Claims:

Claim 1. A method of forming a PCR SARS CoV-2 coronavirus detection kit comprising:

printing a first nucleotide probe, a first nucleotide forward primer and a first nucleotide reverse primer in a printer buffer together into each of a plurality of first wells within one plate wherein the first nucleotide probe comprises SEQ ID NO. 5, the first nucleotide forward primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 3, the first nucleotide reverse primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 4;

printing a second nucleotide probe, a second nucleotide forward primer and a second nucleotide reverse primer in a printer buffer together into each of a plurality of second wells adjacent the first wells within the one plate wherein the second nucleotide probe comprises SEQ ID NO. 8; the second nucleotide forward primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 6; and the second nucleotide reverse primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 7;

drying the wells; and

vacuum sealing the plate,

wherein the plurality of first wells comprises a row of wells for detection of a first target nucleic acid sequence and the plurality of second wells comprise a row of wells for detection of a second target nucleic acid sequence.

Claim 2. The method according to claim 1, wherein each well of the row of wells in the plurality of first wells is printed with the first nucleotide probe comprising SEQ ID NO. 5; the first nucleotide forward primer comprising SEQ ID NO. 3; and the first nucleotide reverse primer comprising SEQ ID NO. 4; and in each well of the row of wells in the plurality of second wells is printed with the nucleotide probe comprising SEQ ID NO. 8; the nucleotide forward primer comprising SEQ ID NO. 6; and the nucleotide reverse primer comprising SEQ ID NO. 7.

Claim 3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, further comprises printing at least one well in the plate with a control nucleotide probe, a control nucleotide forward primer and a control nucleotide reverse primer in a printer buffer prior to drying and sealing the plate.

Claim 4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the control nucleotide probe comprises SEQ ID NO. 12; the control nucleotide forward primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 10 and the control nucleotide reverse primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 11.

Claim 5. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the plate comprises a 96 well plate and/or a plurality of the plates are packed into one box.

Claim 6. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein drying the wells comprises drying in an oven.

Claim 7. A polymerase chain reaction (PCR) detection kit comprising dried and sealed first nucleotide probe, first nucleotide forward primer and first nucleotide reverse primer pre-printed together into each of a plurality of first wells within one plate, second nucleotide probe, second nucleotide forward primer and second nucleotide reverse primer pre-printed together into each of a plurality of second wells adjacent the first wells within the one plate, wherein the first nucleotide probe comprises SEQ ID NO. 5, the first nucleotide forward primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 3, the first nucleotide reverse primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 4, the second nucleotide probe comprises SEQ ID NO. 8; the second nucleotide forward primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 6; and the second nucleotide reverse primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 7,

wherein the plurality of first wells comprises a row of wells for detection of a first target nucleic acid sequence and the plurality of second wells comprise a row of wells for detection of a second target nucleic acid sequence.

Claim 8. The kit according to claim 7, wherein the plate comprises a 96 well plate.

Claim 9. The kit according to claim 7, wherein each row of wells of the first plurality of wells is pre-printed with the nucleotide probe comprises SEQ ID NO. 5; the nucleotide forward primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 3; and the nucleotide reverse primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 4; and in each row of wells of the second plurality of wells is pre-printed with the nucleotide probe comprises SEQ ID NO. 8; the nucleotide forward primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 6; and the nucleotide reverse primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 7.

Claim 10. The kit according to any one of claims 7 to 9, further comprising at least one well in the plate pre-printed with a control nucleotide probe, a control nucleotide forward primer and a control nucleotide reverse primer.

Claim 11. The kit according to claim 10, wherein the control nucleotide probe comprises SEQ ID NO. 12; the control nucleotide forward primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 10 and the control nucleotide reverse primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 11.

Claim 12. The kit according to any one of claims 7 to 11, further comprising a plurality of plates.

Claim 13. The kit according to any one of claims 7 to 12, further comprising a second kit containing PCR reagents for use with the pre-printed primers and probes in the plurality of wells within the plate.

Claim 14. A method for detecting the presence of an infectious agent in a sample comprising:

isolating nucleic acid from the sample;

adding PCR reagents and the isolated nucleic acid into a first well having first nucleotide probe, first nucleotide forward primer and first nucleotide reverse primer pre-printed and dried therein wherein the first nucleotide probe comprises SEQ ID NO. 5, the first nucleotide forward primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 3, the first nucleotide reverse primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 4,;

adding PCR reagents and the isolated nucleic acid into a second well having second nucleotide probe, second nucleotide forward primer and second nucleotide reverse primer pre-printed and dried therein wherein the second nucleotide probe comprises SEQ ID NO. 8; the second nucleotide forward primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 6; and the second nucleotide reverse primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 7;

run a PCR reaction; and

determine whether the sample has the infectious agent present wherein the infectious agent is a SARS CoV-2 coronavirus.

Claim 15. The method according to claim 14, further comprising having a well comprising a negative and/or a positive control.

Claim 16. The method according to claim 14 or 13, further comprising spiking the sample with a nucleic acid sequence unrelated to the infectious disease; adding PCR reagents and the spiked isolated nucleic acid into a third well having a control nucleotide probe, a control nucleotide forward primer and a control nucleotide reverse primer pre-printed and dried therein and detecting the presence of the nucleic acid sequence unrelated to the infectious disease in the third well as a positive control, wherein the control nucleotide

probe comprises SEQ ID NO. 12; the control nucleotide forward primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 10 and the control nucleotide reverse primer comprises SEQ ID NO. 11.