**Ebola Virus GP or VP Igx**

**One-Step Test Kit**

### Intended Use

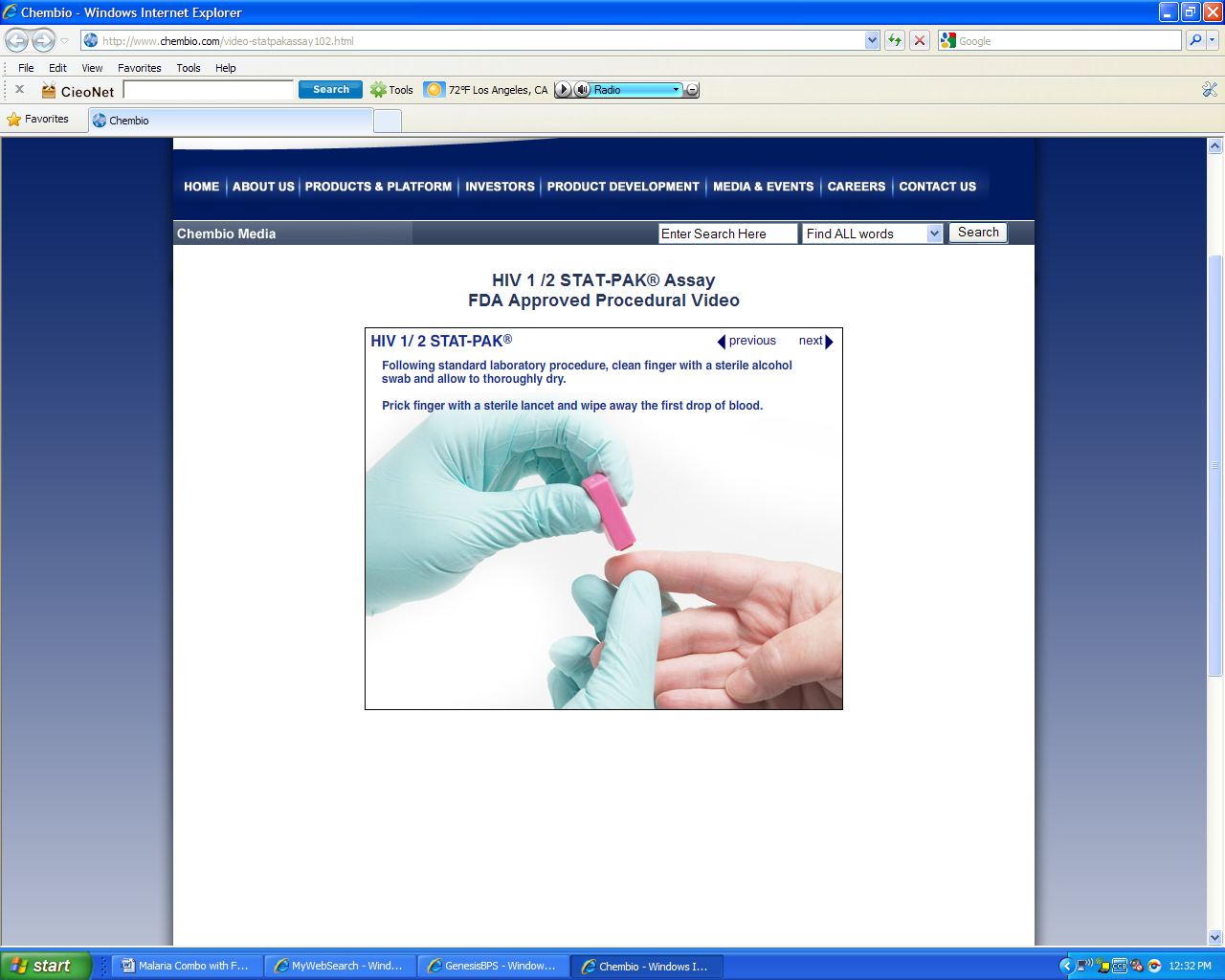
Ebola Virus Test is a lateral flow immunoassay for rapid, qualitative detection of Ebola virus antibody Ig of GP or VP in blood. The test results are available in 10 minutes or less. The test is intended for use as an aid in the diagnosis of Ebola Virus infection.

