potentially infectious.**
- 9- Plate Sealers**

PRESENTATION

REAGENTS	1	2	3
	96 CAVITIES	192 CAVITIES	480 CAVITIES
1- Sensitized Plate	1 Unit (96 Cavities)	2 Units (192 Cavities)	5 Units (480 Cavities)
2- Conjugate	1 Flask x 12 mL	2 Flasks x 12 mL	5 Flasks x 12 mL
3- Concentrated Washing Solution	1 Flask x 100 mL	2 Flasks x 100 mL	5 Flasks x 100 mL
4- Sample Diluent	1 Flask x 100 mL	2 Flasks x 100 mL	5 Flasks x 100 mL
5- Substrate	1 Flask x 12 mL	2 Flasks x 12 mL	5 Flasks x 12 mL
6- Stop Solution	1 Flask x 12 mL	2 Flasks x 12 mL	5 Flasks x 12 mL
7- Negative Control	1 Flask x 300 µL	2 Flasks x 300 µL	5 Flasks x 300 µL
8- Positive Control	1 Flask x 300 µL	2 Flasks x 300 µL	5 Flasks x 300 µL
9- Plate sealers	3 Units	6 Units	15 Units

EQUIPMENTS AND OPERATIONAL INPUTS

Materials in the kit:

- Reagents described in the above table
- Usage Instructions (manual)

Required materials not contained in the kit:

- Pipette capable of dispensing volumes of 10 and 100 µL with lower coefficient of variation than 1,5%.
- Re-pipettor for repetitive pipetting volumes of 100 µL and 350 µL, with lower coefficient of variation than 1,5% or multicontrol pipette (Optional).
- Microplate washer (optional).
- ELISA reader capable of absorbance at 450 and 630 nm wavelength.
- Adjustable volume pipettes (100 µL to 1000 µL) for sample dilution.
- Test tubes for preparation for sample dilution.
- Paper towel to dry cavities
- Stopwatch or watch.
- Flask to store the Washing Solution after diluted.
- Distilled or deionized water.
- Tools of Quality Control.
- Incubator 37°C ± 2°C.

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE CONDITIONS

The storage temperature should be 2 to 8°C. The transport can be done under ambient temperature (up to 30°C) for up to 5 days. Keep away from light and avoid moisture. **Do not freeze.**

SPECIAL CARE

1- For professional *in vitro* diagnostic use only.

- Strictly follow the methodology proposed to obtain accurate results.
- The sachet containing the microplate should be opened only after it reaches room temperature. Place the strip with unused microcavities in the sachet, seal and store between 2 and 8°C.
- The water used in material cleaning must be recent and free of contaminants.
- Deionized saturated columns release alkaline water several ions and oxidizing and reducing agents that can significantly alter the results.
- Stop Solution contains Sulfuric Acid, which is a strong acid. Handle it with care.
- All the raw material of product is tested and should be non-reactive for HBsAg, HIV 1 & 2 and Anti HCV. However, these tests do not provide total

assurance of the absence of infectious agents. The manual manipulation of any product containing serum is potentially capable of transmitting diseases. Therefore, we must take due care in handling the biosafety of these products.

- Always add reagents in the same order to minimize the difference in reaction time between the cavities.
- As a safety measure, you should cover the plate during the reaction.
- You must ensure that the bottom of the cavity is clean and dry and there are no bubbles on the surface fluid before reading the plate. Do not let the cavities run dry during the test.
- Do not expose reagents, especially the Substrate, to strong light or Hypochlorite fumes during storage or incubation steps.
- We recommend applying the local, state and federal rules for environmental protection, so that disposal of reagents and biological material can be made in accordance with current legislation.
- To obtain information related to biosafety or in case of accidents with the product, consult the MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) available on the website www.bioclin.com.br or upon request by the SAC (Customer Advisory Service) of Quibasa.
- Do not use the product in case of damaged packaging.
- It is essential that the instruments and equipments used are properly calibrated and subjected to periodic maintenance.

SAMPLES

Use serum or plasma (Heparin).
Hemolyzed or highly lipemic samples should not be used.
Samples may be refrigerated at between 2 and 8°C for a maximum of 5 days. If samples can not be analyzed within 5 days, they can be stored for up to 30 days at -20°C (freezer).

