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Intended Use

PreventID® D-Dimer is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of human D-dimer in whole blood or plasma as an aid in the diagnosis of disseminated intravascular coagulopathy (DIC), deep venous thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE).

Introduction

D-dimers are fibrin degradation products (or FDP), small protein fragments present in the blood that are formed after blood clot degradation by fibrinolysis. They are called so, because they contain two cross-linked D fragments of the fibrin protein^{1,2}. D-dimer concentration may be determined by a blood test to help diagnose thrombosis. Since its introduction in the 1990s, it has become an important test performed in patients with suspected thrombotic disorders. While a negative result practically rules out thrombosis, a positive result can indicate thrombosis but does not rule out other potential causes. Its main use, therefore, is to exclude thromboembolic disease where the probability is low. In addition, it is used in the diagnosis of the disorder disseminated intravascular coagulopathy^{3,4}. **PreventID® D-Dimer** is a simple test that utilises a combination of anti-D-dimer antibody coated particles and capture reagents to qualitatively detect D-dimer in whole blood or plasma. The minimum detection level is 500 ng/mL.

Test principle

PreventID® D-Dimer is a qualitative, membrane-based immunoassay for the detection of D-dimer in whole blood or plasma. The test device contains anti-D-dimer antibody conjugated colloid gold particles and capture antibodies coated on the membrane. The membrane is pre-coated with specific capture antibodies in the test line region of the test. During testing, the whole blood or plasma specimen reacts with the particle coated specific antibodies. The mixture migrates upward on the membrane chromatographically by capillary action to react with specific capture antibodies on the membrane and generate a coloured line. The presence of this coloured line in the specific test line region indicates a positive result, while its absence indicates a negative result. To serve as a procedural control, a coloured line will always appear in the control line region indicating that proper volume of specimen has been added and membrane wicking has occurred.

Materials

Materials provided

- test devices (with sample droppers), individually packed 
- bottle with buffer solution 
- manual

Material required but not provided: Timer or stop watch, gloves, anticoagulant specimen collection containers, centrifuge (for plasma only)

Storage and Stability

Store the test between 2 °C and 30 °C; do not freeze. The test device is sensitive to humidity as well as to heat. Humidity and temperature can adversely affect results. Perform the test immediately after removing the test device from the pouch. Do not use it beyond the expiry date. The test is stable through the expiry date printed on the sealed pouch. The used test should be discarded according to local regulations.

Precautions

1. For in vitro diagnostic use only.
2. Do not eat or smoke while handling specimen.
3. Wear protective gloves and wash hands thoroughly after performing the test.
4. Avoid splashing or aerosol formation while handling specimen and performing the test.
5. All samples and materials used should be treated as potentially infectious and disposed in a biohazard container. Clean all contaminated objects and surfaces carefully.
6. Do not use test if the pouch is torn or if the membrane of the test device is visibly damaged. Note the expiry date.
7. Read the instruction carefully before performing the test.
8. Do not mix reagents from different lots.
9. If you have any questions please contact Preventis GmbH.

Specimen Collection and Sample Preparation

PreventID® D-Dimer can be performed using whole blood (from venipuncture) or plasma.

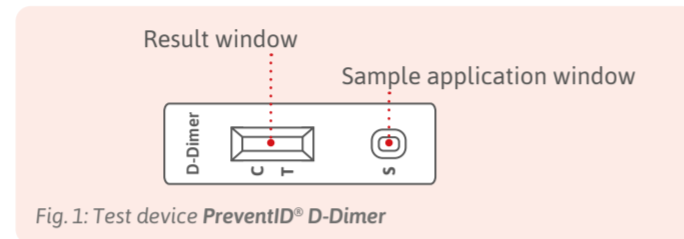
- Collect blood from venipuncture with the anticoagulant tube (EDTA, Heparin, Citrate and Oxalate). Use it directly for the test.
- Separate plasma from blood as soon as possible to avoid hemolysis. Use only clear non-hemolyzed specimens.
- Testing should be performed immediately after the specimens have been collected. Do not leave the specimens at room temperature for prolonged periods. Plasma specimens may be stored at 2–8 °C for up to half-day, for long term storage, specimens should be kept below -20 °C. Whole blood collected by venipuncture should be stored at 2–8 °C if the test is to be run within half day of collection. Do not freeze whole blood specimens.

- Bring specimens to room temperature prior to testing. Frozen specimens must be completely thawed and mixed well prior to testing. Specimens should not be frozen and thawed repeatedly.
- If specimens are to be shipped, they should be packed in compliance with local regulations covering the transportation of etiologic agents.
- EDTA K2, heparin sodium, citrate sodium and potassium oxalate can be used as the anticoagulant for collecting the specimen.

