



Contract No:Co2403079

Date:09/03/2024

Letter of Authorization

Manufacturer: Atlas Medical GmbH
Ludwig-Erhard-Ring 3,
15827Blankenfelde-Mahlow, Germany
Tel: +49 33 70 83 55 030
Email: amug@atlas-medical.com

Regulatory Office: William James House, Cowley Road, Cambridge, CB4 0WX, UK
Tel: +44 1223 858 910
Fax: +44 1223 858 524
Email: info@atlas-site.co.uk

Middle East Site: Sahab Free Zone Area
P. O. Box 204, Amman 11512, Jordan.
Tel.: +962 6 4026468
Fax: +962 6 4022588
Email: info@atlas-medical.com

Agent: San Medico
Republic of Moldova, city Chisina
+37368228890

Atlas Medical, hereby appoint the above mentioned agent to import, register and distribute Atlas Medical Products in Moldova

Appointment Conditions:

1. This appointment is valid for 3 year from the above mentioned date.
2. Either Party can cancel this appointment by giving the other party a 60 day notice.

On behalf of the Manufacturer
General Manager
Haya Amawi



Atlas Medical: Ludwig-Erhard-Ring 3, 15827 Blankenfelde-Mahlow, Germany. Tel: +49 33 70 83 55 030
Regulatory Office: William James House, Cowley Road, Cambridge, CB4 0WX, UK. Tel: +44 1223 858 910
Middle East Site : King Abdullah the Second Industrial Estate, Street 19, Sahab Free Zone Area, P.O. Box: 204, Amman 11512, Jordan

GMED certifie que le système de management de la qualité développé par
GMED certifies that the quality management system developed by

ATLAS MEDICAL GmbH
Ludwig-Erhard-Ring 3
15827 Blankenfelde-Mahlow GERMANY

pour les activités
for the activities

Conception et développement, fabrication et vente de dispositifs médicaux de diagnostic in vitro .

Design and Development, Manufacturing and Sales of in vitro diagnostic medical devices.

réalisées sur le(s) site(s) de
performed on the location(s) of

Voir addendum

See addendum

est conforme aux exigences des normes internationales
complies with the requirements of the international standards

ISO 13485: 2016

Début de validité / Effective date October 9th, 2023 (included)

Valable jusqu'au / Expiry date : October 8th, 2026 (included)

Etabli le / Issued on : October 9th, 2023

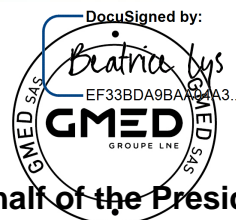


**CERTIFICATION
DE SYSTEMES
DE MANAGEMENT**
Accréditation n°4-0608
Liste des sites accrédités
et portée disponible sur
www.cofrac.fr

GMED N° 36655-2

Ce certificat est délivré selon les règles de certification GMED / This certificate is issued according to the rules of GMED certification

Renouvelle le certificat 36655-1



On behalf of the President
Béatrice LYS
Technical Director

Ce certificat couvre les activités et les sites suivants :
This certificate covers the following activities and sites:

French version :

Conception et développement, fabrication et vente de dispositifs médicaux de diagnostic *in vitro* à usage professionnel et/ ou d'autodiagnostic, dans les domaines du groupage sanguin, de la microbiologie, de la biochimie, de la toxicologie, de l'oncologie, de la cardiologie, de l'histologie, de l'endocrinologie et des maladies infectieuses, dans les techniques d'Agglutination/ ELISA/ Tests rapides/ Colorimétrie/ Disques antibiotiques.

English version:

Design and Development, Manufacturing and Sales of in vitro diagnostic medical devices for professional use and/or for self-testing, in the field of Immunohematology, Microbiology, Biochemistry, Toxicology, Oncology, Cardiology, Histology, Endocrinology Biosensors and Infectious diseases, in techniques of Agglutination/ ELISA/ Rapid tests/ Colorimetry/Antibiotic disks.

