

CE Technical Documentation Review Report

Applicant: **BEIJING LEPU MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.**
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Report Number: **60357276-001**

Examination intent: Examination the completeness of the Technical Documentation according to the requirements of the In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices Directive 98/79/EC Annex III

Product(s): SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Test
(Colloidal Gold Immunochromatography)

Type(s)/Model(s): Cassette, 5 Tests/Kit, 10 Tests/Kit, 20 Tests/Kit

Classification: Other IVD products
(according to manufacturer's declaration)

Examination period: Mar.27.2020

Date of expiry: May.26.2024

Review result: During the examination of the provided Technical Documentation (CE-CG25-1, Revision 1/0, Dated 2020-Mar-20) no Non-compliance according to the requirements of the In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices Directive 98/79/EC Annex III was detected.


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To verify the report validity, please send email to: service-gc@tuv.com

Clinical Validation Report

Product Name: SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Test (colloidal gold immunochromatography)

Model and Specifications: 20 tests/kit, packed independently

Type of Clinical Tests: clinical validation

Date of Commence of Clinical Tests: February 14, 2020

Date of Completion of Clinical Tests: February 18, 2020

Validated by: Beijing Aipuyi Medical Inspection Center

Abstract of Research

To evaluate clinical applications of the SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Test (colloidal gold immunochromatography) produced by Beijing Lepu Medical Technology Co., Ltd. to in-vitro qualitative tests on the content of the SARS-CoV-2 antibody in clinical samples (serum/plasma/whole blood), a clinical research has been made by Beijing Aipuyi Medical Inspection Center for this test strip. In total, 220 serum samples were selected as research object, of them, 93 cases were diagnosed as positive according to the novel coronavirus pneumonia treatment plan, 127 cases were diagnosed as negative according to the novel coronavirus pneumonia treatment plan. The reagents used for diagnosis included 2019-nCoV nucleic acid test kit (fluorescent PCR detection method) (registration certificate No.: GXZZ 20203400065) produced by Shanghai BioGerm Medical Biotechnology, 2019-nCoV nucleic acid test kit (registration certificate No.: GXZZ 20203400179) (fluorescent PCR detection method) produced by Beijing Applied Biological Technologies and 2019-nCoV nucleic acid test kit (registration certificate No.: GXZZ 20203400057) (fluorescent PCR detection method) produced by Shanghai ZJ Bio-Tech. The 2019-nCoV antibody test kit (colloidal-gold) produced by Innovita (Tangshan) Biotechnology Co., Ltd. was used as a reference device. The research objects were classified into the IgG and IgM of positive group and negative group by comparing test results of these products. Meanwhile, these samples were tested via a test card, to compare the test results of the tested product and those of the reference product, with statistical analysis being made. The coincidence rate of positive/negative and the total coincidence rate of both products were proven higher than 90% in comparison, indicating favorable consistency with the reference product. In the analysis results of Kappa inspection, Kappa was proven >0.8 , indicating favorable and high consistency of both methods. Both systems were proven equivalent. The tested product is applicable to auxiliary clinical diagnosis.

I Foreword

As a large family of virus, coronavirus is a single plus strand RNA virus featured by envelopes. As known to us, such virus can trigger major diseases such as cold, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). SARS-CoV-2 was identified in the cases of viral pneumonia in Wuhan, 2019 and was named officially by WHO on January 12, 2020. As a core protein of SARS-CoV-2, N protein (Nucleocapsid) is a component inside the virus, and is relatively conservative among category- β coronaviruses and is a common tool for diagnosis on coronaviruses. As a key receptor for SARS-CoV-2's entry in the cell, ACE2 is of great significance for research on the virus infection mechanism.

The R&D work concerning the SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Test (colloidal gold immunochromatography) of the Company has been accomplished. To validate the applicability and accuracy of such test strip on clinical applications, clinical validation is carried out. Beijing Aipuyi Medical Inspection Center was entrusted by Beijing Lepu Medical Technology Co., Ltd. with clinical tests of the SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Test (colloidal gold immunochromatography) produced by it. In total, 220 samples were involved in this clinical research.

II Purpose of Research

To validate the applicability and accuracy of the SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Test (colloidal gold immunochromatography) produced by Beijing Lepu Medical Technology Co., Ltd. in clinical applications, a systematic research is required for its clinical properties.

