



Ref. PDI 125060

CREATININA ENZIMATICA LIQUIDA

Conf. 100 ml

IVD

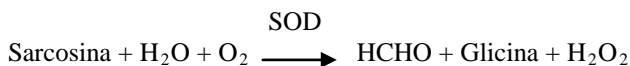
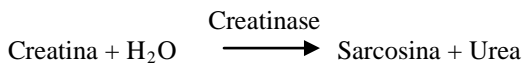
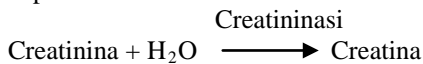
INDICAZIONE

La creatinina deriva dalla creatina e dal fosfato di creatina nei tessuti muscolari e può essere definita prodotto di scarto azotato. La creatinina non è riutilizzata e viene escreta dal corpo nelle urine, attraverso i reni. È prodotta ed escreta a velocità costante, velocità che è proporzionale alla massa muscolare corporea. Essendo escreta attraverso i reni, la misurazione della creatinina è usata quasi esclusivamente nel monitoraggio del funzionamento renale. È considerata come il marcatore endogeno più utile nella diagnosi e nel trattamento delle nefropatie.

La misurazione della creatinina invece che dell'urea per controllare il funzionamento renale presenta alcuni vantaggi. I livelli di creatinina plasmatica tendono infatti a non essere influenzati dall'ingestione di proteine e di acqua, dalla velocità di produzione delle urine e dall'esercizio fisico. Avendo una velocità di produzione costante, valori elevati di creatinina plasmatica sono indicativi di diminuita filtrazione glomerulare e suggeriscono una disfunzione renale. Valori bassi di creatinina plasmatica sono rari e non significativi da un punto di vista clinico.

PRINCIPIO

Per la determinazione enzimatica colorimetrica della creatinina nel siero, plasma e urine. Il metodo non richiede deproteinizzazione.



PRELIEVO E PREPARAZIONE DEI CAMPIONI

Siero o plasma (litio eparina).

Urine nelle 24 ore: diluire in rapporto 1:10 (1 + 9) con soluzione fisiologica.

COMPONENTI DEL KIT

1. REAGENTE 1 (Ref. PDI1250601) 5x15 ml
 Creatinasi 12 IU-60 IU/ml
 TOOS 0.07 mg-0.21 mg/ml
 SOD 4-17 IU/ml

2. REAGENTE 2 (Ref. PDI1250602) 2x12.5 ml
 Creatinasi 135 IU ~ 670 IU/ml
 4-AA (4-aminoantipirina) 0.3 – 0.9 mg/ml
 POD ≥ 20 KU/L

Tutti i reagenti sono pronti all'uso.

AVVERTENZE E MISURE PRECAUZIONALI

Solo per uso diagnostico *in vitro*.

Il prodotto contiene componenti non attivi quali conservanti (sodio azide ed altro) e detergenti. La concentrazione totale di tali componenti è inferiore ai limiti riportati nelle Direttive 67/548/CEE e 1999/45/CE e relative modifiche ed integrazioni per la classificazione, etichettatura ed imballaggio dei preparati pericolosi. Si raccomanda comunque di non pipettare con pipette a bocca. Rispettare le norme in vigore per la manipolazione dei reattivi di laboratorio. I reagenti devono essere usati da tecnici di laboratorio qualificati in condizioni di laboratorio appropriate e per il solo scopo indicato.

STABILITÀ E PREPARAZIONE DEI REAGENTI

I reagenti, conservati a +2-8°C, sono stabili fino alla data di scadenza indicata. La stabilità persiste anche dopo l'apertura dei flaconi, se non contaminati durante l'utilizzo e se richiusi subito dopo l'uso.

NOTE

Una lieve colorazione gialla dei reagenti non comporta alcuna variazione della performance del prodotto.