**ATLAS MEDICAL GmbH
Ludwig-Erhard-Ring 3
15827 Blankenfelde-Mahlow
GERMANY**

French version:

Siège social, responsable de la mise sur le marché

English version:

Headquarter, legal manufacturer

**Sahab Industrial Zone Area
King Abdullah II Industrial City
Amman 11512
JORDAN**


French version:

Conception, fabrication et contrôle final

English version:

Design, manufacture and final control

2 sites / 2 sites

DocuSigned by:
Beatrice Lys
FF33BDA98AA04A3...


**On behalf of the President
Béatrice LYS
Technical Director**

Declaration Ref No: DC21-0169

CE Declaration of Conformity

We,

Atlas Medical

Head office: Ludwig-Erhard-Ring 3
15827 Blankenfelde-Mahlow Germany

Tel: +49(0)33708355030

Email: info@atlas-medical.com

Middle East Site: Sahab Free Zone Area, P. O. Box 212555, Amman, Jordan.

Tel.: +962 6 4026468

Fax: +962 6 4022588

Email: info@atlas-medical.com

Declare our responsibility that the following product:

| Product Code | Product Name | Class | GMDN code |
|----------------|---|-------------|-----------|
| 8.00.18.3.1000 | RPR Carbon Antigen (Coarse Grain) Kit, 1000 Tests (Reagent only) | General-IVD | 32450 |

Is produced under Atlas quality system (ISO13485: 2016) supported by GMED certificate:

Certificate N°.: 36655 rev 1

Expiry Date: October 8th.2023

and complies with the essential requirements of
In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices Directive 98/79/EC Annex I

And

EN 18113-1, -2,-4:2011, EN ISO 15223:2016

EN ISO 14971:2019, EN ISO 23640:2015, ISO 2859/1:1999,

EN ISO 13612:2002, EN ISO 13641:2002.

And

Intended for In-Vitro Professional use only.

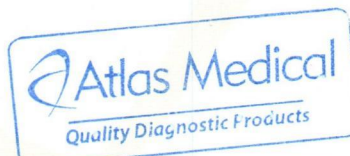
This Declaration includes the batches produced beyond this day according to the product Lot Log.

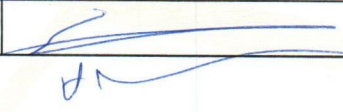
Manufacturer

Atlas Medical

Ludwig-Erhard-Ring 3

15827 Blankenfelde-Mahlow Germany.



| | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|--|---------------------------|
| Atlas Medical | First issue date | Date of review | Management approval | MRXDO10F.10 08.02.2011 |
| | Dec.2021 | 09.12.2021 |  | |

CE Declaration of Conformity

| | |
|---|--|
| Name and address of Manufacturer | Atlas Medical GmbH Ludwig-Erhard-Ring 3, 15827 Blankenfelde-Mahlow Germany . Tel: +49(0)33708355030 Email: info@atlas-medical.com |
|---|--|

Atlas Medical GmbH declared our his own responsibility that the following IVD medical devices:

| Product Code | Product Name | GMDN code |
|----------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| 8.00.19.0.0050 | Atlas TPHA Kit , 50 Tests | 51819 |
| 8.00.19.0.0100 | Atlas TPHA Kit , 100 Tests | 51819 |
| 8.00.19.0.0200 | Atlas TPHA Kit , 200 Tests | 51819 |

Meets the essential requirments of In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices Directive 98/79/EC Annex I

And

EN ISO 13485 :2016 , EN 18113-1, -2,:2011, EN ISO 15223:2016
EN ISO 14971:2019, EN ISO 23640:2015, ISO 2859/1:1999,
EN ISO 13612:2002, EN ISO 13641:2002 , EN ISO 62366-1+A1:2020.

| | |
|--|--|
| IVD Categorization | Directive 98/79, Other IVDs (Non-annex II, non-self-test). |
| Conformity Assesment Route | Directive 98/79/EC , Annex III. |
| Name , Address and Identification number of notified body | N/A |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Date of issuance: | 06.September.2021 |
| Place | Atlas Medical GmbH |
| Signed by: | Amani AL-Habahbeh |
| Position : |  Regulatory Affairs Manager |

Atlas Medical GmbH
Ludwig - Erhard Ring 3
15827 Blankenfelde - Mahlow
Tel. (0049) 33708 - 355030

RPR SYPHILIS CARD TEST

8.00.18.3.1000

IVD For In-Vitro diagnostic and professional use only

2°C  8°C
Store at 2 to 8 °C

INTRODUCTION

Syphilis is a disease caused by infection with the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*. The infection is systemic and the disease is characterized by periods of latency. These features, together with the fact that *T. pallidum* cannot be isolated in culture, mean that serologic techniques play a major role in the diagnosis and follow-up of treatment for syphilis.

