

ORDERING INFORMATION

	Code	Composition
OPEN KONELAB INDIKO	REF B75182501	n° 4 vials x 60 mL (R.A) n° 2 vials x 9 mL (R.B)
	REF B75182578	n° 20 vials x 10 mL (R.A) n° 1 vials x 15 mL (R.B)

INTENDED USE

Product for use in the quantitative determination in vitro of the concentration of the Total Bilirubin in human serum or plasma. The results of the test must always be interpreted in conjunction with the clinical context. FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The human organism produces daily 250-300 mg of Total Bilirubin, about 85% of this amount derives from the heme fraction of hemoglobin, formed by the destruction of erythrocytes within the reticulo endothelial cells of the liver, the spleen and bone marrow. The remaining 15% derives from erythrocyte precursors and from the catabolism of other proteins, e.g. myoglobin.

PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD

Method Winsten-Cehelyk. Sulphanilic acid reacts with sodium nitrite, forming sulphanilic diazotate acid. In the presence of detergent, the Total Bilirubin reacts with sulphanilic diazotate acid, forming azobilirubin. The colour formed is directly proportional to the Total Bilirubin present in the sample.


Storage and stability



= storage temperature 15-25°C

Stored unopened at the indicated temperature avoiding direct sunlight, evaporation and contamination of any kind, reagents are stable until the expiration date printed on the label.

Concentrations

Concentrations			
Reagent A:			 *GHS05
	Conc.	U.M.	
Sulphanilic Acid	16.2	mmol/L	
Hydrochloric Acid	27.0	mmol/L	
Detergent	25.0	g/L	
Reagent B:			
Sodium Nitrite	600	mmol/L	

*Signal word: **DANGER**

Contains sulphanilic acid (CAS 121-57-3): May produce an allergic reaction.

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P321 Specific treatment (see on this label).

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/ regional/ national/ international regulations.

Reagents included in the kit

The reagent is described above.

Materials required but not supplied in the kit

Controls, calibrators and pipettes with adequate volume

PRECAUTIONS and WARNINGS

1. Reagents and waste materials shall be disposed of in accordance with Community waste provisions or national or regional provisions.
2. Reagents may contain non-active components such as preservatives and detergents. The total concentration of these components is below the limits set out in Regulation 1272/2008 EC and subsequent amendments and additions.
3. It is recommended that the reagent be handled in accordance with the rules of good laboratory practice and that appropriate personal protective equipment be used.
4. Do not use the reagent if it is visibly degraded (e.g. presence of corpuscles).
5. All human samples shall be handled and disposed of as potentially infectious material.
6. The kit should only be used by qualified and properly trained technical personnel.
7. Diagnoses shall be carried out exclusively by authorised and qualified personnel.
8. Comply with national directives on occupational safety and quality assurance.
9. Use equipment that complies with current regulations.

Reporting of serious incidents

In the event of a serious incident in relation to the use of the device, please inform the manufacturer (via your distributor) and the competent authority of the European Union member state where the incident occurred. For other jurisdictions, reporting must be made in accordance with regulatory requirements.

Reporting serious incidents helps provide more information about the safety of the diagnostic medical device.

PROCEDURE

Quality control

Control sera with a known titer of Total Bilirubin are commercially available for quality control, with values and confidence limits included. Sclavo Diagnostics Normal and pathological control sera are available: Clinicontrol N 5x5mL cod. B35181700 and Clinicontrol A 5x5 mL code B35181701. The values obtained must be within the acceptability range.

Calibration

For calibration use the "Calibrator serum Sclavo" code B35181702.

Traceability:

The Total Bilirubin traceability is reported in the package insert supplied with the "Calibrator Serum".

SAMPLE

Type of sample and storage

Fresh, non-haemolyzed serum or plasma samples should be used. Store away from the light. The samples must be tested within 2 hours if stored at room temperature or within 12 hours if stored at 2-8°C. If frozen between -15°C and -20°C the samples are stable for 3 - 4 months.

PREPARATION OF THE REAGENT

Add 1 volume of Reagent B to a 100 volume of Reagent A and mix gently. The reagent is thus ready for use, and is stable for 15 days if closed and stored at 2-8°C.

Attention: The reagent must be kept carefully away from the light. The reagent may develop a yellow-brown colour during storage, this does not interfere with the reaction. Slight variations in colour among batches will not affect test results.

