

# **cobas<sup>®</sup> DPX**

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## **Duplex HAV & parvovirus B19 nucleic acid test**

For in vitro diagnostic use

<b>cobas<sup>®</sup> DPX – 480</b>	P/N: 09040714190
<b>cobas<sup>®</sup> DPX Control Kit</b>	P/N: 09040722190
<b>cobas<sup>®</sup> Buffer Negative Control Kit</b>	P/N: 09051953190
<b>cobas omni MGP Reagent</b>	P/N: 06997546190
<b>cobas omni Specimen Diluent</b>	P/N: 06997511190
<b>cobas omni Lysis Reagent</b>	P/N: 06997538190
<b>cobas omni Wash Reagent</b>	P/N: 06997503190

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## Indication for use

The cobas® DPX for use on cobas® 6800 and cobas® 8800 Systems is an in vitro test for the direct quantitation of parvovirus B19 genotypes 1, 2, and 3 DNA and the direct qualitative detection of Hepatitis A virus (HAV) genotypes I, II, and III RNA in human plasma.

This test is not intended for use as an aid in diagnosis for parvovirus B19 or HAV infection.

## Summary and explanation of the test

### Background

Human parvovirus B19 is a small, non-enveloped, single-stranded DNA virus that belongs to the genus *Erythrovirus* of the family Parvoviridae.<sup>1</sup> Human erythroviruses are grouped into three distinct genotypes: genotype 1 (B19 strains), genotype 2 (A6 strains), and genotype 3 (V9/D91/1 strains).<sup>2,3</sup> Nearly all virus samples are genotype 1.<sup>1</sup> Genotype 2 is found sporadically in the U.S., Europe, and South America, mostly in patients born before 1940.<sup>1</sup> Genotype 3 occurs primarily in North and West Africa, but it also has been identified in France.<sup>1</sup>

Parvovirus B19 is a common pathogen with a worldwide distribution. The prevalence of circulating B19 IgG antibodies, indicating a past infection, increase with age and ranges from about 20% of 1- to 4-year-olds, to greater than 60% of adults, and to as high as 85% in the geriatric population.<sup>4-6</sup> Although antibody is prevalent in the general population, viremia or the presence of viral DNA is rare.<sup>4</sup> The manifestation and severity of clinical illness depends on the immunologic and hematologic status of the infected individual.<sup>1,7,8</sup> In immunocompetent individuals, the infection is often asymptomatic or may result in mild, self-limiting illness, including erythema infectiosum (“fifth disease”) in children or arthropathy in adults.<sup>1,7,9,10</sup> Parvovirus B19, however, may cause severe disease, such as transient aplastic anemia, in patients with hematologic disorders or hydrops fetalis, congenital anemia, and fetal loss in pregnant women.<sup>1,7,11-13</sup> The prevalence of parvovirus B19 in blood and plasma donors ranges from 0.16% to 0.9%, most with very low levels of viral DNA.<sup>14-18</sup> Studies from the plasma manufacturer sector report a lower prevalence.<sup>19</sup>

Parvovirus B19 is normally transmitted via the respiratory route, but transmission via plasma products and red blood cell transfusion, can occur.<sup>1,20</sup> Detection of parvovirus B19 DNA in and transmission to recipients of plasma products, including Factor VIII concentrate, other coagulation factors, and solvent-detergent treated pooled plasma, are well described in the literature.<sup>20-30</sup> Plasma product-related transmission has been linked to the size of plasma pools; the incidence of acute, inapparent parvovirus B19 infections; high levels of viral DNA (up to  $10^{12}$  IU/mL) in viremic donations; and the resistance of parvovirus B19 to most of the common viral inactivation or removal steps, such as solvent/detergent (S/D) treatment or pasteurization.<sup>20,21,27-30</sup> Very few clinical cases of parvovirus B19 transmission from red blood cell transfusion have been reported.<sup>20</sup> Further, transmission to recipients of components with low to moderate levels of parvovirus B19 DNA ( $< 10^6$  IU/mL) is extremely uncommon.<sup>20</sup>

HAV is a small, non-enveloped, RNA virus that belongs to the Hepatovirus group of the *Picornaviridae* family.<sup>31</sup> HAV has a global distribution and is transmitted via the oral-fecal route, primarily by close personal contact.<sup>32-34</sup> Several genotypes and subtypes have been identified.<sup>34</sup> Epidemics are common in developing countries, where sanitation standards are low, and the infection is typically acquired early in life and results in a large proportion of the population having protective antibodies to HAV.<sup>31-34</sup> In industrialized countries, the decline in the incidence rate of the virus and the availability of vaccines has led to a shift toward infection in adulthood.<sup>31,34</sup>

In Northern Europe, Japan, Canada, and the U.S., the prevalence of the virus in the general population is very low (~0.01%) and outbreaks are mainly associated with risk groups, such as travelers to endemic regions.<sup>32,33</sup>

HAV infections in humans range from asymptomatic infections, mainly seen in young children, to fulminant hepatitis, which in some cases may lead to death.<sup>31,32</sup> HAV causes an acute infection that resolves without a chronic carrier state; consequently, HAV is rarely a transfusion-related infection and blood banks do not test donations for the presence of HAV, relying instead on donor medical history to eliminate donors with a history of hepatitis.<sup>35</sup> Only a few HAV transfusion-transmitted infections, resulting in mild liver disease, have been reported.<sup>36,37</sup> Although infectious HAV can be found in blood during the serologic window period, the risk of transfusion transmission of HAV is very low.<sup>35,38</sup> HAV transmission from donors in an asymptomatic viremic state have also been reported.<sup>35-38</sup> HAV does not have a lipid envelope and, thus, is not easily inactivated via S/D treatment or pasteurization, such as during plasma derivative manufacture.<sup>35</sup> As a result, HAV transmission through plasma products, mainly coagulation factors, have been reported.<sup>36,39,40</sup>

While a single donation may contain both parvovirus B19 DNA and HAV RNA, the prevalence of parvovirus B19/ HAV co-infection in the donor population is not well studied or documented in the literature.<sup>41-43</sup> There are rare reported cases of human parvovirus B19/ HAV co-infection in infants and children, who are not part of the donor population.<sup>41-43</sup> The risk of co-infection may be calculated using the prevalence of each virus. Although the prevalence of HAV is not well characterized in the donor population, the prevalence in the general population is ~0.01% and lower in source plasma donor population (~0.0004%).<sup>32,33,44,45</sup> Using a prevalence of parvovirus B19 of ~0.9%<sup>14-18</sup>, the calculated risk of parvovirus B19/HAV co-infection is ~0.0000036% (0.0004% x 0.9%) or 1 in ~28,000,000 donations.

### **Rationale for NAT testing**

NAT testing may be used to detect HAV and parvovirus B19 contamination. In early 2000, some plasma manufacturers initiated screening of plasma for further manufacture with HAV RNA and NAT testing for parvovirus B19 DNA and HAV RNA in response to reports of plasma-product transmission of both viruses.<sup>46</sup> The NAT testing, considered in-process testing, was aimed at removing any HAV-contaminated units and reducing the parvovirus B19 burden in plasma pools.<sup>47</sup> In 2004, the European Pharmacopoeia began to require all manufacturers to ensure that parvovirus B19 DNA levels must be below  $10^4$  IU/mL in manufacturing pools used for production of human anti-D immunoglobulin and pooled human plasma treated for virus inactivation.<sup>48</sup> Similarly, a 2009 FDA Guidance recommends plasma product manufacturers perform parvovirus B19 NAT on all plasma-derived products to ensure that the viral load of parvovirus B19 DNA in the manufacturing pool does not exceed  $10^4$  IU/mL.<sup>47</sup> Neither U.S. nor European regulatory agencies currently require HAV NAT testing on plasma pools used for further manufacture; however, European regulatory requirements provide that, if HAV NAT tests are used on the manufacturing pool as part of in process testing, the test be capable of detecting a control containing 100 IU/mL HAV RNA.<sup>49</sup>

## Explanation of the test

The **cobas**® DPX is a duplex test that is run on the **cobas**® 6800 System and **cobas**® 8800 System. The **cobas**® DPX test enables the simultaneous quantitation of parvovirus B19 genotypes 1, 2, and 3 DNA and the qualitative detection of HAV genotypes I, II, and III RNA in human plasma.