Syphilis is categorized by an early primary infection in which patients may have non-specific symptoms, and potentially, genital lesions. Patients tested by serology during the primary phase may be negative for antibodies, especially if testing is performed during the first 1 to 2 weeks after symptom onset. As the disease progresses into the secondary phase, antibodies to *T. pallidum* reach peak titers, and may persist indefinitely regardless of the disease state or prior therapy. Therefore, detection of antibodies to nontreponemal antigens, such as cardiolipin (a lipoidal antigen released by host cells damaged by *T. pallidum*) may help to differentiate between active and past syphilis infection. Nontreponemal antibodies are detected by the rapid plasma reagin (RPR) assay, which is typically positive during current infection and negative following treatment or during late/latent forms of syphilis.

PRINCIPLE

RPR utilises carbon particles coated with cardiolipin antigen to detect reagin antibodies present in serum or plasma of syphilitic persons.

Specimens that contain reagin cause aggregation of the carbon particles which appear as dark clumps against a white background. The aggregation can be read macroscopically. Non-reactive samples typically appear as a smooth non-aggregated pattern which may form buttons in the centre of the test area.

MATERIALS

MATERIALS PROVIDED

- **RPR carbon antigen reagent: 2vialx10ml (1000 test)**
Contains less than 0.1% sodium azide.
- **Positive Control : 1vialx2ml**
- **Negative control: 1vialx2ml**

- **RPR test cards (Optional).**
- **Plastic sticks. (Optional).**
- **Package insert.**

NOTE: This package insert is also used for individually packed reagent.

MATERIALS NEEDED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Rotator (100rpm).
- Timer.
- Pipettes.

SAMPLES

Fresh serum or plasma. The samples with presence of fibrin should be centrifuged before testing. Do not use highly hemolyzed or lipemic samples.

PRECAUTIONS

- For professional in vitro diagnostic use only. Do not use after expiration date.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke in the area where the specimens or kits are handled.
- Always use a fresh pipette tip for every test.
- Handle all negative and positive in the manner as patient specimens.
- Wear protective clothing such as laboratory coats, disposable gloves and eye protection when specimens are assayed.
- The used test should be discarded according to local regulations.
- Components of different human origin have been tested and found to be negative for the presence of antibodies anti- HIV 1+2 and anti-HCV, as well as for HBsAg. However, the controls should be handled cautiously as potentially infectious.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

All components of the kit are stable until the expiration date on the label when stored tightly closed at 2-8°C.

PROCEDURES

QUALITATIVE PROCEDURE

- **Mix well the RPR reagent before use.**
- 1. Bring the reagents and samples to room temperature.
- 2. Dispense **50 µL of each sample** into a separate circle on the card. Use a separate tip for each sample.
- 3. Dispense **1 drop of each of positive and negative controls** into two additional circles.
- 4. Gently shake the dispensing vial and slightly press to remove air bubbles from the needle and the drop obtained is correct.

5. Dispense **1 drop (17.5 µl) of RPR antigen** to each circle next to the sample to be tested.
6. Place the card on a mechanical rotator and rotate at 100 r.p.m. for 8 minutes.
7. Observe macroscopically for agglutination within a minute after removing the card from the rotator.

SEMI-QUANTITATIVE PROCEDURE

- **Mix well the RPR reagent before use.**
- 1. Make doubling dilutions from Undiluted to 1:16 normal saline.
- 2. Place 50 µl of each dilution in to a separate circle on the test card.
- 3. Spread each dilution evenly over the test circle.
- 4. Continue as from Qualitative procedure .
The titer of the sample is expressed as the final dilution which shows aggregation of the carbon particles.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

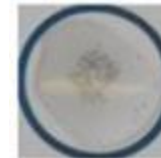
1. **Sensitivity:** 100%.
2. **Specificity:** 100%.

