SALMONELLA TYPHI O MACRO

Determination of antibodies associated with Salmonella Typhi O infections by coloured bacterial suspension in test-tube

TEST SUMMARY
The Antibodies associated with Salmonella Typhi O infections cause agglutulation of inactive bacteria present in suspension. The intravitral colouring permit an easier reading of agglutination formation.

SAMPLES
Serum. Stability 6 days at 4°C.

REAGENTS
Suspension: Coloured intravitral inactive bacterial suspension; conservative and stabilizer.

REAGENTS PREPARATION
Reagents are ready for the use.

PROCEDURE
In a 8 tubes serie (12 x 100 mm) dilute the serum in the first 7 with physiologic solution as indicated in the following table. Using the same pipette (inspiring and discharging many times) mix carefully content of the second tube and transfer 500 µl in the following tube etc. Discharge 500 µl from last tube (tube n°7).

RESULTS INTERPRETATION
Being given the intravitral colouring of suspension, it’s possible to effect a preliminary reading without shake the tubes:
A coloured bottom with a clear point shape, on the tube bottom, indicates negativity.
An agglutinate that cover all the tube bottom indicates a clear positivity, while, a no uniform agglutinate with a bottom in the centre, on the tube bottom, indicate a feeble positivity.
The serum titre is given by a high dilution in which there is a feeble positivity.
Shake before the 8th tube (suspension control) to can characterize the suspension, then shake tubes that contain the sample and value the precipitate’s behaviour as regards that of suspension’s control. The negativity is given by absence of agglutinates (the same behaviour as regards that suspension’s control), positivity shows, on the contrary, the presence of agglutinates always as bigger as the positivity is greater.
The agglutination of somatic component has an uncouter appearance and persists also after the shaking, while the ciliary component has a flaky appearance and tends to dissolve by shaking.
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DIAGNOSTIC VALUES
Titres until 1:40 are considered negative; from 1:80 to 1:160 are suspect, and from 1:320 are positive.
It is a distinctive sign for the infection diagnosis the significant increase of titre between examinated samples after some days.

NOTES
• If the results are incompatible with clinical presentation, they have to be evaluated within a total clinical study.

Sensitivity
In presence of high antibodies titres, phenomenon of prozone can happen, therefore positivity is absent for low dilutions also being present for higher dilutions.

Specificity
A comparison with an available commercial method gave following results on 50 samples compared, giving a specificity = 100%.

REFERENCE
Rose N.R., Friedman H. – Manual of clinical Immunology – American Society for Microbiology, II ed.

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SYMBOLES
IVD Only for IVD use
LOT Lot of manufacturing
REF Code number
Storage temperature interval
Expiry date
Warning, read enclosed documents
Read the directions
Biological risk

Mod. 01.06 (ver. 2.2 - 29/10/2007)

REFERENCES

PRODUCT INFORMATION
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CALIBRATION/QUALITY CONTROL
It’s advisable the execution of a quality internal control. In order to do this, are available by request the following control sera :

BS00011 3 x 0,5 ml
Positive Control Salmonella, Brucella, Proteus

TEST PERFORMANCE
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