

Intended Use

For the quantitative determination of Total Cholesterol in serum using the Mindray BS-480 analyzer.

Method History

A Cholesterol method developed in the late 1800's by Lieberman¹ and Burchard² is still in use today despite its corrosive nature and its susceptibility to many interfering substances.

Work on an enzymatic procedure was begun by Flegg³ and Richmond⁴ in the early 70's. Allain⁵ and Roeschlau⁶ began using cholesterol esterase and oxidase, in a single reagent to determine total cholesterol in serum.

Trinder's? color system of peroxidase/phenol/4-aminoantipyrine has been used successfully for some time now. With appropriate calibrator value assignment, this method has been shown to provide excellent accuracy in relation to the reference methodology.

Principle

Cholesterol Esters $\xrightarrow{\text{C. Esterase}}$ Cholesterol + Fatty Acids Cholesterol + O₂ $\xrightarrow{\text{C. Oxidase}}$ Cholesterol-3-one + H₂O₂ 2H₂O₂ + 4-AAP + Phenol $\xrightarrow{\text{Peroxidase}}$ Quinoneimine + 4 H₂O (red dye)

The intensity of the red color produced is directly proportional to the total cholesterol in the sample when read at 500nm.

Reagents

4-Aminoantipyrine 0.25mM, Cholesterol Esterase >150u/L, Cholesterol Oxidase >150u/L, Peroxidase >1500u/L, Phenol >15mM, Phosphate Buffer, pH 6.8, non-reactive stabilizers and preservatives.

Reagent Preparation

The reagent is ready to use.

Reagent Storage

- 1. Store reagent at 2-8°C.
- 2. The reagent is stable until the expiration date when stored at 2-8°C.
- 3. Manufacturer studies have shown reagent is stable for 30 days once placed in the refrigerated reagent carousel (2-10°C), however reagent stability may vary based on individual laboratory conditions.

Reagent Deterioration

Do not use if:

- 1. The reagent is turbid.
- 2. The reagent does not meet stated performance parameters.

Precautions and Hazards

- 1. This reagent is for *in vitro* diagnostic use only.
- 2. Not to be used internally in humans or animals. Normal precautions for handling laboratory reagents should be followed.

3. Additional safety information concerning storage and handling of this product is in the Material Safety Data Sheet for this product.

Hazards:

Hazard Classifications: Reproductive Toxicity (Category 2)

Hazard Statements: H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Precautionary Statements: Prevention: P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P281 Use personal protective equipment as required. **Response:** P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. **Storage:** P404 Store in a closed container. **Disposal:** P501: Dispose of contents to an approved waste disposal plant. **Refer to the Safety Data Sheet for this product (SDS-CHO600) available at www.medtestdx.com.**

Specimen Collection and Storage

Nonhemolyzed serum is recommended. Cholesterol in serum is reported stable for seven days at room temperature (18-25°C) and six months when frozen and properly protected against evaporation.^{8,9}

Interferences

A number of drugs and substances affect concentrations of cholesterol. See Young, et al.¹⁰

Materials Provided

Cholesterol Reagent



Signal Word: Warning

Materials Required but not Provided

- 1. Mindray BS-480 Analyzer
- 2. BS-480 Operation manual
- 3. Chemistry Calibrator, catalog number CHEC480
- 4. Chemistry Control, catalog number CHEQ480

Limitations

Samples with values exceeding 500 mg/dl should be diluted 1:1 with saline and re-run. The final answer should be multiplied by two.

Calibration

Use an NIST-traceable serum calibrator. The procedure should be calibrated according to the instrument manufacturer's instructions. If control results are found to be out of range, the test may need to be re-calibrated. Under typical operating conditions manufacturer calibration stability studies have shown the calibration curve will be stable for at least 14 days.

Quality Control

Serum controls with known normal and elevated values should be run routinely to monitor the validity of the reaction. These controls should be run at least with every working shift in which Cholesterol assays are performed. It is recommended that each laboratory establish its own frequency of control determination. Quality control requirements should be performed in conformance with local, state, and/or Federal regulations or accreditation requirements.

