



## Covid-19

# SARS-Cov-2 antigen rapid test

This test enables to  
detect SARS-Cov-2 within  
15 minutes, the virus that  
causes the disease of  
covid19.

### Test advantages\*

- **Easy use:** simple process, no specific equipment required.
- **Quick reaction:** results within 15 min
- **Diagnosis tool:** immediate identification of contaminated patients
- **Low cost**

\*compared to PCR

## TEST CONCEPT

This rapid test is used for the *in vitro* detection of the SARS Cov 2 antigen through human nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal swabs. A quick diagnosis will allow medical staff to treat patients and to control the pandemic more efficiently and expediently.

This test is an immunochromatography-based application. The colored strips reveal the presence of the antigen.

The antigen is generally detectable in the samples of the upper respiratory tracts when the acute stage of infection is present.

### KIT CONTENT = 20 rapid tests



20 test cassette | 20 sterile swabs | 20 samples collection tubes |  
2 buffers | 1 insert

### PERFORMANCES

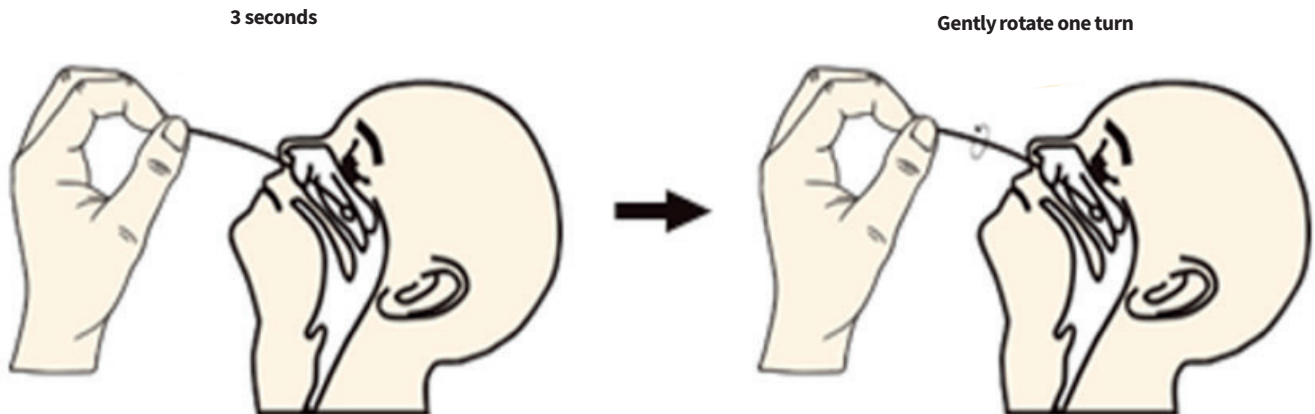
**Sensitivity : 94.08%** > analyse of the the coincidence rates between the Antigen test and a PCR test used a referral for a panel of 1300 tests: positive coincidence =  $255 / (255 + 45) \times 100\% = 85\%$  / negative coincidence =  $968 / (32 + 968) \times 100\% = 96.8\%$  / total coincidence rates =  $(255 + 968) / (255 + 45 + 32 + 968) \times 100\% = 94.08\%$   
**Specificity : 99%**



# INSTRUCTIONS OF USE

## Step 1: samples collection - 2 methods

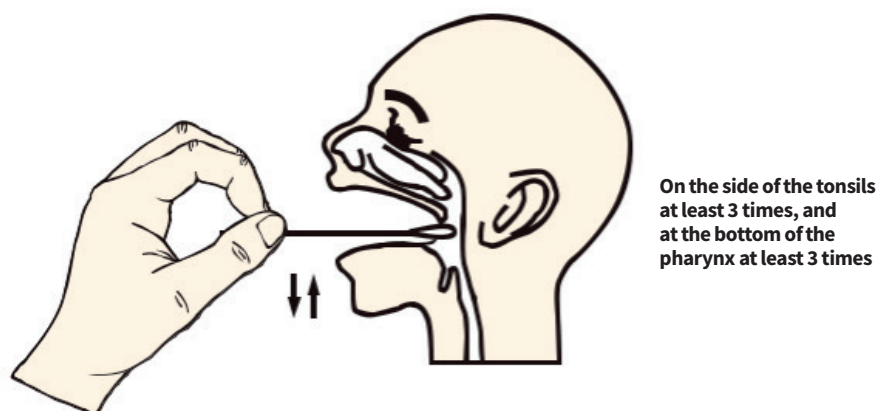
### Method A: nasopharyngeal swab



1. Hold the swab with the right hand while maintaining firmly the patient head with the left hand (and the other way for left-handed people). Introduce slowly and gently the swab towards the bottom of the nasal cavity. Do not put too much strength in order to avoid traumatic hemorrhage.
2. When the end of the swab does reach the back of the nasopharyngeal cavity, leave the swab around 3 seconds. Then gently rotate one turn and withdraw slowly the swab.

