

HEMOCHRON® Jr. Whole Blood Microcoagulation Systems

Citrate Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT) Package Insert English For In vitro Diagnostic Use

INTENDED USE

The HEMOCHRON Jr. Citrate APTT is a unitized microcoagulation test intended for use in performing a qualitative, one-stage APTT. The Citrate APTT test is used to determine heparin anticoagulation in 1.5 mL units of blood, depending upon individual patient heparin sensitivities.

The Citrate APTT test is performed on the HEMOCHRON Jr. Signature or HEMOCHRON Jr. II instrument using a citrated whole blood sample. The instrument a control and the test of interest specimens allow testing to be conducted at the point of care in a satellite or central laboratory. The instruments are not intended for home use.

NOTE: This HEMOCHRON Jr. Citrate APTT is not intended for use with earlier versions of the instrument.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION
The HEMOCHRON Jr. Citrate APTT is a modification of the intrinsic coagulation pathway, which involves all coagulation factors except Factors V and III (the factor FVIII). The APTT is a modification of the Partial Thromboplastin Time (PTT) test, which uses a phospholipid derived from either brain or lung tissue to mimic the role of phospholipid in the coagulation process. The APTT contains a contact activating substance to standardize the activation of Factor XII, thereby providing a more precise and sensitive assay. The addition of a contact activator such as glass slides or siliconized surfaces accelerates the APTT from 11 to 5 minutes.

Whole blood APTT values obtained with the HEMOCHRON Jr. instruments are converted to plasma equivalent APTT values which may be more familiar to the clinician than providing a contact standard against which therapeutic decisions can be made.

Assay resolution is achieved through the use of a platelet factor 3 substitute and a laulin activator, and does not require an incubation step.

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION
The HEMOCHRON Jr. instruments utilize a mechanical end-point clotting mechanism in which clot formation occurs within the disposable Citrate APTT cuvette. Following whole blood sample addition, the instrument precisely measures 15 microliters of blood and automatically mixes it into the test chamber within the Citrate APTT cuvette. The remainder of the blood sample, not needed for the test, is automatically discarded. The instrument continuously aspirates and dispenses mixing and test initiation are also performed automatically, requiring no operator intervention. After mixing with the reagent, the sample is stirred back and forth in the test chamber and monitored for clot formation.

The clot detection mechanism consists of a series of LED optical detectors aligned with the test channel of the cuvette. The speed at which the blood sample is stirred and the amount of mixing is controlled by a motor which pumps blood flow and impedes and the movement stops. The instrument recognizes that a clot endpoint has been achieved when the movement decreases below a predetermined level. The instrument reports whole blood measurement results in seconds. The APTT cuvette contains a contact activating substance converted to the plasma equivalent APTT value can be displayed by depressing and holding the instrument's START key.

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Each box of Citrate APTT test cuvettes contains:

– 15 pouches, each containing one HEMOCHRON Jr. Citrate APTT test cuvette and one 35 cc syringe
– One air bery heparin sensitivity curve generated by adding increasing amounts of heparin to aliquots of normal donor blood. Triplicate APTT curves. Citrate APTT assays were performed at each heparin level.

Plasma equivalent APTT values are calculated specifically for a given APTT reagent and instrument system. Different APTT systems demonstrate diverse normal ranges and heparin sensitivities. The plasma equivalent APTT values programmed into the HEMOCHRON Jr. Signature and the HEMOCHRON Jr. II are approximate plasma equivalents for use in the clinical setting. A more relevant conversion may be obtained by each institution through performance of a whole blood to plasma APTT comparative study using a protocol similar to that described under "CORRELATION OF THE HEMOCHRON Jr. CITRATE APTT AND LABORATORY APTT."

Heparin Sensitivity (Fig. 1)
An air bery heparin sensitivity curve was generated by adding increasing amounts of heparin to aliquots of normal donor blood. Triplicate APTT curves. Citrate APTT assays were performed at each heparin level.

NOTE: This graph serves as an example only. Each patient demonstrates a unique dose response curve.

CORRELATION OF THE HEMOCHRON Jr. CITRATE APTT AND LABORATORY PLASMA APTT (Fig. 2)
Fresh citrated blood samples (< 210) from pre- and post-operative patients of cardiac catheterization and angioplasty were analyzed with the HEMOCHRON Jr. Citrate APTT at the bedside. An aliquot of each specimen was mixed with citrate and centrifuged, and a plasma APTT test was performed on each plasma sample using a reference laboratory's procedure. Para observe una correlación de los valores de APTT, se debe utilizar un protocolo similar al descrito en el capítulo "CORRELACIÓN DE LOS VALORES DE APTT Y LOS VALORES EQUIVALENTES EN PLASMA."

NOTE: Plasma equivalent APTT values less than 20 seconds are not routinely available and should be reported as "less than 20 seconds."

NOTE: Each institution should establish its own normal range and target range of heparin anticoagulation based on its own patient population.

