

## MRX Fib Clauss

Art.No: MRX942, MRX942-2

### INTENDED USE

For the quantitative determination of fibrinogen, based on the Clauss method, in human citrated plasma.

### FOR IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE

### SUMMARY AND PRINCIPLE

Fibrinogen is a 340 kDa soluble plasma glycoprotein that is converted by thrombin to fibrin during blood clot formation. In unexplained bleeding cases it can be of clinical importance to quantitate fibrinogen<sup>1</sup>. MediRox utilizes the fibrinogen Clauss method where a high concentration of thrombin is added to dilute test plasma<sup>2</sup> and the clotting time is measured. In the presence of an excess of thrombin, fibrinogen is transformed into fibrin and clot formation time is inversely proportional to the concentration of fibrinogen in the sample plasma. The test result is compared with a calibration curve prepared by clotting a series of dilutions of a reference plasma sample of known fibrinogen concentration, and a result in g/L is obtained.

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The Fib Clauss kit consists of:

Bovine thrombin: Vials of lyophilized bovine thrombin (28.8 UNIH/mL) with bovine albumin, buffer and preservative.

Package:

MRX942-2 10 x 2 mL (vial size 22x40mm)  
MRX942 10 x 5 mL (vial size 22x40mm)

### Precautions:

Bovine thrombin contains bovine material. All donor animals were sourced from BSE-free herds. The cattle received ante- and post mortem health inspection by a veterinarian, and they were apparently free from infectious and contagious material. However, the material should be treated as potentially infectious.

### PREPARATION

Allow each vial of MRX Fib Clauss to equilibrate at 15-25°C for at least 10 minutes before reconstitution. Dissolve the content of each vial of MRX942 with 5 mL and MRX942-2 with 2 mL of CLSI CLRW type water or equivalent<sup>3</sup>. Swirl gently. Make sure of the complete reconstitution of the product. Keep the reagent at 15-25°C for 30 minutes and invert to mix before use. Do not shake.

### STORAGE CONDITIONS AND STABILITY

Unopened reagent is stable until the expiration date shown on the vial when stored at 2-8°C.

Stability after reconstitution: 7 days at 2-25°C in closed original vial.

Onboard stability 3 days at 15°C (stored onboard in open vial during daytime, closed vial at 2-8°C during nighttime)

### SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND STORAGE

It is recommended that specimen collection, handling and storage be carried out in accordance with CLSI guideline H21-A5 Vol. 28 No.5<sup>4</sup>. Venous blood is collected in 3.2% sodium citrate at a ratio of 9 parts blood to 1 part anticoagulant (1:10 ratio). The ratio is critical. If using commercial vacuum tubes, a full draw must be assured. Trauma or stasis during drawing should be avoided. The presence of a clot in a specimen is cause for rejection.

### INSTRUMENT/TEST PROCEDURE

Refer to the appropriate instrument manual and application for the complete assay procedure instruction.

#### Calibration

- Using Sample diluent, prepare dilutions of Fibrinogen calibrator: 1:5, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30 and 1:40
- Perform duplicate determinations on each dilution of the fibrinogen calibrator as follows:
- Incubate 200 µL of diluted calibrator for 2 minutes at 37 °C.
- Add 100 µL of MRX Fib Clauss reagent and immediately start measuring.
- Obtain the clotting times for each of the dilutions of the fibrinogen calibrator.
- Plot the average clotting times obtained versus the respective fibrinogen concentration.

#### Analyse of patient specimen

- Dilute the test plasma 1:10 in MRX Sample diluent (MRX184).
- Analyse duplicates of each sample.
- Incubate 200 µL of diluted test plasma for 2 minutes at 37 °C.
- Add 100 µL of Fib Clauss reagent and immediately start measuring.
- Record the clotting time of the plasma samples.

Each laboratory should optimize their own parameter set up on every individual optical/mechanical instrument.

### ADDITIONAL REAGENTS AND CONTROL PLASMAS:

- Calibrator plasma MRX1203, MRX1204
- 3-Level controls MRX170-MRX183
- 2-Level controls GHI162-GHI170
- Sample diluent MRX184

### QUALITY CONTROL

In accordance with good laboratory practice it is necessary to run controls to ensure accuracy and reproducibility of the results<sup>5</sup>. It is recommended to use two or three different levels of MediRox controls.

### RESULTS

Patient results may be reported in the following units:

- g/L or mg/dL
- seconds

### LIMITATIONS/INTERFERING SUBSTANCES

Results may be affected by degradation products of fibrin(ogen) in plasma and direct thrombin inhibitors (DTI) such as dabigatran.

No interference up to:

- Heparin UFH: 1.0 IU/mL
- Hemoglobin: 0.375 g/L
- Triglycerides: 2.5 g/L
- Bilirubin: 50 mg/L
- Dabigatran 100 µg/L

### EXPECTED VALUES

A normal range study was performed using MRX942 Fib Clauss reagent.

System	N	Range (g/L)
ACL TOP	92	1.59 – 3.51

These results were obtained using a specific lot of reagent. Each laboratory should verify its own normal range.

### PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

#### Precision:

Within run and total (run to run and day to day) precision was assessed over multiple runs using both normal and abnormal samples.

MRX942	Mean	CV% within run	CV% between run	CV% Total
Normal control	2,52 g/L	3.8	2.9	4.7
Abnormal control	1,27 g/L	2.9	1.0	3.1

#### Correlation:

Correlation study was made between MRX942 and HemosIL QFA. Samples from 32 donors were measured. Samples were run in parallel.

Assay	slope	intercept	r	reference method
MRX942	1.358	- 0.777	0.96	HemosIL QFA

#### Linearity:

ACL TOP: 0.6 – 6.0 g/L.

Due to many variables which may affect results, each laboratory should establish its own linearity range.

#### REFERENCES.

1. Davis EW, Hougie C. and Lundblad RL. Mechanisms of blood coagulation, in: Recent Advances in Blood Coagulation, J & A Churchill Ltd, London 1969.
2. Clauss A. Gerinnungsphysiologische Schnellmethode zur Bestimmung des Fibrinogens, Acta Haemat. 1957;17: 237.
3. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. Preparation and Testing of Reagent Water in the Clinical
4. Laboratory, Fourth Edition, CLSI Document C3-A4; Vol. 26 No. 22.
5. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. Collection, Transport, and Processing of Blood