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|---|---|---|--------------|
| CoaFIB (English) Fibrinogen Kit (Claus Method) Reagents suitable for CoaData and CoaLAB analyzer |  |  | |
|  | 210-24-040-00 |  | 5x2mL |

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|---|----------------------|---|--------------|
|  | 210-24-040-00 |  | 5x2mL |
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INTENDED PURPOSE (cfr References 1, 4, 5, 6)
Fibrinogen is one of the most important Acute Phase Proteins; it is a part of the coagulation cascade. At the end of the cascade there is the production of thrombin, a "like trypsin" serine protease protein, that changes Fibrinogen into fibrin, an insoluble polymeric gel (clot). This polymeric mesh is strongly stabilized by the action of Factor XIII, a Ca-dependent enzyme. Recent researches have shown that Fibrinogen/Fibrin relationship plays a key role in the inflammatory answer, in the rheumatoid arthritis development and in the Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation. Low concentrations of Fibrinogen give a coagulative deficiency as it happens in strong hepatic diseases but also when metabolism is compromised. High concentrations of fibrinogen can be observed: during pregnancy, in connection with the use of oral contraceptives, in acute inflammation or necrosis. There is also a direct correlation between high levels of fibrinogen and cardiovascular disease risk.

PRINCIPLE

Fibrinogen Claus Reagent is made by an excess of lyophilized bovine thrombin in an optimized calcium buffer. Adding the prediluted plasma under test to the Reagent, change Fibrinogen into Fibrin (clot). In the optimization so reached, the formation speed of the clot depends only by the fibrinogen concentration available in the sample.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

- This product has been formulated for in vitro diagnostic use.
- A proportional variation of the reaction volumes does not change the result.
- DO NOT mix Reagents from different Production lots.
- For concentration of Fibrinogen higher than 600 mg/dL, dilute the undiluted sample 1:20 (0.1 mL + 1.9 mL of **R2-IMIDAZOLE BUFFER**), repeat the determination and multiply the result by 2.
- In addition to the possible risk indications, the Reagent can contain preservatives, which total concentration is lower than the limits mentioned in Dir. 67/548/CEE e 88/379/CEE and following modifications regarding classification, labelling and packaging of dangerous preparations (Reagents). However, it is recommended to handle the reagents carefully, avoiding ingestion and contact with eyes, mucous membranes and skin; to use reagents according to good laboratory practice. On the material safety data sheet are detailed the operating procedures for the manipulation of this product. Material safety data sheet should be supplied on request.

ATTENTION!

A) The reagent can be used with manual, mechanical, photometric and nephelometric clot detection systems. The automated determinations must be performed according to specific instructions attached to the instrument used.
B) Very deep attention must be given to interfering substances: certain drugs and other substances may influence levels of Fibrinogen or Fibrinogen assay (see References 2).
C) The reagent must be used **ONLY** for the intended purpose, by expert and trained people and according to good laboratory practice.
D) The clinical diagnosis cannot be done correctly using the result of only one test but have to be done integrating critically the results of different laboratory tests and clinical data.
E) A series of factors, such as ambient temperature, the temperature of the working reagents, the accuracy of the washings, the type of coagulometer and the distilled water characteristics, can affect the performance of the test.
F) The calibration curve has to be always repeated at each change of the lot of the Reagent and/or calibrator.
G) For the handling of reagents, observe the precautions normally taken in the laboratory.
All the calibrators and controls are human sample, so potentially infectious; must therefore be taken all appropriate protective measures in order to avoid any potential biohazard.

REAGENTS

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|---|---|
| Components of the kit: |  | 210-24-040-00 |  |  |
| R1 – THROMBIN | | 5 x 2 mL | | |
| Lyo bovine Thrombin approximately | | 100 US Units/mL | | |
| Excipients and stabilizers | | | | |
| WARNING – DANGER | | | | |
| H319-H334-P261-P280-P284-P304+P340- P305+P351+P338-P337+P313-P342+P311 | | | | |
| UFI: XJ10-20CH-G002-KHKN | | | | |
| R2 – IMIDAZOLE BUFFER | | 4x25ml | | |
| R3 – KAOLIN SUSPENSION | | 1x11ml | | |

HAZARD STATEMENTS

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H334- May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

PRECAUTIONERY STATEMENTS

P261 - Avoid breathing the product.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284 - [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P342+P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor

STORAGE AND STABILITY

The Reagents are stable up to the expiry date mentioned on the labels, stored at 2-8°C, if closed and kept in their intact primary container, if not exposed to heat sources and/or pressure variations. In case of damaging of the primary container **organize the waste disposal**. The **CoaFIB** is stable according to the following specification.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Unopened | 2 – 8°C | Refer to vial label |
| Open Vial (in original vial) | 2 – 8°C | 7 days |
| On-board CoaLAB 1000 | 18 - 26°C | 8 hours |
| For CoaData Instruments | 37°C | 4 hours |
| Frozen (reconstituted) | -20°C | 2 months |

At the end of the working cycles is suggested to store the reagent to 2-8°C in the original vial for better stability.

