

Order information

REF	CONTENT	Analyzer(s) on which cobas c pack(s) can be used
05061482 190	Calcium Gen.2 (300 tests)	System-ID 07 7476 6 COBAS INTEGRA 400 plus COBAS INTEGRA 800
10759350 190	Calibrator f.a.s. (12 x 3 mL)	System-ID 07 3718 6
10759350 360	Calibrator f.a.s. (12 x 3 mL, for USA)	System-ID 07 3718 6
12149435 122	Precinorm U plus (10 x 3 mL)	System-ID 07 7999 7
12149435 160	Precinorm U plus (10 x 3 mL, for USA)	System-ID 07 7999 7
12149443 122	Precipath U plus (10 x 3 mL)	System-ID 07 8000 6
12149443 160	Precipath U plus (10 x 3 mL, for USA)	System-ID 07 8000 6
10171743 122	Precinorm U (20 x 5 mL)	System-ID 07 7997 0
10171735 122	Precinorm U (4 x 5 mL)	System-ID 07 7997 0
10171778 122	Precipath U (20 x 5 mL)	System-ID 07 7998 9
10171760 122	Precipath U (4 x 5 mL)	System-ID 07 7998 9
05117003 190	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 1 (20 x 5 mL)	System-ID 07 7469 3
05947626 190	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 1 (4 x 5 mL)	System-ID 07 7469 3
05947626 160	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 1 (4 x 5 mL, for USA)	System-ID 07 7469 3
05117216 190	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 2 (20 x 5 mL)	System-ID 07 7470 7
05947774 190	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 2 (4 x 5 mL)	System-ID 07 7470 7
05947774 160	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 2 (4 x 5 mL, for USA)	System-ID 07 7470 7

English

System information

Test CA2, test ID 0-042 for serum and plasma

Test CA2U, test ID 0-043 for urine

Intended use

In vitro test for the quantitative determination of calcium in human serum, plasma, and urine on COBAS INTEGRA systems.

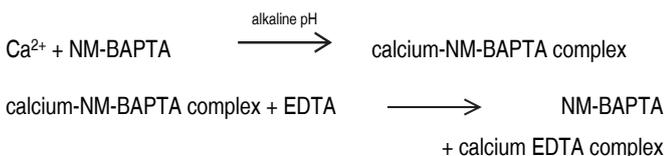
Summary¹

Calcium is the most abundant mineral element in the body with about 99 percent in the bones primarily as hydroxyapatite. The remaining calcium is distributed between the various tissues and the extracellular fluids where it performs a vital role for many life sustaining processes. Among the extra skeletal functions of calcium are involvement in blood coagulation, neuromuscular conduction, excitability of skeletal and cardiac muscle, enzyme activation, and the preservation of cell membrane integrity and permeability.

Serum calcium levels and hence the body content are controlled by parathyroid hormone (PTH), calcitonin, and vitamin D. An imbalance in any of these modulators leads to alterations of the body and serum calcium levels. Increases in serum PTH or vitamin D are usually associated with hypercalcemia. Increased serum calcium levels may also be observed in multiple myeloma and other neoplastic diseases. Hypocalcemia may be observed e.g. in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis, and pancreatitis.

Test principle

Calcium ions react with 5-nitro-5'-methyl-BAPTA (NM-BAPTA) under alkaline conditions to form a complex. This complex reacts in the second step with EDTA.



The change in absorbance is directly proportional to the calcium concentration and is measured photometrically.

Reagents - working solutions

R1 CAPSO:^{a)} 557 mmol/L; NM-BAPTA: 2 mmol/L; pH 10.0; non-reactive surfactant; preservative

SR EDTA: 7.5 mmol/L; pH 7.3; non-reactive surfactant; preservative

a) 3-[cyclohexylamino]-2-hydroxy-1-propanesulfonic acid
R1 is in position B and SR is in position C.

Precautions and warnings

Pay attention to all precautions and warnings listed in Section 1 / Introduction of this Method Manual.

Reagent handling

Ready for use

Storage and stability

Shelf life at 2-8 °C See expiration date on **cobas c** pack label

COBAS INTEGRA 400 plus system

On-board in use at 10-15 °C 6 weeks

COBAS INTEGRA 800 system

On-board in use at 8 °C 6 weeks

Specimen collection and preparation

For specimen collection and preparation only use suitable tubes or collection containers.

