

Lab Name:

Procedure #:

Procedure: CLIA Complexity: Moderate

Prepared By	Date Adopted	Supersedes Procedure #

Review Date	Revision Date	Signature

Distributed to	# of Copies	Distributed to	# of Copies

This Procedural Bulletin is intended to provide a ready outline reference for performance of the assay. These abbreviated directions for use are not intended to replace the complete package insert. It is the obligation of every manufacturer of medical devices labeled FOR *IN VITRO* DIAGNOSTIC USE to provide a complete package insert in accordance with FDA labeling regulation (21 CFR 809.10). Prepared in accordance with the guidelines recommended by the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, Wayne, PA 19087; CLSI Document GP2-A2.

Quidel Corporation provides CLSI procedures for your use. The procedures are required to include the same information as listed in the package insert. Any modifications to this document are the sole responsibility of the Laboratory.

Lab Name:



CLIA Complexity: MODERATE

INTENDED USE

The QuickVue Influenza test allows for the rapid, qualitative detection of influenza type A and type B antigens directly from nasal swab, nasal aspirate, and nasal wash specimens. The test is intended for use as an aid in the rapid diagnosis of acute influenza virus infection. The test is not intended to detect influenza C antigens. Negative test results should be confirmed by cell culture; they do not preclude influenza virus infection and should not be used as the sole basis for treatment or other management decisions. This test is intended for professional and laboratory use.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Influenza is a highly contagious, acute, viral infection of the respiratory tract. The causative agents of the disease are immunologically diverse, single-strand RNA viruses known as influenza viruses. There are three types of influenza viruses: A, B, and C. Type A viruses are the most prevalent and are associated with most serious epidemics. Type B viruses produce a disease that is generally milder than that caused by type A. Type C viruses have never been connected with a large epidemic of human disease. Both type A and B viruses can circulate simultaneously, but usually one type is dominant during a given season.¹

Influenza antigens may be detected in clinical specimens by immunoassay. The QuickVue Influenza test is a lateral-flow immunoassay using highly sensitive monoclonal antibodies that are specific for influenza antigens. The test is specific to influenza types A and B antigens with no known cross-reactivity to normal flora or other known respiratory pathogens.

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

The QuickVue Influenza test involves the extraction of influenza A and B viral antigens. The patient specimen is placed in the Extraction Reagent Tube, during which time the virus particles in the specimen are disrupted, exposing internal viral nucleoproteins. After extraction, the Test Strip is placed in the Extraction Reagent Tube where nucleoproteins in the specimen will react with the reagents in the Test Strip.

If the extracted specimen contains influenza antigens, a pink-to-red Test Line along with a blue procedural Control Line will appear on the Test Strip indicating a positive result. If influenza type A or type B antigens are not present, or are present at very low levels, only a blue procedural Control Line will appear.

Lab Name:

REAGENTS AND MATERIALS SUPPLIED

25-Test Kit: Catalog Number 00317

- Individually Packaged Test Strips (25): Mouse monoclonal anti-influenza A and anti-influenza B antibodies
- Extraction Reagent Solution (25): Vials with 340 µL of salt solution
- Extraction Tubes (25): Lyophilized buffer with detergents and reducing agents
- Disposable Droppers (25)
- Sterile Nasal Swabs (25)
- Positive Influenza Type A Control Swab (1): Swab is coated with non-infectious recombinant influenza A antigen
- Positive Influenza Type B Control Swab (1): Swab is coated with non-infectious recombinant influenza B antigen
- Negative Control Swab (1): Swab is coated with formalin-inactivated, non-infectious Streptococcus C antigen
- Package Insert (1) – CLIA waived
- Package Insert (1) – CLIA moderate
- Procedure Card (1)

MATERIALS NOT SUPPLIED

- Specimen containers
- Timer or watch

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- For *in vitro* diagnostic use.
- Do not use the kit contents beyond the expiration date printed on the outside of the box.
- Use appropriate precautions in the collection, handling, storage, and disposal of patient samples and used kit contents.²