CALIBRATORI E/O CONTROLLI

Per la calibrazione utilizzare il calibratore PKL. Per il controllo di qualità interno usare i Sieri di Controllo Umani Normali o Patologici PKL. Si consiglia di analizzare i due livelli dei controlli almeno una volta al giorno. I valori ottenuti devono rientrare nel range specificato. **Se i valori dovessero essere fuori da questo range e se un eventuale errore nell'esecuzione fosse escluso dalla ripetizione del test, è opportuno applicare i seguenti punti:**

1. Controllare la programmazione dello strumento e la sorgente di luce.
2. Assicurarsi della pulizia di tutti gli strumenti usati.
3. Controllare l'acqua; eventuali contaminazioni (ad es. batterica) possono contribuire a dare risultati imprecisi.
4. Controllare la temperatura di reazione.
5. Controllare la data di scadenza del kit e del suo contenuto.

VALORI NORMALI

Siero:	Uomini	59 - 104 μmol/l (0.67 - 1.17 mg/dl)
	Donne	45 - 84 μmol/l (0.51 - 0.95 mg/dl)
Urine:	Uomini	3540-24600 μmol/l (40-278 mg/dl)
	Donne	2550-20000 μmol/l (29-226 mg/dl)

È opportuno che ciascun laboratorio stabilisca il proprio range di riferimento.

INTERFERENZE

Nessuna influenza da emoglobina < 1000 mg/dl, trigliceridi < 1000 mg/dl, bilirubina < 40 mg/dl, acido ascorbico < 10 mM.

INTERVALLO DI MISURA

Siero: 0.1 – 13.5 mg/dl. ; Urine: 0.1 – 13.5 mg/dl.



Per concentrazioni superiori, ripetere la determinazione su un campione diluito 1:10 con soluzione fisiologica e moltiplicare poi il risultato per 10.

SENSIBILITA'

0.1 mg/dL. La sensibilità é stata calcolata su 20 replicati di soluzione fisiologica ed espressa come "valore medio dello zero + 2.576 DS".

PERFORMANCE (su analizzatore automatico Hitachi 911)

Siero

Serum Testing	Within-Run Precision			
	0.75 mg/dL (66.3 µM)	1.41 mg/dL (125 µM)	4.11 mg/dL (346 µM)	10.28 mg/dL (908.7 µM)
No. of Data Points	80	80	80	80
Mean mg/dL (µM)	0.74 (65.4)	1.38 (122.3)	4.04 (357.5)	10.28 (908.7)
SD mg/dL (µM)	0.015 (1.3)	0.015(1.37)	0.029(2.54)	0.015 (1.3)
C _v %	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.1
Serum Testing	Total Precision			
	0.75 mg/dL (66.3 µM)	1.41 mg/dL (125 µM)	4.11 mg/dL (346 µM)	10.28 mg/dL (908.7 µM)
No. of Data Points	80	80	80	80
Mean mg/dL (µM)	0.74 (65.4)	1.38 (122.3)	4.04 (357.5)	10.28 (908.7)
SD mg/dL (µM)	0.022(1.9)	0.026(2.29)	0.058(5.11)	0.14(12.4)
C _v %	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.4

Urine

Urine Testing	Within-Run Precision		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
No. of Data Points	21	21	21
Mean mg/dL (µM)	29.09 (2572)	87.1 (7711)	196.7 (17407)
SD mg/dL (µM)	0.1 (8.84)	0.27 (23.60)	0.90 (79.71)
C _v %	0.36	0.31	0.46
Urine Testing	Total Precision		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
No. of Data Points	20	20	20
Mean mg/dL (µM)	29.86 (2640)	87.7 (7765)	195 (17265)
SD mg/dL (µM)	0.79 (69.8)	0.67 (59.2)	1.19 (105.2)
C _v %	2.64	0.76	0.60

CORRELAZIONE

La correlazione fra questo test (y) con altri kit (x) ha fornito i seguenti risultati:

SIERO: Correlation Coefficient: 0.9981

Slope/Intercept: $y = 0.9467x + 0.0643$

URINE: Correlation Coefficient: 0.9969

Slope/Intercept: $y = 1.005x - 0.2979$

CLASSIFICAZIONE EDMA

Nome Creatinina n. 11.02.01.07.00.

