



# Myoglobin Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood /Serum/Plasma)

## Package Insert

REF CMY-402 English

A rapid test for the diagnosis of myocardial infarction (MI) to detect Myoglobin qualitatively in whole blood, serum or plasma. For professional *in vitro* diagnostic use only.

### 【INTENDED USE】

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

### 【SUMMARY】

Myoglobin (MYO) is a heme-protein normally found in skeletal and cardiac muscle with a molecular weight of 17.8kDa. It constitutes about 2 percent of total muscle protein and is responsible with transporting oxygen within the muscle cells. When the muscle cells are damaged, Myoglobin is released to the blood rapidly due to its relatively small size. Following the death of tissue associated with MI, Myoglobin is one of the first markers to rise above normal levels. The level of Myoglobin increases measurably above baseline within 2-4 hours post-infarct, peaking at 9-12 hours and returning to baseline within 24-36 hours.<sup>1,2</sup> A number of reports suggest the measurement of Myoglobin as a diagnostic aid in confirming the absence of myocardial infarction with negative predictive values of up to 100% reported at certain time periods after onset of symptoms.

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

### 【PRINCIPLE】

The Myoglobin Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/Plasma) is a qualitative, membrane based immunoassay for the detection of Myoglobin in whole blood, serum or plasma. The membrane is pre-coated with specific capture antibodies in the test line region 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, 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.

### 【REAGENTS】

The test contains anti-Myoglobin antibody conjugated colloid gold particles and capture reagents coated on the membrane.

### 【PRECAUTIONS】

- 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 test 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 should be discarded according to local regulations.
- Humidity and temperature can adversely affect results.

### 【STORAGE AND STABILITY】

Store as packaged in the sealed pouch either at room temperature or refrigerated (2-30°C). The test is stable through the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch. The test must remain in the sealed pouch until use. **DO NOT FREEZE.** Do not use after the expiration date.

### 【SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION】

- The Myoglobin Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/Plasma) can be performed using whole blood (from venipuncture or fingerstick), serum or plasma.
- To collect **Fingerstick Whole Blood specimens**:
  - 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 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 by using **a capillary tube**:
    - Touch the end of the capillary tube to the blood until filled to approximately 75µL. Avoid air bubbles.
    - Place the bulb onto the top end of the capillary tube, then squeeze the bulb to dispense the whole blood to the specimen area of the test cassette.
  - Add the Fingerstick Whole Blood specimen to the test 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 3 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 3 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 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 of etiologic agents.

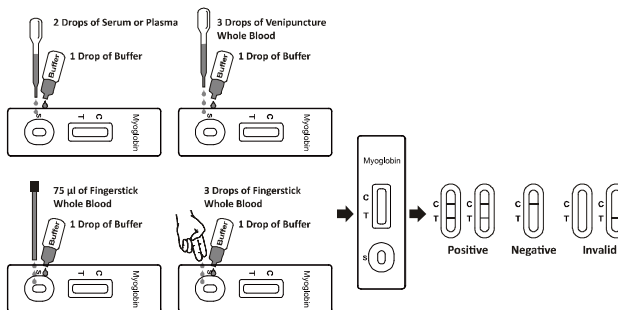
### 【MATERIALS】

- Materials provided**
- Test Cassettes
  - Droppers
  - Buffer
  - Package Insert
- Materials required but not provided**
- Specimen Collection Containers
  - Centrifuge
  - Timer
  - Lancets
  - Heparinized capillary tubes and dispensing bulb

### 【DIRECTIONS FOR USE】

Allow the test, specimen, buffer and/or controls to reach room temperature (15-30°C) prior to testing.

- Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it. Remove the test cassette from the sealed pouch and use it within one hour.
- Place the cassette on a clean and level surface.
  - For **Serum or Plasma** specimen:
    - Hold the dropper vertically and transfer **2 drops of serum or plasma (approximately 50 µL)** to the specimen area, then **add 1 drop of buffer (approximately 40 µL)**, and start the timer. See illustration below.
  - For **Venipuncture Whole Blood** specimen:
    - Hold the dropper vertically and transfer **3 drops of whole blood (approximately 75 µL)** to the specimen area, 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 75 µL of fingerstick whole blood specimen** to the specimen area of test cassette, then **add 1 drop of buffer (approximately 40 µL)** and start the timer. See illustration below.
    - To use hanging drops: Allow **3 hanging drops of fingerstick whole blood specimen (approximately 75 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.
- Wait for the colored line(s) to appear. Read results 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 colored line in the test line region indicates a positive result. This indicates that the concentration of Myoglobin is above the minimum detection level.

**\*NOTE:** The intensity of the color in the test line region will vary depending on the concentration of Myoglobin, present in the specimen. Therefore, any shade of color in the test line region should be 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 is below the minimum detection level.

**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 as a good laboratory practice to confirm the test procedure and to verify proper test performance.

### 【LIMITATIONS】

- The Myoglobin Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/ Plasma) is for *in vitro* diagnostic use only. This test should be used for the detection of Myoglobin in whole blood, serum or plasma specimens only. Neither the quantitative value nor the rate of increase in Myoglobin can be determined by this qualitative test.
- The Myoglobin Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/ Plasma) will only indicate the qualitative level of Myoglobin in the specimen and should not be used as the sole criteria for the diagnosis of myocardial infarction.
- The Myoglobin Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/Plasma) cannot detect less than 50ng/mL Myoglobin 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.
- 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.
- 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 same patient using a new test cassette.

### 【EXPECTED VALUES】

The Myoglobin Rapid Test Cassette (WholeBlood/Serum/ Plasma) has been compared with a leading commercial Myoglobin ELISA test, demonstrating an overall accuracy of 97.5% with Myoglobin.

### 【PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS】

#### Sensitivity and Specificity

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

#### Myoglobin Rapid Test vs. ELISA

Method	ELISA		Total Results
	Positive	Negative	
Myoglobin Rapid Test Cassette (WholeBlood/Serum/Plasma)	54	11	65
	0	379	379
<b>Total Results</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>444</b>

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%-98.8%). \*Confidence Intervals

#### Precision

##### Intra-Assay

Within-run precision has been determined by using 15 replicates of below five specimens: Myoglobin specimen levels at 0 ng/mL, 50 ng/mL, 100 ng/mL, 200 ng/mL and 400 ng/mL. The specimens were correctly identified >99% of the time.

##### Inter-Assay

Between-run precision has been determined by 3 independent assays on the same five specimens: 0ng/mL, 50ng/mL, 100ng/mL, 200ng/mL and 400ng/mL of Myoglobin. Three different lots of the Myoglobin 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 Rapid Test Cassette (Whole Blood/Serum/Plasma) has been tested by HBsAg, HBsAb, HBeAg, HBeAb, HbCAb, sypHilis, anti-HIV, anti-H. pylori, MONO, anti-CMV, anti-Ru bella and anti-Toxoplasmosis positive specimens. The results showed no cross-reactivity.

#### Interfering Substances

The following potentially interfering substances were added to Myoglobin negative and positive specimens, respectively.

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

None of the substances at the concentration tested interfered in the assay.

### 【BIBLIOGRAPHY】

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- 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, 3:122, 1982.
- Hamfelt A. et al. Use of biochemical tests for myocardial infarction in the county of Vasternorrland, a clinical chemistry routine for the diagnosis of myocardial infarction. Scand. J. Clin. Lab. Invest. Suppl., 200:20, 1990.

### Index of Symbols

	Consult Instructions For Use		Tests per kit		Authorized Representative
	For <i>in vitro</i> diagnostic use only		Use by		Do not reuse
	Store between 2-30°C		Lot Number		Catalog #
	Do not use if package is damaged		Manufacturer		



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