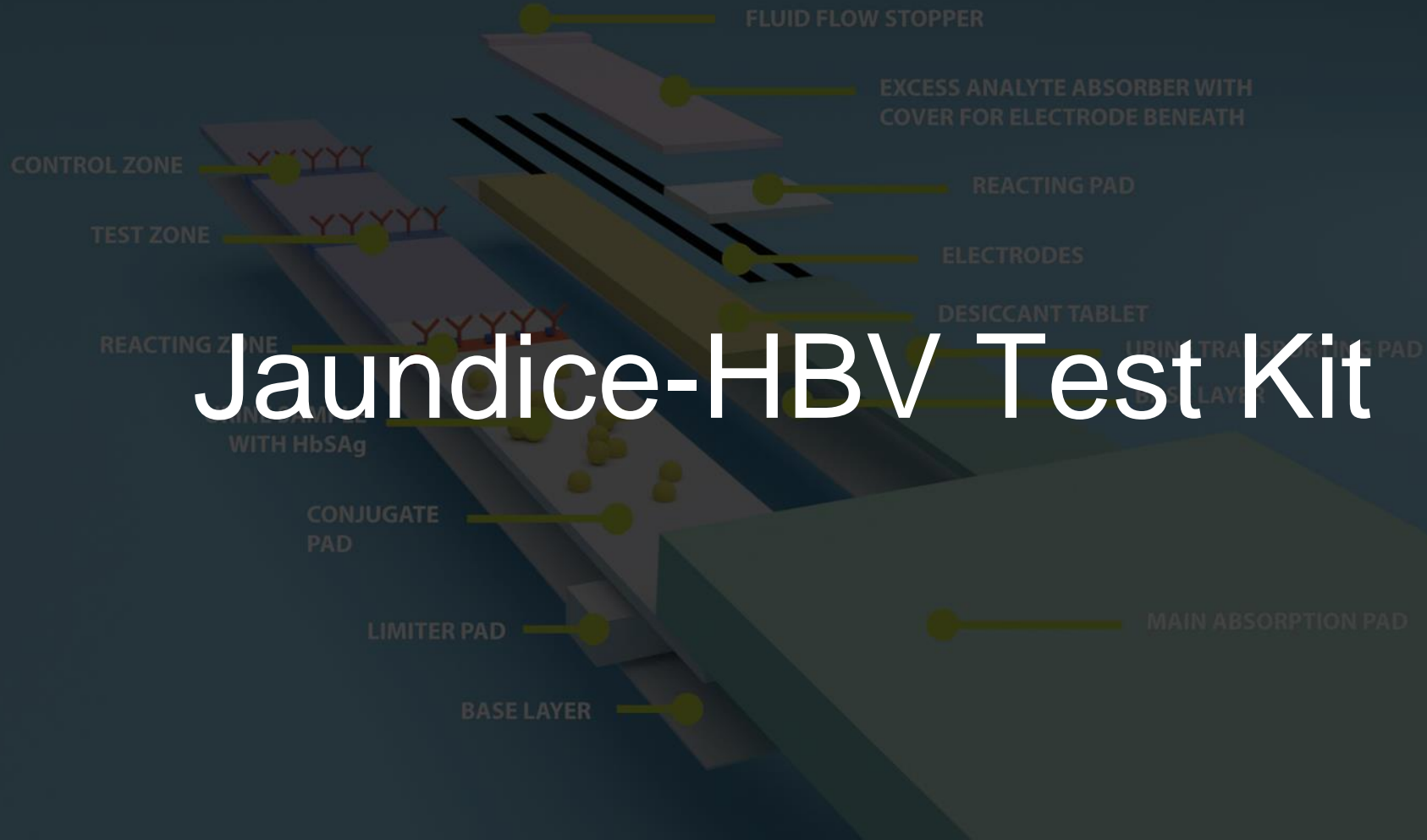
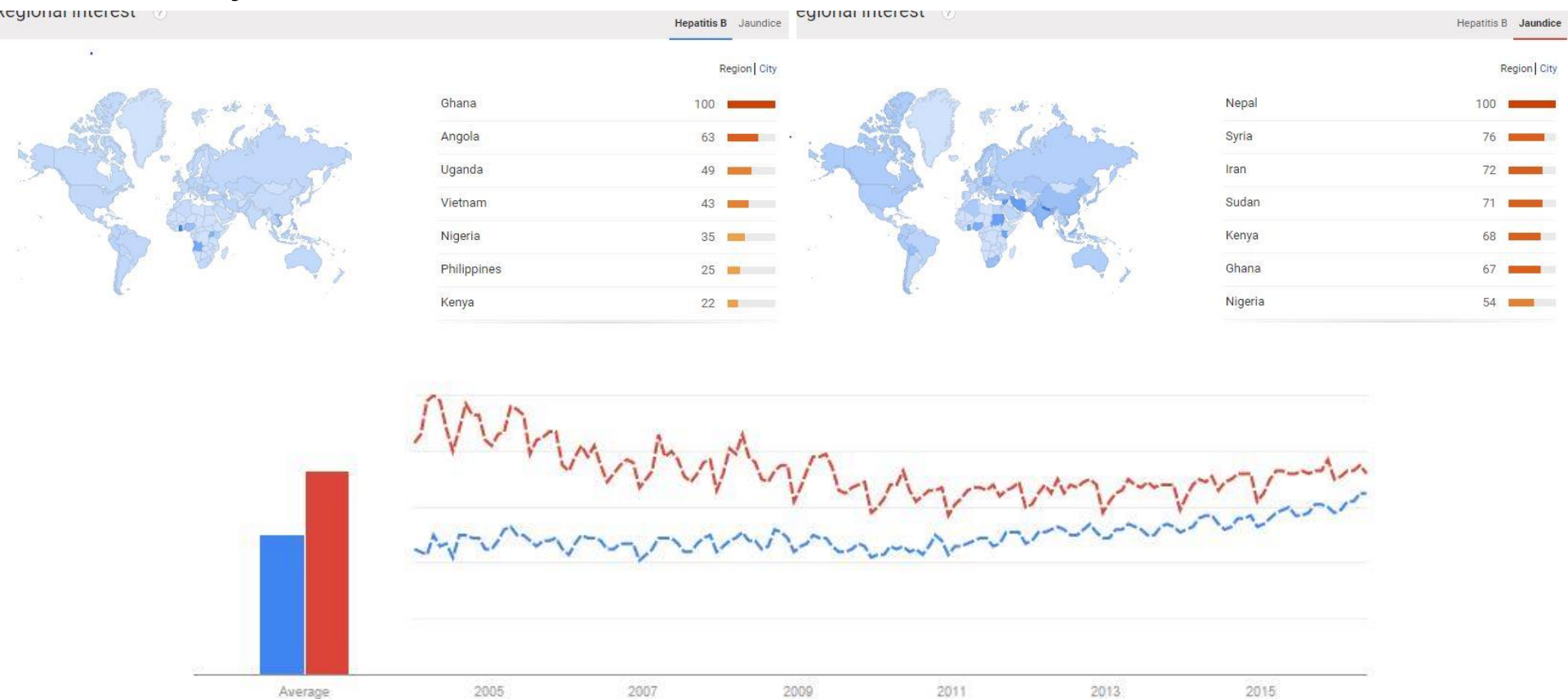