The purpose of research of this clinical test is: calculate the consistency percentage of negative/positive and the total consistency percentage and the Kappa coefficient by making statistics of and analyzing test results through comparative experimental research for the followings for the same clinical sample: the SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Test (colloidal gold immunochromatography) produced by Beijing Lepu Medical Technology Co., Ltd., the tested product, and the 2019-nCoV antibody test kit (colloidal-gold) (registration certificate No.: GXZZ 20203400177) produced by Innovita (Tangshan) Biotechnology Co., Ltd., a reference product. The equivalence between the tested product and the reference product is verified according to the results of statistical analysis, so as to validate the applicability and accuracy of the tested product in auxiliary clinical diagnosis.

The results of this clinical test are important basis for evaluating the effectiveness and safety of the tested product.

III Test Management

1. General introduction to the management structure

This clinical test was undertaken by the clinical unit of Beijing Aipuyi Medical Inspection Center. As the applicant, Beijing Aipuyi Medical Inspection Center is responsible for

communications in clinical tests.

2. Quality control in the lab

- 1) All those engaged in research on clinical tests are proven eligible through qualification examinations and have professional background and capabilities required for clinical tests. All such personnel have been trained before such tests, acquiring comprehensive understanding for the protocol of such tests and specifics of various indexes.
- 2) As for quality control in the lab, the requirements for quality control specified by the laboratory departments shall be followed, to guarantee standardized test operations.
- 3) Pre-analysis quality control: the process of sample collection and treatment shall be checked to see whether relevant requirements are met, and whether information such as sample number is correct.
- 4) The progress and completions of clinical tests shall be regularly checked. Besides, the completeness and accuracy of the information concerning clinical samples shall be checked, and the test results shall be verified.

3. Statistics and data management

- 1) All the cases included shall be included in the summary on clinical results, and the sample number, age and gender of the subjects shall be recorded in the table. The test personnel will complete the test results of both the reference product and the tested product in the summary on clinical results.
- 2) The main researchers, test personnel and the sponsor shall review the data jointly upon completion of data entry, and such data shall be locked if without any doubt.
- 3) The summary on clinical results shall be submitted to those engaged in statistical analysis. The results of statistical analysis obtained shall be included in corresponding part of the clinical report.

4. Storage of materials

The materials related to clinical tests shall be reserved by the test unit and the applicant (one copy each), including the following materials:

The protocol/scheme of clinical tests, the report of clinical tests and the summary on clinical results.

5. Problems identified in research and countermeasures

In clinical tests, the test results of the reference sample and the tested sample are different for a small number of samples. In this case, the qualitative clinical data of such sample shall be adopted or other common test strips clinically produced of the same principle shall be used for repetitive tests.

IV Test Design

1. Overall design of tests and description of the scheme

A proper object of research shall be selected by reference to the *Technical Guidelines for Clinical Research of IVD Kit*. The SARS-CoV-2 antibody test kit (GICA) whose marketing is approved is adopted as the reference reagent for synchronous comparison through the blind method. The consistency percentage of positive/negative and the total consistency percentage and the Kappa coefficient of the product and the reference reagent shall be analyzed.

Test scheme: 220 cases of serum are selected as the objects of research from clinical cases. The sample is classified into the positive group and the negative group as per the test results of the reference product. Meanwhile, the sample shall be tested via the qualitative test strip tested and the reference one and then the test results of the tested product and the reference product shall be compared, with statistical analysis being made. The consistency percentage of negative/positive and the total consistency percentage and the Kappa coefficient shall be calculated and the applicability and accuracy of the tested product for clinical diagnosis shall be judged based on this. The consistency in diagnosis in test results of the product and the reference product shall be judged through Kappa inspection and analysis. Moreover, the consistency in test results of the serum sample of Beijing Lepu Medical Technology Co. shall be analyzed, and the Kappa coefficient shall be calculated.

2. research methods

1) Collection, saving and transportation methods of sample

The specimen collected shall be used up immediately. Long-term storage of the specimen under room temperature is not allowed. The serum shall be separated out as soon as possible, to avoid hemolysis. The specimen subjected to hemolysis cannot be used any more. The serum/plasma specimen can be saved for three days at 2-8°C. It shall be frozen (-20°C) if long-term storage is required. Repeated freezing and thawing shall be avoided.

3) Determination of the reference methods

The 2019-nCoV antibody test kit (colloidal-gold) (registration certificate No.: GXZZ 20203400177) produced by Innovita (Tangshan) Biotechnology Co., Ltd. is one of the earliest products testing 2019-nCoV antibody whose marketing is approved in China. Such kit is the product adopting the same test (GICA) method as the SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Test (colloidal gold immunochromatography) produced by Beijing Lepu Medical Technology Co., Ltd. and is widely applied clinically. It is generally believed that such kit has superior quality. The purpose and scope of clinical applications of such product are the same as the tested product. Therefore, such product is selected as one of the reference reagents for clinical research.

