Reviewer’s Questionnaire for Evaluation of Submissions for EDL v3
Based on the Criteria for Selection of Essential Diagnostics for the EDL

Diagnostic test: Cholera rapid diagnostic test
Test purpose: Cholera outbreak alert, rule out cholera outbreak, monitor ongoing cholera outbreak
ID number: PreSubmission_ID86_FullSubmission_ID37

The selection process for essential diagnostics for the EDL will include consideration of a number of factors, including:

1. The public health and clinical need for the category of tests as determined for example, by disease burden and whether the proposed category of IVDs can help to bridge any existing gap in access to diagnostics that has been identified.

Questions:
1. Does the disease addressed by the test cause:
   ☒ a high burden of morbidity (human suffering)
   ☒ mortality
   ☒ cost on the populations and societies where it occurs

2. How strong is the evidence provided to support this?
   ☐ weak
   ☒ strong

Please complete the sub-questions below on evidence provided:
   a. Disease prevalence data?
      ☒ yes
      ☐ no
   b. Information on the disease impact on the quality of life of its sufferers?
      ☒ yes
      ☐ no
   c. Information on the disease impact on the quality of life of the families of sufferers and the communities in which they live? E.g. patients with high care needs, orphans, spread of infection
      ☒ yes
      ☐ no
   d. Impact assessments on health care resources and budgets?
      ☒ yes
      ☐ no

3. Is any information provided showing the degree of access to diagnostic testing for the addressed disease in the primary care setting?
   ☒ yes
   ☐ no

Comment:
Difficulty in obtaining access to cholera diagnosis at primary healthcare level to confirm a cholera outbreak and institute urgent treatment and control measures

Does the submitted test category help to increase access in any way? E.g. reduced skill required, lower cost, improved performance vs alternative options

☒ yes  ☐ no

Comment:
Test can be performed by trained unskilled workers; rapid result provides a cholera alert to set in motion treatment and control measures compared to the 2–3 days required for cholera culture. The problem is that the test kits are not routinely available in primary level health facilities, and have to be sourced and distributed when a suspected cholera outbreak is reported

Note: Answers to the questions above will have been assessed as part of the screening application and will have been deemed acceptable. Nevertheless, information provided on these matters in the full application may be commented upon in your assessment.

2. **Availability of validated commercial diagnostic tests as indicated by sound and adequate data on quality, safety, performance, and regulatory status.**

Questions:
1. How many commercially available IVDs are included in the application for this category?
   
   ![2]

   a. Does the submission include a list?
      
      ☒ yes  ☐ no

      Does the application consider IVDs of all technologies that are available for the analyte of interest?
      
      ☒ yes  ☐ no

2. Which national regulatory bodies have approved these tests for market access e.g. CE IVD, US FDA, SFDA, WHO-PQ, others?
   
   Possibly none; no information provided

3. Have package inserts been provided showing studies demonstrating quality, safety, and performance of regulatory approved IVDs in this category?
   
   Quality:  ☐ yes  ☒ no
   
   Safety:  ☐ yes  ☒ no
   
   Performance:  ☐ yes  ☒ no

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1 Technologies: It may be that, within the IVD category, there are tests that use different technologies to measure or detect the same analyte e.g. an RDT or and EIA for HIV antibody

2 Analyte: Marker that the IVDs in the category measures or detects
a. If so, what is your assessment of the strength of the study data described in the package inserts?

4. Have any independently published studies been provided, showing IVDs’ performances compared to a recognised gold standard? How strong are these studies?
   ☒ yes ☐ no
   a. If no gold standard exists, what is your assessment of the characterisation of the studies’ specimens?

Published studies comparing Gold standards (culture and/or PCR) are provided showing performance of the various manufactured test kits. These are all strong studies. The two kits reported available commercially are Crystal VC (Arkady) and SD Bioline O1/O139 (Abbot). Latest evaluated kits also include Artron, Canada, with results as follows: Crystal: sensitivity 98.6 (96.5-99.6), specificity 71.1 (64.7-76.9); Artron: sensitivity 98.6 (92.7-100.00), specificity 69.1 (55.2-80.9); SD Bioline sensitivity 81.1 (75.6-85.8), specificity 92.8 (88.4-95.9).

5. Where relevant, have studies to demonstrate ease of use by trained lay providers been provided?
   ☒ yes ☐ no
   What is your assessment of these studies?
   A brief, limited report in the WHO evaluation of 2015; gives limited information. Other reports indicate the kits are easy to use; directions were simple to follow. These studies give adequate information.

6. Where relevant, have studies been provided to show the IVD’s robustness in variable environmental conditions e.g. temperature and humidity?
   ☒ yes ☐ no

Most of the test kits were stored at ambient temperature and were found to be optimal for use when tested for quality assurance in one study (Haiti).


Questions:
1. Has the applicant provided strong peer reviewed clinical studies that demonstrate the clinical utility and effectiveness of IVDs in this category?
   clinical utility: ☒ yes ☐ no
   effectiveness: ☐ yes ☒ no

Clinical effectiveness of using these tests, i.e. impact of cholera rapid diagnostic test use, has not been studied or demonstrated

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3 Robustness: An IVD’s capacity to remain unaffected by small variations in method parameters, which provides an indication of its reliability during normal usage.

