

- Disposable gloves
- Tissue (for wiping dropper bottle tips)

Atlas D-Dimer Latex Kit

[IVD] For In Vitro Diagnostic Use Only.

Store at 2°C to 8°C.

INTENDED USE

Atlas D-Dimer Latex Test is intended for the rapid qualitative or semi-quantitative evaluation of circulating derivatives of cross-linked fibrin degradation products (XL-FDP) in human plasma.

INTRODUCTION

During blood coagulation, fibrinogen is converted to fibrin by the activation of thrombin. The resulting fibrin monomers polymerize to form a soluble gel of non-cross-linked fibrin. This fibrin gel is then converted to cross-linked fibrin by thrombin activated Factor XIII to form an insoluble fibrin clot. Production of plasmin, the major clot-lysing enzyme, is triggered when a fibrin clot is formed. Fibrinogen and fibrin are both cleaved by the fibrinolytic enzyme plasmin to yield degradation products, but only degradation products from cross-linked fibrin contain D-Dimer. Therefore, cross-linked fibrin degradation products (XL-FDP) are a specific marker of fibrinolysis.

PRINCIPLE

Atlas D-Dimer Latex is a rapid agglutination assay utilizing latex beads coupled with a highly specific D-Dimer monoclonal antibody. XL-FDP present in a plasma sample bind to the coated latex beads, which results in visible agglutination occurring when the concentration of D-Dimer is above the threshold of detection of the assay.

MATERIALS PROVIDED

- D-Dimer Latex Reagent: a 0.83% suspension of latex particles coated with murine anti-D-Dimer monoclonal antibody, 10mg/ml BSA and 0.1% sodium azide.
- D-Dimer Positive Control: a solution containing purified human D-Dimer fragment, 5mg/ml BSA and 0.1% sodium azide.
- D-Dimer Negative Control: a buffer solution containing 5mg/ml BSA and 0.1% sodium azide.
- Dilution Buffer
- Reaction slide
- Stirring Sticks
- Instructions for Use

MATERIALS NEEDED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Precision pipettes and tips - 20 µl and 100 µl
- Plastic test tubes and rack
- Stopwatch or timing device

5. Rock the reaction slide gently by hand for exactly 3 minutes.
6. At exactly 3 minutes, check for agglutination under a strong light source.

PRECAUTIONS

- For In Vitro Diagnostic Use Only.
- Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not empty into drains.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- CAUTION: All reagents in Atlas D-Dimer Latex Kit contain sodium azide (0.1%) as preservative. Do not ingest or allow to contact skin or mucous membranes. Sodium azide may form explosive azides in metal plumbing. Use proper disposal procedures.
- CAUTION: The Positive Control in Atlas D-Dimer Latex Kit contains components of human origin. Each individual blood donation intended for the production of this reagent is tested for HBsAg, anti-HCV, anti-HIV1 and anti-HIV2. Only donations with negative findings are employed. As complete absence of infectious agents can never be assured, all materials derived from human blood should be treated as potentially infectious and handled with due care following the precautions recommended for biohazardous material.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

- Store at 2°C to 8°C.
- DO NOT FREEZE.
- Stability: Refer to outer package and vial labels for expiration date.
- Indication of Reagent Deterioration:

Reagent deterioration is indicated by failure of the Latex Reagent to agglutinate with the Positive Control, agglutination with the Negative Control, or evidence of microbial contamination.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

Plasma prepared from whole blood anticoagulated with sodium citrate is recommended. The use of EDTA and heparin will result in an increased level of false positive reactions. After separation of the plasma by centrifugation (1500g for 15 minutes at 4°C - 10°C), specimens may be tested directly for the presence of XL-FDP. Defibrination of the plasma is not recommended. Plasma storage/stability: 20°C: 2 weeks. Thaw frozen specimens rapidly at 37°C and centrifuge before testing.

PROCEDURE

- Equilibrate reagents to room temperature (20°C to 25°C) before use.
- Latex Reagent should be mixed by inversion immediately prior to use.

Qualitative Method

1. Bring reagents and specimens to room temperature before use.
 2. Place 20 µl of the reagent within a well on a reaction slide. AVOID touching the surface of the Reaction slide.
 3. Accurately pipette 20 µl of undiluted plasma or of control solution inside the same well next to the drop of Latex Reagent.
 4. Mix the Latex Reagent and sample with a stirrer until the latex is uniformly distributed.
- NOTE**
If test reading is delayed beyond 3 minutes, the latex suspension may dry out giving a false agglutination pattern. If this is suspected, the specimen must be retested.
- Semi-Quantitative Method**
1. Prepare serial dilutions of the test plasma with Buffer as follows:
1:2 dilution 100 µl plasma plus 100 µl Buffer solution
1:4 dilution 100 µl 1:2 dilution plus 100 µl Buffer solution
1:8 dilution 100 µl 1:4 dilution plus 100 µl Buffer solution
 2. Test each dilution as described in the qualitative method.
- QUALITY CONTROL**
- It is recommended that both Positive and Negative Controls be included in each batch of tests to ensure proper functioning of the system. Control solutions should be tested by the same procedures as patient samples.
- D-Dimer Positive Control consists of a solution of human D-Dimer at a level of approximately ≥ 0.80 mg/L ($\geq 800\text{ng/ml}$).

RESULTS

A. Qualitative Assay

For the qualitative assay protocol, the following pattern of results should be obtained:

B. Semiquantitative Assay

Approximate levels of XL-FDP, containing the D-Dimer domain, for specimen dilutions are shown in Table 1. As with all semiquantitative tests, some variability in dose-response can be expected.