The sample with inconsistent determination results for the group tested and the reference group in comparative experimental research can be verified through the quantitative clinical

results and clinical diagnostic results.

- 4) Name, specifications, source, batch number, period of validity and storage conditions of all products for clinical research

The name of the product for clinical research is the SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Test (colloidal gold immunochromatography) (20 tests/kit). Such product is provided by Beijing Lepu Medical Technology Co., Ltd. and the batch number is 20CG2501X. Its period of validity is 12 months and the storage condition is 4°C~30°C.

The reference test strip is the 2019-nCoV antibody test kit (colloidal-gold) (20 tests/kit) produced by Innovita (Tangshan) Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and the period of validity is 6 months. The storage condition is 10°C~30°C.

- 5) Quality control methods

The progress and completions of clinical tests shall be regularly checked. Besides, the completeness and accuracy of the information concerning clinical samples shall be checked, and the test results shall be verified.

- 6) Methods of clinical tests

All samples of the subjects shall be subject to determination by the reference test strip and the tested product synchronously and respectively, and then the determination results of both shall be compared. The test results of the tested product recorded shall be subject to statistical analysis with those of the reference product upon completion of determination of all clinical samples, to calculate the consistency percentage of negative/positive and the total consistency percentage. Afterwards, equivalence of both shall be evaluated as per these statistical indexes.

- 7) Methods of statistical analysis of clinical research data

A Methods evaluating clinical performance

Whether various indexes can reach the standards of clinical evaluation shall be judged by calculating the consistency percentage of negative/positive and the total consistency percentage in the test results of the tested product and the reference product, to validate the accuracy and applicability of the product in clinical applications. The tested product shall be subject to tests through the sample of different types, with statistics on the results. Meanwhile, different types of sample of the subjects shall be subject to determination by the tested product synchronously, and then the determination results of both shall be compared. The test results recorded shall be subject to statistical analysis upon completion of determination of all clinical samples, to calculate the consistency percentage of negative/positive and the total consistency percentage. Afterwards, equivalence of both shall be evaluated as per these statistical indexes.

B Statistical methods

The products launched on the market shall be subject to comparative study and evaluation: Kappa inspection: each sample shall be tested with the tested product and the reference product respectively, and then the consistency in statistical results of these two inspection methods shall be compared through Kappa inspection.

The data shall be subject to Kappa inspection and analysis and the Kappa coefficient shall be calculated. Favorable consistency can be proven if Kappa is ≥ 0.8 . The consistency in test results of the tested product and the reference product is evaluated as per the evaluation standards.

8) Standards of clinical evaluation

The coincidence rate shall be calculated by comparing with the reference product whose marketing is approved. The product performance shall meet the following requirements:

1) Coincidence rate of negative: the sample whose test results are negative for both the tested product and the reference product and the proportion in the sample whose test results are negative for the reference product shall be more than 90%.

2) Coincidence rate of positive: the sample whose test results are positive for both the tested product and the reference product and the proportion in the sample whose test results are positive for the reference product shall be more than 90%.

3) Total coincidence rate: the sample whose test results are the same for the tested product and the reference product and its proportion in the total number of sample shall be more than 90%.

		Reference System		Total
		Positive	Negative	
Test System	Positive	a	b	a+b
	Negative	c	d	c+d
Total		a+c	b+d	a+b+c+d

In general, the formula calculating the coincidence rate of positive/negative is:

Coincidence rate of positive = $a/(a+c) \times 100\%$

Coincidence rate of negative = $d/(b+d) \times 100\%$

Total coincidence rate = $(a+d)/(a+c+b+d) \times 100\%$

If the coincidence rate of positive/negative can meet clinical requirements, two methods or products are considered as equivalent; if the coincidence rate of positive/negative is greatly different, the clinical scheme shall be re-designed.

4) Kappa consistency analysis shall be adopted for statistical analysis of similar reference kits:

The results of the tested product are statistical materials and can be analyzed as per the table below:

		Reference System		Total
		Positive	Negative	
Test System	Positive	a	b	a+b
	Negative	c	d	c+d
Total		a+c	b+d	a+b+c+d

If conducting Kappa consistency analysis for the base data above, high consistency can

be judged if the Kappa coefficient is >0.8 , and both systems are considered as equivalent. Consistency is considered if $0.4 < \text{Kappa coefficient} < 0.8$, and the coincidence rate of positive/negative shall be compared, with statistical analysis being made. Two such systems are considered as inconsistent and inequivalent if the Kappa coefficient is < 0.4 .