INTERPRETATION OF TEST RESULTS

1. **Strong Reactive:** Large clumps of carbon particles with a clear background.



2. **Reactive:** Large clumps of carbon particles somewhat more disperse than Strong Reactive pattern.



3. **Weak Reactive:** Small clumps of carbon particles with light grey background.



4. **Trace Reactive:** Slight clumping of carbon particles typically seen as a button of aggregates in the centre of the test circle or dispersed around the edge of the test circle.



5. **Non-Reactive:** Typically a smooth grey pattern or a button of non-aggregated carbon particles in the centre of the test circle.



REFERENCES

- Falcone V.H., Stout G.W. and Moore M.B. Jr., PHR 79: 491-495, 1964.



ATLAS MEDICAL

Ludwig-Erhard Ring 3

15827 Blankenfelde-Mahlow

Germany

















Tel: +49 - 33708 – 3550 30

Email: Info@atlas-medical.com

Website: www.atlas-medical.com

PPI2074A01

Rev B (15.03.2021)


| | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|
|  | Catalogue Number |  | Temperature limit |
|  | <i>In Vitro</i> diagnostic medical device |  | Caution |
|  | Contains sufficient for <n> tests and Relative size |  | Consult instructions for use (IFU) |
|  | Batch code |  | Manufacturer |
|  | Fragile, handle with care |  | Use-by date |
|  | Manufacturer fax number |  | Do not use if package is damaged |
|  | Manufacturer telephone number |  | Date of Manufacture |
|  | Keep away from sunlight |  | Keep dry |



TPHA TEST KIT

A passive particle agglutination assay for the qualitative and semi-quantitative detection of IgG and IgM antibodies to *Treponema pallidum*

IVD For *in vitro* diagnostic and professional use only

2°C  8°C
Store at 2° to 8° C



INTENDED USE

TPHA test kit is designed for the detection of antibodies to *Treponema pallidum* (IgG and IgM antibodies) in human serum or plasma based on the principle of passive particle agglutination.

INTRODUCTION

Syphilis is a venereal disease caused by the spirochaete microorganism *Treponema pallidum*. As this organism cannot be cultured on artificial media the diagnosis of syphilis depends on the correlation of clinical data with the specific antibody demonstrated by serological tests. Serological screening tests for syphilis using cardiolipin and lecithin as antigens are simple to perform but biological false positive (BFP) reactions occur frequently because the tests use non-treponemal antigens.

The TPI and FTA-ABS tests utilize pathogenic *Treponema pallidum* as the antigen but these tests present some difficulties for routine serodiagnosis. The TPI test requires living pathogenic *T. Pallidum* and the FTA-ABS test requires a fluorescence microscope. Both tests require a high level of expertise.

TPHA test kit has been shown to be a convenient and specific test for the diagnosis of treponemal infection, having specificity similar to that of the TPI test and sensitivity comparable to that of the FTAABS test. It requires minimum laboratory equipment and is very simple to perform.

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

Atlas TPHA uses preserved avian erythrocytes coated with extracted antigens of *T. pallidum* (Nichols strain). Specific antibodies present in a sample of plasma or serum bind to these antigens when the sample is incubated with the particles. This causes the particles to agglutinate, then settle to form a characteristic pattern in the test well.

Non-specific reactions are eliminated by the use of absorbents. The assay can be run and interpreted manually or with an auto-analyzer using an agglutination interpretation program.

MATERIALS PROVIDED

- Test cells; avian erythrocytes coated with antigens of *T. Pallidum*.
- Control cells; avian erythrocytes.
- Sample Diluent; Saline solution containing absorbents.
- Positive control; Rabbit antiserum, titer 1/1280, **Pre-diluted**.
- Negative control; Normal Rabbit Serum, **Pre-diluted**.
- Package Insert.

MATERIALS NEEDED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Micropipettes capable of delivering: 10, 25, 75 and 190µl.
- U-Well microtitration plates.