Lab Name:

- Use of Nitrile or Latex gloves is recommended when handling patient samples.²
- Dispose of containers and used contents in accordance with Federal, State and Local requirements.
- The Test Strip must remain sealed in the protective foil pouch until use.
- The Extraction Reagent Solution contains a salt solution. If the solution contacts the skin or eye, flush with copious amounts of water.
- To obtain accurate results, you must follow the Package Insert.
- Inadequate or inappropriate specimen collection, storage, and transport may yield false negative test results.
- Seek specific training or guidance if you are not experienced with specimen collection and handling procedures.^{3,4}
- If infection with a novel influenza A virus is suspected based on current clinical and epidemiological screening criteria recommended by public health authorities, specimens should be collected with appropriate infection control precautions for novel virulent influenza viruses and sent to state or local health departments for testing. Viral culture should not be attempted in these cases unless a BSL 3+ facility is available to receive and culture specimens.

KIT STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store the kit at room temperature, 59–86°F (15–30°C), out of direct sunlight. Kit contents are stable until the expiration date printed on the outer box. Do not freeze.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND HANDLING

Proper specimen collection and handling is critical to their performance of this test.^{3,4}

SPECIMEN COLLECTION**Nasal Swab Sample:****For Children and Adults:**

For proper test performance, use the swabs supplied in the kit.

To collect a nasal swab sample, insert the sterile swab into the nostril that presents the most secretion under visual inspection. Using gentle rotation, push the swab until resistance is met at the level of the turbinates (less than one inch into the nostril). Rotate the swab a few times against the nasal wall.

Lab Name:

Nasal Wash or Aspirate Sample:

For Older Children and Adults:

With the patient's head hyper-extended, instill about 2.5 mL of sterile, normal saline into one nostril with a syringe. To collect the wash, place a clean, dry specimen container directly under the nose with slight pressure on the upper lip. Tilt the head forward and allow the fluid to run out of the nostril into the specimen container. Repeat for the other nostril and collect the fluid into the same specimen container.

For Younger Children:

The child should sit in the parent's lap facing forward, with the child's back against the parent's chest. The parent should wrap one arm around the child in a manner that will restrain the child's body and arms.

Fill an aspiration bulb or bulb syringe with up to 2.5 mL of sterile, normal saline (depending on the size of the child), and instill the saline into one nostril while the head is tilted back. Release the pressure on the bulb to aspirate the specimen back into the bulb. Transfer the specimen into a clean, dry specimen container. Repeat the process for the child's other nostril and transfer the specimen into the same specimen container.

SPECIMEN TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

Specimens should be tested as soon as possible after collection. Do not use any kind of transport media to store or transport samples. Samples may be stored refrigerated (2–8°C), or at room temperature (15–30°C), in a clean, dry, closed container for up to eight hours prior to testing.

QUALITY CONTROL

Built-in Control Features

The QuickVue Influenza test contains built-in procedural control features. The manufacturer's recommendation for daily control is to document these built-in procedural controls for the first sample tested each day.

The two-color result format provides a simple interpretation for positive and negative results. The appearance of a blue procedural Control Line provides two forms of positive internal control by demonstrating the following: (1) sufficient capillary flow has occurred; and (2) the functional integrity of the Test Strip was maintained. **If the blue procedural Control Line does not develop at 10 minutes, the test result is considered invalid.**

A built-in negative control is provided by the clearing of red background color, verifying that the test has been performed correctly. Within 10 minutes, the result area should be white to light pink and allow the clear interpretation of the test result. **If background color appears and interferes with interpretation of the test result, the result is**

Lab Name:

considered invalid. Should this occur, review the procedure and repeat the test with a New Test Strip.

External Quality Control

External controls may also be used to demonstrate that the reagents and assay procedure perform properly.

