

Myoglobin/CK-MB/Troponin I Combo Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood /Serum/Plasma) Package Insert

REF CMA-435 English
(MI) to detect Myoglobin, CK-MB and cardiac Troponin I (cTnI) qualitatively A rapid test for the diagnosis of myocardial infarction MI in whole blood, serum or plasma.

diagnostic use only

INTENDED USE

INTENDED USE

The Myoglobin/CK-MB/Troponin I Combo Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/Plasma) is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of human Myoglobin, CK-MB and cardiac Troponin I (cTnI) in whole blood, serum or plasma as an aid in the diagnosis of myocardial infarction (MI).

In Wno'e blood, setum or plasma as an aid in the diagnosis of myocardial infarction (MI).

SUMMARY

Myoglobin (MYO). Creatine Kinase MB (CK-MB) and cardiac Troponin I (cTnl) are proteins released into the bloodstream after cardiac injury. Myoglobin is a heme-protein normally found in skeletal and cardiac muscle with a molecular weight of 17.8 kDa. When muscle cells are damaged, Myoglobin is released into the blood rapidly due to its relatively small size. The level of Myoglobin increases measurably above baseline within 2-4 hours post-infarct, peaking at molecular weight of 87.0 kDa. Creatine Kinase is a dimeric molecule formed from two subunits designated as "M" and "B", which combine to form three different isoenzymes, CK-MM, CK-BB and CK-MB is the isoenzyme of Creatine Kinase most involved in the metabolism of cardiac muscle tissue. The release of CK-MB into the blood following an MI can be detected within 3-8 hours after the onset of symptoms. It peaks within 9 to 30 hours, and returns to baseline levels within 48 to 72 hours. Cardiac Troponin I is a protein found in cardiac muscle, with a molecular weight of 22.5 kDa. Troponin I is part of a three subunit complex comprised of Troponin T and Troponin C. Along with tropomyosin, this structural complex forms the main component that regulates the calcium sensitive ATPase activity of actomyosin in striated skeletal and cardiac muscle. After cardiac injury occurs, Troponin I is released into the blood 4-6 hours after the onset of pain. The release pattern of Troponin I is similar to CK-MB, but while CK-MB levels return to normal after 72 hours, Troponin I remains elevated for 6-10 days, thus providing for a longer window of detection for cardiac injury.

The Myoglobin/CK-MB/Troponin I Combo Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/Plasma) is a simple test that utilizes a combination of antibody coated particles and capture reagents to qualitatively detect on the simple cardiac Troponin I (Tnl) in whole blood, serum or plasma. The minimum detection level is 50ng/mL SUMMARY

The Myoglobin/CK-MB/Troponin I Combo Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/Plasma) is a qualitative, membrane based immunoassay for the detection of Myoglobin, CK-MB and cardiac Troponin I (cTnI) in whole blood, serum or plasma. The membrane is pre-coated with specific capture antibodies in each of the test line regions of the test. During testing, the whole blood, serum or plasma specimen reacts with the particle coated with specific antibodies. The mixture migrates upward on the membrane chromatographically by capillary action to react with specific capture reagents on the membrane and generate a colored line. The presence of this colored line in the specific test line region indicates a positive result, tho let is absence indicates a negative result. To serve as a procedural control, a colored line will always appear in the control line region indicating that proper volume of specimen has been added and membrane wicking has occurred. REAGENTS

ns anti-Myoglobin antibody conjugated colloid gold particles, anti-CK-MB antibody conjugated colloid

For professional in vitro diagnostic use only. Do not use after expiration date

- Do not eat, drink or smoke in the area where the specimens or kits are handled
- Do not use the test cassette if pouch is damaged.
- Handle all specimens as if they contain infectious agents. Observe established precautions against microbiological hazards throughout all procedures and follow the standard procedures for proper disposal of specimens. Wear protective clothing such as laboratory coats, disposable gloves and eye protection when specimens are assayed. The used test materials should be discarded according to local regulations.
- dverselv affect results

STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store as packaged in the sealed pouch either at room temperature or refrigerated (2-30°C). The test cassette is stable through the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch. The test cassette must remain in the sealed pouch until use.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

- The Myoglobin/CK-MB/Troponin I Combo Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/Plasma) can be performed using whole blood (from venipuncture or fingerstick), serum or plasma.

- o collect <u>Fingerstick Whole Blood specimens</u>:

 Wash the patient's hand with soap and warm water or clean with an alcohol swab. Allow to dry.