## Principles of the procedure

The **cobas**® DPX test is based on real time PCR technology on a fully automated sample preparation (nucleic acid extraction and purification) followed by PCR amplification and detection system. The **cobas**® 6800/8800 Systems consists of the sample supply module, the transfer module, the processing module, and the analytic module. Automated data management is performed by the **cobas**® 6800/8800 software which assigns test results for a quantitative value (in IU/mL) for the B19 parvovirus through the use of a Quantitation Standard (QS), directly traceable to the WHO International Standard for Parvovirus B19.<sup>47</sup> The **cobas**® 6800/8800 software also assigns test results for presence of HAV as non-reactive, reactive, or invalid. Results can be reviewed directly on the system screen, and printed as a report or sent to a Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) or other result management system.

Samples can either be tested individually or, optionally, can be tested in pools consisting of multiple samples. The **cobas**® **Synergy** software with the Hamilton MICROLAB® STAR IVD may optionally be used in a pre-analytical step if pooling is to be performed.

Nucleic acid from the sample, added armored RNA internal control (IC) and DNA QS (which serves as the sample preparation and amplification/detection process control) are simultaneously extracted. In addition the test utilizes three kit controls: a dual positive, a high positive and a negative control. Viral nucleic acids are released by addition of proteinase and lysis reagent to the sample. The released nucleic acid binds to the silica surface of the added magnetic glass particles. Unbound substances and impurities, such as denatured protein, cellular debris, and potential PCR inhibitors (such as hemoglobin) are removed with subsequent wash reagent steps and purified nucleic acid is eluted from the magnetic glass particles with elution buffer at elevated temperature.

Selective amplification of target nucleic acid from the sample is achieved by the use of virus-specific forward and reverse primers which are selected from highly conserved regions of the viral nucleic acid. A thermostable DNA polymerase enzyme is used for both reverse-transcription and amplification. The master mix includes deoxyuridine triphosphate (dUTP), instead of deoxythymidine triphosphate (dTTP), which is incorporated into the newly synthesized DNA (amplicon).<sup>50-52</sup> Any contaminating amplicon from previous PCR runs are destroyed by the AmpErase enzyme [uracil-N-glycosylase], which is included in the PCR master mix, when heated in the first thermal cycling step. However, newly formed amplicon are not destroyed since the AmpErase enzyme is inactivated once exposed to temperatures above 55°C.

The **cobas**® DPX master mix contains detection probes which are specific for B19, HAV, QS and IC nucleic acid. The specific B19, HAV, IC, and QS detection probes are each labeled with one of four unique fluorescent dyes which act as a reporter. Each probe also has a fifth dye which acts as a quencher. The four reporter dyes are measured at defined wavelengths, thus permitting simultaneous detection and discrimination of the amplified B19, HAV, IC, and QS targets.<sup>53,54</sup> The fluorescent signal of the intact probes is suppressed by the quencher dye. During the PCR amplification step, hybridization of the probes to the specific single-stranded DNA template results in cleavage by the 5' to 3' nuclease activity of the DNA polymerase resulting in separation of the reporter and quencher dyes and the generation of a fluorescent signal. With each PCR cycle, increasing amounts of cleaved probes are generated and the cumulative signal of the reporter dye is concomitantly increased. Since the four specific reporter dyes are measured at defined wavelengths, simultaneous detection and discrimination of the amplified B19, HAV, and the QS and IC is possible.

# Reagents and materials

## cobas® DPX reagents and controls

All unopened reagents and controls shall be stored as recommended in Table 1 to Table 4.

**Table 1** cobas® DPX

### cobas® DPX

Store at 2-8°C


480 test cassette (P/N 09040714190)

Kit components	Reagent ingredients	Quantity per kit
<b>Proteinase Solution (PASE)</b>	Tris buffer, < 0.05% EDTA, calcium chloride, calcium acetate, 8% proteinase EUH210: Safety data sheet available upon request. EUH208: Contains Subtilisin. May produce an allergic reaction.	38 mL
<b>DPX Internal Control and Quantitation Standard (DPX IC/QS)</b>	Tris buffer, < 0.05% EDTA, < 0.01% internal control armored RNA construct (non-infectious RNA encapsulated in MS2 bacteriophage), < 0.01% non-infectious, synthetic QS B19 DNA encapsulated in lambda bacteriophage coat protein, < 0.002% Poly rA RNA (synthetic), < 0.1% sodium azide	38 mL
<b>Elution Buffer (EB)</b>	Tris buffer, 0.2% methyl-4 hydroxybenzoate	38 mL
<b>Master Mix Reagent 1 (MMX-R1)</b>	Manganese acetate, potassium hydroxide, < 0.1% sodium azide	14.5 mL
<b>DPX Master Mix Reagent 2 (DPX MMX-R2)</b>	Tricine buffer, potassium acetate, glycerol, 18% dimethyl sulfoxide, Tween 20, EDTA, < 0.06% dATP, dGTP, dCTP, < 0.14% dUTP, < 0.01% upstream and downstream parvovirus B19, HAV, internal control and quantitation standard primers, < 0.01% fluorescent-labeled parvovirus B19 and HAV probes, < 0.01% fluorescent-labeled parvovirus B19 QS and HAV IC probes, < 0.01% oligonucleotide aptamer, < 0.01% Z05D DNA polymerase, < 0.01% AmpErase (uracil-N-glycosylase) enzyme (microbial), < 0.1% sodium azide	17.5 mL

**Table 2** cobas® DPX Control Kit**cobas® DPX Control Kit**

Store at 2-8°C

(P/N 09040722190)

Kit components	Reagent ingredients	Quantity per kit	Safety symbol and warning*
<b>DPX Dual Positive Control (DPX D(+))C</b>	< 0.001% synthetic (armored) HAV RNA encapsulated in MS2 bacteriophage coat protein, < 0.001% synthetic (plasmid) parvovirus B19 DNA encapsulated in Lambda bacteriophage coat protein, normal human plasma, non-reactive by licensed tests for antibody to B19, HAV RNA not detectable by PCR methods, B19 DNA not detectable by PCR methods or below the level affecting the functionality of the control ( $\leq 5$ IU/mL). 0.1% ProClin® 300 preservative**	8 mL (8 x 1 mL)	 <p><b>WARNING</b></p> <p>H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.</p> <p>H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</p> <p>P261: Avoid breathing mist or vapours.</p> <p>P273: Avoid release to the environment.</p> <p>P280: Wear protective gloves.</p> <p>P333 + P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.</p> <p>P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.</p> <p>P501: Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.</p> <p>55965-84-9 Reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)</p>
<b>DPX High Positive Control (DPX H(+))C</b>	< 0.001% synthetic (plasmid) parvovirus B19 DNA encapsulated in Lambda bacteriophage coat protein, normal human plasma, non-reactive by licensed tests for antibody to B19, HAV RNA not detectable by PCR methods, B19 DNA not detectable by PCR methods or below the level affecting the functionality of the control ( $\leq 5$ IU/mL). 0.1% ProClin® 300 preservative**	8 mL (8 x 1 mL)	

\* Product safety labeling primarily follows EU GHS guidance

\*\*Hazardous substance

**Table 3** cobas® Buffer Negative Control Kit**cobas® Buffer Negative Control Kit**


Store at 2-8°C

(P/N 09051953190)

Kit component	Reagent ingredients	Quantity per kit	Safety symbol and warning
<b>Buffer Negative Control (Buffer-NC)</b>	Tris buffer, EDTA, 0.002% poly rA RNA (synthetic), < 0.1% sodium azide	16 mL (16 x 1 mL)	Not applicable

## cobas omni reagents for sample preparation

**Table 4** cobas omni reagents for sample preparation\*

Reagents	Reagent ingredients	Quantity per kit	Safety symbol and warning**
<b>cobas omni MGP Reagent (MGP)</b> Store at 2–8°C (P/N 06997546190)	Magnetic glass particles, Tris buffer, 0.1% methyl-4 hydroxybenzoate, < 0.1% sodium azide	480 tests	Not applicable
<b>cobas omni Specimen Diluent (SPEC DIL)</b> Store at 2–8°C (P/N 06997511190)	Tris buffer, 0.1% methyl-4 hydroxybenzoate, < 0.1% sodium azide	4 x 875 mL	Not applicable
<b>cobas omni Lysis Reagent (LYS)</b> Store at 2–8°C (P/N 06997538190)	42.56% (w/w) guanidine thiocyanate***, 5% (w/v) polydocanol***, 2% (w/v) dithiothreitol***, dihydro sodium citrate	4 x 875 mL	 <p><b>DANGER</b></p> <p>H302: Harmful if swallowed.            H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.            H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.            EUH032: Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.            EUH071: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.</p> <p>P273: Avoid release to the environment.</p> <p>P280: Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.            P303 + P361 + P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.            P304 + P340 + P310: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.            P305 + P351 + P338 + P310: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.</p> <p>P391: Collect spillage.</p> <p>593-84-0 Guanidinium thiocyanate            9002-92-0 Polidocanol            3483-12-3 (R*,R*)-1,4-dimercaptobutane-2,3-diol</p>
<b>cobas omni Wash Reagent (WASH)</b> Store at 15–30°C (P/N 06997503190)	Sodium citrate dihydrate, 0.1% methyl-4 hydroxybenzoate	4.2 L	Not applicable

\* These reagents are not included in the cobas® DPX test kit. See listing of additional materials required (Table 7).