Approximate Range of D-Dimer (XL-FDP) mg/L (ng/ml)	Sample Dilution			
	Undil.	1:2	1:4	1:8
< 0.2 (< 200)	-	-	-	-
0.2 - 0.4 (200 - 400)	+	-	-	-
0.4 - 0.8 (400 - 800)	+	+	-	-
0.8 - 1.6 (800 - 1600)	+	+	+	-
1.6 - 3.2* (1600 - 3200*)	+	+	+	+

*+ = agglutination, “-” = no agglutination.

- Levels of XL-FDP greater than 2.0 mg/L (2000 ng/ml) can be estimated by further dilutions beyond 1:8.

EXPECTED VALUES

A positive result, indicating active XL-FDP (D-Dimer), should be obtained with D-Dimer Latex Test when XL-FDP (D-Dimer) is present on the reaction slide.



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greater than approximately 0.20 mg/l (200ng/ml). Plasma specimens from normal subjects are expected to give negative results because their plasma XI-FDP concentrations are typically less than 0.20 mg/l (200ng/ml). Due to many variables that may affect results, each laboratory should establish its own normal range.

Elevated levels of XI-FDP (containing the D-Dimer domain) have been demonstrated in patients by a combination of immunoprecipitation and gel electrophoresis techniques. Monoclonal antibodies allow the specific detection of the D-Dimer domain. Monoclonal antibody based D-Dimer assay is of diagnostic value in disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) and acute vascular diseases, including pulmonary embolism (PE) and deep venous thrombosis (DVT), conditions that are difficult to detect reliably by clinical examination.

The amount of XI-FDP detected in a specimen will depend on several interrelated factors in vivo, such as the severity of the thrombotic episode, the rate of cross linked fibrin formation, and the time elapsed after the thrombotic event until blood is drawn from the patient.

Elevated levels of XI-FDP as an indication of reactive fibrinolysis have also been reported in surgery, trauma, sickle cell disease, liver disease, severe infection, sepsis, inflammation, and malignancy. D-Dimer levels also rise during normal pregnancy but very high levels are associated with complications.

LIMITATIONS

Clinical diagnosis should not be based on the result of D-Dimer Latex alone. Clinical signs and other relevant test information should be included in the diagnostic decision.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

- Plasma from one hundred and seventy (170) apparently healthy, voluntary blood donors was tested using Atlas D-Dimer Latex. A negative result was obtained for one hundred and sixty-two (162) of the samples. This equates to a specificity of 95.3% (162/170).
- One hundred and forty-five (145) plasma samples from patients judged to be suffering from, or having a high probability for thrombotic episode, were tested by Atlas D-Dimer Latex and another agglutination reference method. The correlation coefficient was $r=0.94$ and the regression equation was $y=1.19x$. Intra-assay (within run) reproducibility was determined for 10 replicates of 3 plasma samples that contained different levels of XI-FDP. The results were equivalent for all replicates.
- Inter-assay (run-to-run) reproducibility was determined using 10 plasma samples with XI-FDP titers ranging from 1 to 16. In 10 runs, the replicates of these specimens did not vary by more than one titer.
- In an anticoagulant study of 50 parallel citrated, EDTA and heparin plasma samples, the correlation between the titers obtained with Atlas D-Dimer Latex and the expected titers (based on ELISA XI-FDP values) was $r = 0.91$ for citrated samples, $r = 0.73$ for EDTA samples, and $r = 0.78$ for heparin samples. Citrate is the anticoagulant of choice.
- Atlas D-Dimer Latex does not cross-react with fibrinogen, factor XIIIa cross-linked fibrinogen, or fibrinogen degradation products.

- The interference due to presence of rheumatoid factor (RF): in a study of samples from patients with rheumatoid arthritis, 17 were found to agglutinate with D-Dimer latex. In all 17 sample, the agglutination could be inhibited by the addition of the D-Dimer specific monoclonal antibody DD3B6/22, but not with a non-specific monoclonal antibody of the same subgroup IgG3K. This suggests that D-Dimer latex is insensitive to rheumatoid factor disturbances.
- No assay interference was demonstrated with Atlas D-Dimer Latex with spiked specimens containing potential interfering substances at the following concentrations:
 - Bilirubin 0.2 mg/ml,
 - Hemoglobin 5.0 mg/ml,
 - Lipids (triglycerides) 30 mg/ml,
 - Protein (gamma globulin) 0.06 g/ml.

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Rev E (03.03.2016)

REF	Catalogue Number	-	Store at
IVD	For In-Vitro Diagnostic use	■	Caution
LOT	Number of tests in the pack	■	Read product insert before use
LOT	Lot (batch) number	■	Manufacturer
	Fragile, handle with care	■	Expiry date
	Manufacturer number	■	Do not use if package is damaged
	Manufacturer telephone number	■	



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- Rotator (100rpm).
- Accurate pipette to deliver 50 µl and.
- Timer.

RPR SYPHILIS CARD TEST

A qualitative and semi-quantitative rapid card test for the detection of Non-Treponema (reagin) in serum or plasma

For In-Vitro and professional use only
Store at 2 to 8 °C

INTENDED USE
For the qualitative and quantitative detection of Non-Treponema in serum or plasma.

INTRODUCTION & PRINCIPLE

Besides other antibodies, *Treponema Pallidum* produces non-Treponemal antibodies (reagin) in syphilitic persons. These antibodies can be detected by RPR antigen. ATLAS RPR card test is a macroscopic screening test for the qualitative and semi-quantitative detection of reagin antibodies in serum or plasma. The kit contains RPR antigen which is based on the easy to use VDRL carbon antigens. In the presence of the reagin, the antigen causes flocculation of the carbon particles, which appears as black clumps. The charcoal particles contained in the antigen suspension enhances the visual appearance of the coagglutination in positive samples.

PREPARING THE SPECIMEN

- ATLAS RPR kit can be used with either unheated plasma or heated serum samples.
- Serum samples can stay stable for up to 5 days if stored at 2 to 8 °C.
- Plasma samples collected with EDTA can stay stable up to 24 hours if stored at 2 to 8 °C.

