

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

**INDICAI**™

### COVID-19 / INFLUENZA A&B ANTIGEN TEST

For *in vitro* diagnostic use  
For professional use

#### INTENDED USE

The INDICAI™ COVID-19 / INFLUENZA A&B ANTIGEN TEST is a lateral flow immunochromatographic assay intended for the qualitative detection and differentiation of influenza A and influenza B nucleoprotein antigens and SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid antigen directly in anterior nasal swab samples from individuals with signs and symptoms of respiratory tract infection. Symptoms of respiratory infections due to SARS-CoV-2 and influenza can be similar. This test is for use by individuals aged 14 years or older testing themselves, or adults testing individuals aged 2 years or older.

All negative results are presumptive and should be confirmed with an FDA-cleared molecular assay when determined to be appropriate by a healthcare provider. Negative results do not rule out infection with influenza and SARS-CoV-2 or other pathogens. Individuals who test negative and experience continued or worsening respiratory symptoms, such as fever, cough and/or shortness of breath, should therefore seek follow-up care from their healthcare provider.

Positive results do not rule out co-infection with other respiratory pathogens and therefore do not substitute for a visit to a healthcare provider or appropriate follow-up.

#### SUMMARY

COVID-19 and influenza are acute and highly contagious viral infections of the respiratory tract. The causative agents of the diseases are immunologically diverse, single-strand RNA viruses known as SARS-CoV-2 viruses and influenza viruses, respectively. There are three types of influenza viruses: A, B and C. Type A viruses are the most prevalent and are associated with more serious disease whereas Type B infection is generally milder. Type C virus has never been associated with a large epidemic of human disease.

A patient can be infected with a single virus or co-infected with SARS-CoV-2 and one or more types of influenza viruses. These viral infections occur more often during the respiratory illness season (in the U.S. this includes the fall and winter seasons) and the symptoms generally appear 3 to 7 days after the infection. Transmission for all of these viruses occurs through coughing and sneezing of aerosolized droplets from infected people, who may be either symptomatic or asymptomatic. For symptomatic patients, the main symptoms include fever, fatigue, dry cough, and loss of taste and smell. Nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat, myalgia, and diarrhea were also associated symptoms.

Rapid diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2 and influenza A & B viral infection will help healthcare professionals treat patients and control these diseases more effectively.

#### PRINCIPLE

The INDICAI™ COVID-19 / INFLUENZA A&B ANTIGEN TEST is an immunochromatographic assay that uses highly sensitive monoclonal antibodies to detect nucleocapsid protein antigens extracted from COVID-19, influenza virus types A and B with anterior nares swab samples.

The test device is a plastic housing, known as a cassette, containing two test strips, each composed of the following parts: sample pad, reagent pad, reaction membrane, and absorbing pad. The reagent pads contain colloidal gold conjugated with monoclonal antibodies (mAb) specific for SARS-CoV-2, Influenza A, and Influenza B target proteins. When the test sample is added into the sample well (S) of the cassette, mAb conjugates dried in the reagent pad are dissolved and interact with the viruses' proteins in the sample (if present). These complexes migrate along the test strip and across the reaction lines on the membrane. The reaction line contains a second antibody specific to available target protein-mAb complexes with each of the virus antigens of the test, resulting in visible test lines for the viruses in the sample.

Results completely develop after 15 minutes. Reactions for each virus occur independently at their respective locations on the test reaction membrane. If the sample contains influenza type A or B antigens, a pink-to-red test line (A or B) will develop; if SARS-CoV-2 antigens are present, a pink-to-red test line (T) will develop. The procedural control line (C) must always appear on both strips for the test to be valid. The INDICAI™ COVID-19 / INFLUENZA A&B ANTIGEN TEST is validated for testing direct samples without transport media and does not use biotin-streptavidin/avidin chemistry in any of the steps for coupling reagents.

#### WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS, AND SAFETY INFORMATION

- Read the instructions fully and carefully before performing the procedure. Failure to follow the instructions may result in inaccurate or invalid results.
- Do not use the test if the patient has had symptoms for more than 5 days or no symptoms at all.**
- Do not use under 2 years of age.**
- Do not use the test kit after its expiration date.
- Do not reuse the test if the pouch is damaged or open.
- Do not use the test cassette, processing solution, or swab.
- Not for use with viral transport media (VTM).
- Do not open the test contents until ready for use. If the test cassette is open for an hour or longer, invalid test results may occur.
- When collecting a sample, only use the swab provided in the kit.
- Inadequate or inappropriate sample collection, storage, or transport may yield false test results.
- Testing should be performed in an area with good lighting.
- Keep the testing kit and kit components away from children and pets before and after use. Avoid contact with your skin, eyes, nose, or mouth. Do not ingest any kit components. The reagent solution contains harmful chemicals (see table below). If the solution contacts your skin, eyes, nose, or mouth, flush with large amounts of water. If irritation persists, seek medical advice: <https://www.poisonhelp.org> or 1-800-222-1222.**

Hazard Category (mixture)	Hazard Class	GHS Hazard Statement for mixture	Hazardous Ingredients (%)
2	Skin irritation	Causes skin irritation (H315)	Tris (2.4%) 1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-One (0.04%)
2	Eye irritation	Causes eye irritation (H320)	1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-One (0.04%) Tris (2.4%) Ethylenediamine ethoxylated propoxylated polymer (S9) (0.75%)

#### STORAGE AND STABILITY

- Store the test kit between 36-86°F (2-30°C) in a place out of direct sunlight.
- Reagents and devices must be used at room temperature (59-86°F/15-30°C).
- The unsealed cassette is valid for 1 hour. It is recommended to use the test kit immediately after opening. The expiration date is on the package.

#### MATERIALS PROVIDED

- 10/25 Sealed Test Cassettes
- 10/25 Sterile Nasal Swabs
- 10/25 Pre-filled Extraction Tubes
- 10/25 Extraction Tube Tips
- 2 Tube Holders
- 1 Instructions For Use (IFU)
- 1 Quick Reference Instructions (QRI)

REF IND-HG-CVFPOC-10PPK  
IND-HG-CVFPOC-25PPK

IVD

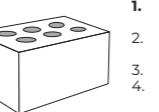
#### MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

Timer or clock.

#### PREPARING FOR THE TEST

NOTE:

- Do not open the test contents until ready for use. If the test cassette is open for an hour or longer, invalid test results may occur.
- Allow the test device and reagents to come to room temperature (15-30°C/59-86°F) prior to testing.

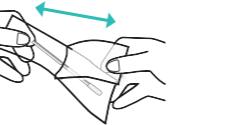


- Check the test's expiration date printed on the outer test packaging.
- Wash your hands with soap and water for 20 seconds and dry them thoroughly, or use hand sanitizer.
- Remove the tube holder from the box.
- Insert the extraction tube into the tube holder. Ensure that the tube is stable and upright.
- Tear off the sealing film on the extraction tube gently to avoid spilling the liquid.
- Remove test cassette from sealed pouch and lay it on a flat surface.

#### SAMPLE COLLECTION

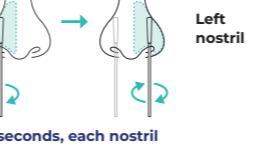
- Remove the swab from the pouch. Carefully insert the sterile swab no more than 3/4 inch (1.5 cm) into the nostril.

**Be careful not to touch the swab tip (soft end) with hand.**



- Slowly rotate the swab **at least 5 times** against the nostril wall **for at least 15 seconds**. Remove the swab and repeat in the other nostril using the same swab.

**If you are swabbing others, please wear a face mask. With children, the maximum depth of insertion into the nostril may be less than 1/2 to 3/4 of an inch, and you may require another adult to hold the child's head while swabbing**



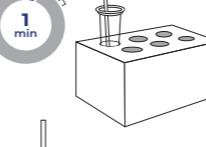
#### RUNNING THE TEST

- Immerse the swab into the pre-filled extraction tube and swirl the swab in the buffer. Ensure the sample is mixed thoroughly by **making at least 6 circles**.

**Sample must be mixed in the extraction buffer within 1 hour of sample collection.**

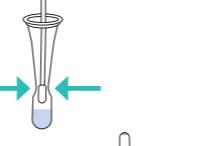


- Leave the swab in the extraction tube for **1 minute**. A timer is recommended for this step.