**Summary and Explanation**

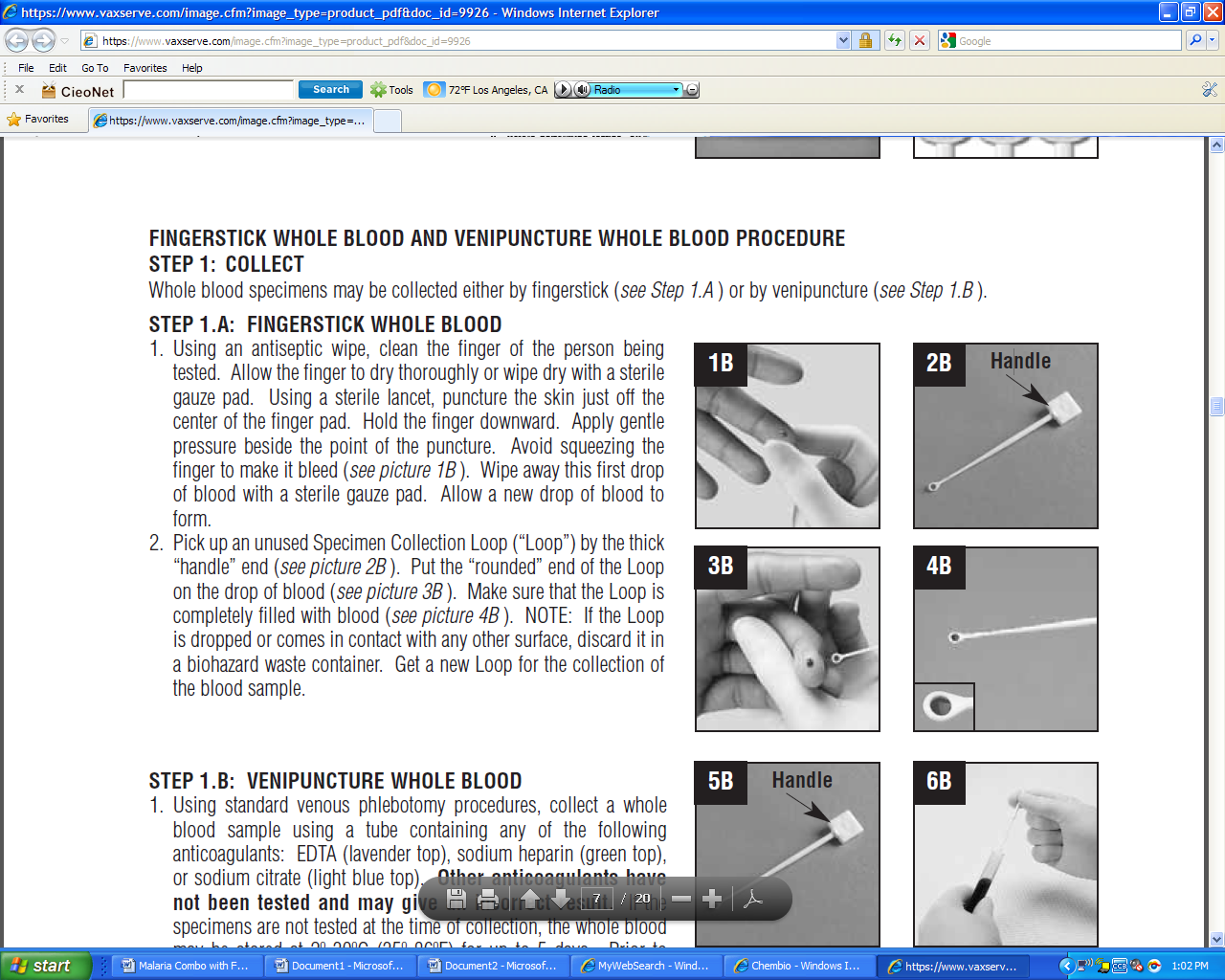
**Ebola virus** (EBOV) causes severe disease in humans and in nonhuman primates in the form of viral hemorrhagic fever. The name Ebola virus is derived from the Ebola River (a river that was at first thought to be in close proximity to the area in Zaire where the first recorded Ebola virus disease outbreak occurred) and the taxonomic suffix virus. Zaire ebolavirus is a virological taxon included in the genus Ebolavirus, family Filoviridae, order Mononegavirales. The species has a single virus member, Ebola virus (EBOV). Ebolavirus species Zaire (ZEBOV) causes highly lethal hemorrhagic fever, resulting in the death of 90% of patients within days. Most information on immune responses to ZEBOV comes from in vitro studies andanimal models. Ebola Zaire attacks every organ and tissue in the human body except skeletal muscle and bone. Ebola is classified as a Level 4 pathogen (higher than AIDS) with a 2 to 21 day (7 to 14 days average) incubation period. There are currently four known strains of Ebola: Zaire,Sudan, Reston and Tai. All cause illness in sub-human primates. Only Ebola Reston does not cause illness in humans. The mortality rate of Ebolavictims is between 60% and 90%; with Ebola Sudan at 60% and Ebola Zaire at 90%.