BIBLIOGRAFIA

Tietz, N. W. (Ed): Fundamentals of Clinical Chemistry, W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia, 865 (1982). National Kidney Foundation K/DOQI. Clinical Practice Guide-lines for chronic kidney disease: evaluation, classification, and stratification. Am J Kidney Dis 2002; 39:S1-S200

Badiou S, Dupuy AM, Descomps B, Cristolead, JP. Comparison between the enzymatic vitros assay for creatinine determination and three other methods adapted on the Olympus analyzer, Journal of Clinical Laboratory Analysis 2003;17, 235 - 240. Hayes AW. Principles and Methods of Toxicology, Taylor & Francis, 1028 (2001)

Cristenson RH, Johnson LJ, Gregory, LC. Appleton and Lange's Outline Review Clinical Chemistry, McGraw-Hill Professional, 118 (2001). Mazzachi BC, Peake MJ, Ehrhardt V. Reference Range and Method Comparison Studies for Enzymatic and Jaffé Creatinine Assays in Plasma and Serum and Early Morning Urine. Clin Lab 2000; 46;53-55.



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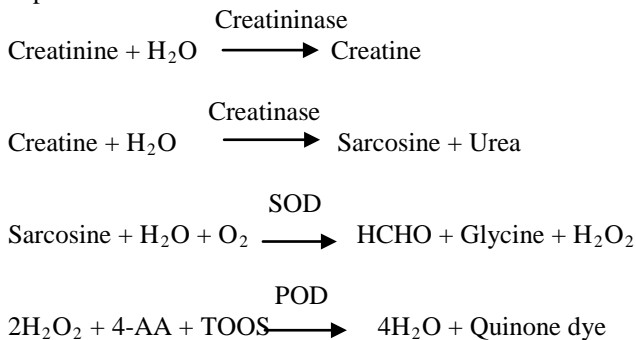
IVD

INDICATION

The creatinine is derived from creatine and from creatine phosphate in muscle tissues and can be defined nitrogenous waste product. Creatinine is not reused and is excreted from the body in the urine through the kidneys. It is produced and excreted at a constant speed, speed that is proportional to the muscle mass body. Being excreted through the kidneys, the measurement of creatinine is used almost exclusively in the monitoring of renal function. It is considered as the most useful endogenous marker in the diagnosis and treatment of renal diseases. The measurement of creatinine instead of urea for controlling the operation renal presents some advantages. The plasma creatinine levels tend not to be affected by the ingestion of protein and water, the speed of production of urine and exercise. Having a production rate constant, elevated serum creatinine are indicative of decreased glomerular filtration and suggest kidney dysfunction. Low values of serum creatinine are rare and not significant from a clinical point of view.

PRINCIPLE

For enzymatic colorimetric determination of creatinine in serum, plasma and urine. The method does not require deproteinization.



LEVY AND PREPARATION SAMPLE

Serum or plasma (lithium heparin).
24 hours urine: dilute 1:10 (1 + 9) con saline.

KIT COMPONENT

1. REAGENT 1 (Ref. PDI1250601) 5x15 ml
Creatinase 12 IU-60 IU/ml
TOOS 0.07 mg-0.21 mg/ml
SOD 4-17 IU/ml

2. REAGENT 2 (Ref. PDI1250602) 2x12.5 ml
Creatinase 135 IU ~ 670 IU/ml
4-AA (4-aminoantipirina) 0.3 – 0.9 mg/ml
POD ≥ 20 KU/L

All reagents are ready to use.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Only for in vitro diagnostic use. The product contains active components such as preservatives (sodium azide and other) and detergents. The total concentration of these components is less than the limits given in Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and its amendments and additions to the classification, packaging and labeling of dangerous preparations. It is recommended to not pipette by mouth pipetting. Comply with the rules in force for handling laboratory reagents. The reagents must be used by qualified laboratory technicians in laboratory conditions and appropriate only for the stated purpose.

STABILITY AND PREPARATION OF REAGENTS

The reagents when stored at 2-8 °C, are stable until the expiration date. The stability persists even after the opening of the bottles, if not contaminated during use and if closed immediately after use.

NOTES

A slight yellow coloration of the reactants does not involve any change in the performance of the product.

