

CRYO*check*[™] **IVD**

LA SURE[™]

Confirmation du LA par VVR

CRYO*check*[™]

dRVVT Confirmatory Reagent

LA SURE[™]

Intended Use

CRYOcheck LA Sure is a dilute Russell’s Viper Venom Time (dRVVT) reagent intended to **confirm** the presence of lupus anticoagulants (LA) in citrated human plasma.

Summary and Principle

LA are autoantibodies of the IgG and IgM types that are specifically directed against negatively charged phospholipids, such as phosphatidylinositols and phosphatidylserines, or complexes of phospholipids with either β₂-glycoprotein-1 or clotting factors such as prothrombin. They occur in various clinical conditions, especially autoimmune diseases¹. LA have traditionally been detected using phospholipid sensitive *in vitro* clotting tests, such as the activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), kaolin clotting time (KCT), and dRVVT². The dRVVT was introduced in 1986 and showed improved sensitivity to LA over the APTT partially due to a reduced phospholipid concentration³.

LA are usually indicated by a prolonged clotting time result that is not corrected by mixing patient plasma with normal plasma. The correction of a prolonged result by the addition of phospholipids to the plasma is a more specific characteristic of LA³.


LA prolong phospholipid-sensitive clotting tests; however, they are paradoxically associated with thrombotic problems⁴. LA are a common cause of unexplained prolonged APTTs and need to be carefully distinguished from idiopathic antibodies against factor VIII associated with bleeding.

LA are now considered to be a significant risk factor in patients with otherwise unexplained thrombosis and are often present in women who have recurrent fetal loss^{4, 5}. They are also associated with a variety of hemostatic problems such as thrombocytopenia and neurological disorders⁶.

Russell’s viper venom directly activates factor X, bypassing factor VII of the extrinsic pathway and the contact and antihemophilic factors of the intrinsic pathway. Therefore, dRVVT tests are more specific for LA than APTTs as they are not affected by contact factor abnormalities or by factor VIII deficiencies or antibodies³. Excess phospholipid is present in *CRYOcheck* LA Sure to neutralize LA.

Reagents

CRYOcheck LA Sure contains Russell’s viper venom, phospholipids, antiheparin agents, calcium, buffers, stabilizers, sodium azide, and red dye (<0.001%).

 *Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal compounds. Ensure proper disposal of reagent according to federal, state, and local regulations.*

Storage and Handling

When stored at -40 to -80°C, *CRYOcheck* LA Sure is stable to the end of the month indicated on the product packaging.

Thaw each vial at 37°C (± 1°C) in a waterbath. **The use of a dry bath or heating block for thawing is not recommended.**

Thawing times are important and should be strictly adhered to. The use of a timer is recommended. Refer to the Thawing Table for recommended thawing duration based on aliquot size. Allow thawed reagent to acclimate to room temperature (18 to 25°C) and invert gently prior to use.

Thawing Table	
Aliquot Size	37°C (± 1°C) Waterbath
1.0 mL	4 minutes

CRYOcheck LA Sure may be used for up to 48 hours after thawing, if capped in the original vial and maintained at 2 to 8°C. Allow refrigerated reagent to acclimate to room temperature (18 to 25°C) and invert gently prior to use. **Thawed material may be refrozen once, and stored at -20°C for up to one month.**

Availability

Product	Catalog #	Format
LA Sure	SUR-10	25 vials x 1.0 mL

Instruments

Each lab should prepare the local instrument in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions for use.

Procedure

Materials Provided

- CRYOcheck* LA Sure

Materials Required but not Provided

- Waterbath capable of maintaining 37°C (± 1°C)
- 12 mm x 75 mm glass test tubes
- CRYOcheck* LA Check
- Quality control material (e.g. *CRYOcheck* Lupus Positive Control, *CRYOcheck* Weak Lupus Positive Control)
- Plastic disposable pipettes
- Volumetric pipette
- Timer
- Stopwatch

Specimen Collection and Preparation

Patient samples should be collected into 105 - 109 mmol/L sodium citrate dihydrate anticoagulant (3.2%) in a ratio of 9 parts blood to 1 part anticoagulant. Patient plasma is derived by centrifugation at 1500 x g for 15 minutes in order to achieve platelet-poor plasma (<10,000 platelets/μL), and should be tested within four hours of collection when maintained at 2 to 4°C in accordance with CLSI guidelines⁷. If samples are to be frozen before testing, plasmas should be centrifuged a second time, and stored at -20°C or below.