PROCEDURES

QUALITATIVE PROCEDURE

1. Bring reagents to room temperature.
2. Dispense 50µl of sample onto a single circle on the test card.
3. Repeat step 2 for the positive and negative controls.
4. Spread the sample of each test specimen over the entire test circle.
5. Mix the carbon antigen suspension well.
6. Dispense one drop (20 µl) of the carbon antigen onto each test circle containing specimen. Do not mix the antigen with the sample.
7. Using the rotator, rotate the card at 100rpm for 8 minutes.

MATERIALS PROVIDED

- RPR carbon antigen reagent.
- Positive and negative controls.
- RPR test cards.
- Plastic sticks.
- Dispensing Dropper.
- Saline 0.9%.

MATERIALS NEEDED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Rotator (100rpm).
- Accurate pipette to deliver 50 µl and.
- Timer.

READING THE QUALITATIVE RESULTS

POSITIVE

- If large aggregates appear in the centre or the periphery of the test circle containing the sample, then the test should be read as positive (reactive)
- If the aggregates are visible, but weak or small, then the test should be read as weak positive (weakly reactive).
- If test is positive, then results should be confirmed by the quantitative procedure mentioned below.

NEGATIVE

- If no aggregates appear and the specimen has smooth grey appearance (non-reactive)

SEMI-QUANTITATIVE PROCEDURE

1. Dispense 50µl of 0.9% saline to test circles numbered 2 to 5. Saline should not be spread. Dispense 50 µl of specimen onto test circle 1.
2. Dispense 50 µl of specimen onto test circle 2. Prepare serial two-fold dilutions by drawing the mixture up and down the pipette 5-6 times (avoid any bubble formation). Transfer 50 µl from circle 2 to 3, to 4 and to 5. Dispose 50 µl from circle 5 after mixing.
3. Starting from circle 5 and onto 4,3,2 and 1, mix and spread the serum over the entire area of each test circle.
4. Continue with steps 6-9 of the qualitative procedure.

READING THE SEMI-QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

The dilution of the circles are as follows:

Circle	1	2	3	4	5
Dilution	-	1:2	1:4	1:8	1:16

The titer of the sample is read as follows (P=positive, N:Negative)
Positive 1:2 P

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Positive 1:4 P P P N N
Positive 1:8 P P P P N
Positive 1:16 P P P P P

Positive and negative results are read as in the reading qualitative results procedure.

If the result in circle 5 is positive, then further dilution to 1:32, 1:64, 1:128 and 1:256 is required. Use steps 3 in semi-quantitative procedure and steps 6-9 in qualitative procedure to obtain the required dilutions.

**The titer , in the semi- quantitative method , is defined as the highest dilution showing a positive results.

LIMITATION

- This test provides a presumptive diagnosis of syphilis. Physicians should evaluate all clinical and laboratory findings before making a definitive diagnosis.
- In positive specimens, it is recommended to confirm the result by another serological test such as the TPHA.

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Rev F (08.10.2011)



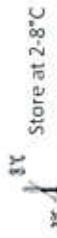
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- ASO Latex Reagent: Latex particles coated with streptolysin O, pH 8.2. Preservative
- ASO Positive Control(Red cap): Human serum with an ASO concentration > 200 IU/mL Preservative
- ASO Negative Control (Blue cap) Animal serum. Preservative

TEST

For the qualitative and quantitative measurement of antibodies to Antistreptolysin-O in human serum.

IVD For *in-vitro diagnostic and professional use only*



INTENDED USE

ATLAS ANTISTREPTOLYSIN-O (ASO) latex slide Test is used for the qualitative and quantitative measurement of antibodies to Antistreptolysin-O in human serum.

INTRODUCTION

The group A β-hemolytic streptococci produces various toxins that can act as antigens. One of these exotoxins, streptolysin-O, was discovered by Todd in 1932. A person infected with group A -hemolytic streptococci produces specific antibodies against these exotoxins, one of which is antistreptolysin-O. The quantity of this antibody in a patient's serum will establish the degree of infection due to the hemolytic streptococcal.

The usual procedure for the determination of the antistreptolysin titer is based on the inhibitory effect that the patient's serum produces on the hemolytic power of a pretreated and reduced streptolysin-O. However, the antigen-antibody reaction occurs independently of the hemolytic activity of streptolysin-O. This property enables the establishment of a qualitative and quantitative test for the determination of the antistreptolysin-O by agglutination of latex particles on slide.

PRINCIPLE

ASO test method is based on an immunologic reaction between streptococcal exotoxins bound to biologically inert latex particles and streptococcal antibodies in the test sample. Visible agglutination occurs when increased antibody level, are present in the test specimen.

MATERIALS PROVIDED

ANTISTREPTOLYSIN-O (ASO) LATEX SLIDE

- Reaction Slide..
- Stirring Sticks.
- Timer.
- Test Tubes 12x75mm.
- Test Tube Rack.
- Serological pipettes.
- High Intensity light.
- Saline Solution, 0.9% NaCL.

PRECAUTIONS

- All reagents contain 0.1% (w/v) sodium azide as a preservative. Store all reagents at 2-8°C. **DO NOT FREEZE.**
- Reagents containing sodium azide may be combined with copper and lead plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Dispose of reagents by flushing with large amounts of water to prevent azide build-up.
- For In Vitro diagnostic use.
- Positive and negative controls prepared using human serum found negative for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and HIV-III by FDA required test; however, handle controls as if potentially infectious.

REAGENT STORAGE AND STABILITY

- Reagents are stable until specified expiry date on bottle label when stored refrigerated (2-8°C).
- **DO NOT FREEZE.**
- The ASO Latex Reagent, once shaken must be uniform without visible clumping. When stored refrigerated, a slight sedimentation may occur and should be considered normal.
- Do not use the latex reagent or controls if they become contaminated.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND STORAGE

- Use fresh serum collected by centrifuging clotted blood.
- If the test cannot be carried out on the same day, store the specimen for 7 days at 2-8°C and for 3 months at -20°C.

