



CORTEZ DIAGNOSTICS, INC.

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See external label



2°C-30°C



Σ=25 or 50 tests



Cat. #166776-1

CK-MB TEST

FOR THE QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF CREATINE
KINASE (MB ISOENZYME) IN HUMAN SERUM

Catalog No.: 166776-1

For in vitro Diagnostic Use

INTENDED USE

The Cortez Diagnostics CK-MB test is an immunochromatography based one step in vitro test. It is designed for qualitative determination of CK-MB in human serum specimens as an aid in the diagnosis of myocardial infarction.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Creatine kinase is a dimer occurring in various in three isoenzymic forms, depending on the particular combination of its non-identical sub-units: BB (brain type); MM (skeletal type); and MB (hybrid type). Creatine kinase-MB isoenzyme is released into circulation later than myoglobin, reaching abnormal levels within 4 to 6 hours after onset of symptoms, it reaches its highest level with a typical range of 39-185 ng/ml after about 18 to 24 hours, and returns to normal in about 2 to 3 days. CK-MB is widely recognized as the traditional marker for the diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction (AMI).

Cortez Diagnostics CK-Mb test is a sandwich immunoassay. When serum sample is added to sample pad, it moves through the conjugate pad and mobilizes gold anti-CK-MB conjugate that is coated on the conjugate pad. The mixture moves along the membrane by capillary action and reacts with anti-CK-MB antibody that is coated on the test region. If CK-MB is present at levels of 7.0 ng/ml or greater, the result is the formation of a colored band in the test region. If there is no **CK-MB 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.**

MATERIALS PROVIDED

1. Cortez Diagnostics CK-Mb Test device

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

1. Serum collection containers
2. 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 specimen should be collected under standard laboratory conditions
2. Patient samples performed best when tested immediately after collection. If the sample cannot be tested within 24 hours, freeze until the test can be performed. Allow sample to reach room temperature before proceeding.
3. Sodium azide can be added as a preservative up to 0.1% without affecting 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.

PROCEDURE

1. Bring all materials and specimens to room temperature.
2. Remove the test card from the sealed foil pouch.
3. Place the transfer pipette 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 2-3 drops (100-150 μ l) of sample into the sample well.
5. Read the result between 10 and 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.

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 4-20 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.
2. Cortez Diagnostics CK-Mb test only provides qualitative result. A quantitative assay method must be used to determine the CK-MB concentration.
3. As with all diagnostic tests, a definitive clinical diagnosis should not be based on the single test, but should only be made by the physician after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated.

EXPECTED VALUES

Cortez Diagnostics CK-Mb designed to yield a positive result for CK-MB concentrations at 7.0 ng/ml or greater. The time required for blood CK-MBI level to reach the upper limit of normal has been found to be 4-6 hours after the onset of symptoms. CK-MBI level reaches the maximum concentration after 18-24 hours of the onset, and then remains elevated for 2-3 days in some cases. Therefore, a negative result within the first 4 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 Diagnostics CK-Mb test can detect CK-MB in serum with concentration of 7.0 ng/ml or greater.

Interference testing:

The following substances were added to CK-MB negative and 7.0 ng/ml CK-MB 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	1250 mg/dl

REFERENCES

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4. Brogan GX, et al. Academic Emerg. Med. Vol. 4, 6-12 (1997)
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