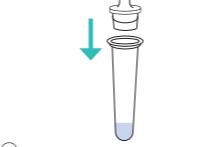


- After 1 minute, pinch the tip of the swab from the outside of the tube to remove any excess sample in the swab.

Remove and discard the swab.



- Hold the tube upright and insert extraction tube tip into tube opening. Ensure a tight fit to prevent leaking.



- Invert the extraction tube and **squeeze 8 drops** of test sample into the sample well. Then discard the tube.



**Sample must be applied to the test cassette within one hour of completing step 3.**

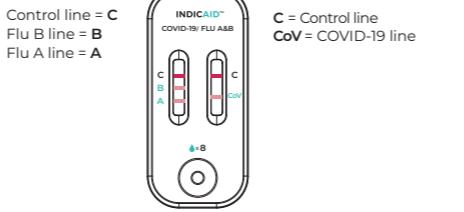


- Start timer. **Read results between 15 minutes and 20 minutes.**



**Do not read the test results before 15 minutes or after 20 minutes as this can give false or invalid results.**

#### INTERPRETING YOUR RESULT



Control line = C  
Flu B line = B  
Flu A line = A  
CoV = COVID-19 line

#### Do not read test results before 15 minutes or after 20 minutes. Results read before 15 minutes or after 20 minutes may result in false or invalid results.

This test is using an internal procedural control that is needed to generate a valid result for this test. If a colored line appears in the control line regions (C) in the test window this confirms that membrane wicking has occurred and the test reagents are functional. A test result is valid when **BOTH** strips have a visible control line.

Look for lines next to 'C' (Control), 'B', 'A' and 'CoV'.

Look closely! Any faint line is still a line.

If uncertain how to proceed, contact Technical Assistance at care@indicaidusa.com or 877-625-1603 (Monday-Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. CST).

#### Additional Information: Reading Results

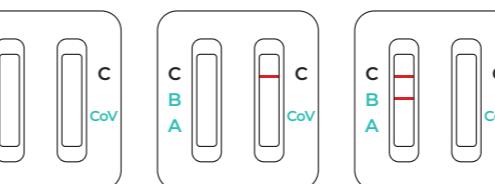


Scan QR code for more information on reading results.

Webpage: <https://www.phasescientificamericas.com/products-and-services/indicaid-poc/indicaid-covid-19-influenza-a-b-antigen-test>

#### INVALID TEST RESULT

##### Missing 'C' line on ONE or BOTH strips



Check to see if a line is visible at the control line 'C' on **BOTH** strips.

**STOP** If you do not see any C line, or only see one C line, **DO NOT CONTINUE** reading the results. The test is invalid.

**NOTE:** The 3 images displayed are examples only; additional invalid outcomes are possible.

An invalid test result means that the test is unable to determine if the patient is infected with influenza or SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) or not. The test needs to be repeated with a new kit and sample.

#### NEGATIVE TEST RESULT

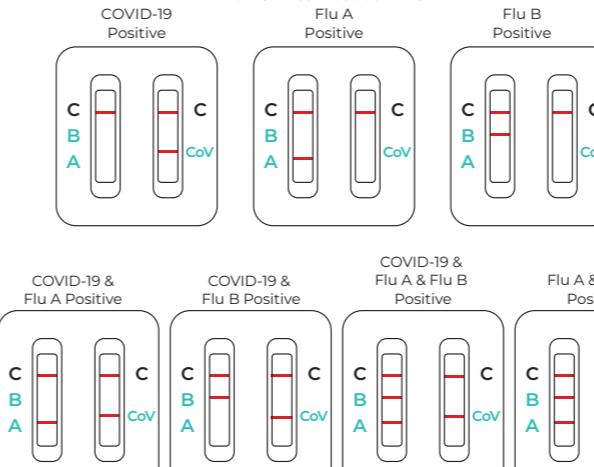
##### Both 'C' lines only

If a line is not seen at 'CoV', 'A' or 'B', these viruses were not detected in the sample.