AUXILIARY REAGENTS FOR QUALITY CONTROL

To grant the right test performances use following kits (see the relative instructions for use (IFU)):

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| CoaCAL | COAGULATION CALIBRATOR |  | 210-24-070-00 |
| CoaCPN | CONTROL PLASMA NORMAL |  | 210-24-050-00 |
| CoaCPA | CONTROL PLASMA ABNORMAL |  | 210-24-060-00 |

Each laboratory should establish its own range of control that determines the acceptable variation of the day-to-day performance for each control plasma. The calibration curve must be repeated for each new lot of reagent and / or calibrator.

PREPARATION OF THE WORKING REAGENT

Dilute a vial of **R1 – THROMBIN** with 2mL of **R3 – KAOLIN SUSPENSION**. Cap and mix gently by rotation but NOT by inversion of the vial, till complete dissolution; leave the Reagent at 15-25 ° C for 30 minutes. Mix gently before use: DO NOT shake. Close immediately after handling. The Reagents have to be used correctly, to avoid contamination. An incompetent handling relieves us from any responsibility.

STABILITY OF THE WORKING REAGENT

The reconstituted WORKING REAGENT is stable for 7 days at 2-8°C; 2 months at -20°C in the original vial; stable for 15 hours at 15°C on Sysmex CA series. At the end of the working cycles is suggested to store the Reagent to 2-8°C in the original vial for better stability.

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| CoaCAL | COAGULATION CALIBRATOR |  | 210-24-070-00 |
| CoaCPN | CONTROL PLASMA NORMAL |  | 210-24-050-00 |
| CoaCPA | CONTROL PLASMA ABNORMAL |  | 210-24-060-00 |

Standard laboratory equipment.
Micropipettes to deliver from 3 to 1000 µL.
Disposable micropipettes tips .
Plastic test tubes for sample dilution.
Coagulation tubes.

Stopwatch or timer.

Water bath 37°C.

Distilled water.

Coagulometers.

SAMPLES

Collection of samples in accordance with CLSI (NCCLS) (see References 3) using citrated tubes.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE CoaData SERIES (semi-automated)

Refer to your instrument manual or available application sheets provided for more detailed instrument specific instructions.

| | |
|--|---|
| Stepwise pipette scheme for manual systems | |
| 100 µl | 1/10 prediluted Sample, control or standard plasma with R2 |
| 60s | Incubation at 37°C (in the measuring block). |
| 50µl | R1 – THROMBIN (pre-warmed at 37°C). |

The clotting time in seconds will be recorded automatically by the analyzer. Refer to the instrument operator’s manual for further information.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE CoaLAB Series (automated Instrument)

Refer to CoaLAB instrument user manual.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE with MANUAL METHOD

- Preheat the WORKING REAGENT at 37°C.
- Pipette into coagulation tube as follows:
 - Plasma 0,020 mL
 - R2-IMIDAZOLE BUFFER** 0,180 mL
- Incubate for 2 minutes at 37 ° C.
 - WORKING REAGENT 0,100 mL.
- Start the stopwatch at the same time the addition of the Reagent. Determine the time of formation of the blood clot (seconds).

WASTE DISPOSAL

Observe all federal, state and local environmental regulations for waste disposal.

QUALITY CONTROL

Reliability of test results should be monitored by use of LABiTec Control Plasma **CoaCPN** and **CoaCPA** control range should be established by the laboratory to determine the allowable variation in day-to-day performance for each level of control. Failure to meet quality control specifications should be investigated and resolved.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| CoaCPN | CONTROL PLASMA NORMAL |  | 210-24-050-00 |
| CoaCPA | CONTROL PLASMA ABNORMAL |  | 210-24-060-00 |

In case the values of Control Plasma are out of the given ranges, check: Calibration, reagent, stability of sample/controls or analyser.

PREPARATION OF CALIBRATION CURVE

Reconstitute the reagent according to the instructions above.