NOTE: HEMOCHRON Jr. plasma equivalent APTT values less than 10 seconds will be reported as "Out of range - Lo" and may indicate excessive blood coagulation activation, possibly due to specimen contamination upon collection or processing, and should be repeated.

Test results are displayed in plasma equivalent values. The whole blood APTT clotting time may be obtained by depressing and holding the START key.

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HEMOCHRON® Jr. Plasma APTT Conversion Chart (Fig. 3)

Based on the regression analysis of the HEMOCHRON Jr. whole blood Citrate APTT and the reference laboratory plasma APTT, a conversion table has been prepared into the HEMOCHRON Jr. Signature and the HEMOCHRON Jr. II.

The plasma APTT conversion is provided so that interpretation of patient status may be as easy as using a value familiar to the clinician. The programmed plasma conversion chart is based on actual regression data for plasma APTT of 140 seconds or less) with a theoretical extension of the upper limits of the clinical range for which the test is intended. The upper limits of linearly range from 200 to 400 plasma equivalent seconds, depending upon the clotting characteristics of the patient's blood specimen and the sensitivity of the plasma assay.

NOTE: The plasma APTT shown is specific for the plasma APTT obtained using a specific APTT reagent and an automated photo-optical coagulation instrument. Due to the variability of reagents and instruments, different assay systems will produce different correlations. For optimal results, institutions should establish their own performance range and conversion chart for the specific reagent employed in the clinical laboratory, using a protocol similar to that found in the above correlation study.

PRECISION
In-house Precision Studies
The precision of the HEMOCHRON Jr. Citrate APTT was evaluated by performing multiple Citrate APTT test using the ITC Level 1 and Level II whole blood control products specific for the HEMOCHRON Jr. instruments. Two lots of Citrate APTT test cuvettes were included in this study. Assays were performed in three separate days using well-matched instruments with the following results. Results are expressed in whole blood values.

Cuvette Lot	Level 1	Level 2
	N Mean SD	N Mean SD
	(sec) (sec) (CV)	(sec) (sec) (CV)
Day 1	3 95 6.5	6.9 3 202 12.8
Day 2	3 96 2.1	2.3 3 191 7.4
Day 3	3 88 2.0	5.9 3 199 8.2
Total	9 91 5.9	6.4 9 197 9.8

Cuvette Lot	Level 1	Level 2
	N Mean SD	N Mean SD
	(sec) (sec) (CV)	(sec) (sec) (CV)
Day 1	3 94 1.0	1.1 3 200 5.5
Day 2	3 99 5.9	5.9 3 210 5.5
Day 3	3 90 6.1	6.8 3 201 3.2
Total	9 92 5.8	6.1 9 204 6.2

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS
Normal Range
The HEMOCHRON Jr. Citrate APTT was evaluated using fresh citrated whole blood from normal volunteer donors.

Results obtained using citrate concentrations of 3.8% and 3.2% are presented in Table 1.

Table 1.	Citrate	3.2%	3.8%
Normal Range (seconds)	Mean	29.6	31.6
Equivalent Whole (seconds)	SD	4.5	5.1
Whole Mean (seconds)	Range (+2 SD)	20.6–38.6	21.4–41.8
Whole SD (seconds)	Mean	103	105
Blood Mean (seconds)	SD	5.3	5.9
Blood Range (+2 SD)	Range (+2 SD)	92.4–113.6	93.2–116.8

The HEMOCHRON Jr. plasma equivalent results greater than 400 seconds should be considered beyond clinical significance and the test should be repeated or reported as >400 seconds.

1. Hampton TD, Nash JG. Variability in Heparin Sensitivity of APTT Reagents. Am J Clin Pathol 1976; 68:109, 1986.

2. National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards. Collection, Transport, and Preparation of Blood Specimens for Coagulation Testing and Performance of Coagulation Assays. Approved Guideline. NCCLS document H21-A.

3. National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards. One-Stage Prothrombin Time (PT) Test and Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT) Test. Approved Guideline. NCCLS document H4-T.

4. Hopman TD, Nash JG. Variability in Heparin Sensitivity of APTT Reagents. Am J Clin Pathol 1976; 68:109, 1986.

5. National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards. Procedures for the Collection of Diagnostic Blood Specimens by Venipuncture. Approved Guideline. NCCLS document H3-A.

The HEMOCHRON Jr. Citrate APTT is affected by poor technique including blood collection and the transfer of blood to the sample well. The quality of the blood specimen may be improved by the following:

- Fasting or nonfasting of the sample
- Gently or partially clotted sample
- Unspiced anticoagulant
- Tubes anticoagulated

As with all diagnostic tests, HEMOCHRON Jr. test results should be confirmed in light of a specific patient's condition and anticoagulant therapy. Any results exhibiting inconsistency with the patient's clinical status should be repeated or supplemented with additional test data.

