

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- How does AnaemiaScreen™ work?

Ferritin is a protein and the primary form of iron stored inside your body's cells. A positive result with AnaemiaScreen means that the ferritin concentration in your blood is lower than 20ng/ml, and that you may have an iron deficiency.

- When should the test be used?

If you have one or more of the symptoms of anaemia including a pale complexion, tiredness, headaches, heart palpitations or shortness of breath when exercising, during pregnancy or heavy periods, then taking the AnaemiaScreen™ test is recommended. The test can be used at any time of the day but must not be performed when you have an infection, acute inflammations or in cases of spleen or liver injury. A false positive result could be obtained where there is no iron deficiency in these situations.

- Is the test result correct?

AnaemiaScreen™ has been validated against laboratory tests and is accurate provided the instructions are followed carefully. Please note however that the test result can be adversely affected if the cassette gets wet before the test is performed or if insufficient blood is used. It is important to ensure that the correct volume of blood is collected, as indicated by the black line marked on the pipette. If used correctly studies have shown AnaemiaScreen™ has an accuracy of over 98% compared to reference methods

- How to interpret the test if the colour and intensity of the lines are different?

The colour and intensity of the test lines are of no importance in the interpretation of the result. The lines only need to be uniform and clearly visible and a line of any colour intensity by the 'Test' mark should be regarded as positive.

- If I read the result after 15 minutes, will the result still be valid?

No, the result should be read within 10 minutes of adding the test diluent and is reliable only up to 15 minutes.

- What should I do if the test result is positive?

AnaemiaScreen™ is a screening device for iron deficiency anaemia and a positive test result indicates that the level of ferritin in your blood is lower than the normal (20ng/ml). We would recommend that you should seek medical advice from your doctor who will conduct further tests and take into account any symptoms of the condition that you may have before making a definitive diagnosis.

- What should I do if the test result is negative?

A negative test result indicates that it the level of ferritin in your blood is higher than 20ng/ml and within the normal range. However, as no test is 100% effective we would recommend that you consult your doctor if you have worrying symptoms.

	PD 42077		Sufficient for 1 test
	0483		Storage temperature +4 to +30°C
	Read the instructions before use		Do not re-use
	Caution in handling		Sterile (Lancet)
	In vitro diagnostic test		Expiry date of test
	Batch number		Manufacturer



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# AnaemiaScreen™

Home test for iron deficiency anaemia

## ABOUT THIS TEST

AnaemiaScreen™ is a self-testing device to detect low levels of ferritin associated with iron deficiency anaemia.

Iron deficiency anaemia is very common affecting up to 5% of men and post-menopausal women. The most common cause of iron deficiency is heavy menstrual periods with up to 10% of women affected at some stage in their lives. Iron deficiency anaemia is also common in pregnancy.

Other causes of iron deficiency include conditions that cause bleeding into the gut such as peptic ulcers or colitis, which are more common in older people. Conditions that affect the absorption from the gut such as coeliac disease can also reduce iron intake and lead to anaemia. AnaemiaScreen™ detects low levels of a protein called ferritin. This protein indicates the level of iron that your body is storing and is regarded as the most sensitive test for iron deficiency anaemia, unless you are also suffering from a low level infection.

The most common symptoms of iron deficiency anaemia include tiredness, lethargy, shortness of breath, palpitations, rapid pulse and a pale complexion. In many cases iron deficiency anaemia develops slowly and there may be few signs of the illness. The severity of your symptoms may depend on how quickly your anaemia develops, so AnaemiaScreen™ will help you check for the condition.

## KIT CONTENTS

- 1x sealed foil pouch containing;
  - 1x test cassette
  - 1x micropipette
  - 1x desiccant bag (discard after opening)
- 1x dropper bottle containing 1ml of test diluent
- 1x sterile single use lancet for blood sampling (Dir.93/43/EEC CE0120 Owen Mumford Ltd, Brook Hill, Woodstock, Oxfordshire OX020 1TU, UK)
- 1x Alcohol swab 70% Isopropyl Alcohol (Dir. 93/42/EEC - Class I, Bunzl Healthcare Supplies, 6 Delta park Industrial Estate, Enfield EN3 7GJ, UK)
- 1x Instruction sheet

Please note you will also need a watch with a second hand, clean paper tissues and a plaster (optional)