Using **CoaCAL** COAGULATION CALIBRATOR  **210-24-070-00** and **R2-IMIDAZOLE BUFFER** prepare a dilution series as follows:

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| COAGULATION CALIBRATOR | 150% | 100% | 50% |
| R2-IMIDAZOLE BUFFER | 0,030 mL | 0,020 mL | 0,010 mL |
| | 0,170 mL | 0,180 mL | 0,190 mL |

Determine Fibrinogen Claus WITHIN 60 minutes on each calibrator prepared (at least in duplicate). Plot on a regular graph the experimental data obtained, plotting on the X axis the reciprocal dilutions and on Y the clotting times obtained (seconds). Obtain the best straight line between these 3 points; apply the individual times of patients on this curve, getting everyone to express the result in mg/dL.

ATTENTION!

The kit is tested on coagulometer CoaLAB 1000, CoaData 4004 and Sysmex CA series. Applications on automatic / semi-automatic or manual coagulometer from other manufacturers may be totally different from what we experienced.

CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF THE RESULTS

Calculate the mean clotting times of the samples and controls duplicate. Repeat the test if necessary. Plot each value found on the Calibration Curve. Patient results can be expressed using the following units:

- mg/dL;
- g/L.

REFERENCE VALUES (see References 1)

Fibrinogen normal value: newborn 125-300 mg/dL
Adult 200-400 mg/dL.

Since the normal values depend on age, sex, diet, geographic area and other factors, each laboratory should establish its own normal values for this procedure.

EXPECTED VALUES

| Analyzer | Method | Normal Values (mg/dL) |
|----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| CoaData | Manual | 200 - 400 |
| CoaLAB | Automated | 200 - 400 |

ANALYTICAL PERFORMANCES

(validate on CoaLAB 1000, CoaData 4004 and Sysmex CA series)

The performances of the CoaFIB have been tested with coagulometer of CoaLAB 1000, CoaData 4004 and Sysmex CA series. The data, while representing the characteristics of the product, could be different for each laboratory and for different coagulometers.

Method Limitations: (see Reference 2)

Method Linearity: the test is linear up to 600 mg/dL. However, for concentration of Fibrinogen higher than 600 mg/dL, it is recommended to dilute the sample 1:20 with **R2-IMIDAZOLE BUFFER**, test again and multiply the result x 2.

Interferences: (see References 2)

Interference test criterion: recovery ± 10% of initial value.

No interference found on samples with:

- heparin up to 1,0 U/mL;
- total bilirubin up to 40 mg/dL;
- haemoglobin up to 600 mg/dL;
- lipemia [Intralipid ®] up to 2000 mg/dL;
- ascorbic acid up to 37.5 mg/dL.

Within-run Precision: determined on 20 replications of 2 samples.

| | CoaLAB | | CoaData | | Sysmex | |
|----------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|------|----------------------|-----|
| Sample | Average (mg/dL) ± 2s | CV% | Average (mg/dL) ± 2s | CV% | Average (mg/dL) ± 2s | CV% |
| Human Plasma 1 | 280±3.39 | 0.605 | 280±6.7 | 1.20 | 123 ± 3.04 | 1.2 |
| Human Plasma 2 | 105±3.26 | 1.55 | 105±3.91 | 1.86 | 338 ± 10.68 | 1.6 |

Run-to-run Precision: determined for 5 days with 20 replications for each days, for 2 samples. The results obtained are the following:

| | CoaLAB | | CoaData | | Sysmex | |
|----------------|----------------------|------|----------------------|------|----------------------|-----|
| Sample | Average (mg/dL) ± 2s | CV% | Average (mg/dL) ± 2s | CV% | Average (mg/dL) ± 2s | CV% |
| Human Plasma 1 | 280±7.0 | 1.25 | 280±7.0 | 1.25 | 123 ± 2.95 | 1.2 |
| Human Plasma 2 | 105±3.51 | 1.67 | 105±3.36 | 1.60 | 338 ± 10.81 | 1.6 |

Accuracy: a group of 24 plasma has been tested using this procedure and using a similar reagent available on the market. The comparison gave these results:
Linear regression: y = 0,9684x + 11,890
Correlation coefficient: r = 0,9963 n = 24

WARRANTY

This product is warranted to perform in accordance with its labeling and literature. **LABITec** disclaims any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any other purpose. Purchaser must calibrate and determine the suitability of **LABITec's** products for their specific applications. In no event will **LABITec** be liable for any consequential damages arising out of aforesaid express warranty.