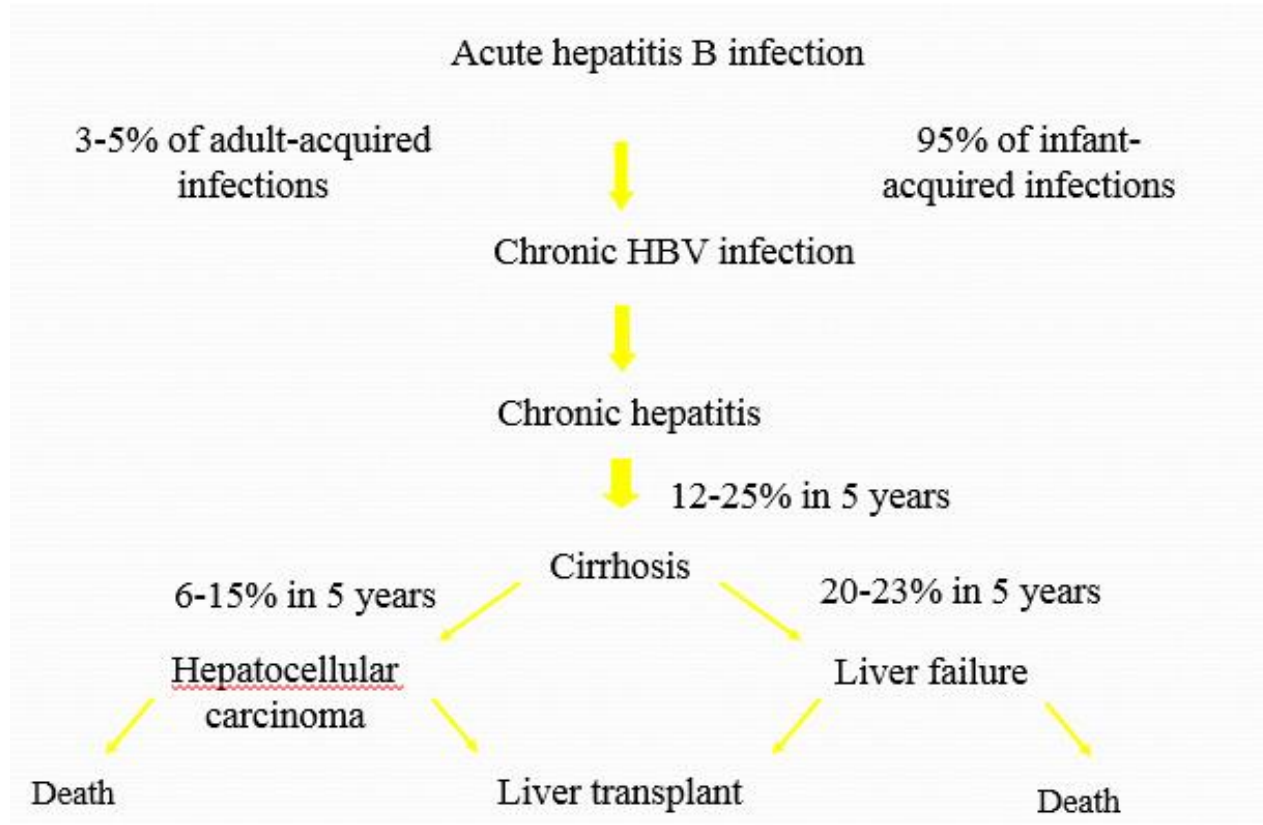
Jaundice-HBV Test Kit



Survey



Hepatitis B Virus and Causes



Jaundice and Causes



When the Test can be used?

1. When the eye turns yellow
2. When urine turns yellow and more concentrated.
3. When the individual is affected by Jaundice.
4. When the individual is suffering from malfunctioning of liver
5. When the individual got affected by any of the disease like Malaria, Sickle cell disease, Hereditary spherocytosis, Thalassemia, Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency (G6PD)

Sample used in Test

The sample that going to be used in this Test kit is Urine.

For detecting HbSAg and Bilirubin, Urine is used as an analyte for checking Jaundice and Hepatitis B.

HbSAg	Bilirubin
Present or not	0 to 25 mg/dL.

Test Procedure

Case 1

Place the end of the absorbant pad for 5 seconds in Urine stream pointing it in downward direction

Case 2

Dip the end of the absorbant pad for 20 second in collected Uring sample point the tip in downward direction

Step 1

Take out the kit and Keep the kit Horizontally. Wait for 2-3 minutes to allow the kit to perform Calibration

Step 2

Read the display after 2-3 minutes.