A negative result is presumptive because despite a negative result patient may still have COVID-19, Flu A, and/or Flu B infection. This is because the amount of virus in the sample may be too low for the test to detect it, which is called a 'false negative result'. False negative results can occur if the test result is read before 15 minutes or when the sample has only a low amount of virus in it. Low amounts of virus can occur if the sample is taken at a time when symptoms are just appearing, or when the patient has already started to feel better at the end of infection. If the patient tested negative and continues to experience COVID-19, Flu A and/or Flu B-like symptoms, the patient should seek follow-up care with the healthcare provider. The healthcare provider can also determine if confirmation of the patient's test result with a molecular assay is necessary.

#### POSITIVE TEST RESULT

##### Both 'C' lines must be PRESENT



If any line is seen at any one, or multiple, of the 'CoV', 'A' or 'B' areas, the test result is positive and the virus annotated next to the positive line was detected in the sample.

A positive test result means that any one, or multiple, of the viruses detected by this test were detected in the sample. Individuals may also have co-infections with other bacteria or viruses that this test is not designed to detect. This means that the virus detected by this test may not be the definitive or the only cause of a disease. There is a very small chance this test can give a positive result that is incorrect (a false positive).

#### LIMITATIONS

- The clinical performance of this test was established based on the evaluation of a limited number of clinical specimens collected between February 2024 through April 2024. The clinical performance has not been established for all circulating variants but is anticipated to be reflective of the prevalent variants in circulation at the time and location of the clinical evaluation. There is a risk of false negative results due to the presence of novel, emerging respiratory virus variants. Test accuracy may change as new virus variants of COVID-19 and influenza emerge.
- This test provides a presumptive negative result; this means the test only provides preliminary results that should be confirmed using an independent, highly sensitive molecular test to make well-informed clinical decisions.
- A negative test result may occur if the level of antigen in the sample is below the detection limit of the test or if the sample is collected, handled or transported improperly.
- There is a higher chance of false negative results with antigen tests than with laboratory-based molecular tests due to the sensitivity of the test technology. This means that there is a higher chance this test will give a false negative result in an individual with COVID-19 as compared to a molecular test, especially in samples with low viral load.
- False positive test results are more likely when the prevalence of SARS-CoV-2, influenza A, and/or influenza B is low in the community.
- Positive results do not rule out co-infection with other respiratory pathogens.
- Persons with risk factors for severe disease from respiratory pathogens (e.g., young children, elderly individuals, chronic lung disease, heart disease, compromised immune system, diabetes, and other conditions) should contact a healthcare provider; users should also contact a healthcare provider if symptoms persist or worsen.
- This test is read visually and has not been validated for use by those with impaired vision or color-impaired vision.
- Incorrect test results may occur if a specimen is incorrectly collected or handled.
- This device is a qualitative test and cannot provide information on the amount of virus present in the specimen.
- This test detects both viable (live) and non-viable influenza A, influenza B, and SARS-CoV-2. Test performance depends on the amount of virus (antigen) in the sample and may or may not correlate with viral culture results performed on the sample.
- Exposure to hand sanitizer and hand soap liquid gel may cause false negative results with this test.
- Individuals who recently received nasally administered influenza A or influenza B vaccine may have false positive influenza test results after vaccination.
- This test does not distinguish between SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2.

#### PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

A prospective study was completed at ten sites in the United States for clinical validation of the INDICAI™ COVID-19 / INFLUENZA A&B ANTIGEN TEST for the detection of the SARS-CoV-2/Flu A/Flu B in self-collected anterior nasal (AN) swab samples. The study evaluated the INDICAI™ COVID-19 / INFLUENZA A&B ANTIGEN TEST

Demographic	Subjects (by lay-user collection and testing (N=178)	Self-collecting and testing (N=944)	Overall (N=1122)
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic/Latino	108 (60.7%)	427 (45.2%)	535 (47.7%)
Not Hispanic/Latino	70 (39.3%)	517 (54.8%)	587 (52.3%)
<b>Race</b>			
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1 (0.6%)	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.3%)
Asian	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.4%)	4 (0.4%)
Black or African American	8 (4.5%)	145 (15.4%)	153 (13.6%)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
White	161 (90.4%)	730 (77.3%)	891 (79.4%)
Unknown/Pref not to answer	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Other (Mixed race/biracial)	8 (4.5%)	63 (6.7%)	71 (6.3%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>178 (100.0%)</b>	<b>944 (100.0%)</b>	<b>1122 (100.0%)</b>