Quidel recommends that positive and negative controls be run once for each untrained operator, once for each new shipment of kits - provided that each different lot received in the shipment is tested - and as deemed additionally necessary by your internal quality control procedures, and in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations or accreditation requirements.

If the controls do not perform as expected, repeat the test or contact Quidel Technical Support before testing patient specimens.

TEST PROCEDURE

Expiration date: check expiration on each individual test package (tray or outer box) before using. *Do not use any test past the expiration date on the label.*

Nasal Swab Procedure

1. Dispense all of the Extraction Reagent Solution from the Reagent Tube. Gently swirl the Extraction Tube to dissolve its contents.
2. Place the patient swab sample into the Extraction Tube. Roll the swab at least three (3) times while pressing the head against the bottom and side of the Extraction Tube.
3. Roll the swab head against the inside of the Extraction Tube as you remove it. Dispose of the used swab in accordance with your biohazard waste disposal protocol.
4. Place the Test Strip into the Extraction Tube with the arrows on the Test Strip pointing down. Do not handle or move the Test Strip until the test is complete and ready for reading.



Lab Name:

5. Read result at ten (10) minutes. Some positive results may appear sooner.



Nasal Wash/Nasal Aspirate Procedure

1. Fill the dropper to the top/uppermost notch with nasal wash or nasal aspirate sample.



2. Add entire contents of the dropper to the Extraction Tube. Swirl the Extraction Tube gently to dissolve its contents.



3. Place the Test Strip into the Extraction Tube with the arrows on the Test Strip pointing down. Do not handle or move the Test Strip until the test is complete and ready for reading.



4. Read result at ten (10) minutes. Some positive results may appear sooner.



INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Positive Result*:

At ten minutes, the appearance of **ANY** shade of a pink-to-red Test Line forms **AND** the appearance of a blue procedural Control Line indicates a positive result for the presence of influenza A and/or B viral antigen.

**A positive result does not rule out co-infections with other pathogens or identify any specific influenza A virus subtype.*

Negative Result:**

At ten minutes, the appearance of **ONLY** the blue procedural Control Line indicates influenza A and B viral antigen were not detected. A negative result should be reported as a presumptive negative for the presence of influenza antigen.

***A negative result does not exclude influenza viral infections. Negative results should be confirmed by cell culture.*

Invalid Result:

If at ten minutes, the blue procedural Control Line does not appear, even if any shade of a pink-to-red Test Line appears, the result is considered invalid. If at ten minutes, the

Lab Name:

background color does not clear and it interferes with the reading of the test, the result is considered invalid. If the test is invalid, a new test should be performed with a new patient sample and a new Test Strip.

LIMITATIONS

- The contents of this kit are to be used for the qualitative detection of influenza A and B antigen from nasal swab, nasal wash and nasal aspirate specimens. This test does not differentiate between influenza types A and B.
- A negative test result may occur if the level of antigen in a sample is below the detection limit of the test.
- Failure to follow the Test Procedure and Interpretations of Test Results may adversely affect test performance and/or invalidate the test result.
- Test results must be evaluated in conjunction with other clinical data available to the physician.
- Negative test results do not rule out possible other non-influenza viral infections.
- Positive test results do not rule out co-infections with other pathogens.
- Positive test results do not identify specific influenza A virus subtypes.
- Children tend to shed virus more abundantly and for longer periods of time than adults. Therefore, testing specimens from adults will often yield lower sensitivity than testing specimens from children.
- Positive and negative predictive values are highly dependent on prevalence. False negative test results are more likely during peak activity when prevalence of disease is high. False positive test results are more likely during periods of low influenza activity when prevalence is moderate to low.
- Individuals who received nasally administered influenza A vaccine may have positive test results for up to three days after vaccination.
- Monoclonal antibodies may fail to detect, or detect with less sensitivity, influenza A viruses that have undergone minor amino acid changes in the target epitope region.
- If differentiation of influenza type A and B virus is needed, additional testing is required. The use of the QuickVue Influenza A+B test is recommended to differentiate influenza types A and B.