\*\*Product safety labeling primarily follows EU GHS guidance

\*\*\* Hazardous substance

## Reagent storage and handling requirements

Reagents shall be stored and will be handled as specified in Table 5 and Table 6.

When reagents are not loaded on the cobas® 6800/8800 Systems, store them at the corresponding temperature specified in Table 5.

**Table 5** Reagent storage (when reagent is not on the system)

Reagent	Storage temperature
cobas® DPX – 480	2–8°C
cobas® DPX Control Kit	2–8°C
cobas® Buffer Negative Control Kit	2–8°C
cobas omni Lysis Reagent	2–8°C
cobas omni MGP Reagent	2–8°C
cobas omni Specimen Diluent	2–8°C
cobas omni Wash Reagent	15–30°C

Reagents loaded onto the cobas® 6800/8800 Systems are stored at appropriate temperatures and their expiration is monitored by the system. The system allows reagents to be used only if all of the conditions shown in Table 6 are met. The system automatically prevents use of expired reagents. Table 6 allows the user to understand the reagent handling conditions enforced by the cobas® 6800/8800 Systems.

**Table 6** Reagent expiry conditions enforced by the cobas® 6800/8800 Systems

Reagent	Kit expiration date	Open-kit stability	Number of runs for which this kit can be used	On-board stability (cumulative time on board outside refrigerator)
cobas® DPX – 480	Date not passed	30 days from first usage	Max 20 runs	Max 20 hours
cobas® DPX Control Kit	Date not passed	Not applicable	Not applicable	Max 8 hours
cobas® Buffer Negative Control Kit	Date not passed	Not applicable	Not applicable	Max 10 hours
cobas omni Lysis Reagent	Date not passed	30 days from loading*	Not applicable	Not applicable
cobas omni MGP Reagent	Date not passed	30 days from loading*	Not applicable	Not applicable
cobas omni Specimen Diluent	Date not passed	30 days from loading*	Not applicable	Not applicable
cobas omni Wash Reagent	Date not passed	30 days from loading*	Not applicable	Not applicable

\* Time is measured from the first time that reagent is loaded onto the cobas® 6800/8800 Systems.

## Additional materials required

**Table 7** Material and consumables for use on **cobas®** 6800/8800 Systems

Material	P/N
<b>cobas omni</b> Processing Plate	05534917001
<b>cobas omni</b> Amplification Plate	05534941001
<b>cobas omni</b> Pipette Tips	05534925001
<b>cobas omni</b> Liquid Waste Container	07094388001
<b>cobas omni</b> Lysis Reagent	06997538190
<b>cobas omni</b> MGP Reagent	06997546190
<b>cobas omni</b> Specimen Diluent	06997511190
<b>cobas omni</b> Wash Reagent	06997503190
Solid Waste Bag or Solid Waste Bag with Insert	07435967001 or 08030073001
Solid Waste Container	07094361001

## Instrumentation and software required

The **cobas®** 6800/8800 software and **cobas®** DPX analysis package shall be installed on the instrument(s). The Instrument Gateway (IG) server will be provided with the system. The **cobas® Synergy** software shall be installed, if applicable.

**Table 8** Instrumentation

Equipment	P/N
<b>cobas®</b> 6800 System (Option Moveable)	05524245001 and 06379672001
<b>cobas®</b> 6800 System (Fix)	05524245001 and 06379664001
<b>cobas®</b> 8800 System	05412722001
Sample Supply Module	06301037001
<b>Option for pipetting and pooling</b>	<b>P/N</b>
<b>cobas® Synergy</b> software electronic license ( <b>cobas®</b> 6800/8800 Systems) (Optional)	09311238001
Hamilton MICROLAB® STAR IVD	04640535001

Refer to the **cobas®** 6800/8800 Systems User Assistance or to the **cobas® Synergy** software User Assistance for additional information about primary and secondary sample tubes accepted on the instruments.

Note: Contact your local Roche representative for a detailed order list for sample racks, racks for clotted tips and rack trays accepted on the instruments.

# Precautions and handling requirements

## Warnings and precautions

As with any test procedure, good laboratory practice is essential to the proper performance of this assay. Due to the high sensitivity of this test, care should be taken to keep reagents and amplification mixtures free of contamination.

- All samples should be handled as if infectious, using good laboratory procedures as outlined in Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories and in the CLSI Document M29-A4.<sup>55,56</sup> Only personnel proficient in handling infectious materials and the use of the **cobas**® DPX test, **cobas**® 6800/8800 Systems and optionally the Hamilton MICROLAB® STAR IVD with **cobas**® Synergy software should perform this procedure.
- All human-sourced materials should be considered potentially infectious and should be handled with universal precautions. If spillage occurs, immediately disinfect with a freshly prepared solution of 0.6% sodium hypochlorite in distilled or deionized water or follow appropriate site procedures.
- **cobas**® DPX Control Kit contains plasma derived from human blood. The source material has been tested by a licensed antibody test and found to be non-reactive for the presence of antibody to B19 IgG and IgM. Testing of normal human plasma by PCR methods showed no detectable HAV RNA and levels of B19 DNA that are either not detectable or low enough to not impact the functionality of the positive DPX controls. No known test method can offer complete assurance that products derived from human blood will not transmit infectious agents.
- Do not freeze whole blood prior to separation of plasma from cells.
- The use of sterile disposable pipettes and nuclease-free pipette tips is recommended. Use only supplied or specified required consumables to ensure optimal test performance.
- Closely follow procedures and guidelines provided to ensure that the test is performed correctly. Any deviation from the procedures and guidelines may affect optimal test performance.
- Disruption of the cell-plasma interface or diffusion of material post-centrifugation can result in higher invalid rates.
- False positive results may occur if carryover of samples is not adequately controlled during sample handling and processing.
- Inform your local competent authority and manufacturer about any serious incidents which may occur when using this assay.

## Reagent handling

- Handle all reagents, controls, and samples according to good laboratory practice in order to prevent carryover of samples or controls.
- Before use, visually inspect each reagent cassette, diluent, lysis reagent, and wash reagent to ensure that there are no signs of leakage. If there is any evidence of leakage, do not use that material for testing.
- **cobas omni** Lysis Reagent contains guanidine thiocyanate, a potentially hazardous chemical. Avoid contact of reagents with the skin, eyes, or mucous membranes. If contact does occur, immediately wash with generous amounts of water; otherwise, burns can occur.
- **cobas**® DPX kits, **cobas omni** MGP Reagent, and **cobas omni** Specimen Diluent contain sodium azide as a preservative. Avoid contact of reagents with the skin, eyes, or mucous membranes. If contact does occur, immediately wash with generous amounts of water; otherwise, burns can occur. If these reagents are spilled, dilute with water before wiping dry.
- Do not allow **cobas omni** Lysis Reagent, which contains guanidine thiocyanate, to contact sodium hypochlorite (bleach) solution. This mixture can produce a highly toxic gas.
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are available on request from your local Roche representative.
- Dispose of all materials that have come in contact with samples and reagents in accordance with country, state, and local regulations.

## Good laboratory practice

- Do not pipette by mouth.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke in designated work areas.
- Wear laboratory gloves, laboratory coats, and eye protection when handling samples and reagents. Gloves must be changed between handling samples and cobas® DPX kits and cobas omni reagents to prevent contamination. Avoid contaminating gloves when handling samples and controls. Change gloves if contaminated by sample, control, or reagents.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling samples and kit reagents, and after removing the gloves.
- Thoroughly clean and disinfect all laboratory work surfaces with a freshly prepared solution of 0.6% sodium hypochlorite in distilled or deionized water. Follow by wiping the surface with 70% ethanol.
- If spills occur on the cobas® 6800/8800 instrument, follow the instructions in the cobas® 6800/8800 Systems User Assistance to properly clean and decontaminate the surface of instrument(s).