 Massage the hand without touching the puncture site by rubbing down the hand towards the fingertip of the middle

- Massage the hand without touching the puncture site by rubbing down the hand towards the fingertip of the middle or ring finger.
 Puncture the skin with a sterile lancet. Wipe away the first sign of blood.
 Gently rub the hand from wrist to palm to finger to form a rounded drop of blood over the puncture site.
 Add the Fingerstick Whole Blood specimen to the test cassette by using a capillary tube:
 Touch the end of the capillary tube to the blood until filled to approximately 50µL. Avoid air bubbles.
 Place the bulb onto the top end of the capillary tube, then squeeze the bulb to dissense the whole blood to the specimen well of the test cassette.
 Add the Fingerstick Whole Blood specimen to the test cassette by using hanging drops:
 Position the patient's finger so that the drop of blood is just above the specimen area of the test cassette.
 Allow 2 hanging drops of fingerstick whole blood to fall into the center of the specimen area on the test cassette, or move the patient's finger so that the hanging drop touches the center of the specimen area. Avoid touching the finger directly to the specimen area.
 Separate serum or plasma from blood as soon as possible to avoid hemolysis. Use only clear non-hemolyzed specimens. Testing should be performed immediately after the specimens have been collected. Do not leave the specimens at room temperature for prolonged periods. Serum and plasma specimens may be stored at 2-8°C for up to 2 days, for long term storage, specimens should be kept below-20°C. Whole blood collected by venipuncture should be stored at 2-8°C if the test is to be rum within 2 days of collection. Do not freeze whole blood ospecimens. Whole blood collected by fingerstick to be run within 2 days of collection. Do not freeze whole blood specimens. Whole blood collected by fingerstick
- should be tested immediately.

 Bring specimens to room temperature prior to testing. Frozen specimens must be completely thawed and mixed well prior to testing. Specimens should not be frozen and thawed repeatedly.

 If specimens are to be shipped, they should be packed in compliance with local regulations covering the transportation

MATERIALS

- Test Cassettes
- Materials provided

 Buffer • Droppers
 - Materials required but not provided

 Centrifuge
- Timer

Package insert

Specimen collection Containers For fingerstick whole blood Heparinized capillar

DIRECTIONS FOR USE Allow the test cassette, specimen, buffer and/or controls to reach room temperature (15-30°C) prior to

- 1. Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it. Remove the test cassette from the sealed pouch and use it as soon as possible.
 2. Place the cassette on a clean and level surface

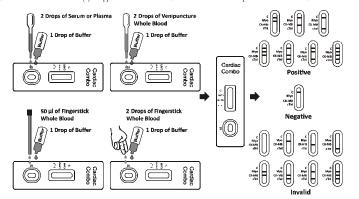
- For <u>Serum or Plasma</u> specimen:
 Hold the dropper vertically and transfer 2 drops of serum or plasma (approximately 50 μL) to the specimen well, then add 1 drop of buffer (approximately 40 μL), and start the timer. See illustration below.
 For <u>Venipuncture Whole Blood</u> specimen:
- For Venipuncture Whole Blood specimen:

 Hold the dropper vertically and transfer 2 drops of whole blood (approximately 50 µL) to the specimen well, then add 1 drop of buffer (approximately 40 µL), and start the timer. See illustration below.

 For Fingerstick Whole Blood specimen:

 To use a capillary tube Fill the capillary tube and transfer approximately 50 µL of fingerstick whole blood specimen to the specimen well of test cassette, then add 1 drop of buffer (approximately 40 µL) and start the timer. See illustration below.

 To use hanging drops: Allow 2 hanging drops of fingerstick whole blood specimen (approximately 50 µL) to fall into the specimen area of test cassette, then add 1 drop of buffer (approximately 40 µL) and start the timer. See illustration below.
- illustration belov
- 3. Wait for the colored line(s) to appear. Read result at 10 minutes. Do not interpret the result after 20 minutes



INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Please refer to the illustration above

POSITIVE:* A colored line in the control line region (C) and the presence of one or more colored lines in the test line regions indicates a positive result. This indicates that the concentration of Myoglobin, CK-MB and/or cardiac Troponin I is above the minimum detection level.

*NOTE: The intensity of the color in the test line region(s) will vary depending on the concentration of Myoglobin, CK-MB and/or cardiac Troponin I present in the specimen. Therefore, any shade of color in the test line regions should be considered positive.

considered positive.