#### ANALYTICAL PERFORMANCE

##### ANALYTICAL SENSITIVITY: LIMIT OF DETECTION (LoD)

The LoD of the device was performed to determine the lowest detectable concentration of SARS-CoV-2, influenza A and influenza B at which at least 95% of all true positive replicates are consistently detected as positive. The LoD was assessed for each analyte in two parts, a preliminary range finding study, followed by a confirmatory LoD study. A preliminary LoD was determined by first testing serial ten-fold dilutions of live influenza A and B, and inactivated SARS-CoV-2 virus stocks diluted into pooled negative swab matrix (PNSM) or pooled nasal wash (PNW) in 3 replicates per dilution and confirmatory testing was conducted with 20 replicates. Single analyte virus dilutions (50 pU/swab) were each spiked onto dry sterile swabs and tested per the IFU. The lowest concentration that generated ≥95% positive detection rate was set as the LoD concentration.

The LoD for the analytes is identical when analytes are co-spiked into the same sample. The results of LoD confirmation testing for each virus are summarized in Table 3a.

**Table 3a: LoD Confirmation for SARS-CoV-2, Flu A, and Flu B**

Analyte	Isolate/ Lineage	Strain	LoD Concentration (TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL)	LoD Concentration (TCID <sub>50</sub> /swab)	#Positive/ # Total	# device lots tested
SARS-CoV-2	USA-WAI/2020 (UV inactivated)	NA	3.95E+02	1.98E+01	20/20	1
	USA-WAI/2020 (Heat inactivated)	NA	3.09E+03	1.5E+02	60/60	3
	USA-COR-22-063113/2022 (BA.5, Omicron variant)	NA	1.09E+03	5.45E+01	58/60	3
	H3N2	Darwin/6/21	2.09E+02	1.05E+01	20/20	1
Flu A	H1N1	Victoria/4897/22	2.02E+02	1.01E+01	20/20	1
		A/California/07/2009 pdm09	1.05E+03	5.25	60/60	3
Flu B	Yamagata	Guangdong-Maonan/SWL1536/9 (PROtotype inactivated)	5.62E+01	2.81	60/60	3
		Florida/04/06	1.46E+01	7.30E-01	20/20	1
	Victoria	Washington/02/19	1.58E+03	7.90E+01	20/20	1
	Victoria	Washington/02/19 (PROtotype inactivated)	1.75E+04	8.75E+02	58/60	3
Victoria	B/Florida/78/2015		1.7E+04	8.5E+02	60/60	3

The First WHO International Standard for SARS-CoV-2 Antigen (NIBSC 21/368) was also tested in a similar manner to determine the LoD of SARS-CoV-2 antigen and the results are included in Table 3b.

**Table 3b: WHO SARS-CoV2 Standard Antigen LoD**

Description	Source	NIBSC. No.	Dilution Factor	Concentration (IU/mL)	Concentration (IU/swab)
WHO International Standard SARS-CoV-2 Ag	NIBSC	21/368	1:80	250	12.5

##### INCLUSIVITY (IN SILICO & ANALYTICAL SENSITIVITY)

Inclusivity testing was conducted to determine the analytical reactivity of the device with different strains of SARS-CoV-2, Flu A and Flu B.

A selection of temporal, geographic and genetically diverse Influenza A and B strains and SARS-CoV-2 were tested on the INDICAID™ COVID-19/INFLUENZA A&B ANTIGEN TEST for inclusivity. Each strain was tested for reactivity in a dilution series and the lowest dilution in which 100% of replicates detected is included in Table 4.