## Sample collection, transport, storage, and pooling

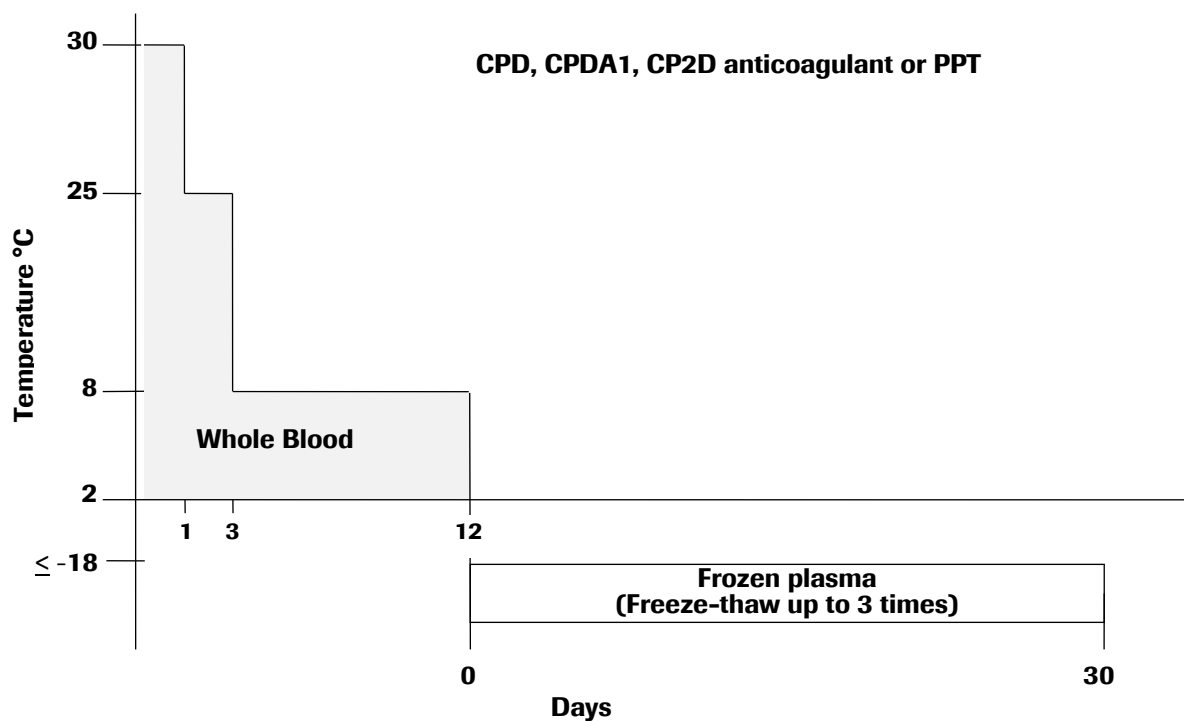
**Note: Handle all samples and controls as if they are capable of transmitting infectious agents.**

Store all samples at specified temperatures.

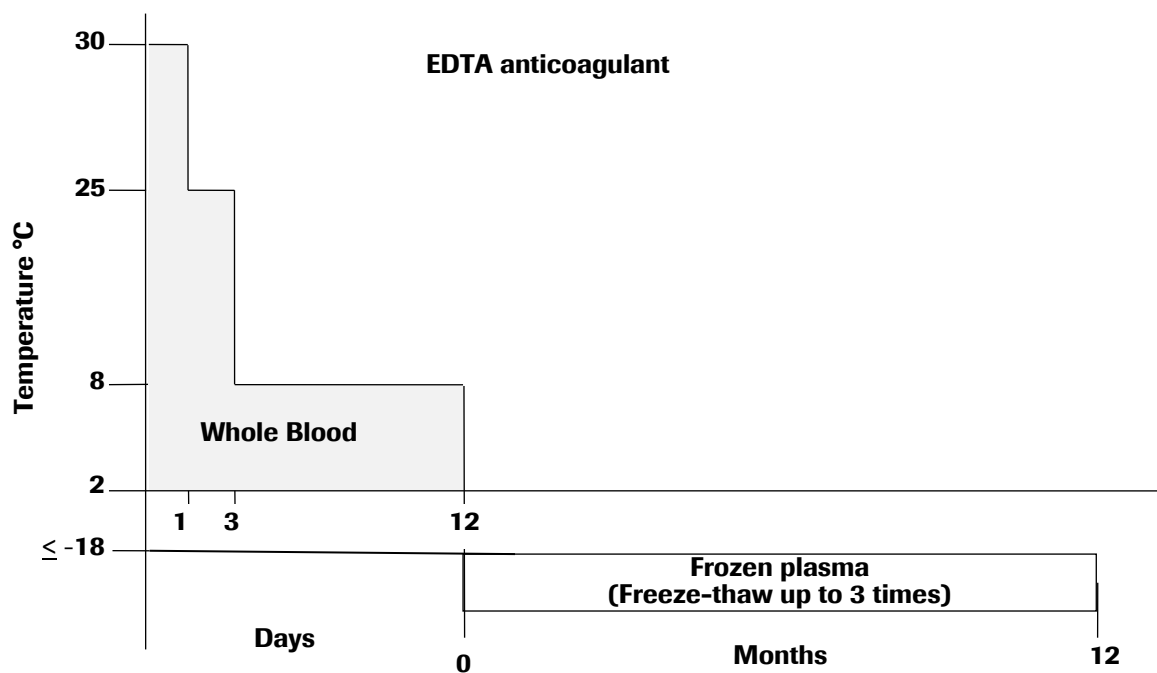
Specimen stability is affected by elevated temperatures.

## Living donor samples

- Plasma collected in EDTA, CPD, CPDA1, CP2D and 4% sodium citrate anticoagulant may be used with the cobas® DPX test. Follow the sample collection tube/bag manufacturer instructions for handling and centrifugation.
- Blood collected in EDTA anticoagulant, Becton-Dickinson EDTA Plasma Preparation Tubes (BD PPT™) may undergo additional centrifugation at 600 x g for 5 minutes prior to loading, optional pooling or retesting.
- Blood collected in CPD, CPDA1, CP2D anticoagulant or Becton-Dickinson EDTA Plasma Preparation Tubes (BD PPT™) may be stored for up to 12 days with the following conditions:
  - Samples must be centrifuged within 72 hours of draw.
  - For storage above 8°C, specimens may be stored for 72 hours at up to 25°C, and up to 30°C for 24 hours during the 72 hours.
  - Other than noted above, samples are stored at 2-8°C. In addition, plasma separated from the cells may be stored for up to 30 days at ≤-18°C with three freeze/thaw cycles. Refer to Figure 1.

**Figure 1** Sample storage conditions

- Blood collected in EDTA anticoagulant may be stored for up to 12 days with the following conditions:
  - Samples must be centrifuged within 72 hours of draw.
  - For storage above 8°C, specimens may be stored for 72 hours at up to 25°C, and up to 30°C for 24 hours during the 72 hours.
  - Other than noted above, samples are stored at 2-8°C. In addition, plasma separated from the cells may be stored for up to 12 months at  $\leq -18^{\circ}\text{C}$  with three freeze/thaw cycles. Refer to Figure 2.

**Figure 2** Sample storage conditions

- Plasma in 4% sodium citrate anticoagulant may be stored for up to 30 days at 2-8°C.
  - For storage above 8°C, samples may be stored for 72 hours at up to 25°C, and up to 30°C for 24 hours during the 72 hours.
  - Other than noted above, samples are stored at 2-8°C. In addition, plasma separated from the cells may be stored for up to 12 months at ≤ -18°C with three freeze/thaw cycles.
- If samples are to be shipped, they should be packaged and labeled in compliance with applicable country and/or international regulations covering the transport of samples and etiologic agents.

# Instructions for use

## Automated sample pipetting and pooling (optional)

The **cobas® Synergy** software with the Hamilton MICROLAB® STAR can be used as an optional component of the **cobas® 6800/8800** Systems used for automated pipetting and pooling of aliquots of multiple primary samples into one pooled sample. Refer to the **cobas® Synergy** software User Assistance for more information.

## Setting of cut off value for parvovirus B19

The laboratory supervisor determines the B19 titer cut-off by setting the cut-off for pools of 1. The value entered here is used by the software to assign a “B19 < cut off” or “B19 ≥ cut off” result (Table 10). The software automatically calculates the result based on the cut off entered and the pool size.