PROCESS DESCRIPTION

PREPARATION OF WORKING REAGENT

Washing Solution

Dilute the contents of the Flask N° 3 (Concentrated Washing Solution) in 1000 mL of distilled or deionized water. After preparation the solution may be stored at 2 to 8°C for 30 days or 10 days at room temperature. In case of crystallization, heat it at 37°C until dissolution.

Substrate

The Substrate is ready for use.

TECHNIQUE

Before starting the assay, bring all reagents, Controls and Samples to stabilize at room temperature (15 - 30°C) for at least 40 minutes.

- Select the cavities to be used considering: Controls and Samples (it is recommended to test in duplicate). Return the strips of the plate will not be used for the original sealed packaging.
- Select the first cavity for Blank (OPTIONAL).
- Prepare a 1:101 dilution of the Controls and Samples in microtubes adding 10 µL more 1000 µL of the Sample Diluent. Homogenize.
- Pipette 100 µL of diluted Samples and Controls into the previously determined wells.
- Homogenize gently for ± 30 seconds, cover the wells with plate sealer. Change occurs in color from green to blue in the cavities of the samples. Cover wells with plate sealer.
- Incubate for 45 minutes ± 2 minutes in an incubator at 37°C ± 2°C.
- Remove the plate sealers of cavities.
- Discard the contents of the cavities by aspiration (Washer) or by decanting (Manual). Use approximately 350 µL of Washing Solution, **previously prepared** to perform a total of five (5) washing cycles. To ensure drying of the plate at the end of the wash, beat the plate for a few seconds on absorbent paper.
- Poor washing and drying can cause inadequate results.
- Pipette 100 µL of Conjugate in all cavities except in the Blank cavity (if you made this option).
- Mix gently for ± 30 seconds. Cover cavities with plate sealer.

- Incubate for 30 minutes ± 2 minutes in an incubator at 37°C ± 2°C.
- Repeat the sealer from plate cavities.
- Repeat item 8.
- Pipette 100 µL of Substrate into all wells.
- Mix gently for ± 30 seconds. Cover wells with plate sealer.
- Incubate for 15 minutes ± 2 minutes in an incubator at room temperature, under light protection.
- Remove the plate sealer from cavities.
- Pipette 100 µL of Stop Solution into all wells.
- Mix gently for ± 30 seconds.
- Read the 450 nm / 630 nm within 15 minutes (maximum).

TECHNIQUE VERIFICATION

Verify if the results obtained by the reading of the Blank and Controls are compatible to the values below:

ITEM	ABSORBANCE
Blank	< 0,100
Negative Control	< 0,100
Positive Control	> 1,000

If the values are out of the expected values, technique must be repeated.

CALCULATIONS

QUALITATIVE

Calculate Cut Off according to the formula below:
Cut Off = (Positive Control Mean Abs. x 0,1) + 0,050
Example:

ITEM	ABSORBANCE
Positive Control	A1 = 1,870
	A2= 1,874
Cut Off = (Positive Control Mean Abs. x 0,1) + 0,050	Cut Off = ((1,870 + 1,874)/2) x 0,1) + 0,050 Cut Off = 0,237

Calculate the Index by dividing the absorbance of the sample by the Cut Off value.
Example:

ITEM	ABSORBANCE
Sample	0,615
Cut Off Value	0,237
Index = Sample / Cut Off Value	Index = 0,615 / 0,237 Index = 2,595

Note: The data presented in the examples are for illustration only and can not be used for calculations of the results.

RESULTS INTERPRETATION

ITEM	ABSORBANCE
	INDEX
Negative	≤ 0,8
Undetermined	Between 0,8 and 1,2
Positive	≥ 1,2

Note: In case of indeterminate results, the sample must be retested. Samples that results have been obtained repeatedly indeterminate should be retested using an alternative method. If the results remain uncertain, one must collect a new sample in two weeks. Should prevail the result of the last sample collected.

The results provided by this kit must be interpreted by the medical professional responsible, not being the only criterion for the determination of diagnosis and / or treatment of the patient.

Note: The data presented in the examples are for illustration only and can not be used to calculate the results.

PROCEDURE LIMITATIONS

The interpretation of a diagnostic test, there should not be based on a single run. This should include confirmation of other tests before a sample is considered positive. A negative result does not exclude the possibility of exposure. All results should be interpreted in conjunction with other clinical information available before the descriptive diagnosis of the disease.