Expected Values¹¹

Recommended Range:	
Desirable Cholesterol:	<200mg/dl
Borderline-High Cholesterol:	200-239mg/dl
High Cholesterol:	>240mg/dl

Performance

- 1. Assay Range: 0-500 mg/dl
- 2. Comparison: A study was performed between the Mindray BS-480 and a similar analyzer using this method, resulting in the following:

Method	Cholesterol
Ν	84
Mean Cholesterol (mg/dL)	210.8
Range (mg/dL)	57-398
Standard Deviation	73.9
Regression Analysis	y = 0.974x – 2.1
Correlation Coefficient	0.9968

3. Precision: Precision studies were performed using the Mindray BS-480 analyzer following a modification of the guidelines which are contained in NCCLS document EP5-T2.¹²

	Within Day			 7	Fotal		
Sample	LOW	MID	HIGH	Sample	LOW	MID	HIGH
Ν	20	20	20	Ν	40	40	40
Mean	137.4	287.3	504.3	Mean	137.3	290.0	510.9
Standard Deviation	1.5	1.0	2.0	Standard Deviation	3.1	7.6	10.6
Coefficient of Variation (%)	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	Coefficient of Variation (%)	2.3%	2.6%	2.1%

- 4. Sensitivity: 2SD limit of detection (95% Conf) = 0 mg/dL
- 5. Specificity: Cholesterol oxidase is not totally specific for cholesterol. Other analogs of cholesterol (dihydrocholesterol, 7-dehydrocholesterol, 20hydroxycholesterol, etc.) are also oxidized. These analogs do not normally occur in any appreciable amounts in serum.

References

- 1. Lieberman, C., Ber. 18:1803 (1885).
- 2. Burchard, H., Chem. Fentr. 61:25 (1890).
- 3. Flegg, H.M., Ann. Clin. Biochem. 10:79 (1973).
- 4. Richmond, W., Scand. J. Clin. Lab. Invest. 29:Suppl. 26, abstr. 3:25 (1972).
- 5. Allain, C.C., et al, Clin. Chem. 20:470 (1974).
- 6. Roeschlau, P., et al, Z. Klin. Chem. Klin. Biochem 12:226 (1974).
- 7. Trinder, P., Ann. Clin. Biochem. 6:24 (1969).
- 8. Perlstein, M.T., et al, J. Microchem. 22:403 (1977).
- 9. Witte, D.L., et al, Clin. Chem. 20:1282 (1974).
- 10. Young, D.S. et al, Clin. Chem. 21:1D (1975).
- 11. National Institute of Health Publication No. 88-2926 "Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Cholesterol in Adults", November (1987).
- 12. NCCLS document "Evaluation of Precision Performance of Clinical Chemistry Devices", 2nd Ed. (1992).



Chem: CHOL No: 210 Sample Type: Serum Chemistry: Cholesterol Print Name: CHOL Reaction Direction: Positive Reaction Type: End Point Reaction Direction: Positive Sec Wave: 660 Unit: mg/d. Decinal 0 Reaction Time: 50 52 Sample Vol. Aspirated Diluent Reagent Vol. Diluent Standard: 1.5 ull ull ull Standard: 1.5 ull ull Reagent Vol. Diluent Standard: 1.5 ull ull <			CH	IEMISTR	Y PARAM	ETERS		
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PC: ABS:	Q1:		Q2:			Q3:		Q4:
	PC:		ABS:					

Cholesterol (Liquid) Reagent Set

CALIBRATION PARAMETERS							
Calibrator Definition							
Calibrator:	*	Lo	t No.: *				
Exp Date:	*						
Carousel	Pos						
Sample Carousel 1	*						
Sample Carousel 2							
Sample Carousel 3							
Reagent/Calibration							
<u>Calibrator</u>	Pos Lot No	Exp Date	Chem	Conc	<u>Unit</u>		
Water	W *	*	CHOL	0	mg/dL		
Chemistry Calibrator	* *	*	CHOL	*	mg/dL		
Chem: CHO <u>Calibration Settings</u> Math Model: Two- Factor:	L Point Linear Replicates:	2					
Acceptance Limits							
Cal Time: *	Hour						
Slope Diff:	SD:						
Sensitivity :	Repeatabili	ity:					
Deter Coeff:							
Auto Calib.							
Bottle Changed	□ Lot Changed	🗆 Cal Time					
It is recommended that two levels of control material be assayed daily. * Indicates user defined parameter.							
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Use by (YYYY-MM-DD)	LOT Lot and batch code	REF Catalog r	number Ma	anufacturer			