Only the specimens listed below were tested and found acceptable:
Serum: Fresh serum collected in the fasting state is the preferred specimen.
Plasma: Li-heparin plasma.

Serum or plasma should be separated from blood cells as soon as possible, because prolonged contact with the clot may cause lower calcium values.² 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 NM-BAPTA. Co-precipitation of calcium with fibrin (i.e. heparin plasma), lipids, or denatured protein has been reported with storage or freezing.^{1,3}

The sample types listed were tested with a selection of sample collection tubes that were commercially available at the time of testing, i.e. not all available tubes of all manufacturers were tested. Sample collection systems from various manufacturers may contain differing materials which could affect the test results in some cases. When processing samples in primary tubes (sample collection systems), follow the instructions of the tube manufacturer.

Urine: Urine specimens should be collected in acid-washed bottles. 24 hour specimens should be collected in containers containing 20-30 mL of 6 mol/L

HCl to prevent calcium salt precipitation. Precipitated calcium salts may not be completely dissolved by the addition of HCl following urine collection.⁴

Centrifuge samples containing precipitates before performing the assay.

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

Stability in <i>serum/plasma</i> : ⁵	7 days at 15-25 °C
	3 weeks at 2-8 °C
	8 months at (-15)-(-25) °C

Stability in <i>urine</i> : ⁵	2 days at 15-25 °C
	4 days at 2-8 °C
	3 weeks at (-15)-(-25) °C

Materials provided

See "Reagents – working solutions" section for reagents.

Assay

For optimum performance of the assay follow the directions given in this document for the analyzer concerned. Refer to the appropriate operator's manual for analyzer-specific assay instructions.

Application for serum, plasma, and urine**COBAS INTEGRA 400 plus test definition**

Measuring mode	Absorbance
Abs. calculation mode	Endpoint
Reaction mode	R1-S-SR
Reaction direction	Decrease
Wavelength A/B	340/378 nm
Calc. first/last	33/36
Unit	mmol/L

Pipetting parameters*Serum/plasma*

		Diluent (H ₂ O)
R1	20 µL	130 µL
Sample	3 µL	30 µL
SR	20 µL	-
Total volume	203 µL	

Urine

		Diluent (H ₂ O)
R1	20 µL	130 µL
Sample	2 µL	30 µL
SR	20 µL	-
Total volume	202 µL	

COBAS INTEGRA 800 test definition

Measuring mode	Absorbance
Abs. calculation mode	Endpoint
Reaction mode	R1-S-SR
Reaction direction	Decrease
Wavelength A/B	340/378 nm
Calc. first/last	43/46
Unit	mmol/L

Pipetting parameters*Serum/plasma*

Diluent (H₂O)

R1	20 µL	130 µL
Sample	3 µL	30 µL
SR	20 µL	-
Total volume	203 µL	

Urine

		Diluent (H ₂ O)
R1	20 µL	130 µL
Sample	2 µL	30 µL
SR	20 µL	-
Total volume	202 µL	

Calibration

Calibrator	Calibrator f.a.s.
	Use deionized water as zero calibrator.
Calibration mode	Linear regression
Calibration replicate	Duplicate recommended
Calibration interval	Each reagent lot and as required following quality control procedures

Traceability: This method has been standardized against the SRM 956 c level 2 reference material.

Quality control

Serum/plasma	Precinorm U, Precinorm U plus or PreciControl ClinChem Multi 1 Precipath U, Precipath U plus or PreciControl ClinChem Multi 2
Urine	Quantitative urine controls are recommended for routine quality control.

Control interval	24 hours recommended
Control sequence	User defined
Control after calibration	Recommended

For quality control, use control materials as listed in the "Order information" section. In addition, other suitable control material can be used.

The control intervals and limits should be adapted to each laboratory's individual requirements. Values obtained should fall within the defined limits. Each laboratory should establish corrective measures to be taken if values fall outside the defined limits.

Follow the applicable government regulations and local guidelines for quality control.

Calculation

COBAS INTEGRA analyzers automatically calculate the analyte concentration of each sample. For more details, please refer to Data Analysis in the Online Help (COBAS INTEGRA 400 plus/800 analyzers).

Conversion factor: mmol/L × 4.01 = mg/dL

In studies with 24-hour urine, multiply the value obtained by the 24-hour volume in order to obtain a measurement in mg/24 h or mmol/24 h.