CoaFIB (Deutsch)

Fibrinogen Kit (Claus Method)
Reagenzien geeignet für CoaData- und CoaLAB- Systeme

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|--------------|
|  | 210-24-040-00 |  | 5x2mL |
|---|----------------------|---|--------------|

ANWENDUNGSBEREICH (vgl. Referenzen 1, 4, 5, 6)

Fibrinogen ist eines der wichtigsten Akute-Phase-Proteine; es ist Teil der Gerinnungskaskade. Am Ende der Kaskade erfolgt die Produktion von Thrombin, einem "trypsinähnlichen" Serinprotease-Protein, das Fibrinogen in Fibrin, ein unlösliches polymeres Gel (Gerinnsel), umwandelt. Dieses polymere Netzwerk wird durch die Wirkung von Faktor XIII, einem calciumabhängigen Enzym, stark stabilisiert. Neueste Forschungen haben gezeigt, dass die Beziehung zwischen Fibrinogen/Fibrin eine Schlüsselrolle in der entzündlichen Antwort, der Entwicklung von rheumatoider Arthritis und der disseminierten intravaskulären Gerinnung spielt.

Niedrige Konzentrationen von Fibrinogen führen zu einer gerinnungsbedingten Mangelerscheinung, wie sie bei schweren Lebererkrankungen, aber auch bei beeinträchtigtem Stoffwechsel auftritt. Hohe Konzentrationen von Fibrinogen können während der Schwangerschaft, bei oraler Kontrazeption, bei akuter Entzündung oder Nekrose beobachtet werden. Es besteht auch eine direkte Korrelation zwischen hohen Fibrinogenwerten und dem Risiko von Herz-Kreislauf-Erkrankungen.

PRINZIP

Das Fibrinogen-Claus-Reagenz besteht aus einem Überschuss an lyophilisiertem bovinem Thrombin in einem optimierten Calcium-Puffer. In der verdünnten Plasmaprobe wird in Kombination mit dem Reagenz Fibrinogen in Fibrin (Gerinnsel) umgewandelt. In diesem optimierten Prozess ist die Geschwindigkeit der Gerinnselbildung nur von der Fibrinogenkonzentration der Probe abhängig.

VORSICHTSMASSNAHMEN FÜR DEN GEBRAUCH

- Dieses Produkt wurde für die in vitro diagnostische Anwendung formuliert.
- Eine proportionale Anpassung der Reaktionsvolumina beeinflusst das Ergebnis nicht.
- Mischen Sie KEINE Reagenzien aus verschiedenen Produktionschargen.
- Bei einer Fibrinogenkonzentration von über 600 mg/dL sollte die Messung mit einer 1:20 Verdünnung (0,1 mL + 1,9 mL **R2-IMIDAZOLE BUFFER**) wiederholt und das Ergebnis mit 2 multipliziert werden.
- Zusätzlich zu den möglichen Risiken kann das Reagenz Konservierungsmittel (wie Natriumazid oder andere) enthalten, deren Gesamtkonzentration unter den in Dir. 67/548/CEE und 88/379/CEE und folgende Änderungen bezüglich Einstufung, Kennzeichnung und Verpackung gefährlicher Zubereitungen (Reagenzien) liegt. Es wird jedoch empfohlen, die Reagenzien sorgfältig zu verwenden und das Verschlucken sowie den Kontakt mit Augen, Schleimhäuten und Haut zu vermeiden. Verwenden Sie die Reagenzien gemäß guter Laborpraxis. Auf dem Material Sicherheitsdatenblatt sind die Betriebsverfahren für die Verwendung dieses Produkts detailliert beschrieben. Das Material Sicherheitsdatenblatt sollte auf Anfrage zur Verfügung gestellt werden.

ACHTUNG!

A) Das Reagenz kann mit manuellen, mechanischen, photometrischen und nephelometrischen Koagulometer verwendet werden. Bei automatischen Systemen befolgen Sie bitte, die dem Gerät beigelegten Angaben.
B) Bitte beachten Sie, dass bestimmte Medikamente und interferierende Substanzen die Prothrombinzeit oder dessen Auswertung beeinflussen können (siehe Referenz 2).
C) Reagenz darf **AUSSCHLIESSLICH** im vorgesehenen Anwendungsbereich, von erfahrenen und geschulten Personen und in Übereinstimmung mit der guten Laborpraxis, verwendet werden.
D) Eine klinische Diagnose kann nicht allein aufgrund eines einzigen Tests korrekt durchgeführt werden, sondern muss die Ergebnisse verschiedener Labortests und klinischer Daten kritisch integrieren.
E) Verschiedene Faktoren wie Umgebungstemperatur, Temperatur der Arbeitsreagenzien, Genauigkeit der Waschungen, Art des Koagulometers und Eigenschaften des destillierten Wassers können die Leistung des Tests beeinflussen.
F) Die Kalibrierkurve muss bei jedem Reagenzchargenwechsel oder Kalibratorchargenwechsel neu ermittelt werden.
G) Bei der Verwendung von Reagenzien sind die im Labor üblichen Vorsichtsmaßnahmen zu beachten. Alle Kalibratoren und Kontrollen sind menschliche Proben und daher potenziell infektiös. Es müssen alle geeigneten Schutzmaßnahmen ergriffen werden, um jegliche potenzielle Biogefahren zu vermeiden.