Lab Name:

- If differentiation of specific influenza A subtypes and strains is needed, additional testing, in consultation with the state or local public health department, is required.

EXPECTED VALUES

Seasonal outbreaks of influenza occur worldwide in both the northern and southern hemispheres causing widespread illness each winter. The average attack rate of influenza is 26–33 cases per 100 people per year. The risk of hospitalization is roughly 1/300 of those infected among the very young and elderly. Approximately 36,000 deaths in the U.S. are attributed to influenza or its complications each year. Ninety percent (90%) of deaths occur in those 65 years of age and older. During each of three major epidemics occurring in 1957 and 1968, more than 40,000 people died of flu in the U.S. alone. In the 1918 pandemic, at least 20 million deaths resulted worldwide. In the multi-center clinical study conducted by Quidel during the 1998/1999 influenza season in North America, an illness prevalence of 24% for type A and 15% for type B influenza was observed.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

The performance characteristics for influenza A were established when influenza A/H3 and A/H1 were the predominant influenza A viruses in circulation. When other influenza A virus subtypes are emerging as human pathogens, the performance characteristics described below could vary. During this particular influenza season, 99% of the type A influenza viruses isolated from culture were H3N2 and 1% was H1N1.

In the winter of 1998/1999, the performance of the QuickVue Influenza test was compared to cell culture methods in a multi-center field clinical study. This study was conducted in pediatric, adult and geriatric patient populations at physician offices located in the Northwest, Midwest, Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Southeast and Western regions of the United States. In this multi-center, point-of-care (POC) field trial, a combination of nasal swabs and nasal wash/aspirate specimens were collected from a total of two hundred seventy-five (275) patients.

On-site testing of the nasal swab and nasal wash or nasal aspirate specimens in the QuickVue Influenza test was performed by physician office personnel within one hour of collection; viral transport media was added to all nasal swab specimens intended for culture transport. Swab specimens in viral transport media and nasal wash/aspirate specimens were stored at 2–8°C for up to 24 hours prior to culture. Rhesus Monkey Kidney (RKM) cells or Madin-Darby Canine Kidney (MDCK) cells were inoculated with a portion of the nasal swab specimen and nasal wash/aspirate and tested for the appearance of cytopathic effects (CPE). Infected cells were recovered from tissue culture and confirmed for influenza A or B by direct fluorescent antibody (DFA) staining.

A total of 371 specimens were tested from 275 patients (275 nasal swabs and 96 nasal wash/aspirate specimens). All clinical samples were collected from symptomatic

Lab Name:

patients. Twenty-two percent (22%) of the population tested were <18 years of age and 78% were ≥18 years of age. The following tables summarize the results:

For Nasal Swab Specimens:

Results for All Age Groups:

- Compared to culture and confirmed for influenza A or B by DFA, the QuickVue Influenza test correctly identified 73% (79/108) positive specimens and 96% (160/167) negative specimens, with an overall accuracy of 87% (239/275). The results with nasal swabs are shown in Table 1.

Table 1
QuickVue Influenza Nasal Swab Results versus Culture
(All Age Groups)

		Culture Result	
		Positive	Negative
QuickVue Influenza Test Results	Pos	79	7
	Neg	29	160

Sensitivity: 79/108 = 73% (95% C.I. 64% – 81%)

Specificity: 160/167 = 96% (95% C.I. 91% – 98%)

Accuracy: 239/275 = 87% (95% C.I. 82% – 90%)

Pred. Value (+): 79/86 = 92%

Pred. Value (-): 160/189 = 85%

Results Stratified by Age Group:

The results obtained with nasal swab specimens for each age group are shown in Table 2.