- For longer periods the sample must be frozen.
- As in all serological tests, hemolytic or contaminated serum must not be used.
- **DO NOT USE PLASMA.**

PROCEDURE

Qualitative method

1. Allow the reagents and samples to reach room temperature. The sensitivity of the test may be reduced at low temperatures.
2. Place 50 µL of the sample and one drop of each Positive and Negative controls into separate circles on the slide test.
3. Mix the ASO-latex reagent vigorously or on a vortex mixer before using and add one drop (50 µL) next to the sample to be tested.
4. Mix the drops with a stirrer, spreading them over the entire surface of the circle. Use different stirrers for each sample.
5. Place the slide on a mechanical rotator at 80-100 r.p.m. for 2 minutes. False positive results could appear if the test is read later than two minutes.

Semi-quantitative method

1. Make serial two fold dilutions of the sample in 9 g/L saline solution.
2. Proceed for each dilution as in the qualitative method.

QUALITY CONTROL

- Positive and Negative Controls should be included in each test batch. Acceptable performance is indicated when a uniform milky suspension with no agglutination is observed with the ASO Negative Control and agglutination with large aggregates is observed with the ASO Positive Control.

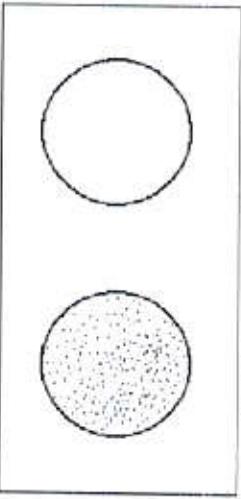
RESULTS

A.QUALITATIVE TEST:

- A negative reaction is indicated by a uniform milky suspension with no agglutination as observed with the ASO Negative Control. A positive reaction is indicated by any observable agglutination in the reaction field. The specimen reaction should be compared to the ASO Negative Control (Fig. 1).



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NON INTERFERING SUBSTANCES:

- Hemoglobin (10g/dl)
- Bilirubin(20mg/dl)
- Lipemia(10g/dl)

Other substances may interfere

REFERENCES

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Positive Negative
Figure 1

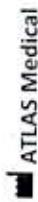
B. QUANTITATIVE TEST

A positive reaction is indicated by any observable agglutination in the reaction mixture. Record the last dilution showing a positive reaction. Concentration of ASO can be determined by multiplying the last positive dilution factor of the sample with the concentration of the positive control (200 IU/ml).

The titer of the serum is the reciprocal of the highest dilution which exhibits a positive reaction.

IU/ml of sample = conc. of positive control (200) x specimen titer

DILUTION	IU/ml
1:1	200
1:2	400
1:4	800
1:8	1600
Etc.	



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REF	Catalogue Number	I	Store at
IVD	For In-Vitro Diagnostic use	⚠	Caution
Σ	Number of tests in the pack	1	Read product insert before use
LOT	Lot (batch) number	■	Manufacturer
■	Fragile, handle with care	□	Expiry date
■	Manufacturer fax number	○	Do not use if package is damaged
■	Manufacturer telephone		

REFERENCE VALUES

Up to 200 IU/mL (adults) and 100 IU/mL (children < 5 years old).⁶ Each laboratory should establish its own reference range.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Analytical sensitivity:
200 (±50) IU/ml.

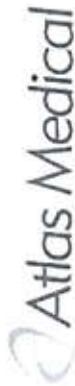
PROZONE EFFECT
No prozone effect was detected up to 1500IU/ml.

SENSITIVITY
98%.

SPECIFICITY
97%.

INTERFERENCES





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ATLAS RHEUMATOID FACTOR (BE) | ATEX KIT

ex slide test for the qualitative and semi-quantitative measurement of RF in human serum.

VD For In-Vitro diagnostic and professional use only

- RF Negative Control Serum:Animal serum.
 - Preservative.
 - Reaction Slide
 - Stirring sticks

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

 - Timer
 - Test Tubes (for dilution)
 - Serological pipettes (for sample addition and for dilution)
 - Rotator (optional)
 - Glycine Buffer (20x): add one part to nineteen parts of distilled water before use.

INTENDED USE

latex slide test for the qualitative and semi-quantitative measurement of RF in human serum.

INTRODUCTION

Rheumatoid factors (RF) are antibodies directed against antigenic sites in the Fc fragment of human and animal IgG. Their frequent occurrence in rheumatoid arthritis makes them useful for diagnosis and monitoring of the disease.

The one method used for rheumatoid factor detection is based on the ability of rheumatoid arthritis sera to agglutinate sensitized sheep red cells, as observed by Waaler and Rose. A more sensitive reagent consisting of biologically inert latex beads coated with human gamma globulin was later described by Singer and Plotz. The RF kit is based on the principle of the latex agglutination assay of Singer and Plotz. The major advantage of this method is rapid performance (2 minute reaction time) and lack of heterophile antibody interference.

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PRINCIPLE The RF reagent is based on an immunological reaction between human IgG bound to biologically inert latex particles and rheumatoid factors in the test specimen. When serum containing rheumatoid factors is mixed with the latex reagent, visible agglutination occurs.

MATERIALS

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- Storage and Stability
 - Reagents are stable until specified expiry date on bottle label when stored refrigerated (2-8°C).
 - Do not freeze.
 - The RF latex reagent, once shaken must be uniform without visible clumping. When stored refrigerated, a slight sedimentation may occur and should be considered normal.
 - Do not use the latex reagent or controls if they become contaminated.

