

PRATHAM[®] TROP-T TEST DEVICE

A lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of Cardiac Trop-T in human serum / plasma / whole blood. ♡

INTENDED USE

PRATHAM[®] One Step Trop-T Test Device is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of human cardiac Troponin-T in whole blood, serum or plasma as an aid in the diagnosis of myocardial infarction (MI). For professional and in-vitro diagnostic use only.

INTRODUCTION

Troponin-T (TnT) is a component of the contractile apparatus of the striated musculature. Although the function of TnT is the same in all striated muscles, TnT originating exclusively from the myocardium (cardiac TnT, molecular weight 39.7 kDa) clearly differs from skeletal muscle TnT. As a result of its high tissue specificity, cardiac TnT (cTnT) is a cardio-specific, highly sensitive marker for myocardial damage. 1 cTnT increases approximately 3-4 hours after acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and may persist up to 2 weeks thereafter. 2,3 In contrast to ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), the diagnosis of non-ST elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) heavily relies on the cardiac troponin result. The medical value of cTnT in the early diagnosis of AMI has been demonstrated in numerous studies, notably the APACE4 and TRAPID-AMI5 trials and captured in guidelines. 6,7 Elevated levels of cTnT correlate with the severity of coronary artery disease and to poor outcome independent of natriuretic peptide (BNP or NT-proBNP) levels. 8,9,10,11 Myocardial cell injury leading to elevated cTnT concentrations in the blood can also occur in other clinical conditions such as myocarditis 12, heart contusion 13, pulmonary embolism 14 and drug-induced cardiotoxicity. 15 Elevated troponin in renal failure has been found to be associated with increased cardiovascular risk. 16 For example, chronic cTnT elevation >50ng/L was detected in >50% patients with severe renal failure.

TEST PRINCIPAL

PRATHAM[®] Troponin-T Test Device is a qualitative, membrane based immunoassay for the detection of cTnT in whole blood, serum or plasma. The membrane is pre-coated with captured reagent on the test line region of the test. During testing, the whole blood, serum or plasma specimen reacts with the particle coated with anti-cTnI antibodies. The mixture migrates upward on the membrane chromatographically by capillary action to react with capture reagent on the membrane and generate a colored line. The presence of this colored line in the test line region indicates a positive result, while its 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.

KIT COMPONENTS

1. Pouch contents: Test Cassette, Sample Dropper, Desiccant
2. Assay Buffer
3. Instruction for use

MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

Timer, Gloves, Micropipette, tips & centrifuge etc.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

The sealed pouches in the test kit may be stored between 2-30°C till the duration of self life as indicated on the pouch. Do not freeze. Once the pouch is opened, test card must be used immediately.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND STORAGE

1. No prior preparation of the patient is required.
2. Collect blood specimen by venipuncture according to the standard procedure.
3. Specimen (serum / plasma / whole blood) should be free of particulate matter and microbial contamination.
4. Preferably use fresh sample. However, specimen can be stored refrigerated for short duration. For long storage, freeze at -200C or below. Do not freeze whole blood sample. Specimen should not be frozen and thawed repeatedly.

5. Do not heat inactivate before use.
6. Turbid sample (microbial contamination) should not be used.
7. Specimens containing precipitate or particulate matter should be centrifuged prior to use.

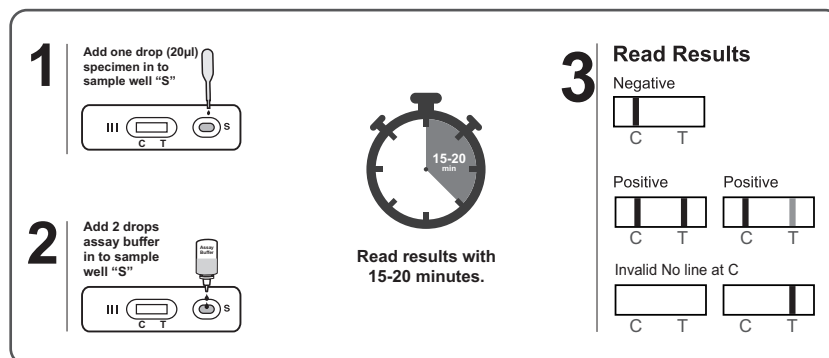
WARNING AND PRECAUTIONS

- Use product insert to perform the assay.
- Failure to follow the insert gives inaccurate test results.
- Do not use expired kit.
- Use separate sample collection tube or micro pipette tips for each sample to avoid cross contamination.
- Do not use hemolized blood specimens for testing.
- Do not throw away used device, sample tube and tips any were discard it in proper way as bio hazardous waste.
- Use of disposable gloves and bio-hazardous clothing while running the test.
- The test shall be performed by competent person only.
- Bring all reagents and specimen to room temperature before use.
- Spills should be decontaminated promptly with IPA or any other suitable disinfectant.
- Do not unwrap the packed until it attains room temperature.
- Do not re-use the test device.