Table 2
QuickVue Influenza Nasal Swab Results versus Culture
(by Age Group)

< 18 years of age N=61			≥18 years of age N=214		
Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy
96% (24/25)	92% (33/36)	93% (57/61)	66% (55/83)	97% (127/131)	85% (182/214)

Lab Name:

For Nasal Wash or Nasal Aspirate Specimens:

Results for All Age Groups:

- Compared to culture and confirmed for influenza A or B by DFA, the QuickVue Influenza test correctly identified 81% (22/27) positive specimens and 99% (68/69) negative specimens, with an overall accuracy of 94% (90/96). The results with nasal wash/nasal aspirate are shown in Table 3.

Table 3
QuickVue Influenza Nasal Wash/Nasal Aspirate Results versus Culture
(All Age Groups)

		Culture Result	
		Positive	Negative
QuickVue Influenza Test Results	Pos	22	1
	Neg	5	68

Sensitivity: 22/27 = 81% (95% C.I. 63% – 92%)

Specificity: 68/69 = 99% (95% C.I. 91% – 100%)

Accuracy: 90/96 = 94% (95% C.I. 87% – 97%)

Pred. Value (+): 22/23 = 96%

Pred. Value (-): 68/73 = 93%

Results Stratified by Age Group:

The results obtained with nasal wash/nasal aspirate specimens for each age group are shown in Table 4.

Table 4
QuickVue Influenza Nasal Wash/Nasal Aspirate Results versus Culture
(by Age Group)

< 18 years of age N=22			≥18 years of age N=74		
Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy
80% (4/5)	94% (16/17)	91% (20/22)	82% (18/22)	100% (52/52)	95% (70/74)

Lab Name:

Analytical Specificity and Cross-Reactivity

The QuickVue Influenza test was evaluated with a total of 62 bacterial and viral isolates. Bacterial isolates were evaluated at a concentration between 10^7 and 10^9 org/mL. Viral isolates were evaluated at a concentration of at least 10^4 – 10^8 TCID₅₀/mL. Adenovirus 18 and Parainfluenza virus 3 were tested at 10^2 TCID₅₀/mL. None of the organisms or viruses listed below in Table 5 gave a positive result in the QuickVue Influenza test.

Table 5
Analytical Specificity and Cross-Reactivity

Bacterial Panel:

<i>Acinetobacter calcoaceticus</i>	<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>
<i>Bacteroides fragilis</i>	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>
<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>
<i>Branhamella catarrhalis</i>	<i>Neisseria sicca</i>
<i>Candida albicans</i>	<i>Neisseria subflava</i>
<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Serratia marcescens</i>
<i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	<i>Streptococcus mutans</i>
<i>Lactobacillus casei</i>	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>
<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i>	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	<i>Streptococcus sanguis</i>
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	<i>Streptococcus sp. Gp. B</i>
<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>	<i>Streptococcus sp. Gp. C</i>
<i>Mycobacterium intracellulare</i>	<i>Streptococcus sp. Gp. F</i>
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	<i>Streptococcus sp. Gp. G</i>
<i>Mycoplasma orale</i>	

Viral Panel:

Adenovirus 5 (Ad. 75)	Human Rhinovirus 2 (HGP)
Adenovirus 7 (Gomen)	Human Rhinovirus 14 (1059)
Adenovirus 10 (J.J.)	Human Rhinovirus 16 (11757)
Adenovirus 18 (D.C.)	Measles (Edmonston)
Coronavirus OC43	Mumps (Enders)
Coxsackievirus A9 (Bozek)	Parainfluenza virus 1 (Sendai)
Coxsackievirus B5 (Faulkner)	Parainfluenza virus 2 (CA/Greer)
Cytomegalovirus (Towne)	Parainfluenza virus 3 (C243)
Echovirus 2 (Cornelis)	Respiratory Syncytial virus (A-2)
Echovirus 3 (Morrisey)	Respiratory Syncytial virus
Echovirus 6 (D'Amori)	(Subgroup A, Long chain)
Herpes simplex virus 1	Rubella (RA 27/3)
Herpes simplex virus 2	Varicella-Zoster (Ellen)

Lab Name:

Analytical Sensitivity

Analytical sensitivity was demonstrated using a total of fifty (50) human epidemic strains of influenza viruses: thirty-seven (37) influenza A and thirteen (13) influenza B (Table 6).