NEGATIVE: One colored line appears in the control line region (C). No line appears in the test line region (T). This indicates that the concentration of Myoglobin, CK-MB and cardiac Troponin I are below the minimum detection levels.

INVALID: Control line fails to appear. Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural techniques are the most likely reasons for control line failure. Review the procedure and repeat the test with a new test. If the problem persists, discontinue using the test kit immediately and contact your local distributor.

QUALITY CONTROL

A procedural control is included in the test. A colored line appearing in the control line region(C) is considered an internal procedural control. It confirms sufficient specimen volume, adequate membrane wicking and correct procedural technique. Control standards are not supplied with this kit; however, it is recommended that positive and negative controls be tested

- IMITATIONS

 The Myoglobin/CK-MB/Troponin I Combo Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/ Plasma) is for in vitro diagnostic use only. This test should be used for the detection of Myoglobin, CK-MB, and cardiac Troponin I (cTnI) in whole blood, serum or plasma specimens only. Neither the quantitative value nor the rate of increase in Myoglobin, CK-MB and cardiac Troponin I can be determined by this qualitative test.

 The Myoglobin/CK-MB/Troponin I Combo Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/ Plasma) will only indicate the qualitative level of Myoglobin, CK-MB and Troponin I in the specimen and should not be used as the sole criteria for the diagnosis of myocardial infarction.

 The Myoglobin/CK-MB/Troponin I Combo Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/Plasma) cannot detect less than 50ng/mL Myoglobin, 5ng/mL CK-MB and 0.5ng/mL cardiac Troponin I (cTnI) in specimens. A negative result at any time does not preclude the possibility of myocardial infarction.

 As with all diagnostic tests, all results must be interpreted together with other clinical information available to the physician.

- physician.

 Some specimens containing unusually high titers of heterophile antibodies or rheumatoid factor (RF) may affect expected results. Even if the test results are positive, further clinical evaluation should be considered with other clinical information available to the physician.
- information available to the physician.

 There is a slight possibility that some whole blood specimens with very high viscosity or which have been stored for more than 2 days may not run properly on the test cassette. Repeat the test with a serum or plasma specimen from the EXPECTED VALUES

The Myoglobin/CK-MB/Troponin I Combo Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/ Plasma) has been compared with a leading commercial Myoglobin ELISA, CK-MB ELISA, cTnI ELISA test, demonstrating an overall accuracy of 97.5% with Myoglobin, 99.1% with cardiac Troponin I (cTnI), 99.4% with CK-MB.

Sensitivity and Specificity

The Myoglobin/CK-MB/Troponin I Combo Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/ Plasma) has been evaluated with a leading commercial Myoglobin ELISA, CK-MB ELISA, cTnI ELISA test using clinical specimens. The results show that relative to leading ELISA tests, the Myoglobin/CK-MB/Troponin I Combo Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/ Plasma) shows >99.9% sensitivity and 97.2% specificity for Myoglobin, 99.4% sensitivity and 99.0% specificity for cardiac Troponin I (cTnI), and >99.9% sensitivity and 99.4% specificity for CK-MB.

Myoglobin Parid Total State State

Myoglobin Parid Total State

Myoglobin Rapid Test vs. ELISA

Method		ELISA		Total Results		
Myoglobin Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/Plasma)	Results	Positive	Negative	1 otal Results		
	Positive	54	11	65		
	Negative	0	379	379		
Total Results		54	390	444		
Relative sensitivity: 54/54=>99.9% (95%CI*: 94.6%~100.0%);						

Relative specificity: 379/390=97.2% (95%CI*: 95.0%-98.6%); Accuracy: (54+379)/(54+11+379)=97.5%(95%CI*: 95.6%-98

Cardiac Troponin I Rapid Test vs. ELISA

*Confidence Intervals

Method		ELISA		Total Results		
Cardiac Troponin I Rapid Test	Results	Positive	Negative	1 otal Results		
Cassette (Whole	Positive	172	5	177		
Blood/Serum/Plasma)	Negative	1	472	473		
Total Results		173	477	650		
D 1						

Relative sensitivity: 172/173=99.4% (95%CI*: 96.8%~99.9%); Relative specificity: 472/477=99.0% (95%CI*: 97.6%~99.7%); Accuracy: (172+472)/(172+1+5+472)=99.1%(95%CI*: 98.0%-

CK-MB Rapid Test vs. ELISA

*Confidence Intervals

Method		ELISA		m . In . I.
CK-MB Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/Plasma)	Results	Positive	Negative	Total Results
	Positive	62	3	65
	Negative	0	468	468
Total Results		62	471	533

