

**PCT Fast Test Kit (Immunofluorescence Assay)
For *in vitro* Diagnostic Use**

User Manual

INTENDED USE

PCT Fast Test Kit (Immunofluorescence Assay) is intended for *in vitro* quantitative determination of Procalcitonin (PCT) in serum, plasma or whole blood. The test is used as an aid in the assessment and evaluation of patients suspected of bacterial infection, trauma or shock.

SUMMARY

PCT is a peptide precursor of the hormone calcitonin, the latter being involved with calcium homeostasis. It is composed of 116 amino acids and is produced by parafollicular cells (C cells) of the thyroid and by the neuroendocrine cells of the lung and the intestine.

Measurement of PCT can be used as a marker of severe sepsis and generally grades well with the degree of sepsis, although levels of PCT in the blood are very low. PCT has the greatest sensitivity and specificity for differentiating patients with systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) from those with sepsis.

PCT levels may be useful to distinguish bacterial infections from nonbacterial infections. It has shown that PCT may help guide therapy and reduce antibiotic use, which can help save on cost of antibiotic prescriptions and drug resistance.

PRINCIPLE

The test uses an anti-human PCT monoclonal antibody conjugated with fluorescence latex and another anti-human PCT monoclonal antibody coated on the test line. After the sample has been applied to the test strip, the fluorescence latex-labelled anti-human PCT monoclonal antibody binds with the PCT in sample and forms a marked antigen-antibody complex. This complex moves to the test card detection zone by capillary action. Then marked antigen-antibody complex is captured on the test line by the anti-human PCT monoclonal antibody. The fluorescence intensity of the test line increases in proportion to the amount of PCT in sample.

Then insert test card into Getein1100 Immunofluorescence Quantitative Analyzer (hereafter referred to as Getein1100), the concentration of PCT in sample will be determined and displayed on the screen. The value will be stored in Getein1100 and available for downloading. The result can be easily transmitted to the laboratory or hospital information system.

CONTENTS

A kit contains:

- 1. Getein PCT test card in a sealed pouch with desiccant.....25
- 2. Disposable pipet..... 25
- 3. User manual.....1
- 4. SD card 1
- 5. Blood sample diluent..... 1

A test card consists of:

A plastic shell and a reagent strip which is composed of a sample pad, nitrocellulose membrane (one end of the membrane is coated with a fluorescence latex-labelled anti-human PCT monoclonal antibody, the test line is coated with another anti-human PCT monoclonal antibody, and the control line is coated with rabbit anti-mouse IgG antibody), absorbent paper and liner.

Blood sample diluent:

Phosphate buffered saline, proteins, detergent, preservative, stabilizer.

Note: Components from different batches must not be interchanged.

APPLICABLE DEVICE

Getein1100 Immunofluorescence Quantitative Analyzer

STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store the test card at 4~30°C with a valid period of 24 months.

Use the test card within 1 hour once the foil pouch is opened.

Store the blood sample diluent at 0~30°C with a valid period of 24 months.

Store the blood sample diluent at 2~8°C for better results.

PRECAUTIONS

1. For *in vitro* diagnostic use only.
2. For professional use only.
3. Do not use the kit beyond the expiration date.
4. Do not use the test card if the foil pouch is damaged.
5. Do not open pouches until ready to perform the test.
6. Do not reuse the test card.
7. Do not reuse the pipet.
8. Handle all specimens as potentially infectious. Proper handling and disposal methods should be followed in accordance with local regulations.
9. Carefully read and follow the manual to ensure proper test performance.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

1. This test can be used for serum, plasma and whole blood samples. Heparin should be used as the anticoagulant for plasma and whole blood. Samples should be free of hemolysis.
2. Suggest to use serum or plasma for better results.
3. Serum or plasma can be used directly. For whole blood sample, one drop of blood sample diluent must be added before testing.
4. If testing will be delayed, serum and plasma samples may be stored up to 7 days at 2~8°C or stored at -20°C for 6 months prior to being tested (whole blood sample may be stored up to 3 days at 2~8°C).
5. Refrigerated or frozen sample should reach room temperature and be homogeneous prior to testing. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.
6. Do not use heat-inactivated samples.
7. SAMPLE VOLUME: 100 µl.

