



CE 0123

**PROTIME CUVETTE AND PROTOME3 CUVETTE
PACKAGE INSERT
ENGLISH**

**INTENDED USE**

The ProTime® Microcoagulation System consists of a portable, battery-operated instrument and disposable cuvette for quantitative determination of prothrombin time (PT) from fingerstick whole blood or anti-coagulant-free venous whole blood. There are two different types of cuvettes available for use with the ProTime Microcoagulation System: a ProTime cuvette and a ProTime3 cuvette. The ProTime cuvette is black color coded and utilizes three channels for the PT assays and two channels for integral controls. It requires approximately 65 µl of blood (approximately 3 drops). The ProTime3 cuvette is blue color coded and utilizes one channel for PT assay and two channels for integral controls. The ProTime3 cuvette requires approximately 27 µl of blood (approximately 1 large drop). The ProTime Microcoagulation System is intended for professional use in the management of patients treated with oral anticoagulants or for patient self-testing.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Traditional coagulation tests measure the time required for the formation of a fibrin clot following the addition of a coagulation activating reagent. Laboratory assays typically use plasma recovered from anti-coagulated (clotted) whole blood samples. More recently, microcoagulation systems which utilize small samples of whole blood, such as the ProTime Microcoagulation System, have been used clinically. The clotting time is a measure of the functionality of the patient's hemostatic system. Specific coagulation activating reagents are employed in various clotting tests to measure specific components of the hemostatic system. Clotting times are prolonged in the case of either decreased procoagulant activity or increased anti-coagulant activity.

The events leading to the formation of a fibrin clot are simplified in clotting theory into two coagulation pathways: the intrinsic and the extrinsic pathways. There are several clotting factors or coagulation activators involved in each pathway. In the intrinsic pathway, Factor XII, XI, IX, VIII, and Fibrinogen (Fg) are involved. In the extrinsic pathway, Factor X, VII, and Fibrinogen (Fg) are involved. The extrinsic coagulation pathway is sensitive to coagulation factors VII, X, V, VIII and Fibrinogen (Fg). With the exception of Factor V, Vitamin K is a required co-factor for biosynthesis of these factors in the liver. The PT test uses thromboplastin as the active reagent to initiate the extrinsic pathway. The PT test will be prolonged in patients with liver disease or vitamin K deficiency. The test is widely used to monitor oral anti-coagulant therapy which suppresses the synthesis of vitamin K-dependent clotting factors.

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

The ProTime Microcoagulation System measures the PT using fibrin clot formation and detection. ProTime uses a unique volume-controlled plasma substrate preparation system. The ProTime uses thromboplastin, stabilizers and buffers. A sensitive thromboplastin is chosen for low ISI (approximately 1.0), which optimizes the sensitivity of the system. A photo-optic array detects the motion of sample/reagent mixtures as they move through a precision restriction in each channel. The blood is pumped back and forth until a clot begins to form, obstructing the channels and slowing the flow of blood. ProTime detects the clot when the blood movement decreases below a predetermined rate.

Both the ProTime and the ProTime3 cuvettes were designed to perform on-board controls with each test. All cuvettes have two levels of on-board controls in addition to the channel(s) for PT assays. The controls ensure that the test procedure was performed correctly and that the reagent system is functioning properly with every test.

CALIBRATION

The ProTime instrument and cuvettes are pre-calibrated. No additional calibration is required.

REAGENTS

ProTime cuvettes are pre-loaded with dried thromboplastin with added stabilizers and buffers. The thromboplastin has a high sensitivity, measured as an ISI near 1.0. Each cuvette performs the PT assay and, in addition, has one channel for a Level I control and one channel for a Level II control. The controls consist of purified plasma-extracted coagulation factors and anti-coagulants.

PRECAUTIONS

- The ProTime Instrument is designed for use only with ProTime cuvettes. ProTime will not produce a result if cuvettes are past their expiration date.
- DO NOT expose ProTime to extreme temperatures above 35°C (95°F).
- Patient specimens and used cuvettes are potentially infectious. The cuvettes include materials that have been prepared from human plasma or serum which have been tested using FDA licensed methods and found to be non-reactive for HIV antibody and for hepatitis B surface antigen. Handle with appropriate care and dispose of cuvettes and blood collection materials in accordance with standard methods of biohazard control.
- As with all diagnostic tests, the ProTime Microcoagulation System test results should be scrutinized in light of a specific patient's condition and anti-coagulant therapy. Any results exhibiting inconsistency with the patient's clinical status should be repeated or supplemented with additional test data.
- DO not use if pouch is damaged or open.
- Dispose after use. The ProTime cuvette is for single use only and are not to be reused. After use it contains human blood and should be disposed of in accordance with local regulations for human blood contaminated waste.

REAGENT PREPARATION AND STORAGE

- ProTime cuvettes are ready-to-use. No additional preparation is required.
- Store the foil-pouched cuvettes refrigerated 2–8°C (36–46°F).
- When stored at 2–8°C (36–46°C), an unopened cuvette is stable until the date printed on the pouch. Unopened cuvettes may be stored at room temperature (15–30°C, 59–86°F) for 60 days. Once the pouch has been opened, the cuvette must be used within 16 hours.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION

Fingerstick whole blood is the recommended specimen. Fingerstick and blood collection devices are provided. The Tenderlett® Plus device is supplied with the ProTime cuvette, and the Tenderlett Plus LV (low volume) device is supplied with the ProTime3 cuvette. The Tenderlett Plus device will collect approximately 65 µl of blood (approximately 3 drops) while the Tenderlett Plus LV device will collect approximately 27 µl of blood (approximately 1 large drop). Samples should be analyzed immediately after collection. No additional sample preparation is required.