Test Procedure

Allow the test device, specimen, and buffer solution to reach room temperature (15–30 °C) prior to testing.

1. Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it. Remove the test device from the sealed pouch and use it within one hour.
2. Place the test device on a clean and level surface (Fig. 1).

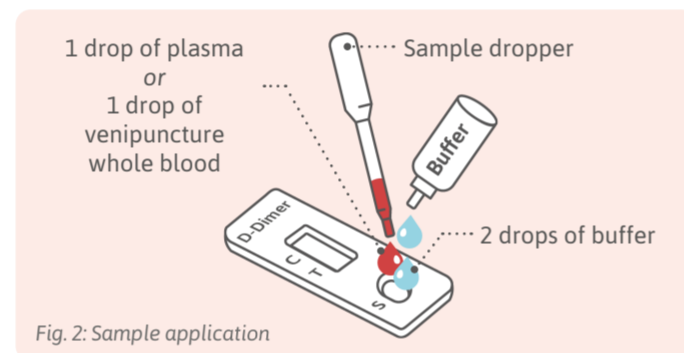


For venipuncture whole blood samples

Hold the dropper vertically and transfer **1 drop of whole blood** (approximately 25 µL) to the sample application window, then add **2 drops of buffer** (approximately 80 µL), and start the timer (Fig. 2).

For plasma samples

Hold the dropper vertically and transfer **1 drop of plasma** (approximately 25 µL) to the sample application window, then add **2 drops of buffer** (approximately 80 µL), and start the timer (Fig. 2).



3. Wait for the coloured line(s) to appear. Read the result at **10 minutes**. Do not interpret the result after 20 minutes.

Note: It is suggested not to use the buffer beyond 6 months after opening the vial. If you require additional buffer for any remaining test cassettes after the 6 months have expired, please contact Preventis GmbH.

Test Interpretation

Positive: A coloured line in the control line region (C) and the presence of one coloured line in the test line region (T) indicate a positive result. This indicates that the concentration of D-dimer is above the minimum detection level.

Note: The intensity of the colour in the test line region (T) will vary depending on the concentration of D-dimer, present in the sample. Therefore, any shade of colour in the line region (T) should be considered positive.

Negative: One coloured line appears in the control line region (C). No line appears in the test line region (T). This indicates that the concentration of D-dimers are below the minimum detection level.

Invalid: Control line fails to appear. Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural techniques are most likely reasons for control line failure. Review the procedure and repeat the test with a new test. If the problem persists, discontinue using the test kit immediately and contact Preventis.

Expected Values

Increased D-dimer concentrations above the widely accepted cut-off value of 500 ng/mL FEU (Fibrinogen Equivalent Unit) are a sign of an active fibrinolysis and have been verified at patients with DIC, DVT and PE. Such increased concentrations are also found after surgery and injury and during sickle cell anaemia, liver disease or in older people too. The concentration of D-dimer rises also during a normal pregnancy.

Test Characteristics

Sensitivity and Specificity

421 clinical specimens with known status of D-dimer above or below cut-off value of 500 ng/mL collected from local hospitals were tested with **PreventID® D-Dimer** in house. Results indicated relative sensitivity was 97.2 %, relative specificity was 94.0 %, and the overall accuracy was 96.4 % compared with ITM.

Clinical Study Result (In-house)

		ITM		
		positive	negative	
PreventID® D-Dimer	positive	312	6	318
	negative	9	94	103
Total Results		321	100	421

Relative Sensitivity: 97.2 % (95 % CI*: 94.7 %–98.7 %)

Relative Specificity: 94.0 % (95 % CI*: 87.4 %–97.8 %)

Accuracy: 96.4 % (95 % CI*: 94.2 %–98.0 %)

*CI (Confidence Intervals)

396 clinical specimens were evaluated with **PreventID® D-Dimer** at a German site, results indicated relative sensitivity was 92.0 %, relative specificity was 89.9 %, and the overall accuracy was 90.2 % compared with ITM.

Clinical Study Result (other German laboratory)

		ITM			
		0-250 ng/mL	250-500 ng/mL	500-2500 ng/mL	>2500 ng/mL
PreventID® D-Dimer	positive	5	30	35	11
	negative	104	207	4	0
Total Results		109	237	39	11
Accuracy		95.4 %	87.3 %	89.7 %	100 %

Relative Sensitivity: 92.0 % (95 % CI*: 80.8 %–97.8 %)

Relative Specificity: 89.9 % (95 % CI*: 86.2 %–92.9 %)

Accuracy: 90.2 % (95 % CI*: 86.8 %–92.9 %)

*CI (Confidence Intervals)

Reproducibility

Intra-Assay

Within-run reproducibility has been determined by using 10 replicates of below five specimens: D-dimer specimen levels at 0 ng/mL, 500 ng/mL, 1,000 ng/mL, 1,500 ng/mL and 3,000 ng/mL. The specimens were correctly identified at the prescribed reading time.