CALIBRATIONS AND / OR CONTROLS

For calibration use PKL calibrator. For internal quality control using PKL Normal or Pathological Human Control Serum. It is advisable to analyze the two levels of checks at least once a day. Values obtained should fall within the specified range. **If the values should be outside this range and if any error in question was excluded from retesting, you should apply the following points:**

1. Check the instrument settings and the source of light.
2. Check cleanliness of all equipment in use.
3. Check water; any contamination (eg. Bacterial) may contribute to inaccurate results.
4. Check the reaction temperature.
5. Check the expiry date of the kit and its contents.

STANDARD VALUE

Serum:	Men	59 - 104 µmol/l (0.67 - 1.17 mg/dl)
	Women	45 - 84 µmol/l (0.51 - 0.95 mg/dl)
Urine:	Men	3540-24600 µmol/l (40-278 mg/dl)
	Women	2550-20000 µmol/l (29-226 mg/dl)

It is recommended that each laboratory establish its own reference range.

INTERFERENCES

No influence from hemoglobin <1000 mg/dl, triglycerides <1000 mg/dL, bilirubin <40 mg/dl, ascorbic acid <10 mM.

MEASURING RANGE

Serum: 0.1 – 13.5 mg/dl. Urine: 0.1 – 13.5 mg/dl.

For higher concentrations, repeat the determination of a sample diluted 1:10 with saline and then multiply the result by 10.

SENSIBILITY

0.20 mg/dl. The sensibility was calculated on 20 samples of saline and expressed as the "average value of zero + DS 2576."

PERFORMANCE (on automatic Hitachi 911 analyzer)

Serum

Serum Testing	Within-Run Precision			
	0.75 mg/dL (66.3 μM)	1.41 mg/dL (125 μM)	4.11 mg/dL (346 μM)	10.28 mg/dL (908.7 μM)
No. of Data Points	80	80	80	80
Mean mg/dL (μM)	0.74 (65.4)	1.38 (122.3)	4.04 (357.5)	10.28 (908.7)
SD mg/dL (μM)	0.015 (1.3)	0.015(1.37)	0.029(2.54)	0.015 (1.3)
Cv%	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.1
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Cv%	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.4

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SD mg/dL (μM)	0.79 (69.8)	0.67 (59.2)	1.19 (105.2)
Cv%	2.64	0.76	0.60

CORRELATION

The correlation between this test (y) with other commercial kit (x) gave the following results:

SERUM: Correlation Coefficient: 0.9981
Slope/Intercept: $y = 0.9467x + 0.0643$

URINE: Correlation Coefficient: 0.9969
Slope/Intercept: $y = 1.005x - 0.2979$

CLASSIFICATION EDMA

Name Creatinine n. 11.02.01.07.00.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Tietz, N. W. (Ed): Fundamentals of Clinical Chemistry, W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia, 865 (1982). National Kidney Foundation K/DOQI. Clinical Practice Guide-lines for chronic kidney disease: evaluation, classification, and stratification. Am J Kidney Dis 2002; 39:S1-S200

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PKL PPC 125 ANALYZER APPLICATION

<p>CUSTOMER</p> <p>PARAMETER</p> <p>QC</p> <p>SCHEDULE</p> <p>REPORT</p> <p>STATISTICS</p> <p>MAINTENANCE</p> <p>RUN MONITOR</p> <p>EXIT</p>	<p>Test Parameter Profile Item-Test sequence Calculation item External parameter Reflex test</p> <p>Full name CREE Item CREE Text Code XXX</p> <p>Basic parameter Reference range Calibration</p> <p>Method Two points Primary filter 546 Secondary filter NO</p> <p>Reagent blank Reagent blank Decimal 2 Unit Mg/dl</p> <p>R1 Volume 225 R1 Position 7 Incubation time (s) 210</p> <p>R2 Volume 75 R2 Position 8 Incubation time (s) 40</p> <p>Sample volume 7 Read time (s) 144 Max speed set middle</p> <p>Reagent suppliers paramedical Reagent barcode</p> <p>Lot number Expiry Date Lot number</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Reagent blank 0.0000 Lower 0.0000 High 0.3450 Co-relation Y= 1.0 X+ 0.0 Dilution ratio Linear range 1000.00 </p> <p> <input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> <input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Printview"/> <input type="button" value="Print"/> </p>
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XXX = Entered by operator