For venous samples, collect venous whole blood into an anti-coagulant-free plastic syringe in place of fingerstick samples. Steps 3 and 4 above. Immediately dispense venous sample into the Tenderlett Plus collection cup. Fill the Tenderlett Plus collection cup to the line or the Tenderlett LV collection cup to the top. Follow instructions from step 5 of the fingerstick test procedure.

NOTE: Serum, plasma or whole blood collected with any anti-coagulant are NOT suitable samples.

MATERIALS PROVIDED

- ProTime cuvettes with Tenderlett Plus; or
- ProTime3 cuvettes with Tenderlett Plus LV
- Product Instructions
- Antiseptic, gauze (with/without seal package only)

Information for Patient Self-Testers

For a more detailed description on the device, please refer to your ProTime Operator's Manual. Follow your doctor's instructions if you have difficulty performing the test or if you receive a result outside of your therapeutic range.

TEST PROCEDURE (with fingerstick sample)**1. Turn on ProTime**

Depending on your instrument model, press either the **●** or **O** button. ProTime performs a self-check procedure that may take up to 60 seconds. ProTime will prompt you through the test. Watch the screen and follow the prompts.

2. Insert a cuvette

Make sure the ProTime cuvette is brought to room temperature before use. Wait for the prompt. Insert the cuvette into the slot with the printed side face up and the bar code down. The Display will show **WARNING**.

3. Prepare for finger incision

Wash the finger with warm water, prepare the finger. Wait for the prompt before incising the finger and collecting the blood.

It is easier to collect blood if the hands are warm. Follow these steps to ensure a good sample:

- Wash hands in warm water, or rub hands together to stimulate blood flow.
- Apply firm pressure to the palm and finger. Massage the hand and push blood into the finger tips.
- Cleanse the middle or ring finger and dry. To prevent contamination, do not touch the site after cleaning.

4. Blood collection

Wait for the prompt before incising the finger.

- Place the Tenderlett Plus firmly against the side of the finger and press the red trigger.
- Wipe away the first trace of blood. Gently massage from the base of the finger to force blood to the tip so that a large drop of blood forms.

Touch the large drop of blood to the collection cup. Keep adding blood until the blood level fills the cup above the line.

For Tenderlett Plus LV, ensure the cup is filled completely. Ensure the blood extends all the way to the bottom of the cup. Add another drop if you are not sure you have enough.

5. Snap Tenderlett Plus to ProTime

Hold the device at an angle and place the front end of the device into the slot in the instrument. Press down to click the Tenderlett Plus in place. You should hear a soft click.

6. Start the test

Depending on your instrument model, press either the **●** or **O** button. This signals ProTime to draw the sample into the cuvette. It takes only a few seconds for ProTime to draw the blood into the cuvette. Watch the screen for the next prompt.

7. Remove Tenderlett Plus

Remove Tenderlett Plus immediately when prompted to do so.

CAUTION: Failure to do so will result in an error message. ProTime allows you six seconds.

• Do not press the **●** or **O** button after the Tenderlett Plus is removed from the ProTime while you are testing. This will interrupt the test procedure, and you will have to start over with a new blood sample.

• The instrument then progresses to the test and displays **TESTING** screen.

8. Read the result

- Read the result as displayed on the screen.
- Depending on your instrument model, press either **●** or **O** to turn off the instrument.
- Press either the **▼** or **►** button to go to the **MAIN MENU** if you want to run another test, review the data in memory, print results, transfer results to a computer, or perform set up functions.

NOTE: ProTime measures normal and therapeutic PT's in fresh whole blood. Results are displayed in plasma equivalent seconds and INR.

CONVERSION EQUATION

The programmed equations used to convert the whole blood clotting time to INR were determined from multi-site clinical trials using a simple sample design for both the standard ProTime and the ProTime3. In these studies, whole blood samples were tested immediately using the ProTime system. Plasma samples were prepared and tested in a reference laboratory using conventional reagent instruments and reagents. The conversion equations were obtained by regression analysis comparing the whole blood clotting time to the reference lab plasma result.

The standard ProTime conversion equation is correlated to laboratory results using plasma obtained with tubes containing 3.8% sodium citrate. The ProTime3 conversion equation is correlated to laboratory results using plasma obtained from tubes containing 3.2% sodium citrate. Clinical results demonstrate a high correlation between the standard ProTime and the ProTime3. Slight differences in INR values between the ProTime products are in part attributable to the known difference in plasma INR results with 3.2% vs 3.8% sodium citrate.

NOTE: For further information regarding the effect of sodium citrate refer to *Suggested Reading, article by Adcock et al.*

INTERNATIONAL NORMALIZED RATIO

In order to compare the availability of different thromboplastins, the International Council for Standardization in Hematology and the International Committee for Thrombosis and Hemostasis have proposed that each manufacturer of thromboplastin assign its potency of their reagent compared to the International Normalized Ratio (INR) of the reagent. International Normalized Ratios (INR) are calculated using the equation $INR = \frac{PT_{ProTime}}{PT_{Normal}}^0.8$, where $PT_{ProTime}$ is the prothrombin time, PT_{Normal} is normal prothrombin time at the local lab and ISI = potency of the plasma reagent system. The ProTime cuvette is black color coded and utilizes one channel for PT assay and two channels for integral controls. It requires approximately 65 µl of blood (approximately 3 drops). The ProTime3 cuvette is blue color coded and utilizes one channel for PT assay and two channels for integral controls. The ProTime3 cuvette requires approximately 27 µl of blood (approximately 1 large drop). The ProTime Microcoagulation System is intended for professional use in the management of patients treated with oral anticoagulants or for patient self-testing.

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