

# Creatinine - colorimetric

| REF.                     | . Pack size                                      |  |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| 125 04 100<br>125 04 125 | (4 x 100 ml) 400 tests<br>(4 x 125 ml) 500 tests |  |

# Intended Use

Creatinine reagent is intended for the in-vitro quantitative and diagnostic determination of creatinine in human serum or urine on manual system.

### Introduction

Creatine is synthesized in kidney, liver and pancreas. It is transported in blood to other organs such as muscle and brain where it is phosphorylated to phosphocreatine. Some free creatine in muscle is converted to creatinine daily and the amount of creatinine produced is proportional to muscle mass. In the absence of renal disease, excretion rate of creatinine in an individual is relatively constant.

#### Method

Colorimetric method with deproteinization.

### Principle

Creatinine reacts with picric acid in alkaline solution to form a coloured complex.

Creatinine + picrate \_\_\_\_\_\_ Alkaline pH \_\_\_\_\_ yellow-red complex

| Reagents    |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| Reagent 1   | Irritant (Xi) |
| Picric acid | 38 mmol/L     |

The reagent contains a low concentration of picric acid, a chemical which, in its dry form, is flammable and potentially explosive. For this reason, it is recommended that drains be well flushed with water when discarding the reagent, spills be cleaned up at once, and dried material not be allowed to build up around the reagent bottle opening.

### Reagent 2

Sodium hydroxide

- R35 cause severe burns.R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
  S28 After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of
- soap and water.

#### Standard 2 mg/dL

177 μmol/L

Corrosive (C)

1.6 mol/L

#### Addational Reagent not supplied

Trichloroacetic acid 1.2 mol/l

### Reagents preparation, storage and stability

All reagents are stable till the expiration date stated on label when stored at 15 - 25 °C. Once opened, the reagent is stable for 6 months and the standard is stable for 3 months at the specified temperature. **Working solution** is prepared by adding equal volumes from R1 and R2. Working solution is stable for 5 hours at 15 - 25°C away from light .

### Deterioration

The creatinine reagents are not suitable for use if working solution have an absorbance greater than 0.6 at 492 nm measured in a 1-cm light path or if the reagents develop a hazy appearance.

# **Precautions and Warnings**

For invitro diagnostics use only . Do not ingest or inhalate. 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.

### Specimen collection and preservation

Both serum and plasma are suitable for analysis. The only acceptable anticoagulants are heparin and EDTA. Specimen should be promptly separated from cells after blood collection. The biological half-life of creatinine in blood is few minutes.

Stability: 7 days 2 - 8 °C ; > 1 year at -20 °C.

#### Urine

Thymol or toluene may be used for urine preservation. To determine creatinine concentration in urine, dilute 1 part sample with 49 parts isotonic saline prior to assay. Multiply result by 50 to compensate for dilution.

Stability: 2 days at 15 - 25 <sup>o</sup>C ; 6 days at 2 - 8 <sup>o</sup>C 6 months at -20<sup>o</sup>C away from light

### Procedure

| Wavelength             | 546 nm            |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Optical path           | 1 cm              |
| Assay type             | End point         |
| Direction              | increase          |
| Sample : Reagent Ratio | 1:1               |
| Temperature            | 25 <sup>0</sup> C |
| Zero adjustment        | Against Air       |
| Reagent Blank Limits   | Low 0.3 AU        |
| -                      | High 0.6 AU       |

#### **Deproteinization Procedure**

| Pipette into centrifuge tubes           |        |
|---|--------|
| Trichloroaceticacid (TCA)               | 1.0 ml |
| Serum or heparinaized plasma            | 1.0 ml |
| (TCA reagent is available upon request) |        |

Mix well using glass rod to disperse the pricipitate. Cenrifuge at 3000 rpm for 10 minutes, then pour off the supernatant into clean tube. **Stability:** the supernatant is stable for 7 days at 2 - 4  $^{\rm O}$ C.

|  | Blank                          | Standard                       | Sample | Urine                      |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| Distilled Water<br>Standard<br>TCA<br>Supernatant<br>Urine (1+ 49)<br>Working solution | 0.5 ml<br>0.5 ml<br><br>1.0 ml | 0.5 ml<br>0.5 ml<br><br>1.0 ml | 1.0 ml | 0.5 ml<br>0.5 ml<br>1.0 ml |

Mix and let stand for 20 minutes. at 20–25 <sup>o</sup>C. Measure the absorbance of specimen and standard against reagent blank at 546 nm.