READING AND INTERPRETATION

Examine macroscopically the presence or absence of visible agglutination immediately after removing the slide from the rotator. The presence of agglutination indicates a RRF concentration equal or greater than 8 IU/ml (Note 1). The titer, in the semi-quantitative method, is defined as the highest dilution showing

CALCULATIONS

The approximate RF concentration in the SANMEDICO sample is calculated as follows:



INTERFERENCES NON INTERFERING SUBSTANCES:

- Hemoglobin (10g/dl)
 - Bilirubin(20mg/dl)
 - Lipemia(10g/dl)
- Other substances may interfere.

QUALITY CONTROL

- RF Positive and Negative Control should be included in each test batch.
- Acceptable performance is indicated when a uniform milky suspension with no agglutination is observed with the RF Negative Control and agglutination with large aggregates is observed with the RF Positive Control.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Analytical sensitivity
8(6-16) IU/ml, under the described assay conditions.

PROZONE EFFECT

No prozone effect was detected up to 1500 IU/ml.

DIAGNOSTIC SENSITIVITY

100%.

DIAGNOSTIC SPECIFICITY

100%.

The diagnostic sensitivity and specificity have been obtained using 118 samples compared with the same method of a computer.

LIMITATIONS

- Reaction time is critical. If reaction time exceeds 2 minutes, drying of the reaction mixture may cause false positive result.
- Freezing the RF Latex Reagent will result in spontaneous agglutination.
- Intensity of agglutination is not necessarily indicative of relative RF concentration; therefore, screening reactions should not be graded.
- Increased levels of RF may be found in some diseases other than rheumatoid arthritis such as infectious mononucleosis, sarcoidosis, lupus erythematosus, Sjogren's syndrome.
- Certain patients with rheumatoid arthritis will not have the RF present in their serum.

- The incidence of false positive results is about 3-5 %, individuals suffering from infectious mononucleosis, hepatitis, syphilis, as well as elderly people may give positive results.
- Diagnosis should not be solely based on the results of latex method but also should be complemented with a Waaler Rose test along with the clinical examination.

REFERENCE VALUES

Up to 8 IU/mL. Each laboratory should establish its own reference range.

NOTES

- Results obtained with a latex method do not compare with those obtained with Waaler Rose test. Differences in the results between methods do not reflect differences in the ability to detect rheumatoid factors.

REFERENCES

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ATLAS MEDICAL
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PPI08A01, Rev H (17.06.2017)

REF	Catalogue Number	I	Store at
IVD	For In-Vitro Diagnostic use	⚠	Caution
Σ	Number of tests in the pack	1	Read product insert before use
TOT	Lot (batch) number	■	Manufacturer
I	Fragile, handle with care	□	Expiry date
≡	Manufacturer fax number	⌚	Do not use if package is damaged
	Manufacturer telephone number	📞	



eladouch

- CRP Positive Control Serum: A stabilized pre-diluted Human serum containing >20mg/L CRP.
- CRP Negative Control Serum: A stabilized pre-diluted animal serum.
- Glass Slides.
- Stirring Sticks.

ATLAS C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) LATEX KIT

For the qualitative and semi-quantitative measurement of C-reactive protein (CRP) in human serum.

IVD For *in-vitro diagnostic and professional use only*

 Store at 2-8°C

INTENDED USE

Atlas C-Reactive Protein (CRP) is used to measure the CRP in human serum qualitatively and semi-quantitatively.

INTRODUCTION

C-reactive protein (CRP), the classic acute-phase of human serum, is synthesized by hepatocytes. Normally, it is present only in trace amounts in serum, but it can increase as much as 1,000-fold in response to injury or infection. The clinical measurement of CRP in serum therefore appears to be a valuable screening test for organic disease and a sensitive index of disease activity in inflammatory, infective and ischemic conditions. Macleod and Avery found that antibody produced against purified CRP provided a more sensitive test than the C-polysaccharide assay. Since that time a number of immunological assays have been devised to measure CRP such as capillary precipitation, double immunodiffusion and radial immunodiffusion.

The CRP reagent kit is based on the principle of the latex agglutination assay described by Singer and Plotz. The major advantage of this method is the rapid two (2) minute reaction time.

PRINCIPLE

The CRP reagent kit is based on an immunological reaction between CRP Antisera bound to biologically inert latex particles and CRP in the test specimen. When serum containing greater than 6 mg/L CRP is mixed with the latex reagent, visible agglutination occurs.

MATERIALS PROVIDED

- CRP Latex Reagent: Latex particles coated with goat IgG anti-human CRP, pH 8.2 **MIX WELL BEFORE USE.**

- MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED
 - Mechanical rotator with adjustable speed at 80-100 r.p.m.
 - Vortex mixer.
 - Pipettes 50 µL.
 - Glycine Buffer (20x): add one part to nineteen parts of distilled water before use.

PRECAUTIONS

- Reagents containing sodium azide may be combined with copper and lead plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Dispose of reagents by flushing with large amounts of water to prevent azide buildup.
- For In Vitro diagnostic use.
- Positive and negative controls prepared using Human serum found negative for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) by FDA required test; however, handle controls as if potentially infectious.
- Accuracy of the test depends on the drop size of the latex reagent (40µL). Use only the dropper provided with the latex and hold perpendicularly when dispensing.
- Glass slides should be thoroughly rinsed with water and wiped with lint-free tissue after each use.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

- Reagents are stable until specified expiry date on bottle label when stored refrigerated (2 - 8°C).
- **DO NOT FREEZE.**
- The CRP latex reagent, once shaken must be uniform without visible clumping. When stored refrigerated, a slight sedimentation may occur and should be considered normal.
- Do not use the latex reagent or controls if they become contaminated.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND STORAGE

- Use fresh serum collected by centrifuging clotted blood.

