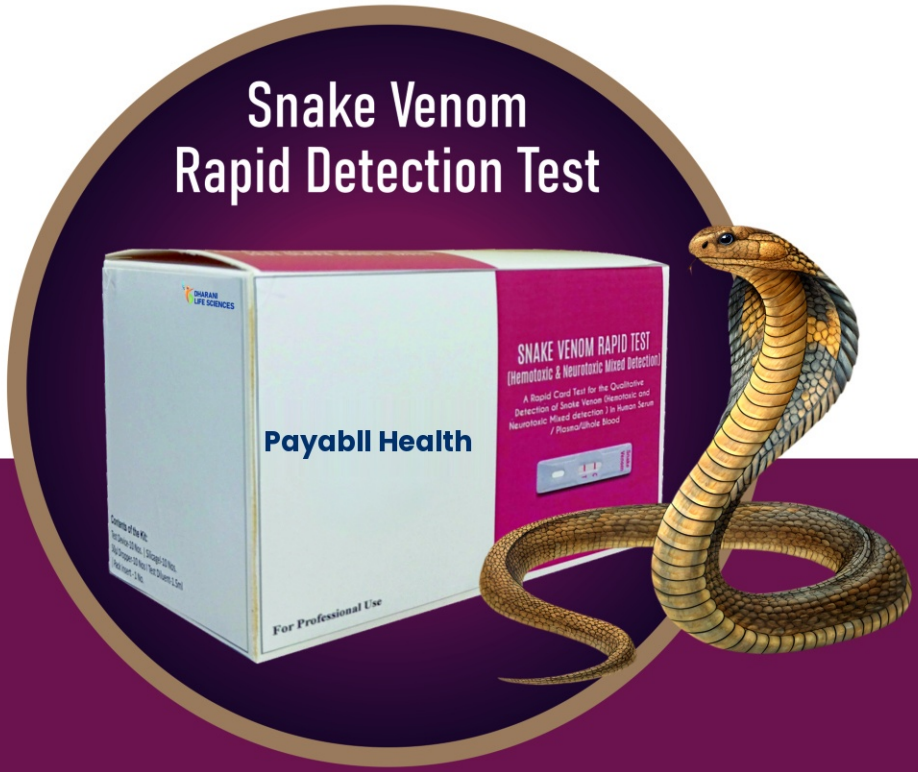
1st IN THE WORLD



Detects Venomous Snakes +

All Hemotoxic and Neurotoxic Snakes

PATENTED
PATENTED
PATENTED

Rapid | Simple-to-use | Precise

InstantBiteInsight

Bite by Bite

Unraveling the Snakebite Crisis!

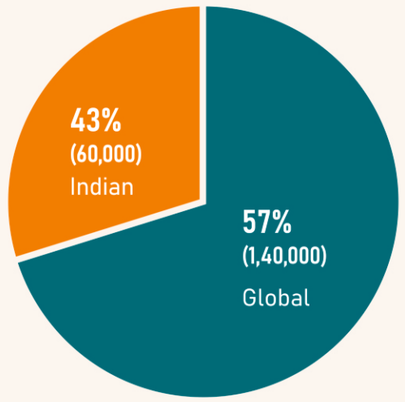
- Statistics show that India contributes to 43% of the global deaths by snakebite envenoming
- One study suggests that the overall lifetime risk of being killed by snakebite may even be 1 in 100, depending on the area
- Identifying the snake species is crucial for administering the correct antivenom

Shortage of ASV
Unindicated usage of ASV
} Wastage of ASV

Usage in non-envenomed patients
Non-identification of type of snake / venom
} Delay in treatment leading to disabilities and ineffective treatment

- The complexity and unavailability of accurate detection methods make it difficult to treat snakebite victims promptly and remotely

Deaths by Snakebite Envenoming



WHAT IS THE SOLUTION?

Correct and timely detection by Snake Venom Rapid Detection Test for Hemotoxic & Neurotoxic Mixed Detection

HOW DOES IT WORK?



An absorbent pad to add the test sample

The membrane has 3 distinct zones :

Zone	Mobility	Contents
First	Mobile zone	Colored colloidal gold particles sensitized with ASV Equine Polyclonal antibody
Second	Immobile zone	Immobilized ASV Equine Polyclonal antibody
Third	Immobile zone	Immobilized anti-mouse IgG

The test sample (if it contains venom) interacts with the first zone & forms a complex with the ASV antibodies → The complex moves along the membrane strip → If venom is present the complex will be trapped here. producing a colored line in the second zone → Unbound colloidal gold particles continue moving until they reach the control line, get trapped & create another colored line

SPECIMEN COLLECTION & PREPARATION

	Serum	Plasma	Whole Blood
Collection	• Draw blood into a clean, dry, sterilized vial and allow it to clot • Separate the serum by centrifugation at 5000 rpm for 15 minutes at room temperature	• Collect blood into a collection tube containing anticoagulants (heparin, EDTA, or sodium citrate) by venipuncture • Centrifuge to obtain plasma	• Draw blood into a sterilized vial containing EDTA, citrate or heparin
Storage	• If not assayed immediately, store the serum at 2-8°C • For storage longer than 3 days, reeze at -20°C or below • Avoid repeated freezing & thawing		• If not tested immediately, refrigerate at 2-8°C • Use the whole blood sample within 3 days if stored at 2-8°C

Testing Procedure

1. Collect the sample in a clean container
2. Add 1 drop (50 µl) of serum/plasma/ whole blood into the sample window. In the case of whole blood, allow it to soak in.
3. Add two drops of Test Diluent
4. Read results after 20 minutes
5. Do not interpret results beyond 20 minutes. Discard the test device after use

How to test the collected sample?



Collect the sample in a clean container

Add 1 drop (50 µl) of serum/plasma/ whole blood into the sample window. In the case of whole blood, allow it to soak in

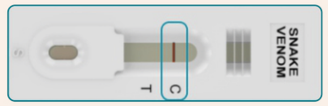
Add two drops of Test Diluent

Read results after 20 minutes

Do not interpret results. beyond 20 minutes. Discard the test device after use

How to interpret the results?

Negative Result : (Snake Venom NOT Detected)



If only one line appears at the control © line

Positive Result : (Snake Venom Detected)

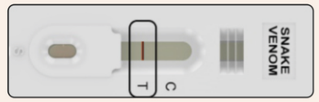


If two lines appear- one at the control (C) line and one at the test (T) line

Invalid Result:
(Might be due to incorrect procedure or a defective test device. Retest with a new device within 30-60 minutes



No lines appear OR



only the test (T) line appears. with no control (C) line visible

ABOUT

Detection Time : NMT 1 minute

Storage Temp: 2-30°C

Specificity & Sensitivity: 100%, Can detect concentration as low as 6.02 ng/ml

Test Incitation Time: 30-60 minutes after snakebite

Shelf-Life: 24 months; Test Diluent once opened is stable for 3 months

Trials Conducted: 800 snakebite patients across India Pack Size: Available in packs of 50 tests

CONTENT OF THE KIT

Test Device	01
Dropper	01
Test Diluent	7 ML
Swab	01
Pack Insert	01

RECOMMENDED USES

Secondary Verification
Confirm bite type at DHC or hospital level

Initial Screening
Identify venomous or non-venomous bites at the village level



Can be used at multiple stages of clinical evaluation to confirm the absence of venom prior to patient discharge from a DHC or hospital.

Ongoing Monitoring
Track venom neutralization during ASV treatment at the hospital

Manufactured at

BHAT BIO-TECH

For

Payabll Health

Marketed by :

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