

FAQs

USAGE OF **RAPID** **TEST KITS**



ISO 13485:2016
ICMED 13485



ISO 9001:2015

WHO GMP
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Seven answers to FAQs regarding usage of Rapid Kits:

Q 1: What is the difference between an ELISA and a Rapid test?

A.: Immunoassays like ELISA is a more sensitive test than rapid tests. It requires the use of additional equipment such as an ELISA reader and pipettes. On the contrary, a rapid test is more convenient and hassle free to use with the help of minimally skilled personnel without additional laboratory equipment.



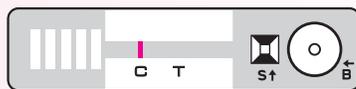
Rapid results within 20 mins.



Results appear after 2 hours

Q 2: What are the factors which determine the intensity of the colour on a rapid test?

A.: Parameters like specimen type, composition, storage conditions, and Lab practices determine the quality of the result and hence the intensity of the colour on the card. This may vary from patient to patient. It must be noted that the line intensity is not directly proportional to the concentration of detecting antibodies or antigen present in the sample. The formation of a line, regardless of intensity, indicates a positive result.



Initial appearance of control band (sample progressing)



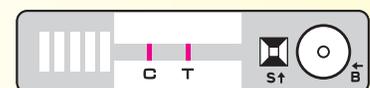
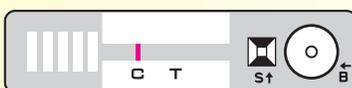
Appearance of Test band after Control band (completion of test)

Q 3: Is Rapid Test a confirmatory test?

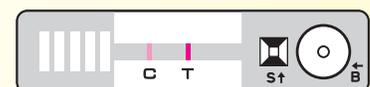
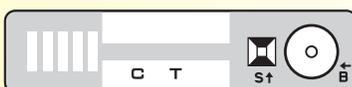
A.: Rapid Diagnostic kits are the first line of diagnosis and hence also known as Screening test kits. They are used only to identify the presence of infection only. The result obtained from rapid test must always be confirmed alternatively with higher test platforms.

Q 4: What is the reason for slow migration of specimen on rapid card?

A.: The reasons for slow migration on rapid card could be due to multitude of factors like: absence or insufficient Assay buffer, insufficient specimen volume, thick specimen (increased lipids, hemolysis, etc.).



Gradual sample progression with appearance of Control Band, followed by appearance of Test Band with complete absorption of sample



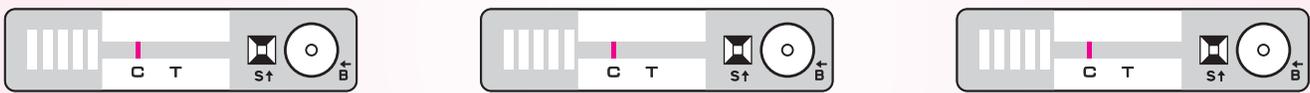
Slow migration of sample with delayed absorption in cassette, late and faint appearance of Test Band.

Q5: What causes a false positive Rapid test result?

A.: In Immunoassay reaction on rapid cards, when the Antibodies cross-react with an antigen in the sample which are different from the target antigen, along with the non-specific binding of proteins can cause false results.

Q6: What happens to the test result in the rapid card is overflowed with specimen/ buffer?

A.: Overflowing on the rapid card can happen due to excess amount of patient specimen or buffer used in the assay and since this will be beyond the acceptable limit, the test needs to be repeated as per the protocol laid down.

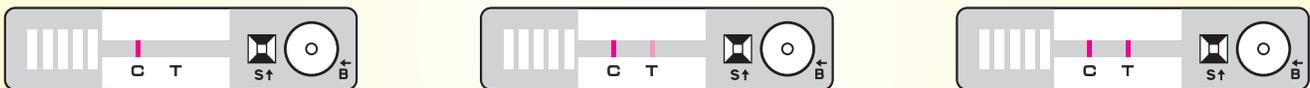


Normal migration and absorption of sample with valid test result within time frame with Correct volume of sample



Q7: What is the Control Line and its significance in Rapid test?

A.: In rapid card the line which is coated with immobilized antibody and picks up the free latex/ gold conjugate from the test line lying second to it on the strip is the control line. The appearance of the colour in control line signifies the correct performance of the test giving validity of the result.



Gradual sample progression with appearance of Control Band, followed by appearance of Test Band with complete absorption of sample



Slow migration of sample with delayed absorption in cassette, late and faint appearance of Test Band.

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