

## Calcium O-CPC

REF: 226 001 (2 x 30 ml) 60 test  
 REF: 226 002 (2 x 100 ml) 200 test  
 REF: 226 003 (4 x 100 ml) 400 test  
 REF: 226 004 (2 x 50 ml) 100 test

### Intended Use

Spectrum Diagnostics calcium reagent is intended for the in-vitro quantitative, diagnostic determination of calcium in human serum on both automated and manual systems.

### Background

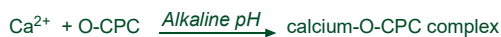
Calcium is the fifth most common element in the body, most of which (98 %) is present in the skeleton. One half of the remaining calcium is found in extracellular fluid and the rest in tissues. Calcium has a crucial role in bone mineralization and is also vital for basic physiological processes such as blood coagulation, neuromuscular conduction, and normal muscle tone. Calcium is constantly lost from the body through excretion in faeces, urine and to a small extent in sweat. The determination of serum calcium is useful for monitoring myeloma, renal failure, acid base balance, and cirrhosis. Both serum and tissue calcium in the body are controlled by parathyroid hormone, calcitonin and vitamin D. Hypocalcemia may be observed in hypoparathyroidism, steatorrhea, pancreatitis and nephrosis. Increased levels may be associated with multiple myeloma and other neoplastic diseases.

### Method

O-cresolphthalein complexone colorimetric method.

### Assay Principle

Calcium ions react with O-cresolphthalein complexone (O-CPC) under alkaline conditions to form a violet colored complex.



The color intensity of the complex formed is directly proportional to the calcium concentration. It is determined by measuring the increase in absorbance at 578 nm.

### Reagents

**Standard Calcium (ST)**  
 10 mg/dL 2.5 mmol/L

**Reagent 1 (R1 Buffer)**  
 2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (pH 10.5) 0.3 mol / L

**Reagent 2 (R2 Chromogen)**  
 O-cresolphthalein complexone 0.16 mmol/L  
 8-hydroxyquinoline 7.0 mmol/L

### Irritant (Xi)

**R20/21/22** Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

**R38** Irritating to skin.

**R41** Risk of serious damage to eyes.

**S24/25** Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

**S26** In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

For further information, refer to the Calcium reagent material safety data sheet.

### Precautions and Warnings

Do not ingest or inhale. In case of contact with eyes or skin; rinse immediately with plenty of soap and water. In case of severe injuries; seek medical advice immediately.

SYMBOLS IN PRODUCT LABELLING			
	Authorised Representative		Use by/Expiration Date
	For in-vitro diagnostic use		CAUTION. Consult instructions for use
	Batch Code/Lot number		Manufactured by
	Catalogue Number		(Xi) - Irritant
	Consult instructions for use		Temperature Limitation

### Reagent Preparation, Storage and Stability

Spectrum Calcium reagents are supplied ready-to-use and stable up to the expiry date labeled on the bottles when stored sealed at 15 – 25 °C.

Once opened, the reagent and standard are stable for 3 months at the specified temperature.

### Deterioration

Do not use the Spectrum Calcium reagents if turbid. Failure to recover control values within the assigned range may be an indication of reagent deterioration.

### Specimen Collection and Preservation

#### Serum and plasma

Use nonhemolyzed serum. Heparin is the only acceptable anticoagulant. No other anticoagulant can be used. Fresh serum collected in the fasting state is the preferred specimen. Serum or plasma should be separated from cells as soon as possible, because prolonged contact with the clot may cause lower calcium values. Sera from patients receiving EDTA (treatment of hypercalcemia) are unsuitable for analysis, since EDTA will chelate the calcium and render it unavailable for reaction with O-cresolphthalein complexone. The biological half-life of calcium in blood is few hours.

#### Urine

Specimens should be collected in acid washed bottles. 24 hour Specimens should be collected in containers containing 5 ml of 6 mol/L HCl. If the specimen is collected without acid, the pH should be adjusted < 3 with 6 mol/L HCl. Dilute urine specimen 2 times with bidistilled water (1 volume urine + 1 volume distilled water) before assay.

**Stability (serum):** 7 days at 15 – 25 °C; 3 weeks at 4 – 8 °C ;  
 8 months at -20 °C

**Stability (urine):** 2 days at 15 – 25 °C; 4 days at 4 – 8 °C ;  
 3 weeks at -20 °C

Stored serum or urine specimens must be mixed well prior to analysis.

