

Body Fluids Calibration Verification / Linearity Test Kit

INTENDED USE

VALIDATE BODY FLUIDS Calibration Verification / Linearity Test Kit solutions are intended for in vitro diagnostic use in the determination of linearity, calibration verification and verification of reportable range on automated instrument systems for the following analytes: Set 1: albumin (ALB), amylase (AMY), cholesterol (CHOL), creatinine (CREA), glucose (GLU), lactate (LAC), lactate dehydrogenase (LD), total protein (TP), triglycerides (TRIG) and urea nitrogen (UN). Set 2: CSF Total Protein (CSF-TP).

Each test kit consists of two sets of one bottle each of Levels 1 through 5. Set 1 contains 4.0 milliliters. Set 2 contains 2.0 milliliters. For each set, there exists a linear relationship among Levels 1 through 5.

SUMMARY

For each VALIDATE Calibration Verification / Linearity Test Kit, multiple levels are provided to establish the relationship between theoretical and actual performance of each of the included analytes. The VALIDATE Calibration Verification / Linearity Test Kit will assist in the documentation of linearity, calibration verification and verification of linear range required by many inspection agencies. The solutions will also provide assistance when troubleshooting instrument systems, reagent problems and calibration anomalies.

REAGENTS

Reactive Ingredients:

Purified chemicals and constituents of human and/or animal source in simulated body fluid. 1,2,3,4,5

Note: Some raw materials are purified from porcine.

Nonreactive Ingredients:

Preservatives and stabilizers.

Precautions and Warnings:

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use

Disposal of all waste material should be in accordance with local guidelines.

WARNING: Potentially Biohazardous

Human source material is considered potentially biohazardous. Use the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) recommended universal precautions for handling VALIDATE products.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

The VALIDATE BODY FLUIDS Calibration Verification / Linearity Test Kit is stored at -10° to -25°C. Do NOT store in a frost-free freezer. Test kits are stable until the expiration date printed on the bottle and storage container when handled according to instructions. A maximum of four (4) freeze-thaw cycles is recommended.

PREPARATION

Prior to use, remove the VALIDATE BODY FLUIDS Calibration Verification / Linearity Test Kit from storage and allow to come to room temperature (18° to 25°C). Invert gently several times before dispensing.

To maximize stability, it is recommended that exposure to room temperature be minimized. Tightly cap opened bottles and return to -10° to -25°C immediately after dispensing.

Discard any solutions that appear to have gross bacterial contamination.

VALIDATE Calibration Verification / Linearity Test Kits should be treated in the same manner as patient samples. If dilutions or pre-treatment are required as part of the testing procedure, follow the manufacturer's instructions

Analyze each level in replicates. If following the CLSI EP6 guidelines for linearity, use a random analytical sequence to assay each level.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

VALIDATE Calibration Verification / Linearity material is prepared in a manner such that an equal distance (delta) exists between Levels 1 through 5. This dilution scheme is consistent with the CLSI EP6 recommendation for preparing linearity sets.

Two examples for calculating the theoretical values of Levels 1 through 5 are provided below.

Example 1:

Choose two consecutive levels and calculate the delta between the recovered values. The following example demonstrates the use of the delta between Levels 2 and 3 to calculate the theoretical value for Levels 1, 4,

Level 3 - Level 2 = Delta

Level 1 Theoretical = Level 2 Recovered - Delta Level 4 Theoretical = Level 3 Recovered + Delta Level 5 Theoretical = Level 4 Theoretical + Delta

NOTE: The user can select the calculated delta between any two consecutive levels to calculate the theoretical values. Typically, the user should choose an area of recovery known to be linear for the method being studied.

Example 2:

Theoretical values can be determined using the recovered values for Levels 1 and 5. Using this method, the following formulas apply:

Level 2 Theoretical = 0.75 * (Level 1) + 0.25 * (Level 5) Level 3 Theoretical = 0.5 * (Level 1) + 0.5 * (Level 5) Level 4 Theoretical = 0.25 * (Level 1) + 0.75 * (Level 5)

After theoretical values are calculated, for each analyte plot the expected (Theoretical) value on the x-axis versus the Recovered value on the v-axis using standard linear graph paper. If the system is linear, the plot should approximate a straight line. The point at which the line is no longer straight can be used to determine the limit of linearity or the reportable range.