To assign the B19 titer cut off:

The DPX-B19 cut off value can be found on the user interface (UI) under Administration --> Settings --> Processing settings --> Roche tests. Under "Settings" of the DPX-B19 ASAP the cutoff value can be set using the "Edit" button.

### **cobas® Synergy** solution

Final B19 and DPX test results are only available in the **cobas® Synergy** software, and not on the **cobas® 6800/8800** Systems.

To assign the B19V titer cut off values (per pool size in IU/mL), follow the description in the **cobas® Synergy** software User Assistance. It is recommended to set cutoff in **cobas® 6800/8800** SW to 1.

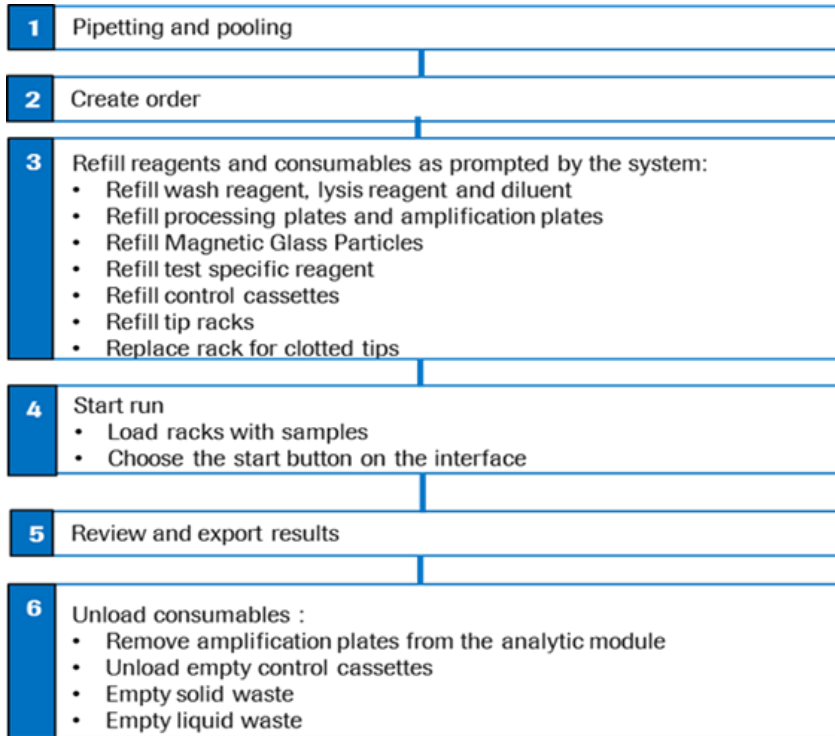
## Procedural notes

- Do not use **cobas® DPX** reagents, **cobas® DPX Control Kit**, **cobas® Buffer Negative Control Kit**, or **cobas omni** reagents after their expiry dates.
- Do not reuse consumables. They are for one-time use only.
- Refer to the **cobas® 6800/8800** Systems User Assistance or to the **cobas® Synergy** software User Assistance as applicable for details on optional pooling procedures for proper maintenance of instruments.

## Running the **cobas® DPX**

The test procedure is described in detail in the **cobas® 6800/8800** Systems User Assistance; refer to the **cobas® Synergy** software User Assistance as applicable for details on optional pooling procedures.

Figure 3 below summarizes the procedure.

**Figure 3** cobas® DPX procedure

## Results

The cobas® 6800/8800 Systems automatically determines the parvovirus B19 DNA concentration for samples and controls. The parvovirus B19 DNA concentration is expressed in International Units per milliliter (IU/mL). Furthermore, the cobas® 6800/8800 Systems automatically detect HAV RNA for the samples and controls.

### Quality control and validity of results

- One negative control [(-)C] and two positive controls, [DPX D (+)C and DPX H (+)C], are processed with each batch.
- In the cobas® 6800/8800 software and/or report, check for flags and their associated results to ensure the batch validity.
- The batch is valid if no flags appear for all three controls.

Invalidation of results is performed automatically by the cobas® 6800/8800 software based on negative and positive control failures.

### Control flags

**Table 9** Control flags for negative and positive controls

Negative Control	Flag	Result	Interpretation
(-) C	Q02	Invalid	The entire batch is assigned invalid if the result for the (-) C is invalid.
Positive Control	Flag	Result	Interpretation
DPX D(+ )C	Q02	Invalid	An invalid result or the calculated titer result for parvovirus B19 is not within the assigned range or the result for HAV is non-reactive. B19 only: An invalid result due to corresponding QS or the calculated titer result for parvovirus B19 is not within the assigned range. HAV only: An invalid result due to corresponding IC or the result for HAV is non-reactive.
DPX H(+ )C	Q02	Invalid	An invalid result or the calculated titer result for the high positive control is not within the assigned range.

If the batch is invalid, repeat testing of the entire batch including samples and controls.

## Interpretation of results

For a valid batch, check each individual sample for flags in the **cobas**® 6800/8800 software and/or report. The result interpretation should be as follows:

- A valid batch may include both valid and invalid donor sample results dependent on flags obtained for the individual samples.
- Sample results are valid only if the respective positive controls and the negative control of the corresponding batch are valid.

Four parameters are measured simultaneously for each sample: one for parvovirus B19, one for HAV, one for the QS, and the IC. Final sample results for the **cobas**® DPX test are reported by the software. Invalid samples may be retested. In addition to the overall results, individual target results will be displayed in the **cobas**® 6800/8800 software and should be interpreted as follows:

**Table 10** Target results for individual target result interpretation

Target results	Interpretation
HAV Non-Reactive	No target signal detected for HAV and IC signal detected.
HAV Reactive	Target signal detected for HAV and IC signal may be or may not be detected.
B19 < cut off value	B19 titer is less than the cut-off as defined by the user; titer is provided. B19 Non-Reactive: no target signal detected for B19 DNA and QS signal detected. B19 < Titer Min: B19 is detected and calculated titer is below the lower limit of quantitation (LLoQ) of the assay.
B19 ≥ cut off value	B19 titer is greater than the cut-off as defined by the user; titer is provided. B19 > Titer Max: calculated titer is above the upper limit of quantitation (ULoQ) of the assay. <sup>a</sup>
Invalid	HAV target and internal control signal not detected. HAV non-reactive results will be reported as Invalid if the B19 titer is > 10 <sup>6</sup> IU/mL. B19 QS signal is not detected and B19 target may be or may be not detected.

<sup>a</sup> If a quantitative result is desired, the original sample should be diluted with parvovirus B19-negative EDTA plasma and the test should be repeated. Multiply the reported result by the dilution factor. If using the **cobas**® **Synergy** software, review of the final result calculation should be performed through the **cobas**® **Synergy** software.

## Repeat testing of individual sample(s)

Sample tubes with a final result of Invalid for one target may be retested regardless of valid results for the other targets. The user has the option of accepting Invalid results as the final result. The repeat result of an HAV Invalid due to a high titer B19 (>10<sup>6</sup> IU/mL) may remain Invalid. An additional centrifugation at 600 x g for 5 minutes may help to reduce repeat invalid results for blood collected in EDTA anticoagulant, Becton-Dickinson EDTA Plasma Preparation Tubes (BD PPT™).

## Procedural limitations

- The **cobas**® DPX has been evaluated only for use in combination with the **cobas**® DPX Control Kit, **cobas**® Buffer Negative Control Kit, **cobas omni** MGP Reagent, **cobas omni** Lysis Reagent, **cobas omni** Specimen Diluent, and **cobas omni** Wash Reagent for use on the **cobas**® 6800/8800 Systems.
- Reliable results depend on proper sample collection, storage and handling procedures.
- Do not use heparinized plasma with this test because heparin has been shown to inhibit PCR.
- Detection of parvovirus B19 DNA and HAV RNA is dependent on the number of virus particles present in the sample and may be affected by sample collection, storage and handling, patient factors (i.e., age, presence of symptoms), and/or stage of infection and pool size.
- Though rare, mutations within the highly conserved regions of a viral genome covered by the **cobas**® DPX test may affect primers and/or probe binding resulting in the under-quantitation of virus or failure to detect presence of virus.
- Due to inherent differences between technologies, it is recommended that, prior to switching from one technology to the next, users perform method correlation studies in their laboratory to qualify technology differences. Users should follow their own specific policies/procedures for method correlation.