Table 6
Analytical Sensitivity with Human Isolates of Influenza A and B

<u>Viral Strain*</u>	<u>Viral Type</u>	<u>Sub-Type</u>	<u>Minimum Detectable Level (pfu/mL)</u>	<u>Viral Strain*</u>	<u>Viral Type</u>	<u>Sub-Type</u>	<u>Minimum Detectable Level (pfu/mL)</u>
Hong Kong	A	H3N2	6.60 x 10 ⁻¹	Shangdong	A	H3N2	8.40 x 10 ³
Beijing/32/92	A	H3N2	3.30 x 10 ⁰	Maryland/91	A	H1N1	1.00 x 10 ⁴
Duck/England	A	H11N6	6.70 x 10 ⁰	Japan/305/57	A	H2N2	1.30 x 10 ⁴
Shanghai/11	A	H3N2	6.70 x 10 ⁰	Johannesburg/94	A	H3N2	1.44 x 10 ⁴
Shanghai/16	A	H3N2	1.00 x 10 ¹	Brazil	A	H1N1	1.70 x 10 ⁴
Duck/Alberta	A	H1N1	3.30 x 10 ¹	Sydney	A	H3N2	2.00 x 10 ⁴
Victoria	A	H3N2	3.30 x 10 ¹	Bangkok	A	H3N2	3.30 x 10 ⁴
Singapore/1/57	A	H2N2	6.70 x 10 ¹	Wuhan	A	H3N2	3.30 x 10 ⁴
Port Chalmers	A	H3N2	1.24 x 10 ²	Equine/Miami	A	H3N8	1.70 x 10 ⁵
Gull/Maryland	A	H13N6	1.30 x 10 ²	Beijing/353/89	A	H3N2	3.30 x 10 ⁵
USSR	A	H1N1	2.00 x 10 ²	Singapore/86	A	H1N1	6.60 x 10 ⁵
Puerto Rico/8/34	A	H1N1	2.60 x 10 ²	Texas/91	A	H1N1	1.60 x 10 ⁷
New Jersey	A	H1N1	2.70 x 10 ²	Victoria	B		1.40 x 10 ⁴
Taiwan	A	H1N1	3.30 x 10 ²	Taiwan	B		1.10 x 10 ²
Tokyo/3/67	A	H2N2	3.40 x 10 ²	Panama	B		1.00 x 10 ⁰
Bayern	A	H1N1	6.60 x 10 ²	Ann Arbor	B		3.30 x 10 ²
Sichuan	A	H3N2	6.60 x 10 ²	Singapore	B		3.30 x 10 ²
Beijing/352/89	A	H3N2	7.70 x 10 ²	Lee	B		6.60 x 10 ²
NWS/33	A	H1N1	1.00 x 10 ³	Hong Kong	B		7.00 x 10 ²
Fort Warren/1/50	A	H1N1	1.70 x 10 ³	Beijing/184/93	B		1.66 x 10 ³
Mississippi	A	H3N2	1.70 x 10 ³	California	B		3.30 x 10 ³
Texas/77	A	H1N1	3.30 x 10 ³	Maryland	B		6.60 x 10 ³
Fort	A	H1N1	6.70 x 10 ³	Yamagata/16/88	B		6.70 x 10 ³
Monmouth/1/47							
Duck/Ukraine	A	H3N8	3.30 x 10 ¹	Harbin	B		1.40 x 10 ⁴
Aichi	A	H3N2	3.20 x 10 ³	Stockholm	B		3.30 x 10 ⁵

*These viral strains were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) with titer information, and the titers were not verified by Quidel. The performance characteristics for influenza A virus subtypes emerging as human pathogens have not been established.