## PRECAUTIONS

Important – Read these test instructions carefully before use

1. Always read the instructions carefully before performing the test as it is only possible to interpret the results if the procedure is carried out exactly as instructed.
2. Keep out of the reach of children.
3. FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY. DO NOT SWALLOW. Use only as an in vitro diagnostic device for self-testing purposes.
4. Do not use this test if you suffer from a blood clotting disease or are being treated with the anticoagulant heparin.
5. If blood comes in contact with any surfaces, wipe clean with disinfectant.
6. DO NOT RE-USE. This is a single use test.
7. Do not use after the expiry date printed on the box label and on the foil pouch, or if the pouch is damaged.
8. Store between +4°C and +30°C. Do not freeze.
9. DISPOSAL. After use place the test cassette, used lancet, micropipette, buffer bottle and swab inside the foil pouch, replace in box and dispose of with your normal household waste.

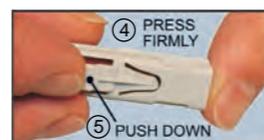
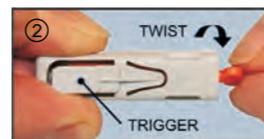
## PREPARATION

- Open the foil pouch and remove the test cassette. The desiccant bag is not required and can be discarded with the pouch.
- Familiarise yourself with the components of the test.
- Ensure you have a hard flat surface available on which to lay the cassette and perform the test.
- Read the instructions thoroughly before taking the test.
- You will also need to have a watch with a second hand ready and a clean paper tissue.
- When ready to start the test wash your hands with soap in warm water to soften the skin and encourage blood flow in your fingers. Rinse thoroughly and dry.

## TEST PROCEDURE

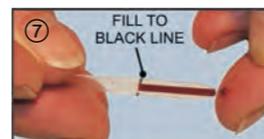
### 1 Collect the blood sample

- Hold the lancet by its sides and push the orange coloured cap into the body of lancet until you hear it 'click' ①.
- Twist off the lancet cap until you feel it separate from the device. Don't pull, just twist ②.
- Caution: The lancet is single use only so be careful not press the lancet trigger button ② until you are ready to use it.
- Choose a site on the finger as indicated by the shaded areas of the picture ③. Avoid areas of hard skin.
- Clean the site with the alcohol swab provided in the kit.
- Allow the site to dry thoroughly.
- Press the end of the lancet firmly against the cleaned site on your finger ④.
- Press the trigger button ⑤.



- A small drop of blood will appear. Massage the finger towards the tip to encourage the blood to flow and a drop to form ⑥.

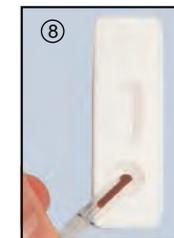
- Touch the end of the micropipette against the blood drop ⑦. Do not squeeze the bulb of the pipette as the blood will be drawn into the pipette automatically.
- Quickly continue to massage the finger to give the next drop of blood and draw the blood into the pipette in quick succession until it reaches the black line on the pipette ⑦.



- Note: If the blood flow stops during collection let your arm hang loosely at your side for a short time and then massage your finger again. This usually restarts the blood flow.

### 2 Testing the sample

- Quickly drop the blood from the pipette into the round well on the cassette labelled with an arrow ⑧ by squeezing the bulb at the end of the pipette.
- Ensure all of the blood in the pipette is removed and if necessary also squeeze the tube of the pipette.
- Add 4-5 drops of test diluent into the sample well from the dropper bottle ⑨.
- Make a note of the time and wait 10 minutes exactly.
- You will start to see the blood sample/diluent mix migrate up the test cassette. Do not move the cassette until the test time has completed.
- At the end of the 10 minutes check for the presence of a line in the cassette window near to the control (C) mark and a possible second line near to the test (T) mark.
- Do not read the result after 15 minutes.



### 3 Reading the results

- Positive: One pink coloured line appears in the window near to the control (C) mark. No coloured line near the test (T) mark is positive.
- Negative: Two pink coloured lines appear; one near the control (C) mark and the second near the test (T) mark result. This means the test is negative.
- Failed test: A pink coloured line should always appear near the control (C) mark. If there is no pink coloured line near this mark the test is invalid even if a line appears near the test (T) mark.



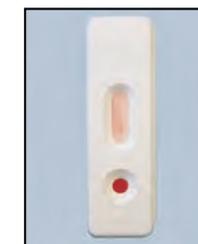
Positive



Negative



Invalid



Invalid

Please note: In addition to the pink line by the control (C) mark, ANY pink line seen near the test (T) mark of the cassette at the 10 minute time is considered NEGATIVE. The intensity of the line does not matter.