# Non-clinical performance evaluation

## Key performance characteristics - Living donor samples

### Limit of Detection (LoD)

#### WHO International Standards

The limits of detection (LoD) of the cobas® DPX test for HAV RNA and parvovirus B19 DNA were determined using the WHO International Standards for HAV (NIBSC code 00/560) and parvovirus B19 (NIBSC 99/802).

Three independent dilution series of each viral standard were prepared with pooled, virus negative human plasma collected in EDTA anticoagulant. Each dilution series was tested using three different lots of the cobas® DPX reagent kits with approximately 21 replicates per lot, for a total of approximately 189 replicates per concentration. PROBIT analysis on the combined data from all replicates tested for each virus was used to estimate the LoD and two-sided 95% fiducial confidence intervals. Table 11 through Table 13 summarize the overall results of the Limit of Detection study.

**Table 11** Results of PROBIT analysis on LoD data collected with viral standards in EDTA plasma

Analyte	Measuring units	LoD	Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit
HAV	IU/mL	1.1	0.9	1.3
Parvovirus B19	IU/mL	13.9	11.7	17.4

**Table 12** Reactivity rates summary for HAV in EDTA plasma

HAV RNA concentration (IU/mL)	Number reactive	Number of valid replicates	% Reactive	95% Lower confidence bound (one-sided)
6	189	189	100%	98.4%
3	189	189	100%	98.4%
1.5	186	189	98.4%	95.9%
0.75	165	189	87.3%	82.6%
0.375	119	189	63.0%	56.8%

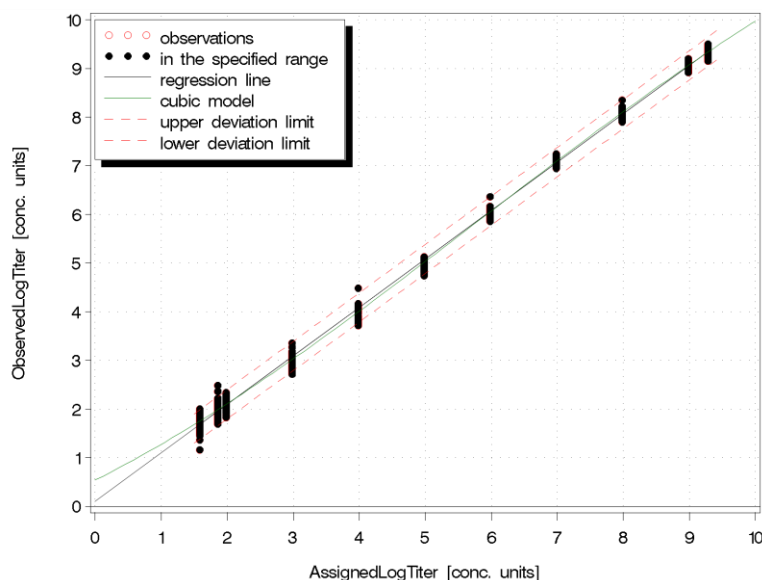
**Table 13** Reactivity rates summary for parvovirus B19 in EDTA plasma

Parvovirus B19 DNA concentration (IU/mL)	Number reactive	Number of valid replicates	% Reactive	95% Lower confidence bound (one-sided)
40	187	189	98.9%	96.7%
20	184	189	97.4%	94.5%
10	175	189	92.6%	88.7%
5	145	189	76.7%	71.1%
2.5	91	189	48.1%	42.0%

## Linear range of parvovirus B19 quantitation

Linearity study of parvovirus B19 quantitation of the cobas® DPX test was performed with a dilution series consisting of 12 panel members spanning the intended linear range for predominant parvovirus B19 genotype 1. The evaluation was performed according to CLSI Guideline EP6-A. Three reagent lots were analyzed on three cobas® 6800/8800 Systems, three operators and in total 16 replicates per panel member and lot across 12 testing days.

The study was performed using three lots of reagents. The linear range was determined to be between 40 IU/mL and 1.00E+09 IU/mL (38.5 IU/mL – 1.93E+09 IU/mL) and shows an absolute deviation from the better fitting non-linear regression of less than  $\pm 0.3 \log_{10}$  in human EDTA plasma (see Figure 4).

**Figure 4** Linear range determination for parvovirus B19 in EDTA plasma

## Reproducibility

The reproducibility of the cobas® DPX test was evaluated for three lots of reagents, three different days, four individual systems/operators and run-to run variability. The results for reagent lots are summarized in Table 14.

**Table 14** Reagent lot-to-lot reproducibility

Analyte	Concentration	Reagent lot	% Reactive (reactive/valid replicates)	Lower limit of 95% confidence interval	Upper limit of 95% confidence interval
HAV	2 x LoD	1	100.0% (63/63)	94.3%	100.0%
HAV	2 x LoD	2	100.0% (63/63)	94.3%	100.0%
HAV	2 x LoD	3	100.0% (63/63)	94.3%	100.0%
HAV	1 x LoD	1	98.4% (62/63)	91.5%	100.0%
HAV	1 x LoD	2	96.8% (61/63)	89.0%	99.6%
HAV	1 x LoD	3	100.0% (63/63)	94.3%	100.0%
HAV	0.5 x LoD	1	79.4% (50/63)	67.3%	88.5%
HAV	0.5 x LoD	2	90.5% (57/63)	80.4%	96.4%
HAV	0.5 x LoD	3	92.1% (58/63)	82.4%	97.4%

## Precision

Precision of the cobas® DPX test was determined for parvovirus B19 by analysis of serial dilutions of a parvovirus B19 positive sample in negative EDTA Plasma. Eight dilution levels were tested in 48 replicates for each level across three lots of cobas® DPX test reagents using three instruments and three operators over 12 days. Each sample was carried through the entire cobas® DPX test procedure on fully automated cobas® 6800/8800 Systems. Therefore, the precision reported here represents all aspects of the test procedure. The results are shown in Table 15.

cobas® DPX for parvovirus B19 showed high precision for three lots of reagents tested across concentration range of 1.00 E+03 IU/mL to 2.0 E+09 IU/mL.

**Table 15** Within laboratory precision for B19\* of cobas® DPX test

B19 Nominal concentration (IU/mL)	B19 Assigned concentration (IU/mL)	Source material	EDTA plasma	EDTA plasma	EDTA plasma	EDTA plasma
			Lot 1 SD	Lot 2 SD	Lot 3 SD	All Lots Pooled SD
2.00E+09	1.93E+09	Clinical Specimen	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.06
1.00E+09	9.63E+08	Clinical Specimen	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05
1.00E+08	9.63E+07	Clinical Specimen	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.05
1.00E+07	9.63E+06	Clinical Specimen	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04
1.00E+06	9.63E+05	Clinical Specimen	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.08
1.00E+05	9.63E+04	Clinical Specimen	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.05
1.00E+04	9.63E+03	Clinical Specimen	0.06	0.12	0.04	0.08
1.00E+03	9.63E+02	Clinical Specimen	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.06

\* Titer data are considered to be log-normally distributed and are analyzed following log<sub>10</sub> transformation. Standard deviations (SD) columns present the total of the log-transformed titer for each of the three reagent lots.

## Genotype inclusivity - HAV

The performance of the **cobas**® DPX test to detect three genotypes of HAV was determined by testing a total of 12 unique clinical samples, the HAV WHO standard (NIBSC code 00/560) and eight HAV cultured isolates with known genotypes. All clinical samples and cultured isolates were quantified with the **cobas**® DPX test using the calibrator bracketing method. All clinical samples were tested neat and after dilution with normal, virus negative (HAV) human EDTA-plasma to 3.6 x LoD of the **cobas**® DPX test. All eight cultured isolates and the HAV WHO standard were tested after dilution with normal, virus negative (HAV) human EDTA-plasma to 3.6 x LoD of the **cobas**® DPX test. All clinical samples and cultured isolates were detected at neat and/or at 3.6 x LoD (Table 16).

