

+Introduction

Blood transfusion therapy is the best treatment for anemia caused by various reasons, and blood type is the primary factor to consider in transfusions. Mismatched blood types between the donor and the recipient can trigger a transfusion reaction, which, in severe cases, may lead to death. Additionally, if a newborn kitten's blood type does not match that of its mother, the kitten may absorb antibodies from the colostrum, causing hemolytic anemia, which could also be fatal.

Cats naturally possess antibodies against different blood types. Type A cats have low titers of anti-B antibodies, most of which are IgG. Type B cats, on the other hand, have high titers of anti-A IgM antibodies. AB-type cats are immunotolerant to both antigens and therefore do not have any antibodies in their system. **F-BT(A+B)** is intended for use to classify cats as blood group Type A, Type B or Type AB.

+Components

1	Test devices	5
2	Sampling pipe	5
3	Buffer	5
4	Package insert	1

+Notice

- 1) The test device is used for feline only.
- 2) The results may be influenced by humidity and temperature.
- 3) Make sure that the foil pouch containing the test is not damaged before open. Perform the test immediately when the pouch package is opened.
- 4) Do not reuse the test components.
- 5) Do not use after the expiry date.
- 6) Do not mix product components in different lot numbers.
- 7) As all samples are potentially infectious. Operators should wear protective gloves while handling samples and wash hands thoroughly afterwards.
- 8) Decontaminate and dispose of all samples, used kits and potentially contaminated materials safely in accordance with national and local regulations

+Storage and Stability

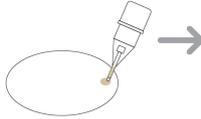
- 1) The test device is sealed and should be stored away from light at a room temperature (4-30°C). Do not freeze.
- 2) The test device should be used before the expiration date marked on the package label.

+Collection and Preparation of Sample

- 1) This product is applicable for fresh whole blood/anticoagulated venous whole blood.
- 2) Whole blood: Collect the whole blood. If whole blood samples are not immediately tested, they should be refrigerated at 2-8°C and used within 24 hours and not be frozen.
- 3) Hemolyzed or contaminated samples may lead to erroneous results.

+Test Procedure

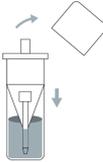
1) Check the product components and ensure that the operation is carried out at room temperature (15-30°C). Use a sampling pipe to draw some whole blood specimens (approximately 10 μL) through the capillary effect.



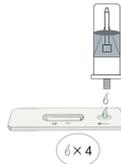
2) Peel off aluminum foil seal from the top of the extraction tube containing the extraction buffer, insert sampling end into pipe and cover tightly, mixed completely.



3) Holding the sampling pipe upright, carefully take off the cap of sampling pipe.



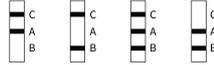
4) Take out the test device from the foil pouch and put on a flat surface, add 4-5 drops (approximately 60 μL) to the specimen well(S) of the test device.



5) Place the device on a flat surface upward and wait for 5-10 minutes. During this period, wine-red fluid flow over the membrane inside the window can be observed.



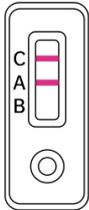
6) Read the result of color change in T line and C line within 10 minutes. Color change after 15 minutes is not valid result.



+Interpretation of the Result

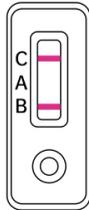
1) Type A

If the C line and the A line show color while the B line does not show color, then the blood type is determined to be "Type A".



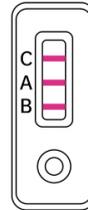
2) Type B

If the C line and the B line show color while the A line does not show color, then the blood type is determined to be "Type B".



3) Type AB

If the line C,B,A show color all together, then the blood type is determined to be "Type AB".



4) Invalid

No colored line appears in C region.