- If the test cannot be carried out on the same day, store the specimen for 7 days at 2-8°C and for 3 months at -20°C.
- For longer periods the sample must be frozen.
- As in all serological tests, hemolytic or contaminated serum must not be used.
- Do not use plasma.

PROCEDURE

A.QUALITATIVE TEST:

1. Allow the reagents and samples to reach room temperature. The sensitivity of the test may be reduced at low temperatures.
2. Place 40 µL of the sample and one drop of each Positive and Negative controls into separate circles on the slide test.
3. Mix the CRP-latex reagent vigorously or on a vortex mixer before using and add one drop (40 µL) next to the samples to be tested.
4. Mix the drops with a stirrer, spreading them over the entire surface of the circle. Use different stirrers for each sample.
5. Place the slide on a mechanical rotator at 80-100 r.p.m. for 2 minutes. False positive results could appear if the test is read later than two minutes.

B.SEMI-QUANTITATIVE TEST:

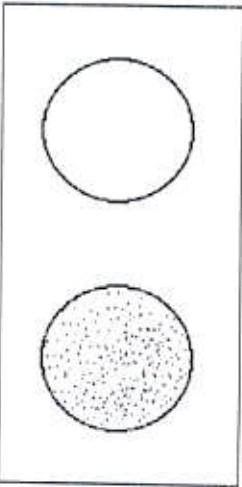
1. Make serial two fold dilutions of the sample in 9 g/L saline solution.
2. Proceed for each dilution as in the qualitative method.

QUALITY CONTROL

- Positive and Negative controls are recommended to monitor the performance of the procedure, as well as a comparative pattern for a better result interpretation.
All result different from the negative control result, will be considered as a positive.



✓ Checked



Positive Negative

Figure 1

B. Semi-QUANTITATIVE TEST:

The approximate CRP concentration in the patient sample is calculated as follow:
6xCRP titer = mg/L

INTERFERENCES NONE INTERFERING SUBSTANCES:

- Hemoglobin (10g/dl)
- Bilirubin(20mg/dl)
- Lipemia(10g/dl)
- Other substances interfere, such as RF (100IU/ml).

NOTE

- High CRP concentration samples may give negative results - Retest the sample again using a drop of 20µl.
- The strength of agglutination is not indicative of the CRP concentration in the samples tested.
- Clinical diagnosis should not be made on findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.

REFERENCE VALUES

Up to 6 mg/L. Each laboratory should establish its own reference range.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

- Sensitivity: 6(5-10) mg/L
- Prozone effect: No prozone effect was detected up to 1600 mg/L
- Diagnostic sensitivity: 95.6 %.
- Diagnostic specificity: 96.2 %.

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PPI005A01

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REF	Catalogue Number		Store at
IND	For In-Vitro Diagnostic use		Caution
V	Number of tests in the pack		Read product insert before use
LOT	Lot (batch) number		Manufacturer
I	Fragile, handle with care		Expiry date
■	Manufacturer fax number		Do not use if package is damaged
■	Manufacturer telephone number		

LIMITATIONS

1. Reaction time is critical. If reaction time exceeds two (2) minutes, drying of the reaction mixture may cause false positive results.
2. Freezing the CRP Latex Reagent will result in spontaneous agglutination.
3. Intensity of agglutination is not necessarily indicative of relative CRP concentration; therefore, screening reactions should not be graded.
4. A false negative can be attributed to a prozone phenomenon (antigen excess). It is recommended, therefore, to check all negative sera by retesting at a 1:10 dilution with glycine buffer.



el Correa

НАЗНАЧЕНИЕ

Набор применяется при диагностике сифилиса для исследования плазмы (сыворотки) крови или спинно-мозговой жидкости (СМЖ) человека в реакции микропреципитации (РМП).

ПРИНЦИП МЕТОДА

Тест основан на взаимодействии кардиолипинового антигена (АгЛП), аналогичного липопротеиновому антигену Тероплента pallidum, с соответствующими антителами (реагиантами), которые появляются в плазме (сыворотке) нелеченых больных через 2-3 недели, а в спинно-мозговой жидкости – через 4-8 недель после заражения.

Взаимодействие АгЛП с реагиантами приводит к реакции микропреципитации (выпадение хлопьев разной величины) и регистрируется визуально.

СОСТАВ НАБОРА:

Комплект № 2 (кат. № 03.07.1, кат. № 03.07.2, кат. № 03.07.3) включает:

Взвесь АгЛП – взвесь АгЛП в 10 % растворе холин-хлорида, содержащая кардиолипина – 0,033 %, лецитина – 0,27 %, холестерина – 0,9 %, ЭДТА (стабилизатор) в конечной концентрации 0,0125 моль/л и тимеросал (консервант) в конечной концентрации 0,1 %. Суспензия молочно-белого цвета, при отстаивании разделяющаяся на опалесцирующую бесцветную жидкость и плотный осадок белого цвета

кат. № 03.07.1 - 3 флакона (по 5,0 мл)
кат. № 03.07.2 - 6 флаконов (по 5,0 мл).
кат. № 03.07.3 - 7 флаконов (по 10 мл).

Базовый вариант комплекта № 2 рассчитан на исследование 500 образцов (кат. № 03.07.1), 1000 образцов (кат. № 03.07.2), 2000 образцов (кат. № 03.07.3)

По желанию потребителя базовая комплектация набора (число упаковок с реагентами и их объем) может быть изменена.

Возможна дополнительная комплектация набора положительной и отрицательной контрольными сыворотками для диагностики сифилиса производства ЗАО "ЭКОлаб" (ТУ 9398-096-7042375-2008, РУ № ФСР 2009/05912 от 22.10.09) (кат. № 03.07.1к - 500 определений, № 03.072к - 1000 определений, кат. № 03.07.3к - 2000 определений) – в количестве, определяемом заказкой потребителя, а также стеклянными и пластиковыми спайдами для постановки реакции.