OPERATING PRECAUTIONS
DO NOT use cuvettes that are past their marked expiration date, or which have been improperly stored.

DO NOT force a cuvette into the instrument. If resistance to insertion is encountered, gently remove the cuvette and examine the cuvette slot. Remove any obstruction before attempting further use of the instrument (See Service and Maintenance in the appropriate HEMOCHRON Jr. Operator's Manual).

QUALITY CONTROL
Routine quality control testing and tracking should be part of a comprehensive quality assurance program. HEMOCHRON Jr. quality control products are available to make routine QC convenient and affordable.

Daily QC of the Instrument
The HEMOCHRON Jr. should be quality controlled at two levels of control over every 8 hours of operation. To provide a comprehensive QC, Electronic Quality Control System is available and can assist in a quick check of the instrument. Refer to the Operator's Manual for the specific HEMOCHRON Jr. instrument use for detailed instructions.

QC of the HEMOCHRON Jr. Test Cuvettes
Each lot of HEMOCHRON Jr. Citrate APTT cuvettes should be validated for performance at two liquid quality control levels:

- When a new shipment is received, AND
- Once per 30 calendar days thereafter

Following successful performance validation as above, the cuvettes will not require any further liquid quality control until a shift in clinical results is suspected.

Performance validation can be accomplished using the appropriate HEMOCHRON Jr. Microcoagulation Whole Blood Quality Control products. Acceptable performance ranges may also be applied for the Citrate APTT test cuvettes as well as for each quality control product used.

REFERENCES
1. Hampton TD, Nash JG. Variability in Heparin Anticoagulation. In: Koepfle JA (ed): Laboratory Hematology. Churchill Livingstone, 799-818, 1984.

2. National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards. Collection, Transport, and Preparation of Blood Specimens for Coagulation Testing and Performance of Coagulation Assays. Approved Guideline. NCCLS document H21-A.

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Citrate Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT) Citrat-aktivierte partielle Thromboplastinzeit (PTT) Packungsbeilage Deutsch Zur In-vitro-Diagnose

VERWENDUNGZWECK

Die Citrate APTT-Test wird mit Hilfe des Vollblut-Mikrokoagulations-Test für quantitative, einstufige APTT mit Citrat-Vollblut durchgeführt. Wird Citrate APTT-Test verwendet, ist es erforderlich, die oben beschriebenen APTT-Reagenzien zu benutzen (bis zu 1,5 ml/Blut/ml im Blut, abhängig von der Empfindlichkeit der einzelnen Patienten).

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NOTEN: Dieser HEMOCHRON Jr. Citrate APTT-Test kann nicht mit früheren Versionen des Instruments verwendet werden.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG UND ERKLÄRUNG
Die HEMOCHRON Jr. Citrate APTT-Test mischt intrinsisches Koagulationsmaterial, das eine Reihe von Koagulationsfaktoren außer Faktor III (das Faktor FVIII) umfasst. Die APTT-Test ist eine Überwindung des PTT-Test (PTT = Partielle Thromboplastinzeit). Der PTT-Test verwendet ein Phospholipid, das entweder aus Hirn- oder Lungengewebe stammt, um die Rolle der Blättchenlipiden im Koagulationsmaterial zu ersetzen. Die APTT-Test verwendet ein synthetisches Substrat, um die Aktivierung des Faktors XII zu standardisieren, wodurch eine präziserer Untergruppen gewährleistet werden kann. Zusätzliche Kontrollkomponenten, z.B. Kals, Kalium oder Natrium, unterscheiden den APTT-Test vom PTT-Test.

Die mit dem HEMOCHRON Jr. Geräten ermittelten APTT-Werte werden in Plasma-Äquivalenten APTT-Werte umgerechnet, die aufgrund des vertrauten Formats als Grundlage für die Diagnose dienen können.

Die Assay-Auflösung wird durch einen Erzur in der Thromboplastinzeit 3 und einen Kollisionswert erzielt und erzielt keine Inkubation.

BETRIEBSPRINZIP
Die HEMOCHRON Jr. Geräte verwenden einen mechanischen Gerinnungsmechanismus, bei dem die Gerinnung in der Braunal-Citrate APTT-Küvette erfolgt. Die Küvette enthält ein mechanisches Mischglied und verschleißes ohne Getriebe in den Testkanal innerhalb der Citrate APTT-Küvette. Die verbleibende Blutprobe wird automatisch durchgeführt und automatisch in den Extraktionskanal innerhalb der Citrate APTT-Küvette geleitet. Das Gerät mischt das Gemisch mit einem automatisch beweglichen Heizer und Reagenz sowie Testlösung nach nicht manuell bedient.

Das Gerät wird bedient, indem eine Küvette in das Gerät eingeführt wird, um eine zu erweilen, indem die Küvette in das Gerät eingeführt wird, um eine Probe zu erweilen, wobei die Gerinnung erfolgt und die START Taste gedrückt wird. Diese Beobacht sind