INTERFERENCES

No interference was observed by Triglycerides up to 2000 mg/dL Hemoglobin up to 5 g/L, Bilirubin up to 30 mg/dL, and Rheumatoid Factor up to 1500 IU/mL.

INTERNAL QUALITY CONTROL

The Clinical Laboratory must have an internal quality control, where all procedures, rules, limits and tolerance to variations be clearly established. It is important to mention that all measurement systems present a analytical variety, and it must be monitor by the laboratory. Therefore, it is recommendable the use of controls, allowing the precision and accuracy of the dosages.

PRODUCT PERFORMANCE

QUALITY CONTROL

Accuracy

REPEATABILITY

The repeatability was calculated from 8 successive determinations, using 3 samples with different values, obtaining the following absorbance results:

REPEATABILITY	SAMPLE		
	1	2	3
Average	0,064	0,092	0,527
Standard Deviation	0,009	0,007	0,017
Coefficient of Variation (%)	14,869	7,355	3,193

REPRODUCIBILITY

The reproducibility was calculated from 8 successive determinations for 3 consecutive days, using 3 samples with different values, obtaining the following absorbance results:

REPRODUCIBILITY	SAMPLE		
	1	2	3
Average	0,064	0,090	0,540
Standard Deviation	0,0004	0,006	0,043
Coefficient of Variation (%)	0,601	7,077	7,967

Clinical Sensitivity and Specificity

BIOLISA Visceral Leishmaniasis analyzed clinical samples in comparison with other methods of EIA. The results show that the clinical sensitivity of the kit BIOLISA Visceral Leishmaniasis is 97,9% and clinical specificity is > 99,9%.

BIOLISA Visceral Leishmaniasis x EIA REFERENCE

METHOD		EIA REFERENCE		Total
		Positive	Negative	
BIOLISA Visceral Leishmaniasis	Positive	48	0	48
	Negative	1	51	52
Total Results		49	51	100

Clinical Sensitivity: 97,9% (48/49)

Clinical Specificity: > 99,9% (51/51)

DIAGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE

Visceral leishmaniasis, also known as kalazar, is a non-contagious systemic parasitic infectious disease caused by the protozoan *Leishmania infantum chagasi*. It is transmitted through the bite of sandflies, and *Lutzomyia longipalpis* is the main vector species in Brazil. The disease is characterized by a progressive evolution that can lead to death if left untreated. Its main symptoms are: weight loss, irregular fever, anemia, weakness (reduction of muscle strength), abdominal swelling, enlargement of the liver and spleen. A patient is considered clinically suspect when he has a prolonged history of fever (more than two weeks) with a picture of splenomegaly and weight loss. According to the World Health Organization, only 50 to 60% of the patients with the clinical findings cited present Visceral Leishmaniasis. Therefore, a differential laboratory diagnosis is essential. The main diseases with symptoms similar to kalazar are: malaria, schistosomiasis, brucellosis, typhoid, splenic abscess, myeloproliferative diseases, leukemias, lymphomas and chronic hemolytic anemia.

The main methods of laboratory diagnosis for Visceral Leishmaniasis are serological tests, including direct agglutination test, ELISA and rapid test (immunochromatography), and parasitological tests such as microscopic analysis of aspirate of lymph node, splenic aspirate and aspirate of bone marrow.

NUMBER OF TESTS

Presentation 1 - 96 tests

Presentation 2 - 192 tests

Presentation 3 - 480 tests

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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6. Bioclin – Dados de arquivos

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



CUSTOMER SERVICE

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ANVISA registration for BIOLISA Visceral Leishmaniasis kit: 10269360317

Review: February/2019

UNIVERSAL SYMBOLOGY

	CATALOG NUMBER		MANUFACTURED BY
	BATCH CODE		CONTROL
	DATE OF MANUFACTURE		POSITIVE CONTROL
	USED BY (last day of month)		NEGATIVE CONTROL
	TEMPERATURE LIMITATION (store at)		BIOLOGICAL RISK
	CONTAINS SUFFICIENT FOR <N> TESTS		INFLAMMABLE
	CONSULT INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE		CORROSIVE
	IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC DEVICE		POISON
	EUROPEAN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE		CE MARK
	KEEP AWAY FROM SUNLIGHT		DO NOT USE IF PACKAGE IS DAMAGED