Interfering Substances

Whole blood, and several over-the-counter (OTC) products and common chemicals were evaluated and did not interfere with the QuickVue Influenza test at the levels tested: whole blood (2%); three OTC mouthwashes (25%); three OTC throat drops (25%); three OTC nasal sprays (10%); 4-Acetamidophenol (10 mg/mL); Acetylsalicylic Acid (20 mg/mL); Chlorpheniramine (5 mg/mL); Dextromethorphan (10 mg/mL);

Lab Name:

Diphenhydramine (5 mg/mL); Ephedrine (20 mg/mL); Guaiacol glyceryl ether (20 mg/mL); Oxymetazoline (10 mg/mL); Phenylephrine (100 mg/mL); and Phenylpropanolamine (20 mg/mL).

Precision Studies

The total, within-run, and between-run performance of the QuickVue Influenza test was evaluated for precision. A panel consisting of two different levels of influenza A antigen (Johanneburg/82/96; weak positive and strong positive) and two different levels of influenza B antigen (Harbin/7/94; weak positive and strong positive) were repeated five times with a single lot of QuickVue Influenza test on three different days. One hundred percent (100%) accuracy was obtained for all specimens tested.

Physician Office Laboratory (POL) Studies

An evaluation of the QuickVue Influenza test was conducted at three physicians' offices using a panel of coded specimens. Testing was performed by physician office personnel with diverse educational backgrounds and work experiences at three different locations. The proficiency panel contained negative, low positive and moderate positive specimens. Each specimen level was tested at each site in replicates of at least six over a period of three days.

The results obtained at each site agreed >99% with the expected results. No significant differences were observed within run (6 replicates), between runs (3 different days) or between sites (3 POL sites).

ASSISTANCE

If you have any questions regarding the use of this product, please call Quidel's Technical Support Number, (800) 874-1517 (toll-free in the U.S.A.) or (858) 552-1100, Monday through Friday, between 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Pacific Time, U.S.A. If outside the United States, contact your local distributor or technicalsupport@quidel.com.

REFERENCES

1. Murphy, B.R., and R.G. Webster. 1996. Orthomyxoviruses, pp. 1397–1445. In: Fields' Virology, 3rd edition, B.N. Fields, D.M. Knipe, P.M. Howley, Et al. (eds.), Lippincott-Raven, Philadelphia.
2. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories, 4th Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, NIH, Washington, DC (1999).
3. Henretig F.M. MD, King C. MD, Textbook of Pediatric Procedures, Chapter 123 – Obtaining Biologic Specimens Williams and Williams (April 1997).

Lab Name:

4. Australian Management Plan for Pandemic Influenza – Section 5 Annex 5: Laboratory Guidelines.

Covered by U.S. Patent No. 4,943,522; European Patent 0,296,724; other patents pending.

REF

00317 QuickVue Influenza 25 Test Kit

IVD

CE

EC REP

MDSS GmbH
Schiffgraben 41
30175 Hannover
Germany



Quidel Corporation
Worldwide Headquarters
10165 Mckellar Court
San Diego, CA 92121 USA
www.quidel.com

QUIDEL[®]

1055004 (02/07)

EC REP

Authorized Representative



Manufacturer

IVD

For *In Vitro* Diagnostic Use



Temperature Limit

Lab Name: _____

LOG SHEET



Lot Number: _____

Exp. Date: _____

Record Built-in Procedural Controls on the first patient tested each day.

	Date	Patient Name	Positive Procedural Control (Blue Line)	Negative Procedural Control (White to light pink background)	Test Results At 10 minutes	Technician
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

Lab Name:

LOG SHEET



	Date/Date Received	External Positive Controls	External Negative Controls	Lot Number and Exp. Date	Technician
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					