# CERTIFICADO



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## Alejandro Marcel Hasslocher Moreno

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# HALESTRAS TO THE STRANGE OF THE STRA

9ª EDIÇÃO

SAÚDE MENTAL E DOENÇA DE CHAGAS: MUITO A DESVENDAR PARA ENFRENTAR

LIVRO DE RESUMOS











### #14 Area: Diagnostic

## Sensitivity and Specificity of rapid tests used at INI-Fiocruz for the diagnosis of Chagas disease

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**Introduction**: The diagnosis of chronic CD is essentially based on serological methods that must be performed using a high sensitivity together with another high specificity test. Both tests must be reactive to confirm the diagnosis. Conventional reactions such as the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) test, Indirect Immunofluorescence (IFI), Indirect Hemagglutination (IHA) and, Chemoluminescence (ChLIA) are the most commonly used tests. More recently, the use of Rapid Diagnostic Testing (RDT) is indicated to provide access to diagnosis in remote areas in which the conventional serological tests are not available.

**Objetive**: To evaluate the sensitivity and specificity of RDTs for Chagas disease used at INI-Fiocruz.

**Methods**: CD patients with previous confirmed diagnosis and people under suspicion of disease were evaluated in the immunodiagnostic sector of INI-Fiocruz, using ELISA, ChLIA and RDT tests. CD diagnosis was confirmed when both Elisa and ChLIA were reactive.

**Results**: From July 2018 to December 2020, 1182 CD serological tests were performed. Three hundred ninety-nine patients simultaneously underwent ELISA, ChLIA, and RDT. Of those, 308 presented both Elisa and ChLIA reactive, and 91 non-reactive. Among individuals with reactive tests, 293 presented a RDT positive (95.1% sensitivity). Among individuals with non-reactive tests, 88 presented a RDT negative (96.7% specificity).

**Conclusion:** The findings of the present study showed that the RDTs used in the diagnosis of CD at INI-Fiocruz have lower sensitivity and specificity when compared to Elisa and ChLIA.