Step 3

No Hepatitis B

Bilurubin - 13.5 mg/dl

Bilurubin is present but no HbSAg

Hepatitis B

Bilurubin - 13.5 mg/dl

Both Bilurubin and HbSAg are present

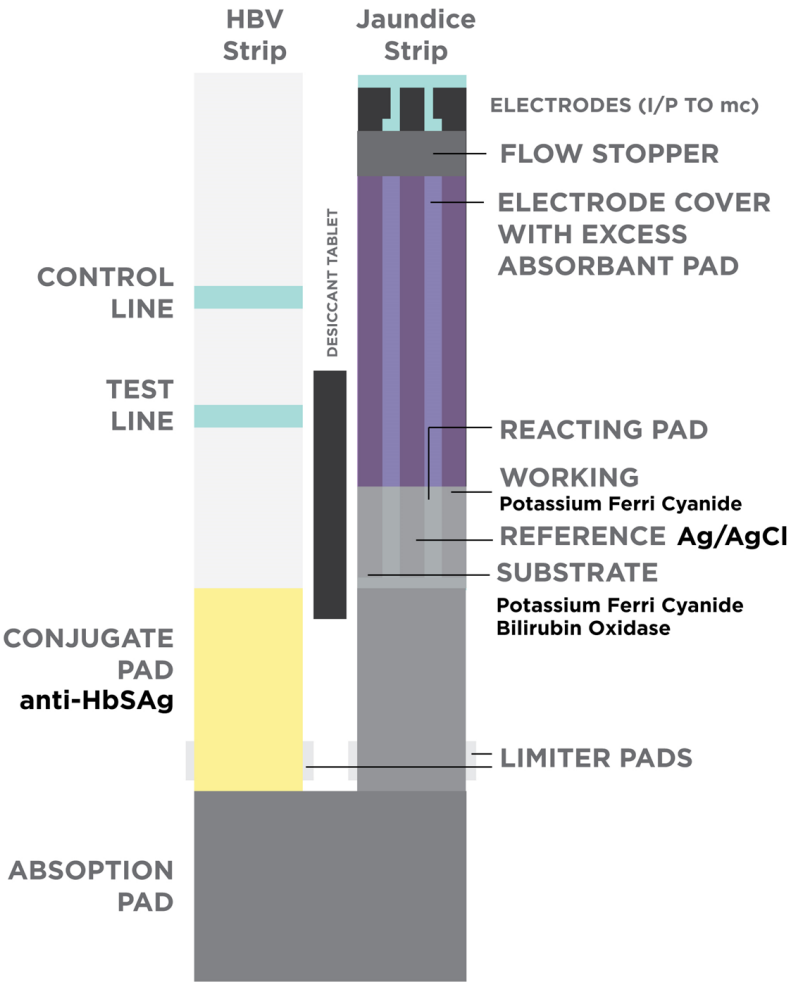
No Hepatitis B

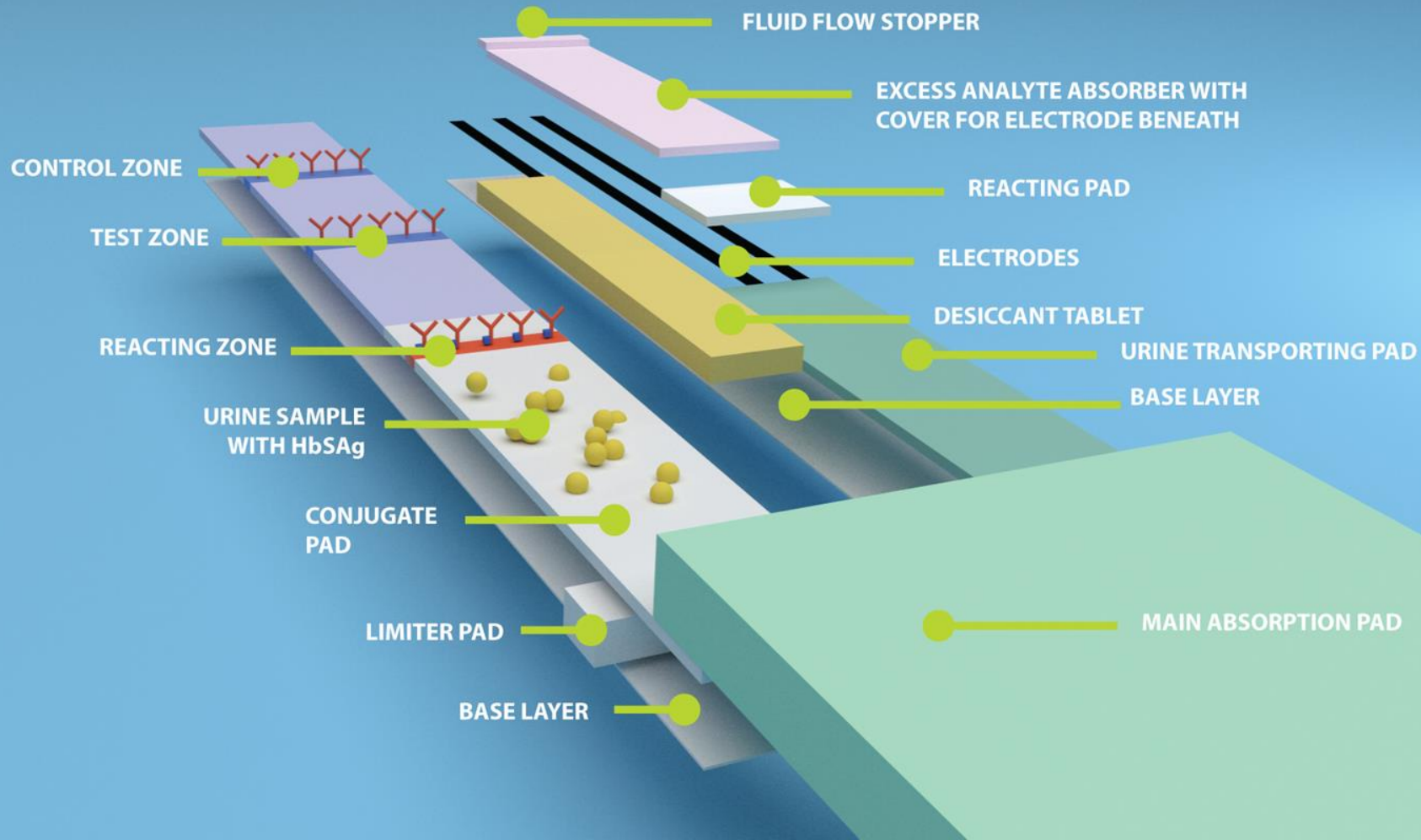
No Bilurubin

No Bilurubin or HbSAg

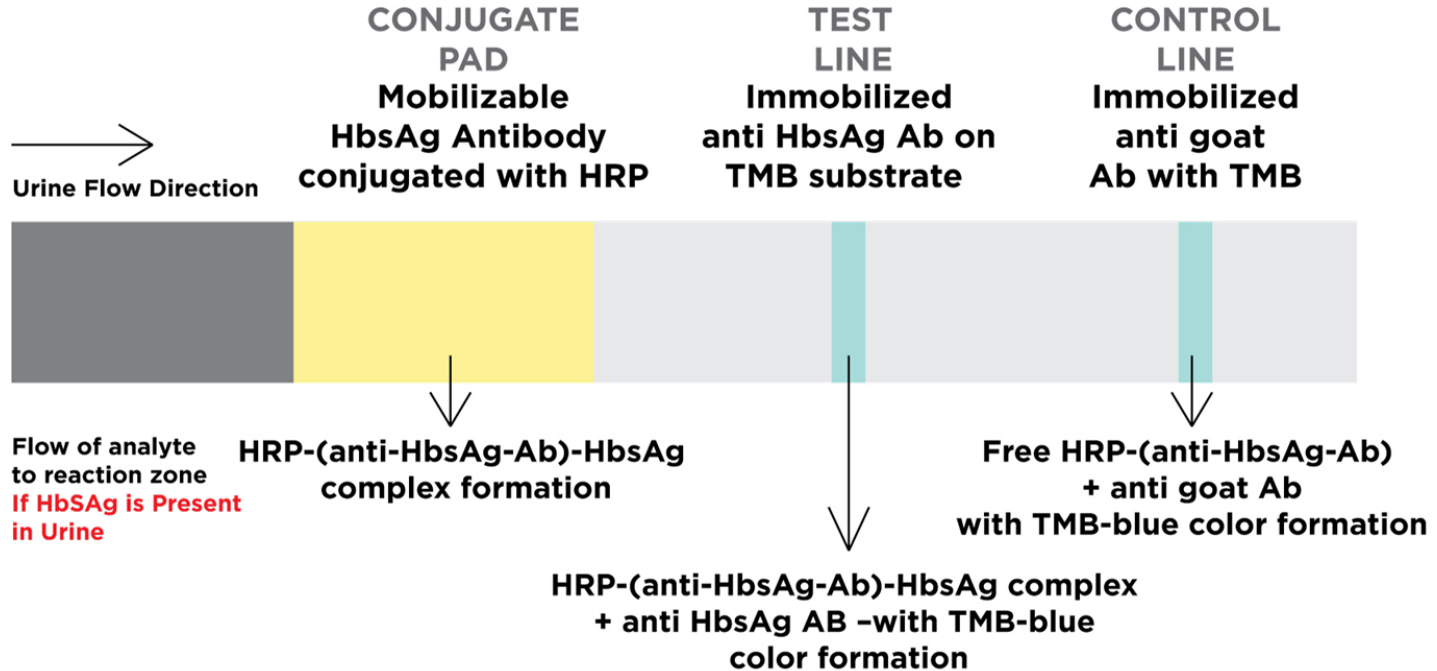
Block Diagram

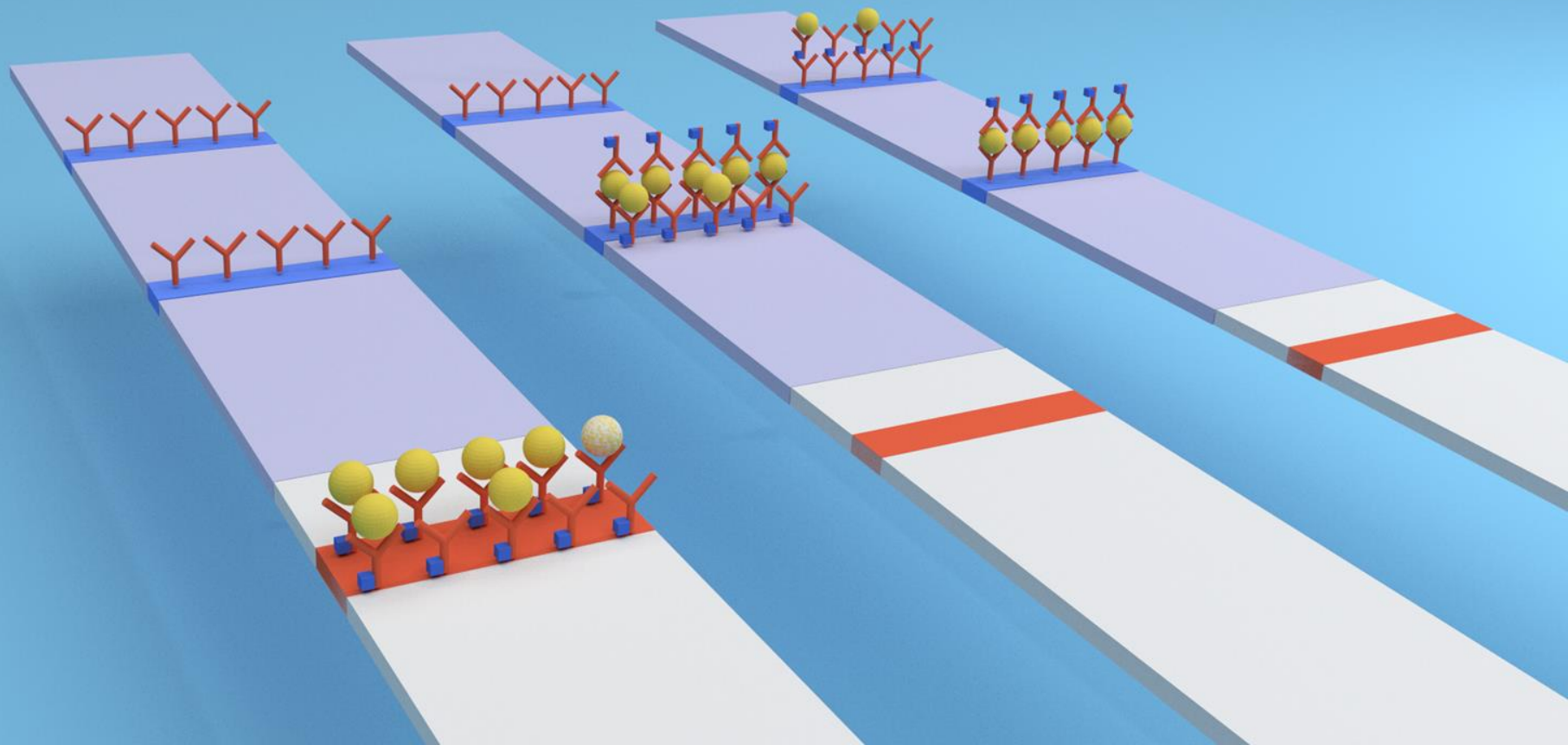
Section	HBV Strip	Jaundice Strip
<i>Sample Handling</i>	Absorption Pad	Absorption Pad
<i>Capture Layer</i>	Conjugate Pad	Reacting Pad
<i>Transducer</i>	Test Line-shows result in optical form	Electrodes- Current obtained through electrochemical reaction
<i>Signal Detection</i>	Color change detected by photodiode	Voltage change detected by potentiometers