Manual Method – Tilt Tube

- In a 37°C (± 1°C) waterbath, prewarm a slight excess of *CRYOcheck* LA Sure allowing 200 μL per test.
- Dispense 200 μL of test plasma into a test tube and warm for one minute at 37°C (± 1°C).
- Add 200 μL of prewarmed *CRYOcheck* LA Sure to the plasma and simultaneously initiate the clot timer. Record clotting times in seconds.
- Repeat for duplicate test values and report the average of these as the result.

Automated Methods

Reagent preparation instructions and instrument settings for a variety of analyzers are available upon request from Precision BioLogic.

Quality Control

Each laboratory should establish its own quality control (QC) ranges using acceptable statistical methods. These QC ranges may then be used to monitor and validate the integrity of the test system⁸. For all coagulation tests, the laboratory must include at least two levels of control for every eight hours of operation and any time a change in reagents occurs⁹.

Commercial lyophilized quality control plasmas containing unspecified levels of citrate and platelets are not recommended as they may give erroneous results^{10, 11}.

Results

The *CRYOcheck* LA Sure test is indicated in the event that the *CRYOcheck* LA Check[™] test result is prolonged (i.e. greater than three standard deviations (SD) above the laboratory-established normal reference mean). Perform the *CRYOcheck* LA Sure test and calculate the ratio result by dividing the *CRYOcheck* LA Check clotting time by the *CRYOcheck* LA Sure clotting time as follows:

$$\text{LA Check/LA Sure ratio} = \frac{\text{LA Check clotting time (sec.)}}{\text{LA Sure clotting time (sec.)}}$$

If the LA Check/LA Sure ratio is greater than the upper limit of the established 3SD normal reference range, the test is positive for LA. If the LA Check/LA Sure ratio is less than or equal to the upper limit of the 3SD normal reference range, then LA is absent.

In accordance with the SSC Subcommittee for the Standardization of LA guidelines¹², results should be compared to other established LA tests performed on the same sample, since no single assay can guarantee, with certainty, that LA is present or absent.

Limitations of the Procedure

Patients with deficiencies of factors II, V, or X or patients on anti-vitamin K therapy may exhibit prolonged *CRYOcheck* LA Sure times. Typically, the final ratio (LA Check/LA Sure) should be normal unless LA is present. However, false-positive results have been known to occur with patients on anti-vitamin K therapy. This may be overcome by mixing the patient’s plasma sample with pooled normal plasma and repeating the *CRYOcheck* LA Check screening and *CRYOcheck* LA Sure confirmatory tests¹³. *CRYOcheck* LA Check results on plasmas subjected to mixing studies should be interpreted with care as published data has demonstrated that further dilution of weak inhibitors can produce false-negative results¹⁴.

CRYOcheck LA Sure is unaffected by heparin levels up to 1.0 unit/mL. Plasmas containing heparin levels greater than 1.0 unit/mL may give false-positive results and should not be tested with this reagent.

Plasma samples with visible hemolysis should not be used due to possible clotting factor activation and endpoint measurement interference⁷. Icteric or lipemic samples may also interfere with endpoint determination on some optical instruments⁷.

Expected Values

In a study of 20 healthy males and females using a Diagnostica Stago ST4[®] analyzer, an LA Check/LA Sure ratio normal reference range (3SD confidence interval) of 0.72 - 1.26 was established. These values should be used as a guide only. Each laboratory should establish its own normal reference range.

Performance Characteristics

In precision studies over 48 hours at 2 to 8°C with *CRYOcheck* Lupus Positive Control plasma on a Diagnostica Stago ST4[®] analyzer, *CRYOcheck* LA Sure exhibited an overall coefficient of variation (CV) of 4.03%.