АНАЛИЗИРУЕМЫЕ ПРОБЫ

Реакцию проводят с плазмой (сывороткой, инактивированной) при температуре $56 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ в течение 30 мин

Образцы плазмы (сыворотки) крови с выраженным гемолизом, гиперлипидемией и бактериальным ростом исследования не подлежат.

Образцы, предназначенные для исследования, могут храниться от 2 до 8 °C не более 7 сут, допустимо их длительное хранение в замороженном состоянии при температуре минус 20 °C и ниже. Повторное замораживание размороженных образцов не допускается.

МЕРЫ ПРЕДОСТОРОЖНОСТИ ПРИ РАБОТЕ С НАБОРОМ

Набор биологически безопасен, однако с использованием образцов следует обращаться как с потенциально инфицированными материалами.

ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ, МАТЕРИАЛЫ И РЕАГЕНТЫ:

- центрифуга лабораторная, обеспечивающая ультровысокую скорость (20000 об/мин);
- шейкер лабораторный;
- термостат или водяная баня, обеспечивающие температуру прогревания $(37 \pm 1)^\circ\text{C}$ или $(56 \pm 1)^\circ\text{C}$, соответственно;
- секундомер;
- пипетки Пастеровские;
- пипетки, позволяющие отбирать объемы жидкости 0,024-50 мл.

ЗАО "ЭКОлаб"

Взамен инструкции, утвержденной 26.01.2011 г. № 215-Пр/1
Я.С.Ходоровский



- пробирки вместимостью 10 мл;
- вода очищенная (дистиллированная или деминерализованная);
- 0,9% раствор натрия хлористого;
- стекло или пластина из плексигласа;
- перчатки резиновые или пластиковые.

ПОДГОТОВКА РЕАГЕНТОВ ДЛЯ АНАЛИЗА

Комплект № 2

Перед испытанием реагенты выдержать не менее 30 мин при температуре от 18 до 25 °С, взвесь АгКЛ щадительно перемешать до образования однородной суспензии.

ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ АНАЛИЗА

Качественный метод

Комплект № 2

На обычное стекло или углубление пластиинки из пластика наносят 90 мкл исследуемого образца, затем добавляют 30 мкл антигенного эмульсии. Стекло или пластиину поместить на платформу шейкера и врацать в горизонтальной плоскости – 8 мин, после чего сразу же произвести учет результатов реакции (оптимальный температурный режим реакции 23-28 °С).

Учет результатов реакции

При исследовании образца от больных сифилисом наблюдается положительная реакция в виде выпадения хлопьев разной величины, оцениваемая в крестах (крупные (+++) и средние (++)) с четким просветлением жидкости-реакция положительная, желче (++)- реакция слабоположительная), а с плазмой или инактивированной сывороткой от здоровых лиц наблюдается отрицательная реакция в виде опалесценции.

Результаты реакции учитываются визуально при освещении не ниже 300 лккс.

Возможен документированный учет результатов с использованием аппаратно-программного комплекса "Эксперт-Лаб".

Полуколичественный метод (определение титра реагентов)

Титр реагентов определяется только в исследованных образцах, давших положительную или слабоположительную реакцию.

1. Исследуемую пробу развести физиологическим раствором в соотношении 1:1, 1:2, 1:4, 1:8, 1:16, 1:32.

2. Каждое разведение исследовать так же, как и в качественном методе.

Титром реагентов в исследуемом образце считать максимальное разведение, с которым получена положительная или слабоположительная реакция, при условии отрицательной реакции с последующим разведением. Если положительная реакция получена с максимальным из используемых разведениями, для определения титра реагентов ряд разведений необходимо продолжить.

СРОК ГОДНОСТИ, УСЛОВИЯ ХРАНЕНИЯ И ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКИ

Комплект № 2

Срок годности – 1,5 года.

Комплект должен храниться в упаковке предприятия-изготовителя при температуре от 2 до 8 °С в течение всего срока годности. Замораживание не допускается.

Транспортируют при температуре от 2 до 8 °С. Допускается транспортирование при температуре от 9 до 25 °С не более 10 сут. Замораживание не допускается.

По вопросам, касающимся качества набора "Сифилис-АгКЛ-РМГ", следует обращаться по адресу 142530 Московская обл., г. Электросталь, ул. Буденного, д. 1. ЗАО "ЭКОлаб", тел. (49643) 3-23-11 – отдел сбыта, 3-30-93 – ОБТК, факс (49643) 3-31-43.

май 2016 г.





АПТВ-Эл-тест

ИНСТРУКЦИЯ

по применению набора реагентов для определения активированного парциального тромбопластинового времени
(жидкий АПТВ-Эл-реагент, на 100-200 опр.)

НАЗНАЧЕНИЕ

Набор АПТВ-Эл-тест предназначен для выполнения базовой методики исследования системы гемостаза - определения активированного парциального тромбопластинового времени (АПТВ или АЧТВ). Определение АПТВ используется для выявления гипер- и гипокоагуляционного сдвига, контроля за гепаринотерапией при тромбозах, тромбоэмболиях и ДВС-синдромах различной этиологии, для диагностики гемофилии (дефицит факторов VIII, IX, XI), болезни Виллебранда.

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА НАБОРА

Принцип метода. Определяется время свертывания плазмы крови в условиях стандартизированной контактной (эллаговой кислотой) и фосфолипидами (кефалином) активации процесса коагуляции в присутствии ионов кальция.

Состав набора:

1. АПТВ-Эл-реагент (раствор, содержащий фосфолипиды мозга кролика, эллаговую кислоту, буфер и стабилизаторы), 5 мл - 2 фл.
2. Кальция хлорид (0,277 % раствор), 10 мл - 2 фл.

АНАЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ НАБОРА

Линейность определения - в диапазоне от 20 до 250 с.

Коэффициент вариации результатов определения АПТВ не превышает 10 %.