TEST PROCEDURE

1. Collect specimen according to manual.
2. Test card, sample and reagent should be brought to room temperature prior to testing.
3. Confirm SD card lot No. in accordance with test kit lot No.. Perform "SD Card Calib" calibration when necessary (Details refer to 8.5.2 of Getein1100 User Manual).
4. On the main interface of Getein1100, press "ENT" button to enter testing interface.
5. Remove the test card from the sealed pouch immediately before use. Label the test card with patient or control identification.
6. Put the test card on a clean table, horizontally placed.
7. Using sample transfer pipette, deliver 100 µl of sample (or 3-4 drops of sample when using disposable pipet) into the sample port on the test card (for whole blood sample, one drop of blood sample diluent must be added after loading 100 µl sample on the test card).
8. After 15 minutes, insert the test card into Getein1100 and press "ENT" button. The result will be shown on the screen and printed automatically.

Notes:

1. It is required to perform "SD Card Calib" calibration when using a new batch of kit.
2. It is suggested to calibrate once for one batch of kit.
3. Make sure the test card insertion is correct and complete.

TEST RESULTS

Getein1100 can scan the test card automatically and display the result on the screen. Please follow the procedure in user manual of Getein1100 for result printing.

For additional information, please refer to the user manual of Getein1100.

EXPECTED VALUE

The expected normal value for PCT was determined by testing samples from 500 apparently healthy individuals. The 99th percentile of the concentration for PCT is 0.1 ng/ml. PCT concentration less than 0.1 ng/ml can be estimated as normal.

The table below comes from the research of ACCP/SCCM (American College of Chest Physicians /Society of Critical Care Medicine), showing the PCT value and its clinical meaning ^[4]:

PCT concentration	Clinical significance
< 0.5 ng/ml	Local bacterial infection is possible, systemic infection (sepsis) is not likely.
≥ 0.5 and < 2 ng/ml	Systemic infection (sepsis) is possible, a moderate risk of severe sepsis and/or septic shock.
≥ 2.0 ng/ml	Systemic infection (sepsis) is likely, a high risk of severe sepsis and/or septic shock.

It is recommended that each laboratory establish its own expected values for the population it serves.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Measuring Range: 0.1~50.0 ng/ml

Lower Detection Limit: ≤0.1 ng/ml

Within-Run Precision: ≤10%

Between-Run Precision: ≤15%

LIMITATIONS

1. As with all diagnostic tests, a definitive clinical diagnosis should not be made based on the result of a single test. The test results should be interpreted considering all other test results and clinical information such as clinical signs and symptoms.

2. Samples containing interferents may influence the results. The table below listed the maximum allowance of these potential interferents.

Interferent	Concentration (Max)
Hemoglobin	5 g/L
Triglyceride	10 g/L
Bilirubin	0.2 g/L

REFERENCES

- Balci C, Sungurtekin H, Gürses E, Sungurtekin U, Kaptanoglu B. Usefulness of procalcitonin for diagnosis of sepsis in the intensive care unit, Crit Care. 2003 February 7 (1): 85~90.
- Schuetz P, Christ-Crain M, Thomann R, et al. Effect of procalcitonin-based guidelines vs standard guidelines on antibiotic use in lower respiratory tract infections: the ProHOSP randomized controlled trial. JAMA. Sep 9 2009; 302(10): 1059-66
- Briel M, Schuetz P, Mueller B, et al. Procalcitonin-guided antibiotic use vs a standard approach for acute respiratory tract infections in primary care. Arch Intern Med. Oct 13 2008;168(18):2000-7; discussion 2007-8.
- Meisner M. Procalcitonin (PCT) - A New innovative infection parameter. Biochemical and clinical aspects. Thieme Stuttgart, New York 2000, ISBN: 3-13-105503-0.
- EN ISO 18113-1:2009 In vitro diagnostic medical devices - Information supplied by the manufacturer (labelling) - Part 1: Terms, definitions and general requirements.
- EN ISO 18113-2:2009 In vitro diagnostic medical devices - Information supplied by the manufacturer (labelling) - Part 2: In vitro diagnostic reagents for professional use (ISO 18113-2:2009).

DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOLS USED

The following graphical symbols used in or found on PCT Fast Test Kit (Immunofluorescence Assay) are the most common ones appearing on medical devices and their packaging. They are explained in more detail in the European Standard EN 980: 2008 and International Standard ISO 15223-1:2007.

Key to symbols used			
	Manufacturer		Expiration Date
	Do not re-use		Date of manufacture
	Consult instructions for use		Batch code
	Temperature limitation		In vitro diagnostic medical device
	Sufficient for		Authorized representative in the European Community
	CE marking		

Thank you for purchasing PCT Fast Test Kit (Immunofluorescence Assay). Please read this manual carefully before operating to ensure proper use.

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