Data reduction is available from LGC Clinical Diagnostics. Commercially available linear regression software may also be used. The software should provide data point display and x-y graphical presentation. Linear regression should be interpreted using standard statistical analysis and the results should be compared with the instrument manufacturer's claims for linearity or with individual laboratory performance requirements. The degree of acceptable nonlinearity is an individual judgment based on methodology, clinical significance and medical decision levels of the test analyte.

VALIDATE Calibration Verification / Linearity Test Kit solutions are not intended for use as routine quality control materials or as calibration materials.

EXPECTED VALUES

VALIDATE Calibration Verification / Linearity Test Kits are manufactured such that an equal distance (delta) exists between levels as recommended by CLSI EP6 for assessing linearity. As the distance between levels is equal, any two levels can be held to be 'true' when assayed and the theoretical values for each of the other three levels can be calculated allowing this test kit to be used on multiple automated instrument systems.

TYPICAL VALUES

Actual results obtained may vary depending on instrumentation, methodology and assay temperature. Results may also be dependent on the accuracy of the instrument / reagent system calibration. The degree of acceptable nonlinearity is an individual judgment based on methodology, clinical significance and medical decision levels of the test analyte.

Typical recovered values are calculated based on CLSI EP6 equal distance (delta) manufacturing protocols where two recovered values can be held as "True", and other levels calculated based on equal distance. **VALIDATE** typically uses Level 1 and Level 3 to calculate additional target values.

Typical Recovered Values on Roche COBAS®

20501 Lot: 10658805										
Analyte	Units	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5				
ALB	g/dL	0.4	1.8	3.2	4.7	6.1				
AMY	U/L	4	284	563	843	1122				
CHOL	mg/dL	7	192	378	563	748				
CREAT	mg/dL	0.5	6.6	12.7	18.8	24.9				
GLU	mg/dL	6	182	358	534	710				
LAC	mg/dL	4	36	69	102	134				
LD	U/L	17	224	432	639	847				
TP	g/dL	0.5	3.3	6.0	8.7	11.5				
TRIG	mg/dL	17	227	436	646	855				
UN	mg/dL	4	27	50	73	96				
CSF-TP	mg/dL	6	51	96	141	186				

205bf Lot: 10658805

Analyte	SI Units	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
ALB	g/L	4	18	32	47	61
AMY	U/L	4	284	563	843	1122
CHOL	mmol/L	0.181	4.973	9.790	14.582	19.373
CREAT	µmol/L	44.1	581.5	1118.9	1656.3	2193.7
GLU	mmol/L	0.333	10.101	19.869	29.637	39.405
LAC	mmol/L	0.444	3.996	7.659	11.322	14.874
LD	U/L	17	224	432	639	847
TP	g/L	5	33	60	87	115
TRIG	mmol/L	0.192	2.565	4.927	7.300	9.662
UN	mmol/L	1.428	9.639	17.850	26.061	34.272
CSF-TP	g/L	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.9

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- 2. Deepa C, Muralidhar K. Renal replacement therapy in ICU. J Anaesthesiol Clin Pharmacol [serial online] 2012 [cited 2017 Mar 20];28:386-96. Available from:

http://www.joacp.org/text.asp?2012/28/3/386/98357.

- 3. Gibson, A. T., & Segal, M. B. (1978). A study of the composition of pericardial fluid, with special reference to the probable mechanism of fluid formation. The Journal of Physiology, 277, 367–377.
- 4. Hladky, S. B., & Barrand, M. A. (2014). Mechanisms of fluid movement into, through and out of the brain: evaluation of the evidence. Fluids and Barriers of the CNS, 11, 26. http://doi.org/10.1186/2045-8118-11-26. 5. Meyers, D. G., Meyers, R. E., and Prendergast, T.W. (1997). The Usefulness of Diagnostic Tests on Pericardial Fluid. The Chest Journal. 111(5), 1213-1221. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1378/chest.111.5.1213.

ORDERING INFORMATION

ORDER NO.: 205bf

VALIDATE BODY FLUIDS

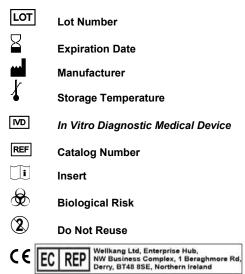
Calibration Verification / Linearity Test Kit:

Set 1: 5 x 4 mL **Set 2:** 5 x 2 mL





C € Symbols – This product fulfills the requirements of the European Directive 98/79/EC for *in vitro* medical devices. The following symbols may be used where applicable in labeling for LGC Clinical Diagnostics products:



For a list of countries in which VALIDATE® is registered see: http://www.mainestandards.com/Products/ce_req.php

Rx Only

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