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IVD



See external label



2°C-30°C



Σ=25 or 50 tests

REF

Cat #166772-1

**OneStep**

# **Troponin I**

## **Serum/Whole Blood**

### **RapiCard™ Insta Test**

**Cat # 166772-1**FOR THE QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF CARDIAC TROPONIN I,  
IN HUMAN SERUM, WHOLE BLOOD OR PLASMA**For *in vitro* Diagnostic Use****INTENDED USE**

The Cortez Diagnostic Inc. TnI test is an immunochromatography based one step in vitro test. It is designed for qualitative determination of cardiac troponin I (cTnI) in human serum, whole blood or plasma specimens as an aid in the diagnosis of myocardial infarction.

**SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION**

Cardiac troponin I (cTnI) is a cardiac muscle protein with a molecular weight of 22.5 kilodaltons. Together with troponin T (TnT) and troponin C (TnC), TnI forms a troponin complex in heart to play a fundamental role in the transmission of intracellular calcium signal actin-myosin interaction. The human cTnI has an additional amino acid residues on its N-terminal that are not exist on the skeletal forms thus making cTnI a specific marker for indicating cardiac infarction. cTnI is released rapidly into blood after the onset of acute myocardial infarction (AMI). Its release pattern is similar to CK-MB (4-6 hours after the onset of AMI). However, CK-MB level returns to normal after 36-48 hours, while levels of cTnI remains elevated for up to 6-10 days. The level of cTnI is very low in normal healthy people, and not detected in patients with skeletal muscle injury. Therefore, cTnI is a specific marker for diagnosis of AMI.

Cortez TROPONIN I test is a sandwich immunoassay. When sample is added to sample pad, it moves through the conjugate pad and mobilizes gold anti-cTnl conjugate that is coated on the conjugate pad. The mixture moves along the membrane by capillary action and reacts with anti-cTnl antibody that is coated on the test region. If cTnl is present at levels of 0.11 ng/mL ( Bayer ACS: 180 ) or 1.5 ng/mL ( Abbott AxSYM ) or greater\* , the result is the formation of a colored band in the test region. If there is no cTnl in the sample, the area will remain colorless. The sample continues to move to the control area and forms a pink to purple color, indicating the test is working and the result is valid.

\*The concentration of Troponin I is not standardized yet. The results from different assay system may vary significantly. Here is the summary of the sensitivity of Cortez Troponin I Test Card on the major assay systems.

Assay System	Troponin I Concentration ( ng/mL )
Bayer ACS:180	0.11
Abbott AxSYM	1.50
Bayer ADVIA Centaur	0.18
Beckmen Access AccuTnl	0.14
Dade Dimension	0.87
Dade Stratus	0.48

## Material Provided

1. Cortez Tnl Test device

## Materials Required but not Supplied

1. Whole blood or plasma: Vacutainer tube, or other appropriate tube, containing heparin or EDTA as an anticoagulant
2. Serum: Vacutainer tube, or other appropriate tube, without anticoagulant
3. Micropipetter (0-200 µL range) and pipet tips
4. Timer or clock

## Storage

Store the test device at 2 to 30°C. Do Not Freeze.

## Precautions

1. For in vitro diagnostic use only.
2. Do not use product beyond the expiration date.
3. Handle all specimens as potentially infectious.

## Specimen Collection and preparation

1. The serum, whole blood or plasma specimen should be collected under standard laboratory conditions.
2. Heat inactivation of specimens, which may cause hemolysis and protein denaturation, should be avoided.
3. Patient samples performed best when tested immediately after collection. If specimens are to be stored, the red blood cells should be removed to avoid hemolysis. If the sample cannot be tested within 24 hours, serum or plasma should be frozen until the test can be performed. Whole blood samples should be refrigerated at 2–8°C in stead of being frozen. Allow sample to reach room temperature before proceeding.
4. Sodium azide can be added as a preservative up to 0.1% without effecting the test results.

## QUALITY CONTROL

1. The control band is an internal reagent and procedural control. It will appear if the test has been performed correctly and the reagents are reactive.
2. Good Laboratory Practice recommends the daily use of control materials to validate the reliability of the device. Control materials which are not provided with this test kit are commercially available.

## PROCEDURE

1. Bring all materials and specimens to room temperature.
2. Remove the test card from the sealed foil pouch.
3. Use micropipetter to transfer 150  $\mu\text{L}$  of sample, or place the transfer pipette supplied with the device in the specimen and depress the bulb to withdraw a sample.
4. Hold the pipette in a vertical position over the sample well of the test card and deliver 3-4 drops (120-160  $\mu\text{L}$ ) of sample into the sample well.
5. Read the result at 15 minutes.

## INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

### **Positive:**

If two colored bands are visible within 15 minutes, the test result is positive and valid. The test result can be read as soon as a distinct colored band appears in the test area.

Note: Specimens containing very low levels of cTnI may develop two color bands over 15 minutes.

### **Negative:**

If test area has no color band and the control area displays a colored band, the result is negative and valid.

### **Invalid result:**

The test result is invalid if a colored band does not form in the control region. The sample must be re-tested, using a new test device.

## LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE

1. The test result should be used in conjunction with other clinical information such as clinical signs and symptoms and other test results to diagnose AMI. A negative result obtained from a patient whose sample was taken at 2-16 hours after the onset of chest pain may help in ruling out AMI. A positive result from a patient suspected of AMI may be used as a rule-in diagnosis and requires further confirmation. Serial sampling of patients suspected of AMI is also recommended due to the delay between the onset of symptoms and the release of the cTnI in to the bloodstream.
2. Cortez TnI test only provides qualitative result. A quantitative assay method must be used to determine the cTnI concentration.
3. As with all diagnostic tests, a definitive clinical diagnosis should not be based on the result of a single test, but should only be made by the physician after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated.

## EXPECTED VALUES

Cortez TnI Test is designed to yield a positive result for cTnI concentrations at 0.11 ng/mL (Bayer ACS:180) or 1.5 ng/mL (Abbott AxSYM) or greater. The time required for blood cTnI level to reach the upper limit of normal has been found to be 4-6 hours after the onset of symptoms. cTnI level reaches the maximum concentration after 12-24 hours of the onset, and then remains elevated for 6-10 days in some cases. Therefore, a negative result within the first hours of the onset of symptoms does not rule out AMI with certainty. If suspected, repeat the test at appropriate intervals.

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

### Sensitivity:

Cortez TnI test can detect cTnI with concentration of 0.11 ng/mL at Bayer ACS:180 or 1.5 ng/mL at Abbott AxSYM.

### Accuracy:

Two hundred and eight specimens were tested. The Troponin I concentration was determined by Abbott AxSYM. The test showed 98.9% of the specificity at Tn I negative samples and 99.1% of sensitivity at samples that had Tn I concentration higher than 1.1 ng/mL.

	Troponin I ( Abbott AxSYM )		
	Negative (0 ng/mL)	Tn I (0.3 – 0.8 ng/mL)	Tn I ( > 1.1 ng/mL)
Number of specimen	89	10	109
Negative	88	5	1
Positive	1	5	108
Specificity/Sensitivity	98.9%	50.0%	99.1%

### Interference testing:

The following substances were added to troponin I negative and 1.5 ng/mL troponin I ( Abbott AxSYM ) spiked serum samples. No interference was found with any of the substances at the following concentrations

Bilirubin	10 mg/dL
Cholesterol	800 mg/dL
Hemoglobin	250 mg/dL
Triglyceride	500 mg/dL

## REFERENCES

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Date Adopted	Reference No.
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