4 Clinical effectiveness: The degree to which a particular health care intervention does more good than harm. It is measured by the number of lives saved, or by improvements of objective parameters of a morbid condition.

5 Clinical utility: The likelihood of improved outcomes from use of diagnostic tests in the IVD category.
2. Are you satisfied that these studies are properly designed and sufficiently powered statistically to support their conclusions?
☒ yes ☐ no

3. Has the applicant provided cost effectiveness, health economics or budget impact studies demonstrating the value of IVDs in this category?
- cost effectiveness: ☐ yes ☒ no
- health economics: ☐ yes ☒ no
- budget impact studies: ☐ yes ☒ no

How strong are these studies in terms of design and statistical power?
☐ weak
☐ strong

4. Has the applicant provided pricing information for commercially available IVDs in this category? ☒ yes ☐ no
   a. Is the pricing information given inclusive of instrument and service costs where relevant? ☐ yes ☒ no
   Not relevant
   b. In your experience, based on the pricing information provided, how accessible are IVDs in this category to LMIC settings?
   accessible: ☒ yes ☐ no
   not accessible: ☐ yes ☒ no
   Please provide examples to support your conclusions.

These kits are already in use by MOH in resource limited settings for preliminary investigation of cholera outbreaks to enhance response and reduce impact

5. In your experience, do you consider the cost of tests in this category (cost per test includes reagents, any amortised instrument capital expenditure and service contracts) to justify the clinical benefits. Please provide examples to support your conclusions.
☒ yes ☐ no

Examples
Rapid reporting of possible cholera outbreaks alerts authorities and ensures allocation of immediate resources and expertise.

4. Appropriateness of the IVD category for use at specified levels of the laboratory or health care system.

Answer questions 1 and 2 for each IVD technology in the category. A table may help with reaching your recommendation, the characteristics of each IVD represented by one row of the table
a. What specimen type is required?
   Stool or rectal swab
b. What skill level and training is required for specimen collection? E.g. Phlebotomist
   Low skills level, minimal training, minimally invasive (rectal swab)
c. Do specimens need to be processed in any way prior to analysis? E.g. centrifugation, microscope slide staining, etc. ☐ yes ☒ no
   i. If so, for how long and at what temperature is the specimen stable before being processed (00:00:00 hours, min, seconds format)
   ii. At what temperature is the processed specimen stored before testing (please specify if Celsius or Fahrenheit)
Not routinely, but enrichment in alkaline peptone water for 4 – 6 hours appears to improve sensitivity and specificity (preliminary studies)

d. How long does it take to get a result? E.g. can a result be obtained during a consultation i.e. < 10 minutes, or while the patient is at the facility i.e. 2 – 3 hours or specimens are tested in a batch using the IVD i.e. days?
   15 - 20 minutes at point of care

e. Where relevant to the IVD has ease of and effective use by trained lay providers been demonstrated?
   ☒ yes ☐ no

f. What equipment, if any, is required to perform this type of test?
   No special equipment, other than swabs, disposal equipment

g. Do instruments need to be calibrated, maintained, or serviced on a regular basis?
   ☐ yes ☒ no

h. How robust is the IVD?
   Can be stored at ambient temperature; shelf life 18 – 24 months

i. What is the impact of an unreliable power supply, or can the IVD operate without a power supply?
   No power supply required
   What is the minimal skill level and training required for personnel to perform this test?
   ☒ Unskilled
   ☐ Skilled
   ☐ Highly trained

2. Considering a 4-tier laboratory system, with the following levels:
   i. Primary care
   ii. District hospitals/laboratories
   iii. Regional hospitals/laboratories and
   iv. National hospitals/Reference laboratories

   in your judgement, which level would be best suited to handle the required complexity of the relevant IVD?? Please include your answer in the table based on the likely availability of the following at district, regional and national laboratory level:

   a. Infrastructure requirements e.g. instrument size and complexity, biosafety requirements
   b. Specimen types
   c. Testing volumes expected (sample throughput required)
   d. Complexity of specimen handling e.g. biosafety level required, centrifugation or complex protocols requiring highly skilled laboratory technicians
   e. Availability of infrastructure for transporting specimens
   f. Result turn-around times required
   g. Reagent shipping, storage and operating conditions required
   h. Where relevant, instrument operating conditions required
   i. Required qualifications, training and skill levels needed for test performance and result interpretation e.g. non-laboratory personnel for a simple rapid test, trained
laboratory technician to perform routine testing, medically trained personnel for
case interpretation, Ph.D. level scientist required for highly complex and variable
methodologies.
j. Quality management requirements based on complexity of facilities & support
required to perform the test

Proposed answer table:

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<th>Primary care</th>
<th>District hospitals/lab</th>
<th>Regional hospitals/lab</th>
<th>National hospitals/Reference lab</th>
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5. What is your recommendation to SAGE IVD? Please summarise the key points you considered in reaching your conclusion.

I recommend cholera RDTs to be included in the EDL. However, it is vital that cholera RDTs are not recommended for individual diagnosis, but to provide alerts for suspected cholera outbreaks, to monitor cases during outbreaks, and to rule out cholera outbreaks.

6. Please list the items that require further clarification from the originator of this submission.