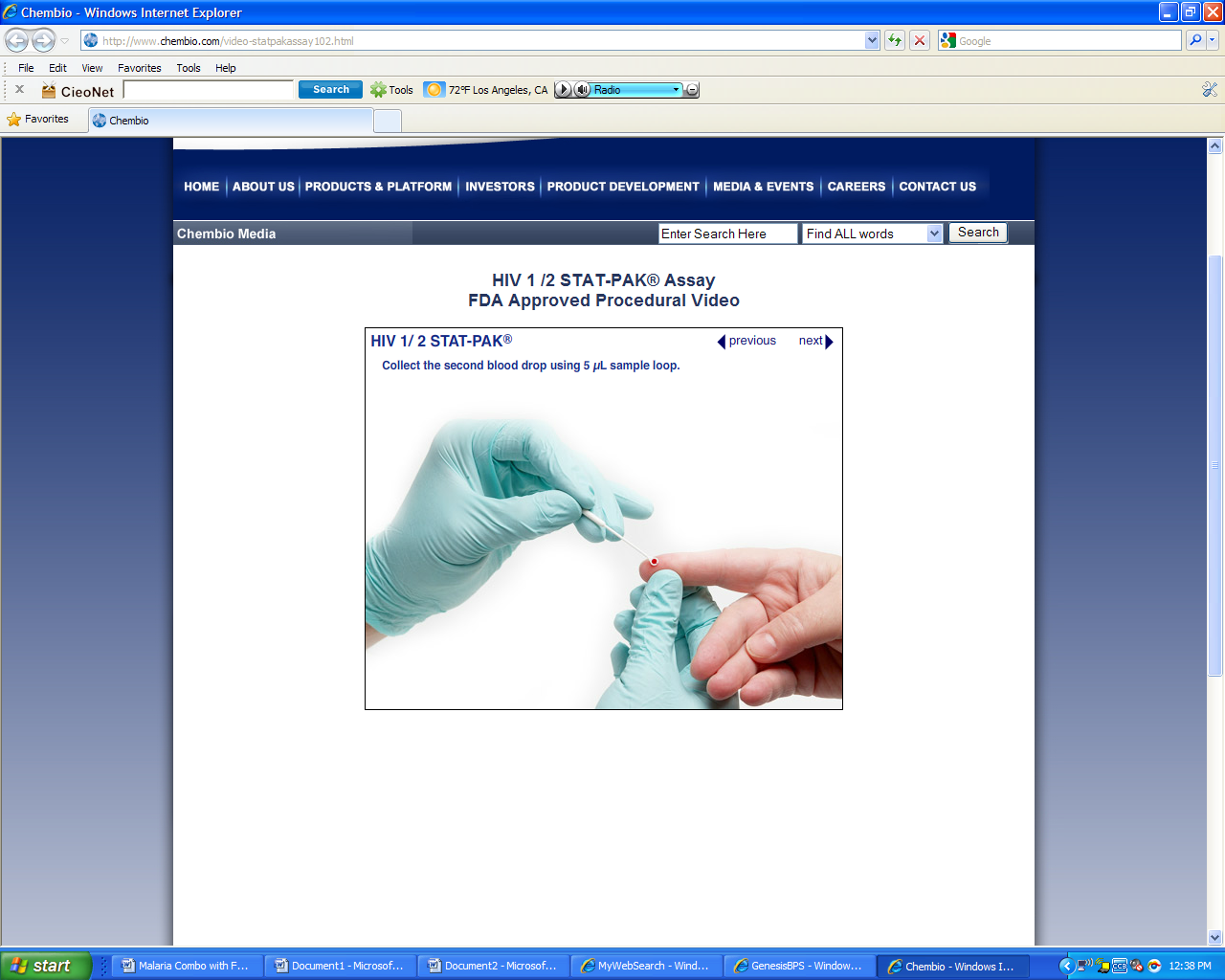
**Procedure**

Prior to use, bring all test components and patient samples to room temperature.

1. Remove the test device from the foil pouch and place it on a clean, dry, level surface.

2. Clean finger with sterile alcohol pad and allow to thoroughly dry.

3. Using a lancet, puncture the skin by pressing the lancet against your finger until you hear a “click “you may feel a slight sting.

4. Hold the finger downward. Apply gentle pressure beside the point of puncture. Avoid squeezing the finger to make it bleed. Wipe away the first drop of blood with a sterile alcohol pad. Allow a new drop of blood to form.

5. Pick up the sample collection by a capillary glass tub coated with EDTA.

6. Then add the blood into the inactive solution tube and mix well gently.

7. Add patient’s extraction sample on the sample well of the test device.

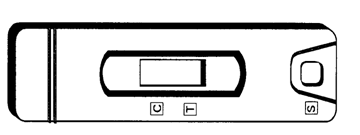
8. Using a timer, allow the reaction to proceed for 10 minutes.

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INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

**Control T1 T2 Add Sample 5 ul &**

**Line 2 drops buffer**



**T2: Acute statue**

**T1: infected statue**