**Table 16** HAV clinical samples and cultured isolates

Genotype	Clinical samples	Clinical samples	Cultured isolates
	% Reactive (reactive/samples tested) neat	% Reactive (reactive/samples tested) diluted to 3.6 x LoD	% Reactive (reactive/samples tested) diluted to 3.6 x LoD
I A	100.0% (11/11)	100.0% (12/12)**	Not tested*
I B	100.0% (1/1)	100.0% (1/1)	100.0% (1/1)
II A	Not tested*	Not tested*	100.0% (1/1)
II B	Not tested*	Not tested*	100.0% (1/1)
III A	Not tested*	Not tested*	100.0% (3/3)
III B	Not tested*	Not tested*	100.0% (2/2)

\* Insufficient volume to test at neat/diluted

\*\* Including the HAV WHO standard (NIBSC code 00/560)

## Genotype verification for parvovirus B19

The performance of the **cobas**® DPX test on parvovirus B19 genotypes was evaluated by:

- Verification of the limit of detection for genotypes 1, 2 and 3
- Verification of the linearity for genotypes 2 and 3

### Verification of limit of detection for genotypes 1 through 3

Parvovirus B19 DNA clinical specimens for three different genotypes (1, 2, 3) were diluted to one concentration level in EDTA plasma. Parvovirus B19 plasmid for genotype 3b was diluted to one concentration level in EDTA plasma. The reactivity rate determination was performed with 21 replicates. Testing was conducted with one lot of **cobas**® DPX reagents. The results from EDTA plasma are shown in Table 17. These results verify that the **cobas**® DPX test detected parvovirus B19 DNA for three different genotypes at concentrations of 10.3 IU/mL-17.4 IU/mL with a reactivity rate of 100%.

**Table 17** Parvovirus B19 genotype inclusivity

B19 Genotype	B19 Concentration	% Reactive (reactive/valid replicates)	Lower limit of 95% confidence interval	Upper limit of 95% confidence interval
1	17.4 IU/mL	100% (21/21)	83.9%	100.0%
2	10.3 IU/mL	100% (21/21)	83.9%	100.0%
3a	10.3 IU/mL	100% (21/21)	83.9%	100.0%
3b	17.4 IU/mL	100% (20/20)	83.2%	100.0%

## Verification of the linear range for B19 genotypes 2 and 3a

The dilution series used in the verification of B19 genotypes linearity study of the **cobas**® DPX test consists of seven panel members spanning the intended linear range. High titer panel members were prepared from a high titer plasmid DNA stock whereas the lower titer panel members were made from the 1st WHO International Reference Panel for parvovirus B19 Genotypes (NIBSC 09/110). The linearity panel was designed to have an approximate 2 log<sub>10</sub> titer overlap between the two material sources. The B19 linear range of the **cobas**® DPX test spanned from the LLoQ (40 IU/mL) to the ULoQ (1.00E+09 IU/mL) and included one medical decision point. Testing was conducted with one lot of **cobas**® DPX reagent; 11 replicates per level were tested in EDTA plasma. The linear range of the **cobas**® DPX test was verified for both B19 genotypes (2 and 3a). The maximum deviation between the linear regression and the better fitting non-linear regression was equal to or less than 0.3 log<sub>10</sub>.

## Analytical specificity

The analytical specificity of the **cobas**® DPX test was evaluated for cross-reactivity by testing a panel of 27 microorganisms at 10<sup>6</sup> particles, IU, copies, or CFU/mL as shown in Table 18. The microorganisms were added to normal, virus-negative, human pooled plasma and tested with and without HAV or parvovirus B19 added to a concentration of approximately 3 x LoD for HAV or 5 x LLoQ for parvovirus B19 of the **cobas**® DPX test. Non-reactive results were obtained with the **cobas**® DPX test on all of the microorganism samples without added HAV or parvovirus B19 and reactive results were obtained on all of the microorganism samples with added HAV or parvovirus B19. Furthermore, the mean log<sub>10</sub> titer of each of the positive parvovirus B19 samples containing potentially cross-reacting organism was within ±0.5 log<sub>10</sub> of the mean log<sub>10</sub> titer of the respective spike control. The tested microorganisms do not cross-react with the **cobas**® DPX test.

The tested microorganisms do not interfere with the **cobas**® DPX test (Table 18).

**Table 18** Microorganisms tested for analytical specificity

Viruses	Bacteria	Yeast
Adenovirus 5	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Candida albicans
Chikungunya Virus	<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i>	-
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	-
Dengue Virus type 1	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	-
Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV)	<i>Staphylococcus haemolyticus</i>	-
Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)	<i>Streptococcus viridans</i>	-
Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)	-	-
Hepatitis E Virus (HEV)	-	-
Hepatitis G Virus (GBV C)	-	-
Herpes Simplex Virus type 1 (HSV-1)	-	-
Herpes Simplex Virus type 2 (HSV-2)	-	-
Human Herpes Virus 6A (HHV-6)	-	-
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (Subtypes HIV-1M and HIV-2)	-	-
Human T-cell Lymphotropic Virus type I (HTLV I)	-	-
Human T-cell Lymphotropic Virus type II (HTLV II)	-	-
Influenza Virus A	-	-
Usutu Virus Varicella Zoster Virus (VZV) West Nile Virus (WNV)	-	-

Plasma samples from each of the other disease states listed in Table 19 were tested with and without HAV or parvovirus B19 added to a concentration of approximately 3 x LoD for HAV and 5 x LLoQ for parvovirus B19 of the cobas® DPX test. The cobas® DPX test yielded non-reactive results for all of the disease state samples without added HAV or parvovirus B19. The cobas® DPX test yielded reactive results for all of the disease state samples with added HAV or parvovirus B19. Furthermore, the mean log<sub>10</sub> titer of each of the positive parvovirus B19 samples containing potentially cross-reacting organism was within ±0.5 log<sub>10</sub> of the mean log<sub>10</sub> titer of the respective spike control. These disease states did not interfere with the cobas® DPX test.

**Table 19** Analytical specificity – known virus-positive samples tested for cross reactivity

Virus	Virus	Virus
Adenovirus type 5	Hepatitis C Virus	Human T-cell Lymphotropic Virus type I
Cytomegalovirus	Hepatitis E Virus	Human T-cell Lymphotropic Virus type II
Dengue Virus	Herpes Simplex Virus type 1	West Nile Virus
Epstein-Barr Virus	Herpes Simplex Virus type 2	-
Hepatitis B Virus	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV-1M)	-

## Analytical specificity – interfering substances

### Endogenous interference substances

Plasma samples with abnormally high levels of triglycerides (up to 33 g/L), hemoglobin (up to 2 g/L), unconjugated bilirubin (up to 0.2 g/L), conjugated bilirubin (up to 0.2 g/L) albumin (up to 60 g/L), or human DNA (up to 1.8 mg/L) were tested with and without HAV or parvovirus B19 added to a concentration of approximately 3 x LoD for HAV and 5 x LLoQ for parvovirus B19 of the **cobas**® DPX test. Samples containing these endogenous substances did not interfere with the sensitivity, quantitation or specificity of **cobas**® DPX test.

### Exogenous interference substances

Normal, virus-negative human EDTA plasma samples containing abnormally high concentrations of drugs (Table 20) were tested with and without HAV and parvovirus B19 added to a concentration of 3 x LoD for HAV and 5 x LLoQ for parvovirus B19 of the **cobas**® DPX. These exogenous substances did not interfere with the sensitivity, quantitation, or specificity of the **cobas**® DPX test.

**Table 20** Clinical samples tested with drugs

Name of drug tested	Concentration
Acetaminophen	1324 µmol/L
Acetylsalicylic Acid	3620 µmol /L
Ascorbic Acid	342 µmol/L
Atorvastatin	600 µg Eq/L
Fluoxetine	11.2 µmol/L
Ibuprofen	2425 µmol/L
Loratadine	0.78 µmol/L
Nadolol	3.88 µmol/L
Naproxen	2170 µmol/L
Paroxetine	3.04 µmol/L
Phenylephrine HCl	491 µmol/L
Sertraline	1.96 µmol/L

### Whole system failure

The whole system failure rate for the **cobas**® DPX test was determined by testing 100 replicates of EDTA plasma spiked with HAV and parvovirus B19. These samples were tested at a target concentration of approximately 3 x LoD and were run in pools of one (undiluted). The study was performed using the **cobas**® 8800 System with **cobas p 680** Instrument (pipetting and pooling).

The results of this study determined that all replicates were reactive for parvovirus B19, resulting in a whole system failure rate of 0%. The two-sided 95% exact confidence interval was 0% for the lower bound and 3.62% for the upper bound [0%: 3.62%].

The results of this study determined that 99 of 100 replicates were reactive for HAV, resulting in a whole system failure rate of 1%. The two-sided 95% exact confidence interval was 0% for the lower bound and 5.45% for the upper bound [0%: 5.45%].

## Cross contamination

The cross-contamination rate for the **cobas**® DPX test was determined by testing 239 replicates of negative control buffer and 223 replicates of a high titer parvovirus B19 sample at 1.00E+08 IU/mL. The study was performed using the **cobas**® 8800 System. In total, five runs were performed with positive and negative samples in a checkerboard configuration.