Limitations - interference

Criterion: Recovery within ± 0.22 mmol/L (0.9 mg/dL) of initial values of samples ≤ 2.2 mmol/L (8.8 mg/dL) and within ± 10 % for samples > 2.2 mmol/L.

Serum/plasma

Icterus:⁶ No significant interference up to an I index of 60 for conjugated and unconjugated bilirubin (approximate conjugated and unconjugated bilirubin concentration: 1026 µmol/L or 60 mg/dL).

Hemolysis:⁶ No significant interference up to an H index of 1000 (approximate hemoglobin concentration: 621 µmol/L or 1000 mg/dL).

Lipemia (Intralipid):⁶ No significant interference up to an L index of 1000. There is poor correlation between the L index (corresponds to turbidity) and triglycerides concentration.

Magnesium: No significant interference up to a concentration of 15 mmol/L.

Drugs: No interference was found at therapeutic concentrations using common drug panels.^{7,8}

The interference of intravenously administered gadolinium containing MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) contrast media was tested (Omniscan®, Optimark®) but no interference was found at the therapeutic concentration. Interferences at higher concentrations were observed.

In very rare cases, gammopathy, in particular type IgM (Waldenström's macroglobulinemia), may cause unreliable results.⁹

Urine

Icterus: No significant interference up to a conjugated bilirubin concentration of 1026 µmol/L or 60 mg/dL.

Hemolysis: No significant interference up to a hemoglobin concentration of 621 µmol/L or 1000 mg/dL.

Magnesium: No significant interference up to a concentration of 60 mmol/L.

Drugs: No interference was found at therapeutic concentrations using common drug panels.⁸

The interference of intravenously administered gadolinium containing MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) contrast media was tested (Omniscan®, Optimark®). For Omniscan® no interference was observed at the therapeutic concentration, but there was interference at higher concentrations. For Optimark® interference was observed at therapeutic and higher concentrations.

For diagnostic purposes, the results should always be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examination and other findings.

ACTION REQUIRED

Special Wash Programming: The use of special wash steps is mandatory when certain test combinations are run together on COBAS INTEGRA analyzers. Refer to the CLEAN Method Sheet for further instructions and for the latest version of the Extra wash cycle list.

Where required, special wash/carry-over evasion programming must be implemented prior to reporting results with this test.

Limits and ranges

Measuring range

Serum/plasma

0.20-5.0 mmol/L (0.8-20.1 mg/dL)

Urine

0.20-7.5 mmol/L (0.8-30.1 mg/dL)

Determine samples having higher concentrations via the rerun function. Dilution of samples via the rerun function is a 1:5 dilution. Results from samples diluted using the rerun function are automatically multiplied by a factor of 5.

Lower limits of measurement

Limit of Blank (LoB), Limit of Detection (LoD) and Limit of Quantitation (LoQ)

Serum/plasma and urine

Limit of Blank = 0.10 mmol/L (0.4 mg/dL)

Limit of Detection = 0.20 mmol/L (0.8 mg/dL)

Limit of Quantitation = 0.20 mmol/L (0.8 mg/dL)

The Limit of Blank and Limit of Detection were determined in accordance with the CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute) EP17-A requirements.

The Limit of Blank is the 95th percentile value from $n \geq 60$ measurements of analyte-free samples over several independent series. The Limit of Blank corresponds to the concentration below which analyte-free samples are found with a probability of 95 %.

The Limit of Detection is determined based on the Limit of Blank and the standard deviation of low concentration samples.

The Limit of Detection corresponds to the lowest analyte concentration which can be detected (value above the Limit of Blank with a probability of 95 %).

The Limit of Quantitation is the lowest analyte concentration that can be reproducibly measured with a total error of 30 %. It has been determined using low concentration calcium samples.

Expected values¹⁰

Serum/plasma

Children (0-10 days): 1.90-2.60 mmol/L (7.6-10.4 mg/dL)

Children (10 days-2 years): 2.25-2.75 mmol/L (9.0-11.0 mg/dL)

Children (2-12 years): 2.20-2.70 mmol/L (8.8-10.8 mg/dL)

Children (12-18 years): 2.10-2.55 mmol/L (8.4-10.2 mg/dL)

Adults (18-60 years): 2.15-2.50 mmol/L (8.6-10.0 mg/dL)

Adults (60-90 years): 2.20-2.55 mmol/L (8.8-10.2 mg/dL)

Adults (> 90 years) 2.05-2.40 mmol/L (8.2-9.6 mg/dL)

Urine

2.5-7.5 mmol/24 h (100-300 mg/24 h) with normal food intake.