9) Modification to the scheme during research

N/A

V Results and Analysis of Clinical Tests

In total, 220 test samples (125 for male and 95 for female) are included for the unit and all test samples included are tested.

(1) The statistical results of test device produced by Lepu technology and reference device (2019-nCov Ab Test (Colloidal Gold) produced by Innovita (Tangshan); Registration Certificate No.: GXZZ 20203400177) were list as follows:

Table 1: Statistics on Serum IgG Test Results of the Tested product and the Reference Product

	Positive Reference Product	Negative Reference Product	Total
Positive tested product	92	1	93
Negative tested product	0	127	127
Total	92	128	220

Item	Formula	Results	95%-L	95%-H
Coincidence rate of positive (%)	$a/(a+c)*100\%$	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Coincidence rate of negative (%)	$d/(b+d)*100\%$	99.22%	98.06%	99.88%
Total coincidence rate (%)	$(a+d)/(a+b+c+d)*100\%$	99.55%	98.66%	100.18%
Theoretical coincidence rate P_e :	$[(a+b)(a+c)+(c+d)(b+d)]/(a+b+c+d)^2$	0.513		
Kappa	$(PA-P_e)/(1-P_e)$	0.991		

According to Table 1, among the 93 samples of the positive group, 92 are proven positive in the test results of the tested product, and 1 is proven negative. Among the 127 samples of the negative group, 127 are proven negative in the test results of the tested product and 0 is proven positive. Both the coincidence rate of positive/negative and the total coincidence rate are more than 90%, indicating favorable consistency with the reference product. According to

the table, the Kappa coefficient = 0.991 (>0.8) in the results of Kappa inspection and analysis, indicating favorable and high consistency of two methods and equivalence of two such systems.

Table 2: Statistics on Serum IgM Test Results of the Tested product and the Reference Product

	Positive Reference Product	Negative Reference Product	Total
Positive tested product	71	0	71
Negative tested product	2	147	149
Total	73	147	220

Item	Formula	Results	95%-L	95%-H
Coincidence rate of positive (%)	$a/(a+c)*100\%$	97.26%	95.10%	97.95%
Coincidence rate of negative (%)	$d/(b+d)*100\%$	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Total coincidence rate (%)	$(a+d)/(a+b+c+d)*100\%$	99.09%	97.83%	99.76%
Theoretical coincidence rate Pe:	$[(a+b)(a+c)+(c+d)(b+d)]/(a+b+c+d)^2$	0.560		
Kappa	$(PA-Pe)/(1-Pe)$	0.979		

According to Table 2, among the 71 samples of the positive group, 71 are proven positive in the test results of the tested product, and 0 is proven negative. Among the 149 samples of the negative group, 147 are proven negative in the test results of the tested product and 2 are proven positive. Both the coincidence rate of positive/negative and the total coincidence rate are more than 90%, indicating favorable consistency with the reference product. According to the table, the Kappa coefficient = 0.979 (>0.8) in the results of Kappa inspection and analysis, indicating favorable and high consistency of two methods and equivalence of two such systems.

Analysis on Inconsistency in Test Results

S/N	Gender	Age	Tested product	Reference Product	Clinical Diagnosis
46	Male	57	IgG (+) IgM (-)	IgG (+) IgM (+)	Subsequent visit of pneumonia triggered by SARS-COV-2
62	Male	81	IgG (+) IgM (-)	IgG (+) IgM (+)	Subsequent visit of pneumonia

					triggered by SARS-COV-2
114	F	70	IgG (+) IgM (-)	IgG (-) IgM (-)	Non-pneumonia triggered by SARS-COV-2

For those subjected to subsequent visit, IgM in the blood may be degraded and IgG definite diagnosis is more effective.

(2) The consistency analysis was performed between diagnostic results of test product produced by Lepu Technology and the diagnostic results of nucleic acid detection method, in order to calculate the diagnostic sensitivity and specificity of test product. The statistic result was listed in the tables.