All 239 replicates of the negative control buffer were non-reactive, resulting in a cross-contamination rate of 0%. The two-sided 95% exact confidence interval was 0% for the lower bound and 1.53% for the upper bound [0%: 1.53%].

## Clinical performance

### Reproducibility study

The reproducibility of **cobas**® DPX for use on the **cobas**® 6800/8800 Systems was established by testing a 16-member panel composed of two plasma panel members negative for HAV and less than the lower limit of quantitation (LLOQ) for parvovirus B19, and 14 positive plasma samples, which were comprised of two samples positive for HAV at each of 3 different concentrations (approximately 0.5 x, 1.0 x, and 3.0 x the LoD of **cobas**® DPX for HAV) and two samples of parvovirus B19 at each of 4 different concentrations (ranging from 10<sup>3</sup> to 10<sup>6</sup> IU/mL).

Operators at each of the three **cobas**® DPX sites performed five days of testing, using 3 lots of **cobas**® DPX reagents to obtain two valid batches per day. Two replicates per concentration were tested to yield up to 180 tests per panel member virus at each of the three concentrations of HAV and each of the four concentrations for parvovirus B19.

For HAV, all valid batches and test results were analyzed by calculating the percentage of reactive test results for each panel member and the percentage of non-reactive results for the negative control panel member (Table 21). This study demonstrated that **cobas**® DPX for use on the **cobas**® 6800/8800 Systems shows reproducible performance across the variables assessed (lot, site/instrument, day, batch, and within batch) at each of the three different HAV concentrations tested.

**Table 21** HAV test results summarized by site/instrument, lot, day, and batch (positive panel members)

HAV Concen- tration	Mean Ct	Ct SD	Ct CV%	Number of Reactive Tests / Total Number of Valid Results											
				Lot			Site/Instrument			Day			Batch		
				ID#	Reactive/ Valid	%	ID#	Reactive/ Valid	%	ID#	Reactive/ Valid	%	ID#	Reactive/ Valid	%
0.5 x LoD	37.50	0.799	2.1	1	53/60	88.3	1	48/60	80.0	1	30/36	83.3	1	76/90	84.4
				2	48/60	80.0	2	51/60	85.0	2	33/36	91.7	2	77/90	85.6
				3	52/60	86.7	3	54/60	90.0	3	31/36	86.1			
										4	26/36	72.2			
										5	33/36	91.7			
1.0 x LoD	37.04	0.763	2.1	1	57/59	96.6	1	55/60	91.7	1	34/36	94.4	1	88/89	98.9
				2	58/60	96.7	2	59/59	100.0	2	35/35	100.0	2	85/90	94.4
				3	58/60	96.7	3	59/60	98.3	3	36/36	100.0			
										4	34/36	94.4			

				Number of Reactive Tests / Total Number of Valid Results											
HAV Concentration	Mean Ct	Ct SD	Ct CV%	Lot			Site/Instrument			Day			Batch		
				ID#	Reactive/Valid	%	ID#	Reactive/Valid	%	ID#	Reactive/Valid	%	ID#	Reactive/Valid	%
										5	34/36	94.4			
3.0 x LoD	35.95	0.725	2.0	1	60/60	100.0	1	60/60	100.0	1	36/36	100.0	1	90/90	100.0
				2	60/60	100.0	2	60/60	100.0	2	36/36	100.0	2	90/90	100.0
				3	60/60	100.0	3	60/60	100.0	3	36/36	100.0			
										4	36/36	100.0			
										5	36/36	100.0			

Note: Ct = Cycle Threshold

For parvovirus B19, all valid batches and test results were analyzed by calculating the standard deviation for each of the variables (lot, site/instrument, day, batch, and within batch) and the total precision standard deviation for each B19 concentration (Table 22). This study demonstrated that cobas® DPX for use on the cobas® 6800/8800 Systems shows reproducible performance across the variables assessed (lot, site/instrument, day, batch, and within batch) at each of the four different parvovirus B19 concentrations tested.

**Table 22** Parvovirus B19 test results summarized by site/instrument, lot, day, and batch (positive panel members)

Expected B19 DNA Concentration (log <sub>10</sub> IU/mL)	Expected B19 DNA Concentration (IU/mL)	Mean B19 DNA Concentration (log <sub>10</sub> IU/mL)	Lognormal Mean B19 DNA Concentration (IU/mL) <sup>a</sup>	No. of Tests <sup>b</sup>	Lot	Site/Inst	Day	Batch	Within-Batch	Total Standard Deviation of Log <sub>10</sub> B19 DNA Concentration
3.000	1,000	3.09	1252	176	0.0444	0.0092	0.0000	0.0000	0.0559	0.072
4.000	10,000	4.04	11008	178	0.0348	0.0141	0.0248	0.0135	0.0543	0.072
5.000	100,000	5.04	111745	179	0.0305	0.0221	0.0000	0.0265	0.0663	0.081
6.000	1,000,000	6.08	1216471	179	0.0248	0.0181	0.0166	0.0141	0.0718	0.081

<sup>a</sup> Lognormal mean =  $10^{\hat{\mu} + \hat{\sigma}^2 \cdot 1.151}$  where the mean and standard deviation are estimates from the random effects variance component models.

<sup>b</sup> Number of tests with detectable viral load. At least 180 tests/panel member were planned. Invalid tests were not repeated.

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## Additional information

### Key test features












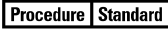

















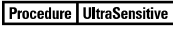






















<b>Sample type</b>	Plasma
<b>Amount of sample required</b>	1000 µL*
<b>Amount of sample processed</b>	850 µL

\* Tubes used for testing may have different dead volumes and require more or less minimum volume. Contact your local Roche service representative for further information.

## Symbols

The following symbols are used in labeling for Roche PCR diagnostic products.

**Table 23** Symbols used in labeling for Roche PCR diagnostics products

 Age/DOB	Age or Date of Birth		Device not for near-patient testing	 QS IU/PCR	QS IU per PCR reaction, use the QS International Units (IU) per PCR reaction in calculation of the results.
	Ancillary Software		Device not for self-testing	 SN	Serial number
 Assigned Range [copies/mL]	Assigned Range (copies/mL)		Distributor <i>(Note: The applicable country/region may be designated beneath the symbol)</i>	 Site	Site
 Assigned Range [IU/mL]	Assigned Range (IU/mL)		Do not re-use	 Procedure Standard	Standard Procedure
 EC REP	Authorized representative in the European Community		Female	 STERILE EO	Sterilized using ethylene oxide
 BARCODE	Barcode Data Sheet		For IVD performance evaluation only		Store in dark
 LOT	Batch code	 GTIN	Global Trade Item Number		Temperature limit
	Biological risks		Importer		Test Definition File
 REF	Catalogue number	 IVD	In vitro diagnostic medical device		This way up
	CE marking of conformity; this device is in conformity with the applicable requirements for CE marking of an in vitro diagnostic medical device	 LLR	Lower Limit of Assigned Range	 Procedure UltraSensitive	Ultrasensitive Procedure
	Male		Manufacturer	 UDI	Unique Device Identifier
 Collect Date	Collect date	 CONTROL -	Negative control	 ULR	Upper Limit of Assigned Range
	Consult instructions for use		Non-sterile	 Urine Fill Line	Urine Fill Line
	Contains sufficient for <n> tests		Patient Name	 Rx Only	US Only: Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.
 CONTENT	Content of kit		Patient number		Use-by date
 CONTROL	Control		Peel here		
	Date of manufacture	 CONTROL +	Positive control		
	Device for near-patient testing	 QS copies / PCR	QS copies per PCR reaction, use the QS copies per PCR reaction in calculation of the results.		
	Device for self-testing				

## Technical support

For technical support (assistance) please reach out to your local affiliate:  
[https://www.roche.com/about/business/roche\\_worldwide.htm](https://www.roche.com/about/business/roche_worldwide.htm)

## Manufacturer and distributor

**Table 24** Manufacturer and distributor



Manufactured in the United States

Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.  
1080 US Highway 202 South  
Branchburg, NJ 08876 USA  
[www.roche.com](http://www.roche.com)

Made in USA

Distributed by Roche Diagnostics  
9115 Hague Road  
Indianapolis, IN 46250-0457 USA  
(For Technical Assistance call the  
Roche Response Center  
toll-free: 1-800-526-1247)

## Trademarks and patents

See <https://diagnostics.roche.com/us/en/about-us/patents>

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