HBV Strip

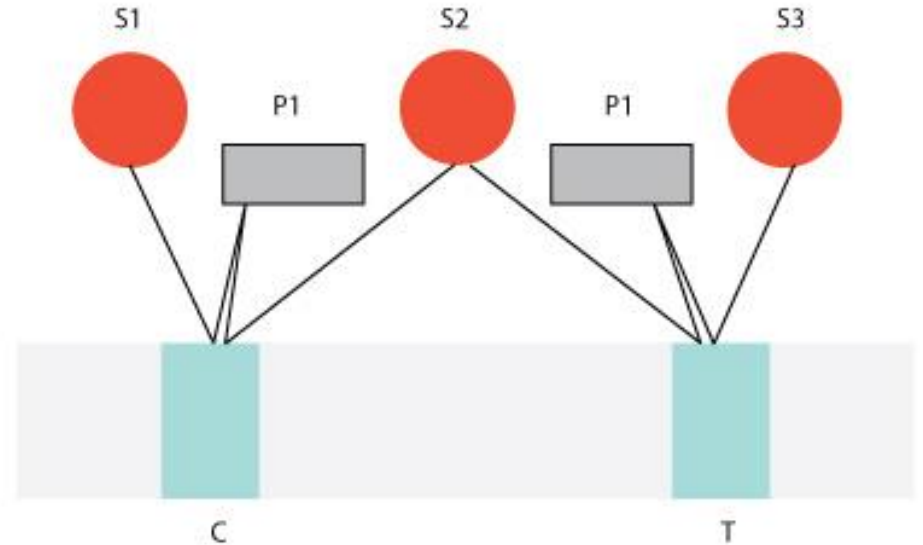




Signal Detection and processor

HBV Strip: Using Optical method

The device housing comprises an analytical assembly labelled (10), which comprises as circuit board (12) supporting two LEDs and two photodiodes (14), aligned with a test zone of a nitrocellulose strip lateral flow strip (16) which is in liquid flow communication with the sampling portion (4) of the liquid transport or carrier. The test zone is the zone in which a labelled reagent accumulates in the presence (or absence, as appropriate) of the analyte of interest. This accumulation affects the optical property of the test strip (16), such as its reflectivity or transmissivity, a property that can be measured by the LED/photodiode arrangement. The arrangement produces an output current, the magnitude of which is related to the amount of label accumulated in the test zone.



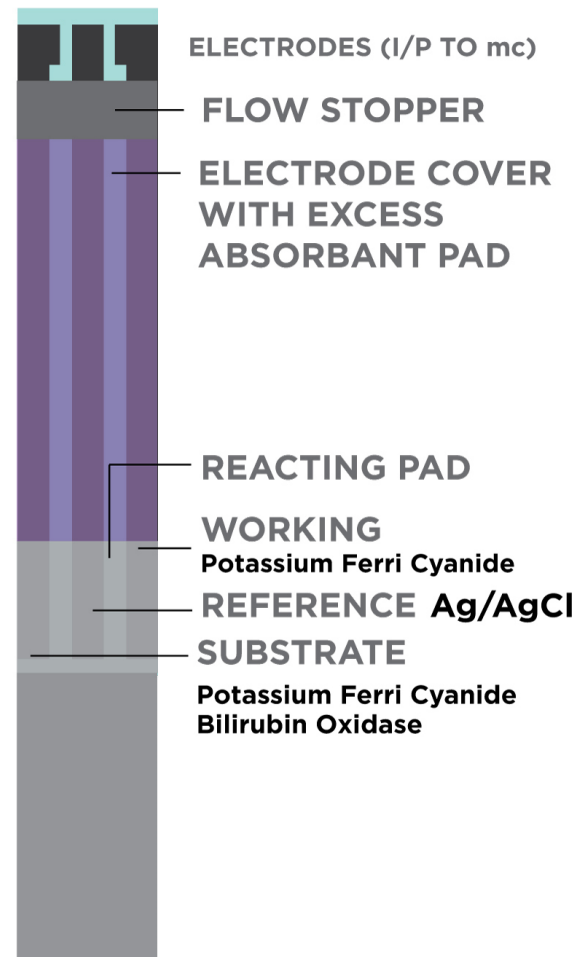
Jaundice Strip

Working electrode - loaded with oxidizing reagent potassium ferri cyanide

substrate electrode - loaded with same oxidizing reagent along with chemical reagent(bilirubin oxidase) that consumes bilirubin before being oxidized by the mediator

Reference electrode may be loaded with Ag/AgCl.