REAGENZ

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|---|---|
| Bestandteile des Kits: |  | 210-24-040-00 |  |  |
| R1 – THROMBIN | | 5 x 2 mL | | |
| Lyophilisiertes bovines Thrombin, etwa | | 100 US-Einheiten/mL | | |
| Hilfsstoffe und Stabilisatoren | | | | |
| WARNUNG – GEFAHR | | | | |
| H319-H334-P261-P280-P284-P304+P340- P305+P351+P338-P337+P313-P342+P311 | | | | |
| UFI: XJ10-20CH-G002-KHKN | | | | |
| R2 – IMIDAZOLPUFFER | | 4x25ml | | |
| R3 – KAOLINSUSPENSION | | 1x11ml | | |

GEFAHRENHINWEISE

H319 - Verursacht schwere Augenreizung.
H334- Kann Allergie oder asthmaähnliche Symptome oder Atembeschwerden verursachen, wenn eingeatmet.

VORSORGLICHE MASSNAHMEN

P261 – Einatmen des Produkts vermeiden.
P280 - Schutzhandschuhe/Schutzkleidung/Augenschutz/Gesichtsschutz tragen.
P284 - [Bei unzureichender Belüftung] Atemschutz tragen.
P304+P340 - BEI EINATMEN: Person an die frische Luft bringen und für ungehindertes Atmen sorgen.
P305+P351+P338 - BEI KONTAKT MIT DEN AUGEN: Einige Minuten lang behutsam mit Wasser ausspülen. Kontaktlinsen entfernen, wenn vorhanden und leicht zu tun. Weiter spülen.
P337+P313 - Wenn Augenreizung anhält: Ärztlichen Rat einholen/ärztliche Hilfe hinzuziehen.
P342+P311 - Bei Atembeschwerden: GIFTINFORMATIONSZENTRUM/Arzt anrufen

LAGERUNG UND STABILITÄT

Die Reagenzien sind bis zum, auf dem Etikett, angegebenen Haltbarkeitsdatum stabil, solange sie in ihren intaken und verschlossenen Primärbehältern bei 2-8°C, geschützt vor Wärmequellen und/oder Druckschwankungen aufbewahrt werden. Bei Beschädigung der Primärbehälter ist die Entsorgung des Abfalls zu organisieren. **CoaFIB** ist gemäß folgender Spezifikation stabil:

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Ungeöffnet | 2 – 8°C | Siehe Flaschenlabel |
| Geöffnete Flasche | 2 – 8°C | 7 Tage |
| CoaLAB 1000 | 18 - 26°C | 8 Stunden |
| CoaData Instrumente | 37°C | 4 Stunden |
| Gefroren (rekonstituiert) | -20°C | 2 Monate |

Am Ende der Arbeitszyklen wird empfohlen, die Reagenzien bei 2-8°C in ihren Originalflaschen für eine bessere Stabilität zu largen

KONTROLLEN FÜR DIE QUALITÄTSÜBERWACHUNG

Für die Gewährleistung der Testqualität, verwenden Sie die folgenden Kits (siehe entsprechende Gebrauchsanweisungen (IFU)):

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| CoaCAL | COAGULATION CALIBRATOR |  | 210-24-070-00 |
| CoaCPN | CONTROL PLASMA NORMAL |  | 210-24-050-00 |
| CoaCPA | CONTROL PLASMA ABNORMAL |  | 210-24-060-00 |

Jedes Labor sollte seinen eigenen Referenzbereich bestimmen, um für jedes Kontrollplasma Toleranzgrenzen der Tag zu Tag Leistung festzulegen. Die Kalibrierkurve muss für jede neue Reagenzcharge und/oder Kalibratorcharge wiederholt werden.

VORBEREITUNG DES ARBEITSREAGENZES

Rekonstituieren Sie das lyophilisierte **R1 – THROMBIN** eines Fläschchens mit 2 ml gut homogenisierter **R3 – KAOLIN SUSPENSION**. Verschließen Sie das Fläschchen und durchmischen Sie das Gemisch