OR

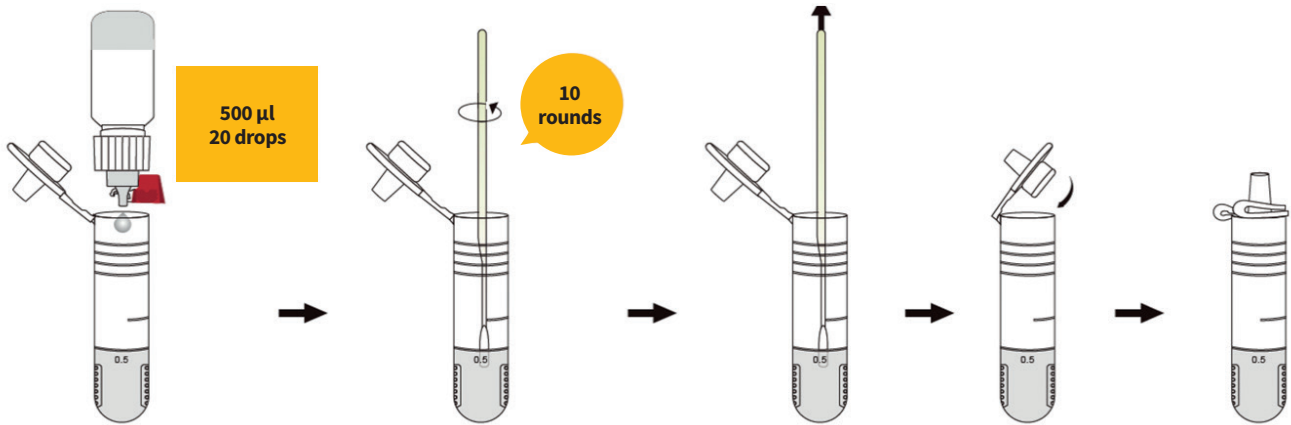
### Method B: oropharyngeal swab



1. The head of the patient is slightly tilted with the mouth widely opened, showing the pharyngeal tonsils on both sides.
2. Wipe first the swab on the root of the tongue. Wipe the pharyngeal tonsils on both sides, from back to front, with little strength, at least 3 times.  
Wipe finally from top to bottom the backside of the pharyngeal wall also 3 times minimum.

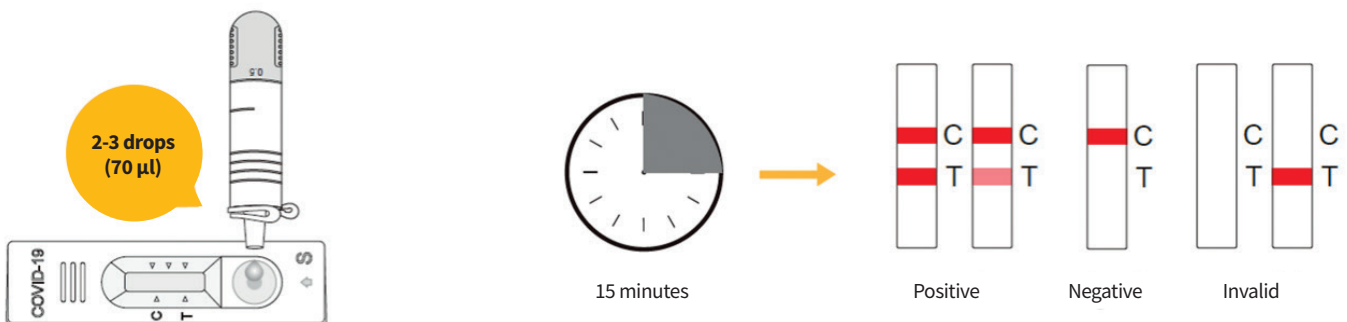
## Step 2: Samples preparation

Add 500  $\mu\text{l}$  (around 20 drops) of the buffer until the mark 0.5 of the collection tube. Dip the swab with the samples in the solution. Make sure that the solution fully soaks the swab then swing and press the swab 10 times. Remove the swab and keep the solution inside the collection tube.



## Step 3: Testing process and results interpretation

Pour 2 to 3 drops of the solution into the well. Read the results within 15 minutes.



**Samples collection and testing should be performed by the medical staff only.  
Read carefully the insert.**



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