Jaundice Strip



Signal Detection

Bilirubin oxidase



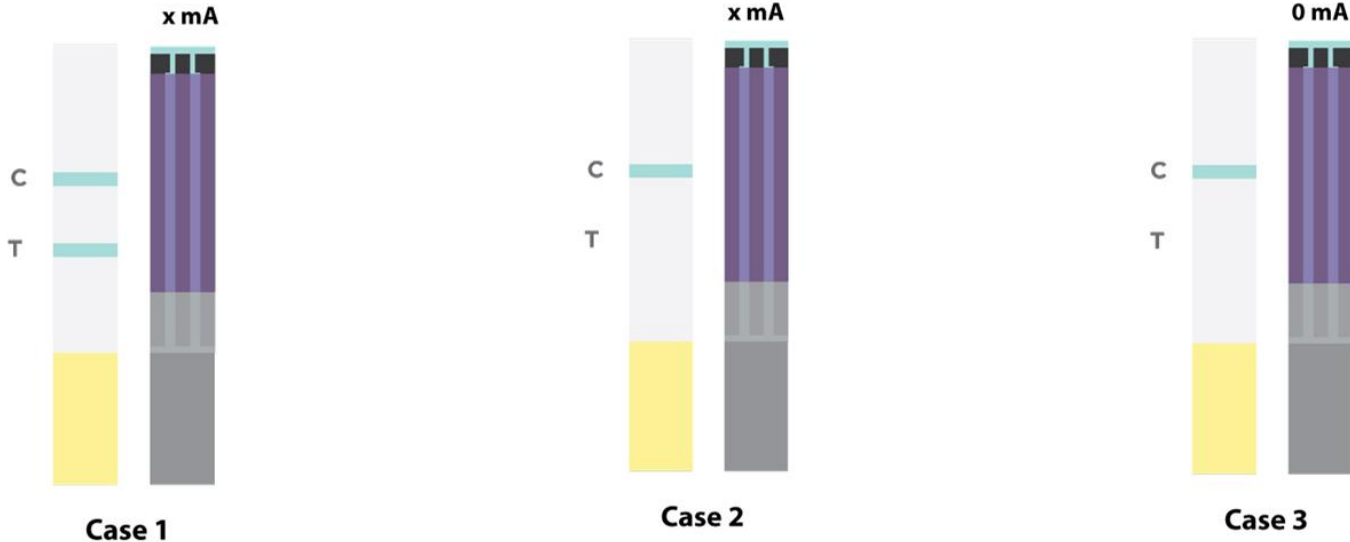
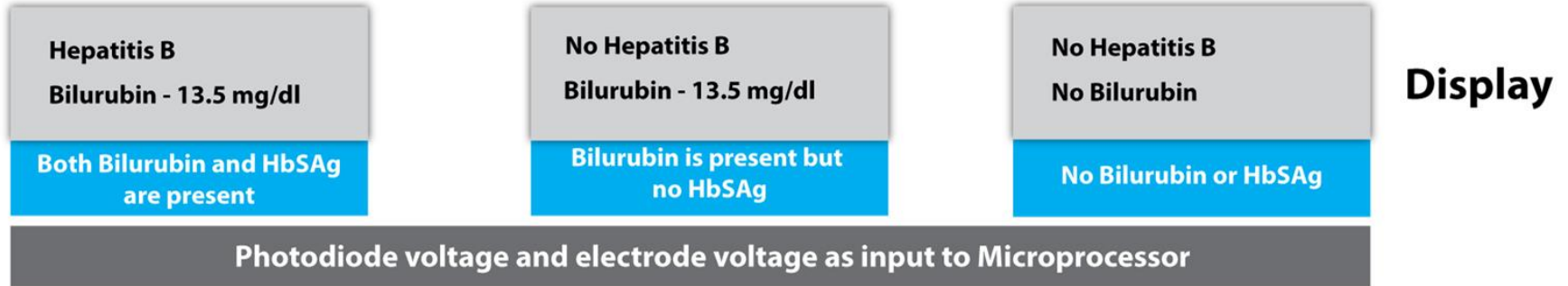
anode