PACKAGING CONTENTS

REF 8.00.19.0.0200 (2x20 ml Diluent, 2x8.5 ml Control Cell, 2x8.5 ml Test Cells, 1x1 ml Positive Control, 1x1 ml Negative Control)

REF 8.00.19.0.0100 (20ml Diluent, 8.5ml Control Cell, 8.5ml Test Cells, 1ml Positive Control, 1ml Negative Control)

PRECAUTIONS

- For *in vitro* diagnostic and professional use.
- Protective clothing should be worn when handling the reagents.
- Wash hands and the test table top with water and soap once the testing is done.
- If spillage of reagent occur clean with disinfectant (disinfectant used could be irritable so handle with care).
- The test is for well-trained professional health user not for lay user.
- Do not use these reagents if the label is not available or damaged.
- Do not use the kit if damaged or the glass vials are broken or leaking and discard the contents immediately.
- Test materials and samples should be discarded properly in a biohazard container.
- Reagents and controls contain 0.1% sodium azide as a preservative which is toxic and can be absorbed through the skin when drained, the drains should be thoroughly washed with water.
- The reagent is considered toxic, avoid drinking, ingestion and contact with skin or mucus membrane.

REAGENTS HANDLING

- All the reagents must be allowed to equilibrate to room temperature before use.
- Do not freeze any of the reagents.

REAGENTS STORAGE

- Store bottles upright at **2–8°C**.
- **Do not freeze**
- Do not use after the expiry date.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND HANDLING

- Use fresh serum or plasma samples free of cells and microbial contamination.
- Samples may be stored at 2-8°C for up to 7 days prior to testing.
- Samples can be frozen at -20°C or lower, these should be thawed and mixed prior to testing.

INTERFERING SUBSTANCES AND LIMITATION OF THE TEST

- Atlas TPHA test kit can be used for serum and plasma samples.
- No interfering substances have been identified.
- Atlas TPHA test kit can cross react with other treponemal infections such as *T. pertenu* and *T. carateum* so positive results should be confirmed by another method.
- In early primary syphilis, occasionally, specific antibodies may not be detected.

PROCEDURES

Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature before use.

Kit controls must be run with each assay.

Ensure Test and Control Cells are thoroughly re-suspended.

QUALITATIVE METHOD

Each sample requires 3 wells of a microtitration plate.

1. Add 190 µl of diluent to Well 1.
2. Add 10 µl sample to Well 1. (Sample dilution 1:20).
3. Using a micropipette, mix contents of Well 1 and transfer 25 µl to Wells 2 & 3.
4. Ensure that the Test and Control Cells are thoroughly suspended. Add 75 µl of control cells to Well 2. Add 75µl of Test Cells to Well 3.
5. Tap the plate gently to mix the contents thoroughly.
6. Incubate 45-60 minutes at 15-30° C. **Caution! Keep the plate away from heat, direct sunlight and any source of vibration.**
7. Read results. Results are stable if the plate is covered and the above precautions are observed.

NOTE

Kit controls must be run in parallel and are diluted and ready for use.

SEMI-QUANTITATIVE TEST

9 wells are needed for each sample.

Sample Dilution (to 1 in 20)

1. Add 190µL of sample diluent to a well.
2. Add 10µL of sample to the same well. Mix thoroughly.

Note: Kit controls are pre-diluted (i.e. diluted 1 in 20)

Titration

1. Leave the first well empty, add 25µL of diluent all other wells in the sequence.
2. Transfer 25µL from step 1 to the first well.
3. Transfer 25µL from step 1 to the second well and mix, then serially dilute along the well sequence, discard the excess 25µL from the final well.

Test

Re-suspend the Test and Control Cells thoroughly

4. Add 75µL of Test Cells to each well.

(Final sample dilution is 1 in 80 – 1 in 10,240)

5. Mix wells thoroughly.
6. Incubate at 15-30°C on a vibration-free surface for 45 - 60 minutes. Caution! Keep the plate away from heat, direct sunlight and any source of vibration.
7. Read results. Results are stable if the plate is covered and the above precautions are observed.

The titer of the sample is the reciprocal of the final positive sample dilution.

INTERPRETATION AND ASSAY VALIDATION

Assay Control

The Kit Controls must be give the correct result; Negative is Negative and Positive is Positive. When the Kit Positive is titrated the expected end point is 640 – 2560.