Допустимый разброс результатов определения АПТВ в одной пробе плазмы крови разными наборами одной серии не превышает 10 %.

Тест чувствителен к присутствию в крови антикоагулянтов.

МЕРЫ ПРЕДОСТОРОЖНОСТИ

Потенциальный риск применения набора – класс 2а (ГОСТ Р 51609-2000).

Все реагенты, входящие в набор, используются только для применения *in vitro*.

Все компоненты набора в используемых концентрациях не токсичны.

При работе с набором следует надевать одноразовые резиновые или пластиковые перчатки, так как образцы плазмы крови человека следует рассматривать как потенциально инфицированные, способные длительное время сохранять и передавать ВИЧ, вирус гепатита В или любой другой возбудитель вирусной инфекции.

Все использованные материалы дезинфицировать в соответствии с требованиями МУ-287-113.

ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ, МАТЕРИАЛЫ, РЕАГЕНТЫ

- Коагулометр (при отсутствии коагулометра - секундомер, водяная баня на +37 °C);
- центрифуга лабораторная;
- пипетки вместимостью 0,1 мл;
- пробирки стеклянные;
- перчатки резиновые хирургические.

ПРИГОТОВЛЕНИЕ АНАЛИЗИРУЕМЫХ ОБРАЗЦОВ

Кровь для исследования забирают из локтевой вены в пластиковую или силиконированную пробирку, содержащую 3,8 % раствор натрия лимоннокислого трёхзамещенного (цитрата натрия), соотношение объемов крови и цитрата натрия - 9:1. Кровь центрифугируют при 3000-4000 об/мин (1200 g) в течение 15 мин. В результате получают бедную тромбоцитами плазму, которую переносят в другую пробирку, где хранят до

Каталожный номер набора: **652**

ООО фирма "Технология-Стандарт"

654037, Барнаул, а/я 1351, тел./факс (3852) 22-99-37, 22-99-38, 22-99-39, 27-13-00

проведения исследования. Центрифугирование должно проводиться непосредственно после взятия крови, а отбор плазмы на исследование - сразу же после центрифугирования. Не допускается анализ плазмы крови, имеющей сгустки, гемолиз и полученной более 2 ч назад, а также замороженной плазмы крови.

ПРИГОТОВЛЕНИЕ РЕАГЕНТОВ И ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ АНАЛИЗА

1. ПОДГОТОВКА РЕАГЕНТОВ К РАБОТЕ

АПТВ-Эл-реагент и раствор кальция хлорида входят в комплект набора готовыми к применению и не требуют каких-либо разведений.

Перед проведением исследования один из флаконов с АПТВ-Эл-реагентом необходимо встряхнуть (затем оставить при комнатной температуре (+18... +25 °C), а необходимый для работы объем кальция хлорида следует отлить в отдельный флакон и прогреть на водяной бане или в термостате коагулометра при температуре +37 °C в течение, как минимум, 10 мин.

2. ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ АНАЛИЗА

Коагулометрический вариант:

1. В кювету коагулометра внести 0,1 мл исследуемой плазмы и прогреть ее при +37 °C в течение 1 мин.
2. В кювету добавить 0,1 мл АПТВ-Эл-реагента, имеющего комнатную температуру.
3. Через 3 мин к смеси добавить 0,1 мл раствора кальция хлорида (имеющего температуру +37 °C) и зарегистрировать время свертывания (см. также Инструкцию к коагулометру).

Мануальный вариант:

1. К 0,1 мл исследуемой плазмы, взятой в пробирку, добавить 0,1 мл АПТВ-Эл-реагента.
2. Пробирку встряхнуть и поместить на водяную баню при температуре +37 °C.
3. Через 3 мин к смеси добавить 0,1 мл раствора кальция хлорида (имеющего температуру +37 °C) и включить секундомер.
4. Достать пробирку из бани и отметить время свертывания (образования фибрина) при периодическом покачивании пробирки.

Нормативные показатели АПТВ зависят от техники определения. При мануальном тестировании АПТВ в нормальной плазме составляет **23-34 с**, при коагулометрическом - **22-33 с**, в зависимости от типа коагулометра.

УСЛОВИЯ ХРАНЕНИЯ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ

Набор рассчитан на проведение **100-200 определений** при расходе растворов реагентов по 0,1-0,05 мл на 1 анализ.

Хранение набора должно проводиться при температуре +2... +8 °C в течение всего срока годности набора (**18 мес**). Допускается транспортировка при температуре до +25 °C в течение 30 сут. Замораживание не допускается.

АПТВ-Эл-реагент выглядит как гомогенная, слабо опалесцирующая смесь желто-зеленого цвета. При длительном хранении на дне флакона с АПТВ-Эл-реагентом возможно образование тонкого слоя осадка бурого или буро-зеленого цвета, что не изменяет свойств реагента, после легкого взбалтывания реагент выглядит как прежде, т.е. гомогенная, слабо опалесцирующая смесь желто-зеленого цвета.

Во вскрытом флаконе АПТВ-Эл-реагент должен находиться в течение рабочего дня при комнатной температуре, по окончании которого этот реагент следует хранить при температуре +2... +8 °C. Такое чередование температурного режима допускается до полного расходования объема АПТВ-Эл-реагента в одном из флаконов на протяжении 30 дней.

Во вскрытом (но герметично закрываемом) флаконе раствор кальция хлорида следует хранить при температуре +2... +8 °C до полного расходования на протяжении 30 дней. Необходимый (для выполнения исследований на протяжении рабочего дня) объем раствора кальция хлорида необходимо перенести в отдельную пробирку или флакон, где этот раствор хранят при температуре +37 °C в течение 4 ч или при комнатной температуре не более 1 дня. Не допускается слияние остатков этого раствора (после прогревания) во флакон с кальция хлоридом, хранящимся при температуре +2... +8 °C.

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