Relative sensitivity: 62/62=999.9% (95%Cl*: 95.9%-100.0%); Relative specificity: 468/471=99.4% (95%Cl*: 95.1%-99.9%); Accuracy: (62+468)/(62+3+468)=99.4% (95%Cl*: 98.4%-99.9%) Precisi

*Confidence Intervals

Precision
Intra-Assay
Within-run precision has been determined by using 15 replicates of below fifteen specimens: Myoglobin specimen levels at 0 ng/mL, 50 ng/mL, 100 ng/mL and 400 ng/mL are (Kf-MB specimen levels at 0 ng/mL, 5 ng/mL, 10 ng/mL, 20 ng/mL and 400 ng/mL and cardiac Troponin I (CTnI) specimen levels at 0 ng/mL, 1.0 ng/mL, 5.0 ng/mL, 10 ng/mL and 40 ng/mL and were correctly identified >99% of the time. Inter-Assay

Hater-Assay

Between-run precision has been determined by 3 independent assays on the same fifteen specimens: 0ng/mL, 50ng/mL, 000ng/mL, 200ng/mL and 400ng/mL of Myoglobin, 0ng/mL, 5ng/mL, 10ng/mL, 20ng/mL, and 40ng/mL of CK-MB and 0ng/mL, 10ng/mL, 5ng/mL, 10ng/mL of CK-MB and 0ng/mL, 10ng/mL, 5ng/mL, 10ng/mL of CK-MB (CK-MB/Troponin I Combo Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/Plasma) have been tested using these specimens. The specimens were correctly identified >99% of the time.

Cross-reactivity

The Myoglobin/CK-MB/Troponin I Combo Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/Plasma) has been tested by 10,000ng/mL Skeletal Troponin I, 2,000ng/mL Cross-teactivity.

The Myoglobin/CK-MB/Troponin I, 2,000ng/mL Troponin T, 20,000ng/mL Cardiac Myosin, 1,800 ng/mL CK-MM, 1,200ng/mL CK-BB, HBsAg, HBsAb, HBeAg, HBsAb, HBcAb, syphilis, anti-HIV, anti-Hpylori, MONO, anti-CMV, anti-Rubella and anti-Toxoplasmosis positive specimens. The results showed no cross-reactivity.

Interfering Substances

The following potentially interfering substances were added to Myoglobin, CK-MB and/or cardiac Troponin I (cTnI) negative and positive specimens, respectively.

The following potentially interrering omenagative and positive specimens, respectively.

Acetaminophen: 20 mg/dL Bilirubin: 1,000mg/dL Cholesterol: 800mg/dL Cholesterol: 800mg/dL Acetaminophen: 20 mg/dL Acetylsalicylic Acid: 20mg/dL Ascorbic Acid: 20mg/dL Creatin: 200mg/dL Albumin: 10,500mg/dL Hemoglobin 1,000 mg/dL Oxalic Acid: 600mg/dL Triglycerides: 1,600mg/dL Caffeine: 20 mg/dL Gentisic Acid: 20 mg/dL

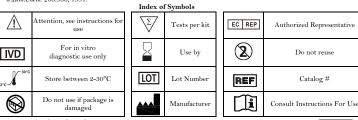
BIBLIOGRAPHY

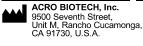
Wong SS. Strategic utilization of cardiac markers for diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction. Ann Clin Lab Sci 26:301-12, 1996

20.301-12, 1909.
Kagen LJ. Myoglobin methods and diagnostic uses. CRC Crit. Rev. Clin. Lab. Sci., 2:273, 1978.
Chapelle JP. et al. Serum myoglobin determinations in the assessment of acute myocardial infarction. Eur. Heart Journal,

- Apple FS, Preese LM. Creatine kinase-MB: detection of myocardial infarction and monitoring reperfusion. J Clin
- Immunoassay, 17:24-9, 1994.
 Lee TH, Goldman L. Serum enzyme assays in the diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction. Ann Intern Med, 105:221-233,

- Kallner A, Sylven C, Brodin. U, et al. Early diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction; a comparison between chemical predictors. Scand J Clin Lab Invest, 49:633-9, 1989.
 Adams, et al. Biochemical markers of myocardial injury, Immunoassay Circulation 88: 750-763, 1993.
 Mehegan JP, Tobacaman LS. Cooperative interaction between troponin molecules bound to the cardiac thin filament. J Biol.Chem. 266:966, 1991.







Number: Effective date: 2018-02-06