TEST PROCEDURE

1. Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it. Remove the test device from the sealed pouch and use it as soon as possible.
2. Check the packaging is not damaged. If damaged, discard the test and use another test.
3. Open the pouch & check the desiccant. If color of desiccant does not show any change (Remains blue) you can use the test. If color changes then discard the test and use another test.
4. Add one drop (20µl) of serum /plasma/whole blood into the sample well.
5. Add 2 drops of assay/running buffer into the sample well using provided buffer vial.
6. Interpret test results within 15-20 minutes. Don't interpret results after 20 minutes.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS



Negative:

Appearance of only one pink / purple line at control line region 'C' and No pink / purple line at line region 'T' of the result window, indicates that specimen has no Trop-T and result is negative.

Positive:

Appearance of two pink / purple lines, one at test region 'T' and other at control line region 'C' of the result window, indicates that specimen has Trop-T and result is positive.

Invalid:

If there is no pink / purple line in the control line region 'C' of the result window, the result is invalid. This is due to deterioration of the test device or improper test procedure. Repeat the test with a new test device.

INTERNAL QUALITY CONTROL

An internal procedural control is included in the test. A coloured line appearing in the control region 'C' is considered an internal

positive procedural control. It confirms sufficient specimen volume and correct procedural technique. External controls are not supplied with this kit. It is recommended that positive and negative controls should be tested as a good laboratory practice to confirm the test procedure and to verify proper test performance. Handle the negative and positive controls in the same manner as patient specimens.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

IN-HOUSE EVALUATION

1. **Clinical Accuracy:** Relative Sensitivity: 98% Relative Specificity: 98% Accuracy: 98%.

LIMITATION OF THE TEST

1. The test result should be used in conjunction with other clinical information such as clinical signs and symptoms and other test results to diagnosis 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 Trop-T into the blood stream.
2. Trop-T test only provides qualitative result. A quantitative assay method must be used to determine the Trop-T 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 finding have been evaluated.
4. Although Trop-T test is accurate in detecting Trop-T, a low incidence of false results can occur. Other clinically available tests are required if questionable results are obtained.
5. Some specimens with a high rheumatoid factor concentration may yield a nonspecific positive result.

DISPOSAL

Consider all test devices run with human specimen as potentially infectious and discard using standard biosafety practices.

DISCLAIMER:

Every precaution has been taken to ensure diagnostic ability and accuracy of this product. This product is used outside the control of manufacturer and distributors. Various factors including storage temperature, environment conditions, and procedural errors may affect the result. A person who is subject of the diagnosis should consult a doctor for further confirmation.











WARNING

The Manufacturer and Distributors of this product shall not be liable for any losses, liability, claims, costs or damages whether direct or indirect or consequential arising out of or related to an incorrect diagnosis, whether positive or negative in the use of this product.

REFERENCES

1. Adam JE et al., Cardiac troponin-I. A marker with high specificity for cardiac injury. *Circulation*. 1993, 88:101-106.
2. Apple FS et al., Glycogen phosphorylase BB and other cardiac proteins challenges to creatine kinase MB as the marker for detecting myocardial injury. *Clinical Chemistry*. 1995, 41:963-965.
3. Border GS et al., Cardiac Troponin-I is not expressed in fetal and healthy or diseased adult human skeletal muscle tissue. *Clinical Chemistry*. 1995, 41:1710-1715.
4. Britta UG et al., Implications of troponin testing in clinical medicine. *Curr Control Trials in Cardiovasc Med*. 2001, 2:75-84.
5. Brogen GX et al., Improved specificity of myoglobin plus carbonic anhydrous assay versus that of creatinine kinase-MB for early diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction. *Ann Emerg Med*. 1996, 27-22-28.
6. Brogen GX et al., Evaluation of a new assay for cardiac Troponin-I vs Creatine Kinase-MB for the diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction. *Academic Emerg Med*. 1997,4:6-12.
7. Heesch C et al., Evaluation of a rapid whole blood ELISA for quantification of troponin-I in patients with acute chest pain. *Clinical Chemistry*. 1999. 45:1789-1786.
8. Larue C et al., Cardiac specific immunoenzymometric assay of troponin I in the early phase of acute myocardial infarction. *Clinical Chemistry*. 1993, 39:972-979.

SYMBOLS

 Read instructions for use	 Name of Manufacturer	 For single use only
 No. of test	 Expiry Date of Kit.	 Date of manufacturing of IVD Kit
 In-vitro diagnostic use	 Keep away from Sunlight	 Reference Catalogue Number
 Storage Condition		