**Table 4: Inclusivity Summary – Lowest Concentrations Tested Positive for Relevant Virus Strains**

Virus	Virus Strains	Concentration	Units	#positive/ #tested
Flu A - H1N1	A/California/04/2009	2.80E+03	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	A/Brisbane/02/2018	1.51E+02	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	A/Michigan/45/2015	9.30E+00	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	A/Guangdong-Maonan/SWL 1536/2019	1.04E+03	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	A/NY/03/2009	2.29E+04	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	A/Indiana/02/2020	9.70E+06	CEID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	A/Wisconsin/58/2019	1.4E+04	FFU/mL	3/3
	A/Sydney/5/2021	4.80E+03	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	A/Hawaii/6/2019	3.70E+07	CEID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	A/Wisconsin/67/2022	1.05E+03	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
Flu A - H3N2	A/New York/21/2020	2.6E+05	FFU/mL	3/3
	A/Tasmania/503/2020	6.5E+04	FFU/mL	3/3
	A/Hong Kong/267/2019	3.1E+06	CEID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	A/Alaska/01/2021	1.50E+04	FFU/mL	3/3
	A/Indiana/08/2011	8.10E+02	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	A/Ohio/09/2015	7.0E+05	CEID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	A/Minnesota/19/2011	8.00E+06	CEID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
Flu A - H1N1	A/mallard/Wisconsin/2576/2009	2.10E+05	GE/mL	3/3
	A/mallard/Wisconsin/2576/2009 (live) (H5N1)	800,000	CEID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	A/Bovine/Ohio/B24OSU-439/2024	1,550	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	A/duck/Guangxi/St1002/2024	3.38E+05	EID <sub>50</sub> /mL	5/5
	A/duck/Guangxi/St1088/2024	7.90E+05	EID <sub>50</sub> /mL	5/5
Flu A - H5N1	A/goose/Liaoning/S1266/2021	1.69E+05	EID <sub>50</sub> /mL	5/5
	A/northern pintail/Illinois/10053959/2010	7.0E+05	CEID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	B/ Brisbane/6/2008	6.45E-01	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
Flu B - Victoria Lineage	B/Colorado/6/2017	5.85E+00	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	B/Texas/02/2013	6.13E+00	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	B/Michigan/01/2021	2.85E+03	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3

Virus	Virus Strains	Concentration	Units	#positive/ #tested
Flu B - Yamagata Lineage	B/Texas/06/2011	8.00E+05	CEID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	B/Utah/09/2014	1.26E+02	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
	B/Wisconsin/1/10	1.78E+01	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
Flu B - non-Victoria, non-Yamagata	B/Maryland/1/1959	1.69E+03	CEID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
SARS-CoV-2 Delta	B.1.617.2	2.82E+5	genome copies/mL	3/3
SARS-CoV-2 Beta	B.1.351	2.12E+5	genome copies/mL	3/3
SARS-CoV-2 Alpha	B.1.1	6.48E+5	genome copies/mL	3/3
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron	B.1.1529	2.51E+2	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
SARS-CoV-2 Gamma	P1	6.30E+2	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
SARS-CoV-2 Kappa	B.1.6171	1.90E+2	TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL	3/3
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron	JN1*	26.4	Ct Values	5/5

\*The pooled JN1 positive clinical sample was provided by and tested at Emory using the INDICAID™ COVID-19/INFLUENZA A&B ANTIGEN TEST for reactivity in a dilution series. All five replicates at mean ≤ 26.4 were tested positive.

##### HOOK EFFECT

The hook effect study was conducted to evaluate if high levels of antigen present in the sample could result in a false negative test result. In this study, 50 µL of the highest concentration possible of UV inactivated SARS-CoV-2 virus stock, each of the live Influenza A virus stock, H1N1 pdm09 and H3N2, and each live Influenza B virus stock, Victoria and Yamagata, were spiked onto the sterile swab and tested in triplicate on the INDICAID™ COVID-19/INFLUENZA A&B ANTIGEN TEST to test for a high-dose hook effect. The INDICAID™ COVID-19/INFLUENZA A&B ANTIGEN TEST showed no hook effect for SARS-CoV-2, Flu A, and Flu B, at the concentrations listed in Table 5.

**Table 5: Summary of Hook Effect**

Virus	Subtype or Lineage	Concentration without Hook Effect (TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL)	
		(TCID <sub>50</sub> /mL)	(TCID <sub>50</sub> /swab)
SARS-CoV-2	N/A	3.16E+06	1.58E+05
Influenza A	H1N1	2.02E+05	1.01E+04
Influenza A	H3N2	4.17E+05	2.09E+04
Influenza B	Victoria	3.16E+06	1.58E+05
Influenza B	Yamagata	1.17E+05	5.85E+03