An R²=0.991 was derived in a correlation study using Gradipore LA Confirm[™] dRVVT confirmatory test involving OAT patient plasmas (n=15), known LA positive samples (n=12), and plasmas with depleted levels of factors II (n=3), V (n=3), and X (n=3). An R²=0.956 was derived for the corresponding ratios.

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Intérêt du Coffret

Le *CRYOcheck* LA Sure est un réactif pour mesurer un Temps de Venin de Vipère Russel dilué (dRVVT) afin de **confirmer** la présence d’un lupus anticoagulant (LA) dans le plasma citraté humain.

Résumé et Principe

Les LA sont des auto anticorps de type IgG et IgM directement dirigés contre une variété de phospholipides anioniques (chargés négativement) tels que les phosphatidyl-inositols et les phosphatidyl-sérines /ou contre des complexes phospholipides avec soit de la β₂-glycoprotéine-1 ou des facteurs de la coagulation tels que la prothrombine. Ils apparaissent surtout au cours des maladies auto-immunes¹. Les LA sont traditionnellement détectés en utilisant des phospholipides dans des tests sensibles in vitro tels que le TCA (Temps de Céphaline Activateur), le KCT (Kaolin clotting Time) et le dRVVT². Le dRVVT a été introduit en 1986 et a montré qu’il améliorerait la sensibilité de la mesure du LA en utilisant un TCA modifié dont la concentration de phospholipides avait été réduite³.

Les LA prolongent couramment le TCA et ne sont pas corrigés par le mélange plasmas malade-plasma normal. La correction d’un TCA allongé par addition de phospholipides au plasma est une caractéristique des LA³.


Les LA prolongent les tests sensibles aux phospholipides cependant ils sont paradoxalement associés aux problèmes de thromboses⁴. Les LA sont la cause la plus commune d’allongement inexpliqué du TCA au laboratoire et doivent être distingués des anticorps idiopathiques dirigés contre le facteur VIII, lesquels font saigner.

Les LA sont maintenant considérés comme représentant un facteur de risque de thrombose et sont souvent présents chez des femmes ayant des pertes fœtales à répétition^{4, 5}. Ils sont souvent associés à toute une variété de problèmes hémostatiques tels que la thrombocytopénie et les désordres neurologiques⁶.

Le venin de vipère Russel active directement le facteur X en facteur Xa et court-circuite la voie intrinsèque et extrinsèque au niveau du facteur X. Pour cette raison, les tests à base de dRVV ne sont pas affectés par les taux bas ou les déficiences ou la présence d’anticorps anti-facteurs pour les facteurs en amont du facteur X³. Un excès de phospholipides est présent au sein du *CRYOcheck* LA Sure pour neutraliser les LA.

Réactifs

Le *CRYOcheck* LA Sure contient du Venin de Vipère Russel, des phospholipides, des agents anti-héparine, du calcium, du tampon, des stabilisants et de l’azide de sodium et un colorant rouge pour moins de 0.001%.

 *Le réactif contient de l’azide de sodium comme conservateur. Les réactifs contenant de l’azide de sodium doivent être éliminés avec précaution. L’azide de sodium peut générer des composants explosifs au contact des canalisations en plomb ou en cuivre. Afin d’éviter ce risque, éliminer toute trace de réactif conformément à la législation en vigueur.*

Conservation et préparation du réactif

Ce réactif est stable s’il est conservé congelé entre -40 et -80°C, jusqu’à la fin du mois de la date de péremption indiquée sur l’emballage.

Décongeler chaque flacon à 37°C (± 1°C) dans un bain-marie. **L’utilisation d’un bain sec ou d’un bloc chauffant pour la décongélation n’est pas recommandée.** Les temps de décongélation sont importants et doivent être rigoureusement respectés, un chronomètre est recommandé. Se référer aux tables de décongélation basées sur la taille des aliquotes. Laisser le réactif décongelé se stabiliser à la température ambiante (18 à 25°C) et retourner doucement avant utilisation.

Table de Décongélation	
Taille de l’aliquote	Bain-marie à 37°C (± 1°C)
1.0 ml	4 minutes