Inter-Assay

Between-run reproducibility has been determined by 3 independent assays on the same five specimens: 0 ng/mL, 500 ng/mL, 1,000 ng/mL, 1,500 ng/mL and 3,000 ng/mL of D-dimer. Three different lots of **PreventID® D-Dimer** have been tested using these specimens. The specimens were correctly identified at the prescribed reading time.

Cross-reactivity

PreventID® D-Dimer has been tested with HBsAg, anti-syphilis, RF, anti-HIV, anti-HCV, anti-H. pylori, anti-Rubella IgG, anti-CMV IgG and anti-Toxo IgG positive specimens. The results showed no cross-reactivity.

Interfering Substances

The following potentially interfering substances were added to D-dimer negative and positive specimens, respectively:

Acetaminophen: 20 mg/dL	Caffeine: 20 mg/dL
Acetylsalicylic Acid: 20 mg/dL	Gentisic Acid: 20 mg/dL
Ascorbic Acid: 20 mg/dL	Albumin: 10,500 mg/dL
Creatin: 200 mg/dL	Hemoglobin: 1,000 mg/dL
Bilirubin: 1,000 mg/dL	Oxalic Acid: 600 mg/dL
Cholesterol: 800 mg/dL	Triglycerides: 1,600 mg/dL

At the indicated concentrations, none of the tested substances interfered with the assay.

Test Limitations

Test results are only reliable if you follow the instructions for use carefully. The test is limited to the detection of D-dimer in human whole blood or plasma. Use the test only once. Although the test is very accurate, a low incidence of false results can occur. If negative or questionable results are obtained, the test should be repeated on a fresh specimen using a new test device.

PreventID® D-Dimer will only indicate the qualitative level of D-dimer in the specimen and should not be used as the sole criteria for the diagnosis of Disseminated Intravascular Coagulopathy (DIC), Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) and Pulmonary Embolism (PE). Neither the quantitative value nor the rate of increase in D-dimer can be determined by this qualitative test. **PreventID® D-Dimer** cannot detect less than 500 ng/mL D-dimer in specimens. A negative result at any time does not preclude the possibility of Disseminated Intravascular Coagulopathy (DIC), Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) and Pulmonary Embolism (PE). False negative readings can occur if the sample is taken either too early after thrombus formation, if testing is delayed for several days or if the sample was taken too late after the occurrence of thromboembolic infarction, because the D-dimer concentration may decrease to normal values after one week

already. Additionally, a treatment with anti-coagulants prior sample collection can render the test negative because it prevents thrombus extension^{3,4}.

As with all diagnostic tests, all results must be interpreted together with other clinical information available to the physician. E.g. use „Wells score“ for DVT resp. PE, Ultrasound, quantitative laboratory D-dimer results etc.²

There is a slight possibility that some whole blood specimens with very high viscosity or which have been stored for more than 2 days may not run properly on the test cassette. Repeat the test with a plasma specimen from the same patient using a new test device.

The hematocrit of the whole blood should be between 25 % and 65 %.

References

1. Adam SS, Key NS, Greenberg CS (March 2009). "D-dimer antigen: current concepts and future prospects". *Blood* 113 (13): 2878–2887. doi:10.1182/blood-2008-06-165845. PMID 19008457.
2. Fritscher, Claudia (2007): Bedeutung der D-dimer Untersuchung in der Diagnostik der tiefen Beinvenenthrombose, Labor Aktuell Nr.7/2007, 1-8.
3. Dempfle, Carl-Erik (2005): Bestimmung des D-Dimer-Antigens in der klinischen Routine, Deutsches Ärzteblatt Jg. 102, Heft 7, 18. Februar 2005: A428-A432.
4. Blackwell Publishing Ltd. (2004): The diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis in symptomatic outpatients and the potential for clinical assessment and D-dimer assays to reduce the need for diagnostic imaging, *British Journal of Haematology*, 124, 15–25.

Short instructions for PreventID® D-Dimer

1. Collect the sample from whole blood or plasma.
2. Transfer **1 drop of plasma or 1 drop of venipuncture whole blood** to the sample application window.
3. Add **2 drops of buffer solution** to the sample application window.
4. Interpret test result at **10 minutes**. Do not interpret test results after 20 minutes.


CE

Rev. 2021-06-16


 Temperature limitation


 Manufacturer


 In vitro diagnostic device


 Lot number

 Catalogue number


 To be used with

 Do not reuse

 Read user instructions

 Contains sufficient for <n> tests

 Expiry date


 Do not use if packaging is damaged



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