Positive

Equivocal Negative

A sample where the Test Cell well is non-reactive should be considered as **negative for *T.pallidum***. Reactivity less than equivocal is considered negative.

A sample where the Test Cell well is reactive indicates antibodies to *T.pallidum* resulting from a syphilis infection. The sample should be repeated in duplicate. Where 2 or more wells are positive the sample should be considered as **positive for *T.pallidum***.

A repeatable equivocal sample should be considered positive.

Where a sample is reactive in both Test and Control Cells, if the agglutination is greater in the Test Cells, then the sample is considered positive and should be repeated as above.

Where a sample has greater or equal agglutination in the Control Cells then the sample should be absorbed using the following procedure.

Absorption of Non-specific Reactions

1. Add 10µL of sample to 190µL of re-suspended Control Cells, mix thoroughly and leave for 30 minutes.
2. Centrifuge to deposit the cells at a minimum of 1500g for 3 minutes.

3. Add 25µL of supernatant from step 2 to each of 2 wells.
4. Ensure Test and Control Cells are re-suspended.

Add 75µL of Test Cells to the first well.

Add 75µL of Control Cells to the second well.

5. Mix wells thoroughly and Incubate at 15-30°C on a vibration-free surface for 45 - 60 minutes
6. Read and interpret patterns as above.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Specificity

A study on 300 donor serum showed 100% specificity. (95% confidence limits 98.8 – 100%).

A study on 300 donor EDTA plasma showed 100% specificity. (95% confidence limits 98.8– 100%).

Sensitivity

A study on 100 syphilis positive samples showed 100% sensitivity. (95% confidence limits 96.6 – 100%).

Analytical sensitivity

Atlas TPHA has an expected sensitivity of between 0.1 and 0.025 IU/ml against the 1st IS for human syphilitic plasma IgG and IgM NIBSC code: 05/132

REFERENCES

1. Rathlev T. - Haemagglutination tests utilizing antigens from pathogenic and apathogenic *Treponema pallidum* WHO/VDT/RES 1965 ; 77 : 65.
2. Tomizawa T, Kasamatsu S. - Haemagglutination tests for diagnosis of syphilis. A preliminary report. Japan. J. Med. Sci. Biol. 19, 305-308, 1966.
3. Rathlev T. - Haemagglutination test utilizing pathogenic *Treponema pallidum* for the serodiagnosis of syphilis. Br J Vener Dis 1967 ; 43 : 181-5
4. Tomizawa T. Kasamatsu S. Yamaya S. - Usefulness of the haemagglutination test using *Treponema pallidum* antigen (TPHA) for the serodiagnosis of syphilis. Jap J Med Sci Biol 1969 ; 22 : 341-50.
5. Sequeira P,J,L. Eldridge A,E. - Treponemal Haemagglutination test. Br J Vener Dis 1973 ; 49 : 242-8.
6. Larsen S.A., Hambie E.A., et coll., Specificity, sensitivity and reproducibility among the fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption test, the microhemagglutination assay for *Treponema pallidum* antibodies, and the hemagglutination treponemal test for syphilis. J. Clin. Microbiol., 1981; 14 : 441 – 445.
7. Wasley G.D. & Wong H.H.Y. Syphilis Serology Principles and Practice. Oxford Medical Publications 104 - 105



ATLAS MEDICAL GmbH

Ludwig-Erhard Ring 3

15827 Blankenfelde-Mahlow

Germany

Tel: +49 - 33708 – 3550 30

Email: Info@atlas-medical.com

Website: www.atlas-medical.com

PPI2388A01

Rev B (22.02.2024)

| | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| | Catalogue Number | | Temperature limit |
| | In Vitro diagnostic medical device | | Caution |
| | Contains sufficient for <n> tests and Relative size | | Consult instructions for use (IFU) |
| | Batch code | | Manufacturer |
| | Fragile, handle with care | | Use-by date |
| | Manufacturer fax number | | Do not use if package is damaged |
| | Manufacturer telephone number | | Date of Manufacture |
| | Keep away from sunlight | | Keep dry |

***: Indication of the introduced modifications.**