Roche has not evaluated reference ranges in a pediatric population.

Each laboratory should investigate the transferability of the expected values to its own patient population and if necessary determine its own reference ranges.

Specific performance data

Representative performance data on the COBAS INTEGRA analyzers are given below. Results obtained in individual laboratories may differ.

Precision

Repeatability and intermediate precision were determined using human samples and controls in accordance with the CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute) EP5 requirements (2 aliquots per run, 2 runs per day, 21 days). The following results were obtained:

Serum/plasma

Repeatability	Mean mmol/L (mg/dL)	SD mmol/L (mg/dL)	CV %
Human serum 1	0.59 (2.4)	0.02 (0.1)	2.9
Human serum 2	2.53 (10.1)	0.05 (0.2)	1.8
Human serum 3	4.48 (18.0)	0.08 (0.3)	1.8
Precinorm U	2.29 (9.2)	0.03 (0.1)	1.4
Precipath U	3.59 (14.4)	0.06 (0.2)	1.7

Intermediate precision	Mean mmol/L (mg/dL)	SD mmol/L (mg/dL)	CV %
Human serum 1	0.59 (2.4)	0.02 (0.1)	3.5
Human serum 2	2.53 (10.1)	0.05 (0.2)	1.9
Human serum 3	4.48 (18.0)	0.09 (0.4)	2.1
Precinorm U	2.29 (9.2)	0.04 (0.2)	1.8
Precipath U	3.59 (14.4)	0.07 (0.3)	1.9

Urine

Repeatability	Mean mmol/L (mg/dL)	SD mmol/L (mg/dL)	CV %
Human urine 1	0.56 (2.2)	0.01 (0.0)	1.9
Human urine 2	4.00 (16.0)	0.03 (0.1)	0.8
Human urine 3	5.31 (21.3)	0.06 (0.2)	1.2
Human urine 4	6.30 (25.3)	0.09 (0.4)	1.4
Control Level 1	1.81 (7.3)	0.03 (0.1)	1.4
Control Level 2	2.70 (10.8)	0.03 (0.1)	1.3

<i>Intermediate precision</i>	<i>Mean mmol/L (mg/dL)</i>	<i>SD mmol/L (mg/dL)</i>	<i>CV %</i>
Human urine 1	0.56 (2.2)	0.02 (0.1)	3.3
Human urine 2	4.00 (16.0)	0.06 (0.2)	1.5
Human urine 3	5.31 (21.3)	0.08 (0.3)	1.5
Human urine 4	6.30 (25.3)	0.13 (0.5)	2.1
Control Level 1	1.81 (7.3)	0.03 (0.1)	1.7
Control Level 2	2.70 (10.8)	0.04 (0.2)	1.5

Method comparison

Calcium values for human serum, plasma and urine samples obtained on a COBAS INTEGRA 800 analyzer using the Roche Calcium Gen.2 reagent (y) were compared with those determined using the corresponding reagent on a Roche/Hitachi **cobas c** 501 analyzer (x).

Serum/plasma

Sample size (n) = 69

Passing/Bablok ¹¹	Linear regression
$y = 1.036x - 0.008$ mmol/L	$y = 1.040x - 0.018$ mmol/L
$r = 0.969$	$r = 1.00$

The sample concentrations were between 0.33 and 4.76 mmol/L (1.3 and 19.1 mg/dL).

Urine

Sample size (n) = 60

Passing/Bablok ¹¹	Linear regression
$y = 1.043x + 0.002$ mmol/L	$y = 1.036x + 0.015$ mmol/L
$r = 0.987$	$r = 1.00$

The sample concentrations were between 0.28 and 7.06 mmol/L (1.1 and 28.3 mg/dL).

References

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A point (period/stop) is always used in this Method Sheet as the decimal separator to mark the border between the integral and the fractional parts of a decimal numeral. Separators for thousands are not used.

Symbols

Roche Diagnostics uses the following symbols and signs in addition to those listed in the ISO 15223-1 standard.

CONTENT	Contents of kit
→	Volume after reconstitution or mixing

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