BIOGENIX
INC. PVT. LTD.

R.P.R. LATEX
(FLOCCULATION TEST)

INTENDED USE :
This Diagnostic reagent kit is used for detection of antibodies produced in mankind in response to the stimulation by disease known as syphilis.

PRINCIPLE :
RPR test is a modified version of Wassermann's reaction in which the antigens coated with carbon particle are allowed to react with the sample and if the antibodies for syphilis are present the flocculation will occur on the slide due to aggression of carbon particle. If the sample does not contain the antibody then there will not be any flocculation and it will give clear back ground, this will indicate negative reaction.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE :
Syphilis is caused by the organism Treponema pallidium. This organism is an obligatory parasite of mankind. It is a delicate spiral organism of 8 to 14 u by 0.2 u size with terminal flagella. It is very difficult to study them as they can not be stained by ordinary analine dyes neither can be grown in laboratory on artificial medium. Syphilis caused by Tr. pallidium is a contagious venereal disease marked by lesions on the skin and other organs of the body. By the mode of its transmission the disease is classified as acquired or congenital. In the primary stage i.e. after 2-6 week of incubation a hard sore is developed at the site of infection, whereas in the secondary stage i.e. after 6 to 12 weeks of incubation malaise, moderate fever lesion on skin or mucous membrane, sore throat, lymph node enlargement, affections of bones, eyes or other organs and large number of organisms in serous secretions can be seen. The tertiary stage of the disease which may soon follow secondary stage or be delayed for many years, can be characterised by commonest lesions of many internal organs and skin, syphilitic aortitis and meningeal involvements.

Contents :
Reagent 1 : RPR Antigen
Reagent 2 : Positive Control
Reagent 3 : Negative Control

SAMPLE :
Fresh serum or plasma separated by using EDTA, heparin or oxalate as anticoagulant is preferred. Venostasis to be avoided.

STORAGE AND STABILITY:
All reagents are stable till expiry date mentioned on the label when stored at 2-8^{o} C away from direct light.

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED
- Digital Timer
- Micropipette with disposable tips

PROCEDURE :
Screening test :
1. Place one drop of serum/Plasma (50ul) on the slide with disposable serum dropper.
2. After gently mixing R.P.R. antigen suspension take 20ul carbon antigen with micropipette.
3. Mix well and spread out the liquid on entire area of the circle by using disposable mixing stick.
4. Rock the slide gently for 6 minutes and observe under good light source for appearance of carbon particle clumping.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULT :
Read the results under strong source of light with a hand lens. Test results showing slight but definite clumping is reported as reactive or positive.

No Flocculation indicate negative reaction.

LIMITATIONS :
The cardiolipin antigens used in RPR test may tend to give Biological false Positive (BFP) reaction in the conditions like malaria, lepromatous leprosy, collagen disease, rheumatoid arthritis, Infectious mononucleosis, rubella, mumps, measles leptospirosis, relapsing fever, ratbite fever etc. In such a condition a positive reaction should be confirmed by other treponemal tests like TPI (Treponema pallidium immobilisation), FTA (fluorescent Treponemal Antibody) test and Rpcf (Reiter protein compliment fixation).

TO REMEMBER :
1. Bring all reagents to room temperature.
2. Drying of reagent on the slide may lead to erroneous result.
3. Discard haemolysed or contaminated sample.
4. Do not use an excess of anti-coaggulants, such as Potassium oxalate or Sodium fluoride which can lead to unreliable results.
5. RPR Test results should be read immediately after rotation of slide under a high intensity lamp or strong day light.
6. Aviod performing the test directly under the fan.

REFERENCES :

1. Pertnoy J.(1963), Modification of the Rapid Plasma Reagin (RPR) card test for use in large scale testing, Am. J. Clin., Path., 40, 473-479.
2. Herweg. J. C. Haffmann, F. D. and Reed, C. A. (1967), Pediatric use of Rapid Plasma Reagin (circle) card test 40 : 440-43.
3. N. C.Dey. Medical Bacteriology 6th edition (1970) P. 390-396.

Mfg. By: BIOGENIX INC. PVT. LTD.
Factory: B - 19/A, S.I.L Ancillary Estate, Amausi Industrial Area, Nadarganj, Kanpur Road, Lucknow - 226008 (U.P.), India
Email: biogenix2007@yahoo.com, info@biogenixinc.com
Website: www.biogenixinc.com
Customer care no: +919140971443

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