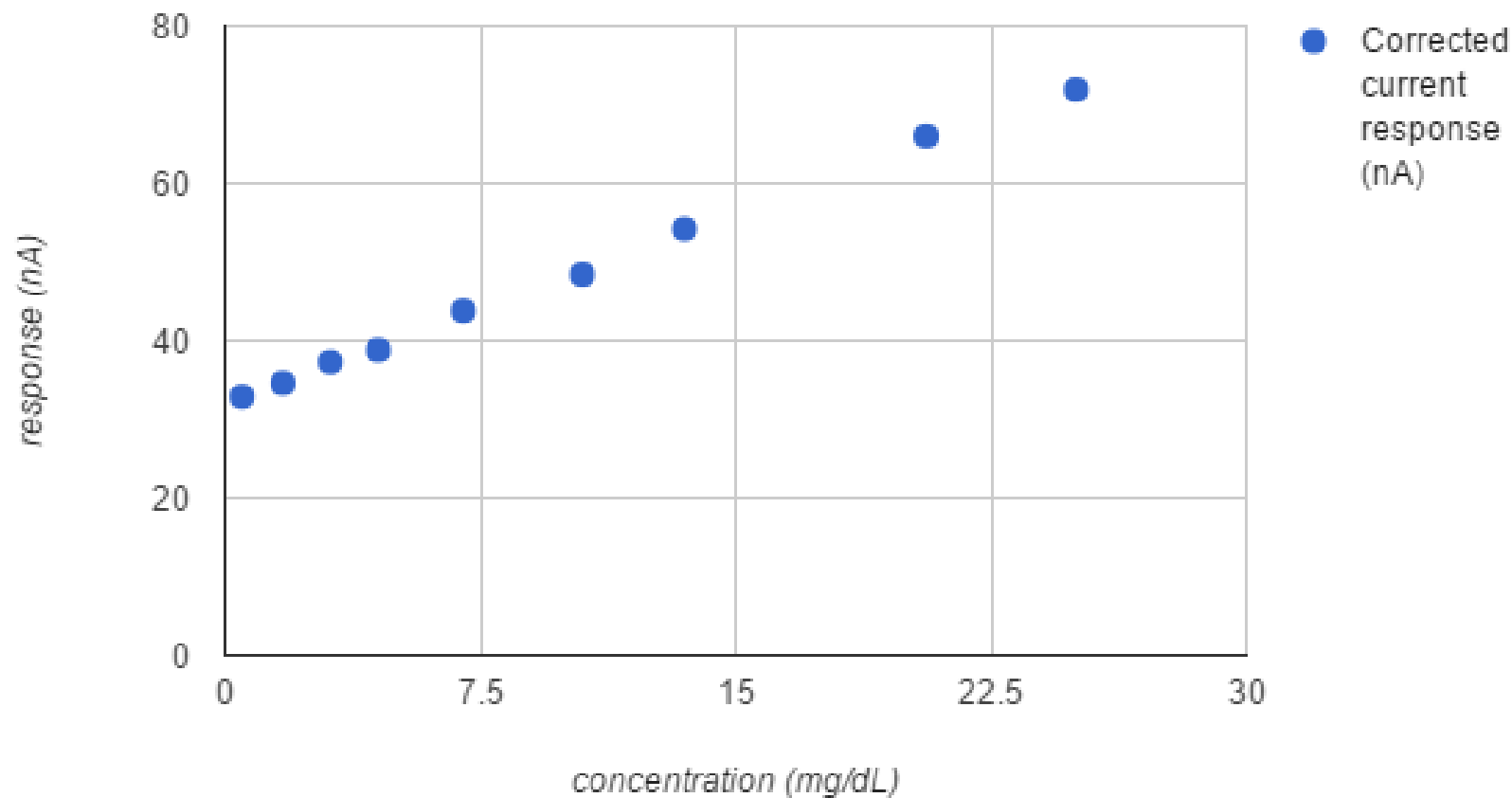
cathode
 \longrightarrow



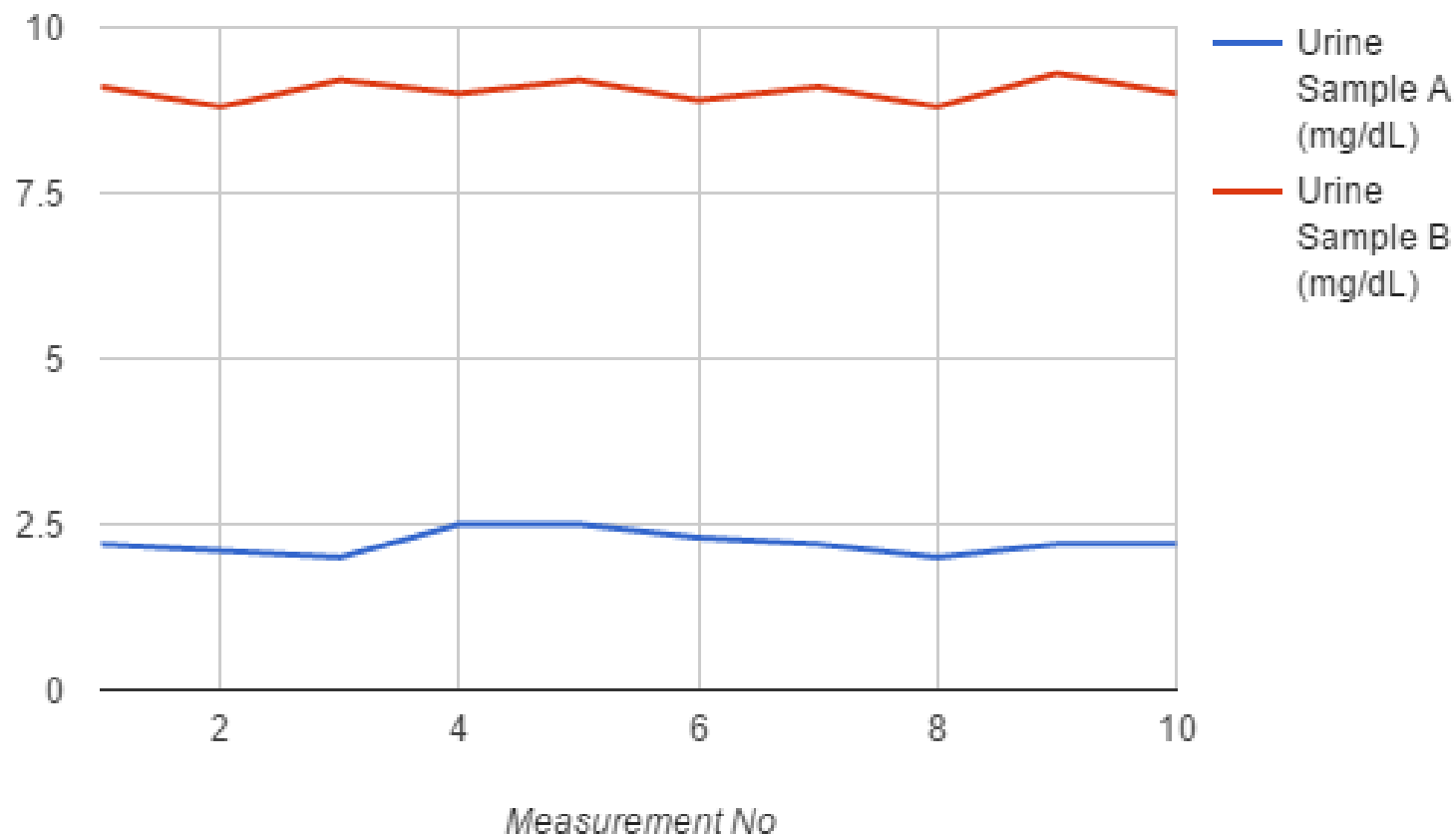
Signal Detection and processor



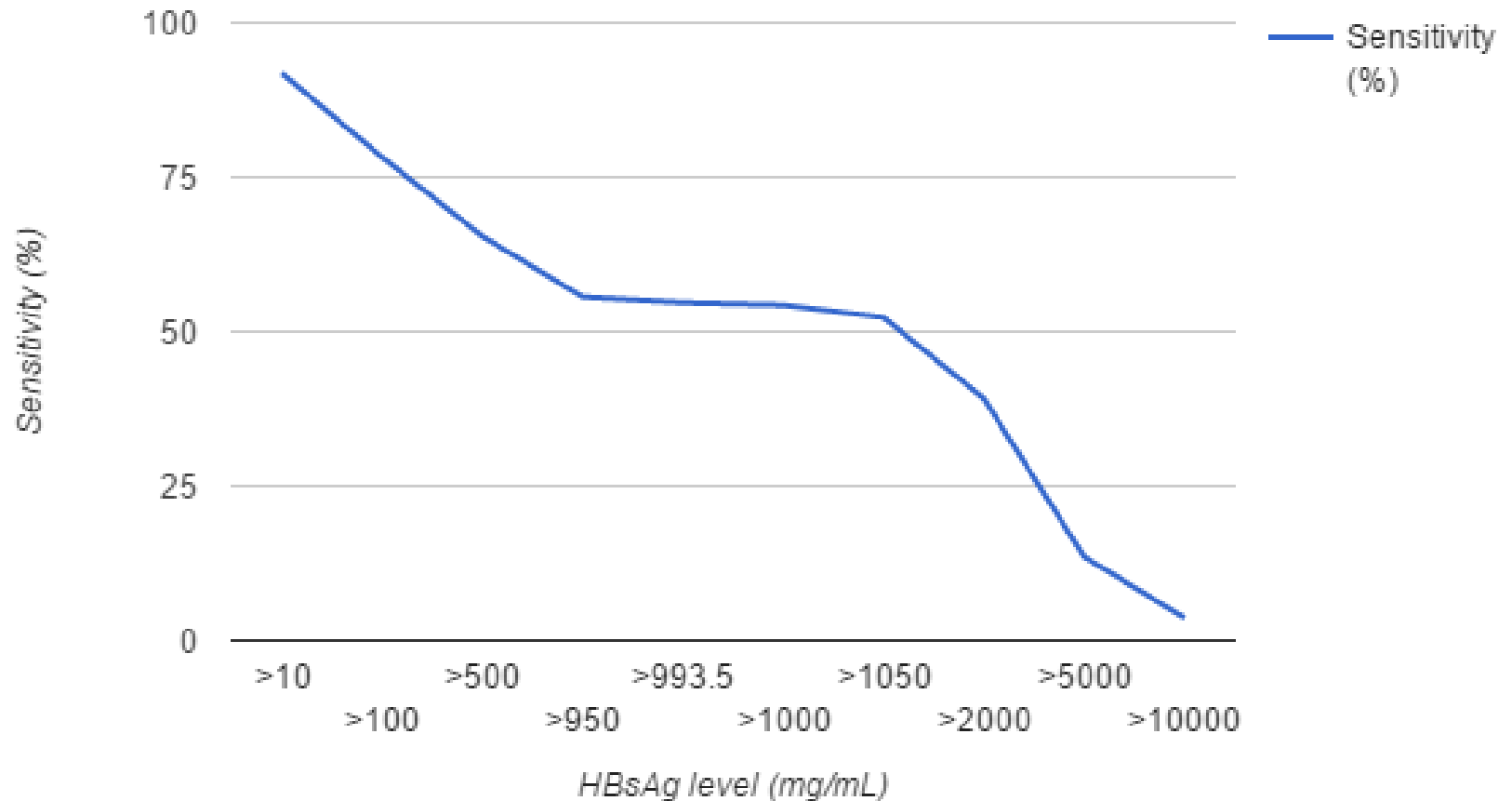
Linearity(response (nA) vs. concentration (mg/dL))



Precision(Urine Sample A (mg/dL) and Urine Sample B (mg/dL))



Sensitivity (%) vs. HBsAg level (mg/mL)



Signal Detection and processor

Positive results (quantitative hepatitis B surface antibody [anti-HBs] levels of ≥ 12.0 mIU/mL) indicate adequate immunity to hepatitis B from past hepatitis B or HBV vaccination. After receiving a primary HBV vaccine series, individuals with anti-HBs levels of 12 mIU/mL or greater are considered protected from hepatitis B in accordance with the CDC guideline.(1)

A negative result (quantitative anti-HBs level of < 5.0 mIU/mL) indicates a lack of recovery from acute or chronic hepatitis B or inadequate immune response to HBV vaccination. The U.S. Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices does not recommend more than 2 HBV vaccine series in nonresponders.(1)

Indeterminate results (quantitative anti-HBs levels in the range from ≥ 5 to < 12 mIU/mL) indicate inability to determine if anti-HBs is present at levels consistent with recovery or immunity. Repeat testing is recommended in 1 to 3 months.

Reference

1. Jaundice in Adults-http://www.medicinenet.com/jaundice_in_adults/page3.htm
2. Hepatitis B- <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs204/en/>
3. Designs, formats and applications of lateral flow assay: A literature review -
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6. Electrochemical reaction of Bilurubin-<http://www.google.com/patents/US7749766>
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8. DesiccantTablets-<http://packagingmaterial.jamesdawson.com/item/diagnostic-medical-industries-desiccant/desiccant-tablets/dt>

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10. US 20140273028 A1-<http://www.google.com/patents/US20140273028>

11. Hepatitis B Surface Antibody, Qualitative/Quantitative, Serum-<http://www.mayomedicallaboratories.com/test-catalog/Clinical+and+Interpretive/8254>

System and method for reading a test strip-<https://www.google.com/patents/EP1952121A2>

Devices, methods, and test kits for electronic analyte assaying -<https://www.google.com/patents/US20130217136>

11. All Graphics designed in Adobe Illustrator, Blender 3D, Excel Charts, Google Analytics.