### System Parameters

Wavelength	578 nm
Optical path	1 cm
Assay type	End-point
Direction	Increase
Sample : Reagent Ratio	1 : 100
Temperature	15 - 25 °C
Zero adjustment	Reagent Blank
Reagent Blank Limits	Low 0.00 AU High 0.3 AU
Sensitivity	2 mg/dL (0.5 mmol/L)
Linearity	20 mg/dL (5 mmol/L)

### Procedure

	Blank	Standard	Specimen
Standard	.....	10 µl	.....
Specimen	.....	.....	10 µl
Reagent 1	0.5 ml	0.5 ml	0.5 ml
Reagent 2	0.5 ml	0.5 ml	0.5 ml

Mix and incubate for 5 minutes at 20 - 25 °C. Measure absorbance of specimen (A<sub>specimen</sub>) and standard (A<sub>standard</sub>) against reagent blank.

### Calculation

$$\text{Serum calcium concentration (mg/dL)} = \frac{A_{\text{specimen}}}{A_{\text{standard}}} \times 10$$

$$\text{Urine calcium (mg/24 hrs)} = \frac{A_{\text{specimen}}}{A_{\text{standard}}} \times 10 \times 10^* \times 2^{**} \times V^{***}$$

\* The factor "10" converts mg/dl to mg/litre

\*\* The factor "2" represents the dilution factor

\*\*\* "V" represents the 24-hour urine volume in litres

### Quality Control

Normal and abnormal control serum of known concentrations should be analyzed with each run.

### Performance Characteristics

#### Precision

Within run (Repeatability)

	Level 1	Level 2
n	20	20
Mean (mg/dL)	9.58	13.97
SD	0.12	0.207
CV%	1.33	1.48

Run to run (Reproducibility)

	Level 1	Level 2
n	20	20
Mean (mg/dL)	9.62	14.15
SD	0.23	0.221
CV%	1.42	1.53

### Methods Comparison

A comparison between Spectrum Diagnostics Calcium reagent and a commercial reagent of the same methodology was performed on 20 human sera. A correlation of 0.979 was obtained.

### Sensitivity

When run as recommended, the minimum detection limit of this assay is 2.0 mg/dL.

### Linearity

The reaction is linear up to calcium concentration of 20 mg/dl. Specimens showing higher concentration should be diluted 1+1 using physiological saline and repeat the assay (result × 2).

### Interfering Substances:

#### Haemolysis

Avoid haemolysis.

#### Icterus

No significant interference.

#### Lipemia

No significant interference.

#### Anticoagulants

Complexing Anticoagulants such as citrate, oxalate and EDTA must be avoided.

### Expected values

#### Serum, plasma

<b>Adults</b>		
20 - 50 years	8.8-10.2 mg/dl	(2.20-2.55 mmol/L)
>50 years	8.4- 9.7 mg/dl	(2.09-2.42 mmol/L)

#### Children

4 - 18years	9.2-11.0 mg/dl	(2.30-2.75 mmol/L)
>4 weeks	7.2-11.2 mg/dl	(1.80-2.8 mmol/L)

#### Urine (24 h)

Females	<250 mg/day	(<6.25 mmol/day)
Males	<300 mg/day	(<7.5 mmol/day)
Children	<6 mg/Kg/day	(<0.15 mmol/day)

**Spectrum Diagnostics does not interpret the results of a clinical laboratory procedure; interpretation of the results is considered the responsibility of qualified medical personnel. All indications of clinical significance are supported by literature references.**

### Analytical Range

2 – 20 mg/dl (0.5-5 mmol/L).

### Waste Disposal

This product is made to be used in professional laboratories. Please consult local regulations for a correct waste disposal.

**S56:** dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.

**S57:** use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

**S61:** avoid release in environment. refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

### References

- Barnett RN: A scheme for the comparison of quantitative methods. AM J Clin Pathol 43: 562, 1965.
- Fiereck EA: Appendix. Normal values. in: Fundamentals of clinical chemistry. NW Tietz, editor, Saunders, Philadelphia, p1208, 1976.
- Kessler G, wolfman M: An automated procedure for the simultaneous determination of calcium and phosphorus. Clin Chem 10:686, 1964.
- Peters JP, Van Slyke, DD: Quantitative clinical chemistry, vol 2, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore (MD), 1932, p 760.
- Tietz NW: Blood gases and electrolytes. In: Fundamentals of clinical chemistry, NW Tietz, editor, Saunders, Philadelphia, 176, pp 903, 908.
- Young DS, Effects of drugs on clinical laboratory tests. AACCPress, Washington, D.C. 1990.

### ORDERING INFORMATION

CATALOG NO.	QUANTITY
226 001	2 x 30 ml
226 002	2 x 100 ml
226 003	4 x 100 ml
226 004	2 x 50 ml



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