

CHOLESTEROL MR

CONTENTS			
REF	1118005	Cholesterol MR	2 x 50 mL
	1118010	Cholesterol MR	4 x 100 mL
	1118015	Cholesterol MR	4 x 250 mL
For <i>in vitro</i> diagnostic use only			

CHOLESTEROL MR

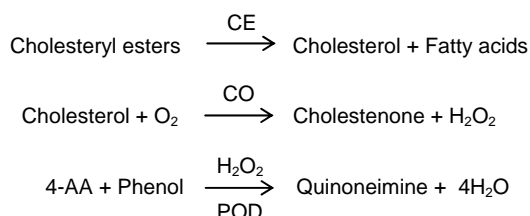
TOTAL

Enzymatic colorimetric method

ENDPOINT

PRINCIPLE

This method for the measurement of total cholesterol^{1,2} in serum involves the use of three enzymes: cholesterol esterase (CE), cholesterol oxidase (CO) and peroxidase (POD). In the presence of the former the mixture of phenol and 4-aminoantipyrine (4-AA) are condensed by hydrogen peroxide to form a quinoneimine dye proportional to the concentration of cholesterol in the sample.




REAGENT COMPOSITION

R1 **Monoreagent.** PIPES 200 mmol/L pH 7.0, sodium cholate 1 mmol/L, cholesterol esterase > 250 U/L, cholesterol oxidase > 250 U/L, peroxidase > 1 KU/L, 4-aminoantipyrine 0.33 mmol/L, phenol 4 mmol/L, non-ionic tensioactives 2 g/L (w/v). Biocides.

CAL **Cholesterol standard.** Cholesterol 200 mg/dL (5.18 mmol/L). Organic matrix based primary standard.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

 Store at 2-8°C.
The Reagents are stable until the expiry date stated on the label. Discard the reagent if presents an absorbance over 0.100 at 500 nm against distilled water or if it fails to recover the declared values of control sera.

REAGENT PREPARATION

The Monoreagent and the Standard are ready-to-use.

SAMPLES

Serum or EDTA plasma free of hemolysis. Cholesterol in serum or plasma is stable up to 5 days at 2-8°C and for a few months at -20°C.

INTERFERENCES

- Highly icteric samples should be discarded.
- Lipemic samples (triglycerides > 10 g/L) require a blank correction. Use the same volume of sample with isotonic saline in the place of the reagent.
- Other interfering compounds have been described.³

MATERIALS REQUIRED

- Photometer or colorimeter capable of measuring absorbance at 500 ± 10 nm.
- Constant temperature incubator set at 37°C.
- Pipettes to measure reagent and samples.

PROCEDURE

1. Bring reagents and samples to room temperature.
2. Pipette into labelled tubes:

TUBES	Blank	Sample	Standard
Monoreagent	1.0 mL	1.0 mL	1.0 mL
Sample	-	10 µL	-
Standard	-	-	10 µL

3. Mix and incubate the tubes 10 minutes at room temperature or 5 minutes at 37°C.
4. Read the absorbance (A) of the samples and the standard at 500 nm against the reagent blank.

The color is stable for at least 30 minutes protected from light.

CALCULATIONS

$$\frac{A_{\text{Sample}}}{A_{\text{Standard}}} \times C_{\text{Standard}} = \text{mg/dL total cholesterol}$$

Samples with concentrations higher than 600 mg/dL should be diluted 1:2 with saline and assayed again. Multiply the results by 2.

If results are to be expressed as SI units apply:
mg/dL x 0.0259 = mmol/L

REFERENCE VALUES⁴

Updated clinical values of total cholesterol used to classify risk groups.

Total Cholesterol	Risk Classification
< 200 mg/dL (< 5.18 mmol/L)	Desirable
200-239 mg/dL (5.18-6.2 mmol/L)	Borderline high
> 240 mg/dL (> 6.2 mmol/L)	High

QUALITY CONTROL

The use of a standard to calculate results allows to obtain an accuracy independent of the system or instrument used. To ensure adequate quality control (QC), each run should include a set of controls (normal and abnormal) with assayed values handled as unknowns.

REF 1980005 HUMAN MULTISERA NORMAL
Borderline level of cholesterol. Assayed.

REF 1985005 HUMAN MULTISERA ABNORMAL
Elevated level of cholesterol. Assayed.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Cholesterol exists in the human blood as a free sterol and in an esterified form. The knowledge of the plasma level of lipids (cholesterol and triglycerides) together with lipoproteins of high and low density (HDL and LDL) aids in the detection of many conditions bound to metabolic disorders of high risk. The imbalance in the level of lipoproteins in plasma leads to *hyperlipoproteinemias*, a group of disorders that affects lipid levels in serum, causing coronary heart disease (CHD) and atherosclerosis, conditions in which the cholesterol levels are important tools in their diagnosis and classification.

Jaundice of the obstructive type usually is accompanied by an elevated total serum cholesterol with a normal ester fraction. Diabetes, hypothyroidism, and certain types of kidney disease are other disorders that may exhibit the same cholesterol disturbance.

Low total cholesterol values with normal ester fractions are noted mainly in hyperthyroidism and malnutrition.

ANALYTICAL PERFORMANCE

- **Linearity.** Up to 600 mg/dL

- **Precision**

mg/dL	Within-run			Between-run		
Mean	143	162	267	143	162	267
SD	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.9	3.1	4.3
CV%	1.7	1.29	0.64	2.02	1.91	1.61
N	20	20	20	10	10	10

Replicates: 20 for each level.

Replicates: 10 for each level

Instrument: CECIL CE 2021

for 8 days.

- **Sensitivity.** Using a 1:100 sample/reagent at 500 nm, 10 mg of cholesterol will produce a net absorbance of approximately 0.030.

- **Correlation.** This assay (y) was compared with a similar commercial method (x). The results were:

$$N = 40 \quad r = 0.998 \quad y = 1.007x - 1.327$$

REFERENCES

- Allain, C.C., Poon, L.S., Clau, C.S.G, Richmond, W and Fu, P.D. Clin. Chem. 20 : 470 (1974).
- Richmond, W. Ann. Clin. Biochem. 29 : 577 (1992).
- Young, D.S. Effects of Drugs on Clinical Laboratory Tests. 4th Edition. AACC Press (1995).
- SPECIAL REPORT. Executive Summary of the Third Report of the National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults (Adult Treatment Panel III). JAMA. 285 : 2486 (2001).

Further hints

- SPECIAL REPORT (ATP III) available at:

<http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov>.

- An autoevaluation about the risk of heart disease is available at:

time.com/cholesterol

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