Automation

The kit can be used with all automatic analyzers that can meet the operating conditions of the reagent while maintaining the volumetric ratios R1 / R2 / C. Validated applications are available for Sclavo Konelab® - Indiko® instruments. Applications not approved by Sclavo Diagnostics do not guarantee the performance of the reagent and must therefore be approved under the responsibility of the user.

MANUAL METHOD

The kit, in Open format, can be used manually through the use of spectrophotometer or photometer with the following parameters:

Reaction conditions

Wavelength (primary):	540 nm
Temperature:	37°C
Reaction	Endpoint (increasing reaction)

Technique – Monoreactive Procedure

Bring the reagents to reaction temperature and operate away from direct light.

	U.M.	Blank	Calibr. Serum	Sample
Reagent A+B	μL	1000	1000	1000
Calibr. Serum	μL	-	50	-
Sample	μL	-	-	50
Blank	μL	50	-	-

Mix well and let stand for 10 minutes at 37°C.

Reading

Read the absorbance of Sample and Calibrator at 540 nm, against reagent blank value.

The final colour is stable 1 hour avoiding direct light.

The reaction volumes may be varied proportionally without alteration of results.

Results:

Manual Method

Calculation of Total Bilirubin concentration:

$$\frac{\text{O.D. Sample}}{\text{O.D. Calibrator Serum}} \times \text{Calibr. Serum Concentration} = \text{Total Bilirubin mg/dL}$$



Automation

The results are automatically calculated by the analyzer based on the calibration curve/line. The analyzer automatically performs calibration in accordance with the method protocol. The calibration curve/line is obtained through a special validated algorithm.

REFERENCE RANGE

Serum or plasma: 0,1 – 1,2 mg/dL (1,7 - 21 µmol/L).

Each laboratory must establish its own normal values on the basis of its local population.

ANALYTICAL CHARACTERISTICS / PERFORMANCE

Linearity

The method is linear up to 23.6 mg/dL of Total Bilirubin in the sample. If the value in the sample exceeds the linearity limit of the method, dilute the sample with saline and multiply the result for the dilution factor.

Accuracy -Recovery

Commercial control sera were analyzed with the Total Bilirubin kit following the guidelines of the CLSI protocol. The data obtained are shown in the table below.

Range	Replicates	Mean (mg/dL)	DS	CV%	Recovery
Low	5	0,7	0,055	9,78	88,7%
High	5	7,64	0,045	0,91	102,4%

Interference

Interference	Limits
Hemoglobin	500 mg/dL

Precision of the method

Accuracy in the series (Within-run precision) – Repeatability					
Range	U.M.	Mean	S.D.	C.V. (%)	No.
Low	mg/dL	1.69	0.02	1.18	30
High	mg/dL	5.28	0.09	1.70	30
Total precision (Within-lab precision)					
Range	U.M.	Mean	S.D.	C.V. (%)	No.
Low	mg/dL	1.43	0.02	1.54	20
High	mg/dL	5.51	0.17	3.21	20

Limit of Sensitivity

The Sensitivity limit has been measured using serial dilutions of high concentrated sera. The smallest detectable concentration is of about 0.03 mg/dL in the conditions established for this test.

Comparison between methods

The Sclavo method for Total Bilirubin was compared with a similar commercially available method, analyzing 61 human samples. The correlation data between the two methods are reported in the table below.

Parameter	Estimation
Intercept	-0.216
Slope	1.075
Correlation Coeff. (R)	0.99

Symbols used in IFU and Packaging

In vitro diagnostic medical device vitro	Manufacturer
Catalogue Number	Instruction for use
Lot Number	Temperature limitation
Expiration date	

REFERENCES

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3. Winsten S, Cehelyk B. (1969) A rapid diazo technique for measuring total bilirubin. Clin Chim Acta; 25: 441-446.
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6. Doumas BT, Perry BW, Sasse EA, Straumfjord JV. (1973). Standardization in bilirubin assays: evaluation of selected methods and stability of bilirubin solutions. Clin Chem 1973; 19:984- 993.
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9. Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Measurement Procedure Comparison and Bias Estimation Using Patient Samples; Approved Guideline – Third Edition. EP09-A3.
10. Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Evaluation of Detection Capability for Clinical Laboratory Measurement Procedures, 2nd Edition – EP17
11. Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Interference Testing in Clinical Chemistry, – Third Edition. - EP07.
12. Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Evaluation of Linearity of Quantitative Measurement Procedures, 2nd Edition - EP06.

REVISION	DATE	CHANGE
Rev.B	05/2025	Out of production of chemilab line