### Calculation

Concentration of creatinine in serum:

Creatinine (mg/dL) = Aspecimen x 2 Astandard x 2 Concentration of creatinine in urine: Aspecimen

Creatinine (mg/dL) =  $\frac{1}{\text{Astandard}}$  x 2 x 50

#### Creatinine clearance:

mg creatinine / dL urine x mL urine / 24 hours mg creatinine / dL serum x 1440

Correction for body surface area can be done using the following formula for creatinine clearance:

Serum creatinine / min. per standard surface area =

Where: UCr

= Concentration of creatinine in urine (mg/dL) = Concentration of creatinine in plasma (mg/dL) PCr

Volume of urine flow in mL/min.Body surface area in square meter

Α 1.73/A = Factor normalizes clearance for average body surface.

Body surface area can be determined from height and Note : weight via normograms in Tietz

# Quality control

V

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

# Interference

# Haemolvsis

Erythrocyte contamination doesn't elevate results.

#### Icterus

Serum bilirubin levels higher than 5 mg/dL (85 µmol/L) decrease serum creatinine correlation of 0.991 was obtained.

#### Lipemia

Lipemic specimens may cause high absorbance flagging. Diluted sample treatment may be recommended.

# Expected Values

| <b>Serum/Plasma</b><br>Females<br>Males  | 0.7-1.3 mg/dL<br>0.9-1.5 mg/dL           | 62-115 μmol/L<br>80-133μmol/L |
|--|--|-------------------------------|
| <b>Urine(24 hrs)</b><br>Females<br>Males | 0.9 – 1.6 g/24 hrs<br>1.1 – 2.8 g/24 hrs |                               |

#### Creatinine clearance

Females 75 – 115 ml / min.

**Performance characteristics** 

#### Mehod Comparison

A comparison between SDI Creatinine colorimetric reagent and a commercial reagent of the same methodology was performed on 40 human sera. A correlation (R) of 0.996 was obtained.

# Precision

Within run (Repeatability)

|              | Level 1 | Level 2 |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| n            | 20      | 20      |
| Mean (mg/dL) | 1.55    | 4.58    |
| SD           | 0.069   | 0.1     |
| CV%          | 4.45    | 2.2     |

### Run to run (Reproducibility)

|              | Level 1 | Level 2 |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| n            | 20      | 20      |
| Mean (mg/dL) | 1.67    | 4.63    |
| SD           | 0.081   | 0.19    |
| CV%          | 4.58    | 2.7     |

### Sensetivity

When run as recommended, the minimum detection limit of the assay is 0.4 mg/dL (0.035 mmol/L).

### Linearity

The reaction is linear up to a creatinine concentration of 15 mg/dL; specimens showing higher concentration should be diluted 1+4 using physiological saline and repeat the assay (result × 5).

# 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.

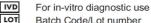
# References

1. Tietz NW: Textbook of clinical chemistry. WB saunders,

philadelphia, 1986. 2...Spencer K, Price CP: A review of Non-enzyme mediated reaction and their application to centrifugal analyzers. IN centerfugal analyzers in clinical chemistry.

3.Tobias GJ, Mclaughlin RF, Hopper J: Endogenous creatine clearence, 1962.

# SYMBOLS IN PRODUCT LABELLING



Batch Code/Lot number

- Catalogue Number
- REF iConsult instructions for use
- -1° Temperature Limitation
- Use by/Expiration Date  $\Sigma$ 
  - CAUTION. Consult instructions for use
- Â
  - Manufactured by

Spectrum For Diagnostics Industries - Free Zone Ismailia Free Zone , Block 5 . Cairo- Port said Avenue. Ismailia,Egypt Tel: +2 064 3488 013 - +2 064 3488 014 Fax: +2 064 3488 015 www.sdi-fz.com MDSS GmbH Schiffgraben 41 30175 Hannover, Germany EC REP

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