Test device	Nucleic acid testing result		Total
	Positive	Negative	
IgM Positive	True Positive (A 1)	False Positive (B1)	A1+B1
IgG Positive	True Positive (A 2)	False Positive (B2)	A2+B2
IgM & IgG Positive	True Positive (A 3)	False Positive (B3)	A3+B3
IgM & IgG Negative	False Negative (C)	True Negative (D)	C+D
Total	A1+A2+A3+C	B1+ B2+B3+D	A1+B1+A2+B2+A3+B3+C+D

In general, the calculation formula of diagnostic sensitivity and diagnostic specificity was as follows:

$$\text{Diagnostic sensitivity} = (A1+A2+A3) / (A1+A2+A3+C) \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Diagnostic specificity} = D / (B1+ B2+B3+D) \times 100\%$$

Table 3 The comparison result of test device and Nucleic acid method

Test device	Nucleic acid method (PCR)		Total
	Positive	Negative	
IgM Positive	2	0	2
IgG Positive	20	3	23
IgM & IgG Positive	70	0	70
IgM & IgG Negative	1	124	125
Total	93	127	220

Item	Calculation formula	Results	95%-L	95%-H
Diagnostic sensitivity (%)	$(A1+A2+A3) / (A1+A2+A3+C) \times 100\%$	98.90%	94.16%	99.81%
Diagnostic specificity (%)	$D / (B1+ B2+B3+D) \times 100\%$	97.60%	93.29%	99.19%

It can be seen from table 3 that in the 93 positive sample group, the detection results of the test device are 2 IgM Positive, 20 IgG Positive, 70 IgM Positive & IgG Positive and 1 IgM & IgG Negative; in the 127 negative sample group, the detection results of the test device are 0 IgM Positive, 3 IgG Positive, 0 IgM Positive & IgG Positive and 124 IgM & IgG Negative. The sensitivity and specificity of the diagnosis were more than 90%, which indicated that it was consistent with the contrast product.

VI Discussion and Conclusions

(I) Discussion

The SARS-CoV-2 antibody test card produced by Beijing Lepu Medical Technology Co., Ltd. contains the SARS-CoV-2 recombinant protein (colloidal-gold signs) enveloped on the gold-labeled pad in advance as well as the mouse-anti-human IgG antibody fixed into the test zone G and the mouse-anti-human IgM antibody fixed into the test zone M and corresponding antibody in the quality control area (C). It can be used for rapid tests on the SARS-CoV-2 antibody in the serum/plasma specimen as well as auxiliary clinical screening of those suffering from pneumonia triggered by Sars-CoV-2. This clinical test aims at evaluating the clinical properties of such product. The test conditions are concluded as follows:

A Results of comparative analysis of the tested product and the reference product (2019-nCov Ab Test (Colloidal Gold) produced by Innovita (Tangshan)):

Test results of the serum sample of the tested product and the reference product: both the coincidence rate of negative/positive and the total coincidence rate are larger than 90%, indicating favorable consistency with the reference product. In the analysis results of Kappa inspection, Kappa was proven >0.8 , indicating favorable and high consistency of both methods. Both systems were proven equivalent.

B Statistical analysis results of the tested product and nucleic acid detection method

The comparison result of test device and nucleic acid detection method: diagnostic sensitivity and specificity are both more than 90%, indicating good consistency with the nucleic acid test results.

(II) Test conclusions

By analyzing the test results of the tested product and the reference product of Innovita (Tangshan)), the consistency percentage of negative/positive and the total consistency percentage are proven high. Moreover, according to the results of statistical analysis, there is no remarkable difference in test results of both, indicating favorable consistency in diagnosis and equivalence of two such systems. Meanwhile, the diagnostic sensitivity and specificity of test device are both more than 90% compared with the detection results of nucleic acid

method, indicating good consistency with the nucleic acid test results.

VI Special Notes of Clinical Research

N/A

Annex I: Data of Clinical Tests

I Test results

Sample No.	Gender	Age	Tested product	Reference Product	Nucleic acid test results
			Results	Results	
1	F	45	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
2	M	66	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
3	M	36	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
4	F	44	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
5	F	54	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
6	M	65	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
7	M	69	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
8	M	74	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
9	F	25	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
10	M	53	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
11	F	33	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
12	M	28	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
13	M	42	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
14	F	77	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
15	M	82	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
16	F	36	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
17	M	64	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
18	M	26	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	

19	F	35	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
20	M	62	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
21	F	83	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
22	F	52	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
23	F	46	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
24	M	91	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
25	M	46	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
26	F	32	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
27	F	30	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
28	M	29	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
29	F	66	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
30	F	31	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
31	M	95	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
32	M	34	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
33	F	55	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
34	F	82	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
35	M	40	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
36	M	57	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
37	M	37	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
38	F	27	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
39	M	56	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
40	F	87	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive

			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
41	M	73	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
42	M	59	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
43	F	25	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
44	F	43	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
45	M	31	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
46	M	57	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (+)	
47	M	66	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
48	M	72	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
49	M	51	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
50	F	54	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
51	F	49	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
52	M	68	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
53	F	29	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
54	F	58	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
55	F	55	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
56	F	42	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
57	M	39	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
58	M	51	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
59	F	33	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
60	F	46	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
61	M	54	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	

62	M	81	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (+)	
63	F	19	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
64	M	37	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
65	M	48	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
66	F	72	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
67	F	66	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
68	M	47	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
69	M	62	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
70	M	58	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
71	F	83	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
72	M	65	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
73	F	37	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
74	M	55	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
75	F	38	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
76	M	47	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
77	M	81	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
78	F	37	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
79	F	35	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
80	M	42	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
81	M	77	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
82	M	30	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
83	F	36	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative

			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
84	M	58	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
85	F	71	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
86	M	64	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
87	M	57	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
88	F	86	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
89	M	42	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
90	F	83	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
91	M	52	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
92	M	79	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
93	F	45	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
94	M	40	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
95	F	88	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
96	M	64	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
97	M	17	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
98	F	62	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
99	F	42	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
100	M	53	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
101	M	62	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
102	F	38	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
103	F	78	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
104	M	56	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	

105	M	36	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
106	M	48	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
107	F	70	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
108	M	84	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
109	F	64	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
110	M	58	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
111	M	55	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
112	F	51	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
113	F	33	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
114	F	70	IgG (+)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
115	M	45	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
116	M	49	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
117	F	36	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
118	F	34	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
119	F	43	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
120	M	74	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
121	M	38	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
122	F	48	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
123	F	36	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
124	M	54	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
125	M	71	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
126	M	55	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Negative

			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
127	F	19	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
128	M	65	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
129	F	40	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
130	M	71	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
131	M	33	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
132	M	38	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
133	F	54	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
134	F	35	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
135	M	86	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
136	M	48	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
137	F	39	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
138	M	56	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
139	M	89	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
140	F	44	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
141	F	77	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
142	M	76	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
143	M	62	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
144	M	49	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
145	F	84	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
146	M	40	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
147	F	36	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	

148	M	80	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
149	M	72	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
150	M	37	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
151	F	16	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
152	M	85	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
153	F	53	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
154	M	22	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
155	M	16	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
156	F	51	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
157	F	78	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
158	M	73	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
159	M	38	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
160	M	56	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
161	F	37	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
162	M	46	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
163	F	57	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
164	M	59	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
165	M	41	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
166	M	63	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
167	M	34	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
168	F	48	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
169	F	36	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive

			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
170	F	58	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
171	M	40	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
172	M	27	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
173	M	64	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
174	M	38	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
175	F	47	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
176	F	40	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
177	M	82	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
178	M	25	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
179	F	71	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
180	F	46	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
181	M	57	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
182	M	30	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
183	M	52	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
184	F	67	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
185	M	33	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
186	F	53	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
187	M	38	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
188	M	52	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
189	F	46	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
190	M	44	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	

191	M	78	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
192	F	87	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
193	F	74	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
194	M	69	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
195	M	46	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
196	F	55	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
197	F	38	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
198	M	53	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
199	M	36	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
200	M	33	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
201	F	28	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
202	M	81	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
203	F	42	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
204	M	70	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
205	M	52	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
206	M	55	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
207	M	28	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
208	F	49	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
209	M	25	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
210	F	53	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
211	F	59	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
212	F	31	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive

			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
213	F	48	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
214	M	37	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	
215	M	42	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
216	M	56	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
217	M	34	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
218	F	79	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
219	F	67	IgG (-)	IgG (-)	Negative
			IgM (-)	IgM (-)	
220	M	58	IgG (+)	IgG (+)	Positive
			IgM (+)	IgM (+)	

Note: “—” – negative sample; “+”- positive sample.

III Information of the Sample with Inconsistent Test Results

The sample with inconsistent test results in the comparative test shall be re-confirmed through the results of clinical diagnosis. The records are as follows:

S/N	Gender	Age	Tested product	Reference Product	Clinical Diagnosis
46	M	57	IgG (+) IgM (-)	IgG (+) IgM (+)	
62	M	81	IgG (+) IgM (-)	IgG (+) IgM (+)	
114	F	70	IgG (+) IgM (-)	IgG (-) IgM (-)	